

## ASSESSMENT OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF FARMERS IN AGRO-TOURISM ACTIVITIES IN ONDO STATE

**Ale Adejumoike Bosede**

Department of Agricultural Education, Adeyemi Federal University of Education, Ondo, Nigeria  
Corresponding Author: [aleab@afued.edu.ng](mailto:aleab@afued.edu.ng)

**ABSTRACT:** Agro-tourism is increasingly recognized as a viable strategy for rural livelihood diversification and sustainable agricultural development. This study assessed the involvement of farmers in Agro-tourism activities in Ondo State, Nigeria, with specific focus on their socio-economic characteristics, level of awareness, extent of involvement, and constraints to participation. A multistage sampling technique was used to select 120 farmers from selected local government areas in the state. Data were collected using a validated questionnaire and interview schedule, and farmers exhibited a moderate to high level of awareness of Agro-tourism activities (grand mean = 1.64), particularly in activities closely related to conventional farming practices such as direct sales of fresh agricultural products and value-added food products. Involvement was highest in direct sales of fresh agricultural products ( $\bar{x} = 3.48$ ) and value-added products ( $\bar{x} = 3.28$ ), while hospitality-related activities, such as overnight accommodation and camping site provision, recorded the lowest involvement. Major constraints to involvement included inadequate accommodation facilities (mean = 2.19), unfavourable government policies (mean = 2.18), and infrastructure challenges (mean = 2.17). Chi-square results showed no significant relationship between selected socio-economic characteristics and awareness of Agro-tourism, while income had a positive and significant relationship with awareness ( $r = 0.304$ ,  $p \leq 0.01$ ). The study concludes that farmers' participation in Agro-tourism in Ondo State is largely production-oriented and constrained by structural and policy-related factors. It recommends improved rural infrastructure, supportive policies, access to funding, and targeted enlightenment programmes to enhance farmer involvement in Agro-tourism.

**KEYWORDS:** Agro-tourism, Awareness, Farmers Involvement, Ondo State

### I. INTRODUCTION

Agro-tourism is a farm-based business that is open to the public. Unlike traditional tourism focused on natural landscapes and heritage [1], Agro-tourism offers immersive farm-based experiences that provide direct interaction with agricultural practices [2]. It encompasses activities like farm stays, fruit picking, animal feeding, and direct product purchasing [3]. Agro-tourism involves any agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch. Tourists stay in farms or agricultural villages either to experience farm life or as a base for exploring the countryside. In developed countries, this includes you-pick operations (recreational self-harvest), corn mazes, hay rides, pumpkin patches, dairy tours, and more [4]. Therefore, Agro-tourism may be defined as any form of farm-based tourism operation that provides economic benefits to the farm owner(s) and offers on-farm entertainment, activities, or products for the visitor. Normally, Agro-tourism is a small-scale, low-impact business, and in most cases, it mainly focuses on

education [5]. Farmer involvement is important because Agro-tourism is frequently promoted as a farm diversification strategy that can stabilise household income in the face of agricultural risk (price volatility, climate variability, seasonal shocks) and rural underemployment. However, evidence from reviews and empirical studies indicates that participation is not automatic: farmers' involvement is shaped by awareness and skills, access to finance, land and facility readiness, entrepreneurial orientation, market access, perceived risks, extension support, and the enabling policy environment [6, 7]. Ondo State presents a relevant context for Agro-tourism development because it combines strong agricultural identity (including tree crops and diversified farming systems) with notable tourism assets and emerging private-sector destinations.

Despite these opportunities, a key research gap remains: the extent and forms of farmers' involvement in Agro-tourism activities in Ondo State are not well documented. It is to this end that this study seeks to answer the following questions:

- (a). What are the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents?
- (b). How aware are the farmers of Agro-tourism activities?
- (c). What Agro-tourism activities are the farmers involved in?
- (d). What are the constraints to their involvement in Agro-tourism activities?

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Agro-tourism is the focus of this study, because it is considered an important tool in the development of the rural community, due to the significant positive impacts on farmers [6]. In addition, Agro-tourism not only allows farmers to enjoy greater economic benefits [6,7], but also helps maintain the next generation of the farming community in the rural areas, instead of migrating to towns. Recognising the importance of such insights, the research takes an interdisciplinary approach by merging the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) and the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). The SLF views Agro-tourism as a strategy for diversifying the farmers' livelihoods to gain access to better capital and thus better outcomes, while also considering that policies, institutions, and shocks have an impact on the farmers' capabilities being projected. Therefore, variables such as education/skills, farm resources, income/funding access, infrastructure, and policy environment are interpreted as livelihood assets and transforming structures that influence both awareness and involvement. TPB complements SLF by explaining the decision pathway from awareness to involvement: farmers are more likely to participate when they hold favourable attitudes, perceive social support (subjective norms), and feel capable of participating (perceived behavioural control) [8]. Within the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF), farmers' involvement in agro-tourism is understood as a livelihood diversification strategy shaped by access to livelihood assets and enabling structures. In this study, income and access to funding represent financial capital, education and skills reflect human capital, while infrastructure and accommodation facilities correspond to physical capital. Government policies and public enlightenment constitute transforming structures and processes that influence how farmers convert available assets into livelihood outcomes. Limited access to these assets constrains farmers' capacity to move beyond awareness to active involvement in agro-tourism activities.

### III. METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Ondo State, Nigeria, located in the south-western region of the country. Ondo State is bounded by Osun and Ogun States to the west, Ekiti and Kogi States to the north, Edo and Delta States to the east, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. The state is characterized by three major ecological zones, namely the mangrove forest in the southern belt, