



ISSN (E): 2277- 7695

ISSN (P): 2349-8242

NAAS Rating: 5.03

TPI 2021; SP-10(3): 31-35

© 2021 TPI

www.thepharmajournal.com

Received: 15-01-2021

Accepted: 21-02-2021

Ravta Ram

M.V.Sc. Scholar, Department of Vety. & A.H. Extension Education, CVAS, Navania Respectively, Vallabh Nagar, Rajasthan, India

Tikam C Goyal

Assistant Professor, Department of Vety. & A.H. Extension Education, CVAS, Navania Respectively, Vallabh Nagar, Rajasthan, India

Rohitash Kumar

Teaching Associate, Department of Vety. & A.H. Extension Education, CVAS, Navania Respectively, Vallabh Nagar, Rajasthan, India

Rahul Bajroliya

M.V.Sc. Scholar of Division of Vety. & A.H. Extension Education, SKUAST-Jammu Respectively, Jammu and Kashmir, India

Aditya Kumari

M.V.Sc. Scholar of Division of Vety. & A.H. Extension Education, SKUAST-Jammu Respectively, Jammu and Kashmir, India

Harshita Bhumra

Assistant Professor, Apollo College of Veterinary Medicine, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India

Corresponding Author:

Ravta Ram

M.V.Sc. Scholar, Department of Vety. & A.H. Extension Education, CVAS, Navania Respectively, Vallabh Nagar, Rajasthan, India

Personal characteristics of postgraduate students towards utilization e-resources of RAJUVAS, Bikaner

Ravta Ram, Tikam C Goyal, Rohitash Kumar, Rahul Bajroliya, Aditya Kumari and Harshita Bhumra

Abstract

The present study was conducted in purposely selected all the constituent veterinary colleges of the Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS), Bikaner i.e. College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner, College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Udaipur and Post Graduate Institute for Veterinary Education and Research, Jaipur. A sample size was 90 postgraduate students selected through multi-stage stratified random sampling technique. The study revealed that majority of the respondents i.e. (74.45%) belonged to 25 to 28 years, (66.67%) were male, (56.67%) were 7.01 to 8.00 OGPA academic performances, (91.11%) were have Hindi medium, likewise majority of respondents (54.33%) had rural family background. 75.56 percent respondents had medium (₹1.5 l-9 lakh) annual family income. Further a fair majority of (31.11%) graduation father education, (38.89%) illiterate mother education, (50%) govt. sector father occupation, (88.89%) mother house wife occupation. A significant majority (62.22%) had medium level ICT skills.

Keywords: Personal profile of post graduate students, age education, family income

1. Introduction

E-resources are technologies offering new ways of communication and exchange of information and knowledge. The term e-resources is currently used to denote a wide range of services, applications and technologies using various types of equipment and software, often running over telecommunication network. It includes a range of technologies starting from e-book, e-newspaper and information kiosk up to modern technologies like mobile phone, multimedia, internet and satellite based communication systems. In recent times, there is a visible shift from old ways of delivering information to modern ways of information delivery. Today e-resources have become backbone of every intellectual activity of higher education. Realizing the importance of the e-resources most of the universities in India liberally investing to provide access to these resources to support learning, teaching and research. In modern times, access to information is more relevant for academic work in all higher institutions. Universities are the higher intellectual hubs to transfer the knowledge and understanding of ideas and values to students and research scholars through various intellectual means and library is an important agent in the process. University libraries are the main focal point of every university as it supports every teaching, learning and research activity. Libraries are now moved from traditional resources to more dynamic and flexible e-resources. The role of academic libraries is to provide accessible information resources to the entire academic fraternity (Oak, 2016) [4]. Libraries make electronic sources of information available to users because e-learning is giving new dimension in learning and hence, affecting education in many ways (Bajpai *et al.*, 2016) [1]. The purpose of the study was to determine the personal characteristics of postgraduate towards utilization e-resources.

2. Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted in purposely selected all the constituent veterinary colleges of the Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS), Bikaner i.e. College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner, College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Udaipur and Post Graduate Institute for Veterinary Education and Research, Jaipur. Rajasthan state comprises only single veterinary university namely Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS) which has its headquarter in the Bikaner district. For the selection of colleges, all the constituent veterinary colleges of RAJUVAS, Bikaner was selected purposely based on postgraduate programmes.

Running with facilities like e-resources based library is available in the colleges and Wi-Fi facility in the hostels. Therefore, CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur were selected for the present investigation purpose. For the selection of respondents, a comprehensive list of all the postgraduate students were currently engaged in masters' degree programme in various disciplines were prepared from the selected veterinary colleges with the help of personnel working in the student section of the respective colleges. From the list so prepared, 30 postgraduate students were selected from each identified college with the help of a proportionate stratified random selection technique. Thus, a total of 90 postgraduate students were included in the sample

of the study. For the present investigation, a total of 9 independent variables under the category of personal characteristics namely age, gender, academic performance, medium of instruction at school level, family background, annual family income, parent's education, parents occupation and ICT skills were identified and measured accordingly.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Personal characteristics of the postgraduate students

The distribution of respondents based on their antecedent characteristics has been presented in Table 1. The study findings are presented under the following sub-heads.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their antecedent characteristics

S. No.	Antecedent characteristics	Category	Mean±S.D.	CVAS Bikaner (n=30)		CVAS Navania (n=30)		PGIVER Jaipur (n=30)		Total (n=90)	
				F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Age	Up to 24 years	26.0±1.62	4	13.33	6	20.00	3	10.00	13	14.44
		25-28 years		24	80.00	18	60.00	25	83.33	67	74.45
		Above 28 years		2	6.67	6	20.00	2	6.67	10	11.11
2.	Gender	Male		19	63.33	19	63.33	22	73.33	60	66.67
		Female		11	36.67	11	36.67	8	26.67	30	33.34
3.	Academic performance	Less than 7.00OGPA		9	30.00	11	36.67	14	46.67	34	37.78
		7.01 to 8.00 OGPA		19	63.33	17	56.67	15	50.00	51	56.67
		Above 8.00 OGPA		2	6.67	2	6.67	1	3.33	5	5.56
4.	Medium of instruction at school level	Hindi		28	93.33	26	86.67	28	93.33	82	91.11
		English		2	6.67	4	13.33	2	6.67	8	8.89
5.	Family background	Rural		16	53.33	15	50.00	18	60.00	49	54.3
		Semi-urban		1	3.33	8	26.67	4	13.33	13	14.44
		Urban		13	43.33	7	23.33	8	26.67	28	31.11
6.	Annual Income	Low (below ₹1.5 lakh)	5.26±3.78	2	6.67	3	10.00	4	13.33	9	10.00
		Medium (₹1.5 l-9 lakh)		22	73.33	23	76.67	23	76.67	68	75.56
		High (more than ₹9 lakh)		6	20.00	4	13.33	3	10	13	14.44
7.	Parents education										
a.	Father education	Illiterate		2	6.67	2	6.67	2	6.67	6	6.67
		Primary		2	6.67	2	6.67	3	10.00	7	7.78
		Middle		3	10.00	-	-	3	10.00	6	6.67
		Secondary		7	23.33	2	6.67	2	6.67	11	12.22
		Higher secondary		3	10.00	5	16.67	4	13.33	12	13.33
		Graduation		6	20.00	12	40.00	10	33.33	28	31.11
		Post-graduation		7	23.33	7	23.33	6	20.00	20	22.22
b.	Mother education	Illiterate		13	43.33	8	26.67	14	46.67	35	38.89
		Primary		7	23.33	8	26.67	7	23.34	22	24.44
		Middle		2	6.67	5	16.67	1	3.33	8	8.89
		Secondary		2	6.67	2	6.67	4	13.33	8	8.89
		Higher secondary		2	6.67	2	6.67	1	3.33	5	5.56
		Graduation		2	6.67	4	13.33	1	3.33	7	7.78
		Post-graduation		2	6.67	1	3.33	2	6.67	5	5.56
8.	Parents occupation										
a.	Father occupation	Farming		11	36.67	7	23.33	13	43.33	31	34.44
		Private sector		2	6.67	1	3.33	3	10.00	6	6.67
		Business		3	10.00	3	10.00	1	3.34	7	7.78
		Govt. sector		14	46.67	18	60.00	14	46.67	46	51.11
b.	Mother Occupation	House wife		28	93.33	24	80.00	28	93.33	80	88.89
		Govt. sector		2	6.67	6	20.00	2	6.67	10	11.11
9.	ICT skills	Low (up to 34 score)	38.01±4.02	5	16.67	7	23.33	9	30.00	21	23.33
		Medium (35 to 42 score)		22	73.33	19	63.33	15	50.00	56	62.22
		High (above 42 score)		3	10.00	4	13.33	6	20.00	13	14.44

3.2 Age

Age is an important factor in the decision-making behavior of any individual. Physical and mental development of an individual depends on the age, as the individual grows, his/her experience also increases and his/her thrust and interest to seek new information and initiate new venture also multiplies.

Therefore, it is assumed that age is an important determinant and plays a significant role in using e-resources for seeking scientific information. Age of the postgraduate students at the time of data collection was recorded and classified into three group's viz. up to 24 years, 25-28 years and above 28 years based on mean and standard deviation. The data presented in

the table 1 indicate that 80.00, 60.00 and 83.33 per cent of the postgraduate students have belonged from 25-28 years of age in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur respectively. This was followed by 13.33, 20.00 and 10.00 per cent respondents of CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur were belongs up to 24 years of age, respectively. While remaining 6.67, 20.00 and 6.67 per cent students of CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur fell in the group above 28 years of age, respectively. The overall data show that majority 74.45 per cent of the postgraduate students had 25-28 years of age, followed by 14.44 and 11.11 per cent of them had up to 24 years and above 28 years of age, respectively. The probable reason might be that the postgraduate students were matured enough to know about the advantages of e-resources in their education and career development. Age plays an important role in the adoption of new technology and e-resources usage, young aged people with rich experience are more active and more familiarizes with e-resources and internet usage.

3.3 Gender

The data presented in the table 1 indicate that 63.33, 63.33 and 73.33 per cent of the postgraduate students were male in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. While, 36.67, 36.67 and 26.67 per cent respondents were female in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. The overall distribution of gender shows that the majority (66.67 %) of the respondents of selected RAJUVAS Bikaner were male and only 33.34 per cent were female.

3.4 Academic performance

The academic performance refers to the degree of brilliance, interest, sincerity, involvement, and intelligence of postgraduate students in veterinary education. The academic performance of the postgraduate students is the marks in terms of OGPA obtained in the B.V.Sc. & A.H. examination. The data presented in the table 1 indicate that majority of postgraduate students (63.33 %) of CVAS, Bikaner were had 7.00 to 8.00 OGPA, followed by 30 per cent of respondents with less than 7.00 OGPA and 6.67 per cent students were had above 8.00 OGPA.

The data shows that Academic performance of postgraduate students in CVAS Navania was 56.67, 36.67 and 6.67 per cent with 7.00 to 8.00 OGPA, less than 7.00 OGPA and above 8.00 OGPA, respectively. Whereas, 50.00 per cent of the postgraduate students of PGIVER Jaipur, having 7.0 to 8.00 OGPA followed by 46.67 per cent with less than 7.00 OGPA and 3.33 per cent of Students possessed with above 8.00 OGPA regards to academic performance.

The overall academic performance indicates that the 56.67 per cent of the postgraduate students studying in RAJUVAS Bikaner had 7.00 to 8.00 OGPA, followed by 37.78 per cent with less than 7.00 OGPA and only 5.56 per cent were having above 8.00 OGPA. The high quality of education imparted and the self-motivation among Students to excel might have resulted in better academic performance among postgraduate students of identified RAJUVAS Bikaner.

3.5 Medium of instruction at school level

Based on Medium of instruction at school level composition postgraduate students were categorized into two categories i.e. Hindi and English. The data presented in the table 1 indicate that 93.33, 86.67 and 93.33 per cent of the

postgraduate students were had Hindi medium in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. While, 6.67, 13.33 and 6.67 per cent respondents were english medium in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively.

The overall distribution of Medium of instruction at school level shows that the majorities (91.11 %) of the postgraduate students were had Hindi medium and only 8.89 per cent were had English medium. Thus, it was concluded that majority of the male and female Veterinary post graduate students completed their schooling in Hindi medium.

This might be due to the reason that since, majority of the respondents were from rural areas and had their schooling from either government or government aided institutions; their medium of instruction was mostly in hindi which might be the probable reason for more number of respondents in the category of local language i.e. hindi as a medium of instruction at school level.

3.6 Family background

Generally, it is considered that family background of the respondents plays an important role in knowledge gain and role performance and daily life style. To develop a clear understanding about the level of family background of selected respondents they were classified into three categories rural, semi-urban, and urban.

The data presented in the table 1 indicate that 53.33, 50.00 and 60.00 per cent of the postgraduate students had rural family background in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 43.33, 23.33 and 26.67 per cent respondents had urban family background in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Whereas 3.33, 26.67 and 13.33 percent respondents were had semi-urban family background in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively.

Overall 54.44 per cent of the postgraduate students were had rural family background, followed by 31.11 per cent of them were in urban family background and 14.44 per cent were with a semi-urban family background. Thus, it was concluded that the majority of people live in rural area and village. The reason might be due to that most of the Indians population lives in rural area and the people in rural area were not more educated so they were not understand the value of education for students.

3.7 Annual Income

It refers to the total annual earnings of the family of the postgraduate students through all sources. The respondents were categorized into three group's viz. low, medium and high income based on mean and standard deviation. The data presented in the table 1 indicate that majority of postgraduate students 73.33 per cent of CVAS, Bikaner, were belongs to medium level of income, followed by 20.00 per cent were with high annual income and 6.67 per cent were with low annual family income. Annual income of postgraduate students in CVAS Navania was 76.67, 13.33 and 10 per cent were with medium level of income, high income and low income, respectively. Whereas, 76.67 per cent postgraduate students of PGIVER Jaipur were had medium income followed by 13.33 per cent with low income and 10 per cent of postgraduate student's high level of annual family income. The overall annual family income that 75.56 per cent of the postgraduate students of RAJUVAS were had medium level

of annual family income, followed by 14.11 per cent were with high annual income and 10 per cent were with low level of annual family income. It was clearly stated that more than 50.00 per cent respondents were having medium economic status. The reason for the medium economic status of respondent's more than 50 per cent father's occupation had government services can be attributed to the fact that they belonged to urban backgrounds and govt. service is the main source of their family income.

3.8 Parents education

Generally, it is considered that parent's education of the respondents plays an important role in knowledge gain and role performance providing suitable environment and best facilities providing students. To develop a clear understanding about the level of education of selected respondents they were classified into following categories

a. Fathers education

The data presented in the table 1 indicate that 20.00, 40.00 and 33.33 per cent of the postgraduate student father's had graduation in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 23.33, 23.33 and 20.00 per cent respondents fathers were had post graduation in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 10.00, 16.67 and 13.33 per cent respondents had father's higher secondary in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 23.33, 6.67 and 6.67 per cent respondents were had fathers secondary in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 10.00, and 10.00 per cent respondents had fathers middle in CVAS, Bikaner, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 6.67, 6.67 and 10.00 per cent respondents had father's primary in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Whereas 6.67 percent respondents had a fathers illiterate in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur.

Overall 31.11 per cent of the postgraduate students had fathers graduate, followed by 22.22 per cent of them were in fathers postgraduate, 13.33 per cent of them were in fathers higher secondary, 12.22 per cent of them were in fathers secondary, 7.78 per cent of them were in fathers primary, and 6.67 per cent were with a fathers middle and illiterate education. The probable reason might be that most of the post graduate students fathers were graduate education. Reason might be due to that majority of the students belonged to rural background and father of students are mainly depend on Govt. sector occupation.

b. Mothers education

The data presented in the table 4.2 and fig. 4.7b indicate that 43.33, 26.67 and 46.67 per cent of the postgraduate students had a mothers illiterate education in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 23.33, 26.67 and 23.34 per cent respondents had mother primary education in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 6.67, 16.67 and 3.33 per cent respondents had mother middle in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 6.67, 6.67 and 13.33 per cent respondents had mothers secondary in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 6.67, 13.33 and 3.33 per cent respondents had mother graduate in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 6.67,

6.67 and 3.33 per cent respondents had mother higher secondary in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Whereas 6.67, 3.33 and 6.67 percent respondents had a mother postgraduate in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur respectively.

Overall 38.89 per cent of the postgraduate students had mother illiterate education, followed by 24.44 per cent of them were in mother primary education, 8.89 per cent of them were in mother middle and secondary education, 7.78 per cent of them were in mother graduate education, 5.56 per cent of them were in mother higher secondary and postgraduation education. The probable reason might be that most of the post graduate students mothers were illiterate. Reason might be due to majority of the student's belonged to rural background and mother of students are mainly depend on agriculture and house wife their occupation.

3.9 Parents occupation

Occupation is one of the important factors, which contributes to the annual income of an individual and also reflects socio-economic status of an individual in society. On the basis of their occupation respondents were classified into four categories. *Viz.* Farming, private sector, business, Govt. sector etc.

3.9.1 Father occupation

The data presented in the table 1 indicate that 46.67, 60.00 and 46.67 per cent of the postgraduate students father were had govt. sector occupation in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 36.67, 23.33 and 43.33 per cent respondents father were had farming occupation in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further 10.00, 10.00 and 3.33 per cent respondents father were had business occupation in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Whereas 6.67, 3.33 and 10.00 percent respondents fathers were had private sectors occupation in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur.

Overall 51.11 per cent of the postgraduate students father were had govt. sector occupation followed by 34.44 per cent of them were had farming occupation, 7.78 per cent of them were had business occupation and 6.67 per cent were with private sectors occupation. The probable reason might be that most of the post graduate students fathers were Govt. sector occupation. Reason might be due to that majority of the students belonged to rural background and father of students are mainly graduate education.

3.9.2 Mothers occupation

The data presented in the table 1 indicate that 93.33, 80.00 and 93.33 per cent of the postgraduate student mother's were had house wife occupation in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 6.67, 20.00 and 6.67 per cent respondent mothers belong to govt. sector occupation in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively.

Overall 88.89 per cent of the postgraduate students mothers were had house wife occupation followed by 11.11 per cent of them were in government sectors occupation. The probable reason might be that most of the post graduate students mothers were house wife occupation. Reason might be due to majority of the student's belonged to rural background and their mother students were mainly illiterate.

3.10 Information Communication Technology skills

Information Communication Technology has become an integral part in determining the success of an individual in today's competitive world. Even the field of veterinary is also growing rapidly by making use of the knowledge obtained from advanced ICT tools. It is thus very essential for postgraduate students studying in veterinary to be competent enough in this technology. To know the ICT skills among the respondents, data were collected and results were presented in Table 1 indicate that 73.33, 63.33 and 50.00 per cent of the postgraduate students had a medium level of skills in using ICT tools in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania, and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Further, 16.67, 23.33 and 30.00 per cent respondents had a low level of ICT skills in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively. Whereas 10.00, 13.33 and 20 per cent respondents had a high level of ICT skills in CVAS, Bikaner, CVAS, Navania and PGIVER, Jaipur, respectively.

Overall 62.22 per cent of the postgraduate students had a medium level of skills of using ICT tools, followed by 23.33 per cent of them were in a low level group and 14.44 per cent were with a high level of skills of using ICT tools by the respondents. The probable reason might be that most of the post graduate students fathers were graduate education. Reason might be due to that majority of the students belonged to rural background and father of students are mainly depend on Govt. sector occupation. It was observed during the investigation that almost all the postgraduate students have a laptop and mobile phone with internet facility which is using their academic as well as daily purposes.

The study findings are in line with the findings of Mishra (2020) [3], Samala (2019) [5], Yadav (2018) [6] and Beniwal (2015) personal characteristics of postgraduate students.

4. Conclusions

The study concluded that majority of the respondents i.e. (74.45%) belonged to 25 to 28 years, (66.67%) were male, (56.67%) were 7.01 to 8.00 OGPA academic performances, (91.11%) were have Hindi medium, likewise majority of respondents (54.33%) had rural family background. 75.56 percent respondents had medium (₹1.5 l-9 lakh) annual family income. Further a fair majority of (31.11%) graduation father education, (38.89%) illiterate mother education, (50%) govt. sector father occupation, (88.89%) mother house wife occupation. A significant majority (62.22%) had medium level ICT skills.

5. References

1. Bajpai RP, Hada KS, Bajpai G. Academic libraries and e-learning: initiative and opportunities. *International Journal of Library & Information Science* 2016;5(3):159-165.
2. Beniwal SD. Information and Communication Technology Utilization Behaviour of the Post Graduate Students of SKN College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur (Rajasthan). M.Sc. (Ag.) thesis. Department of Statistics, Mathematics and Computer Science SKN College of Agriculture Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University, Jobner. Rajasthan 2016.
3. Mishra S. Awareness and access to e-resources among the postgraduate students of agriculture universities of Rajasthan. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Department of extension education, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, MPUAT, Udaipur 2020.

4. Oak M. Assessing the Library Users Expectations: A Select study of management Institutions in Savitribai Phule Pune University (SPPU), Pune, India. *International Journal of Library & Information Science* 2016;5(3):149-158.
5. Samala A. Internet utilization by the students of agricultural university. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis Department Of Extension Education Post Graduate Institute, Akola, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishinagar Po, Akola 2019.
6. Yadav H. Utilization pattern of e-resources among the agriculture students of SKN College of agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Department of Extension Education, SKN College of Agriculture, Jobner, Sri Karan Narendra Agriculture University Jobner 2018.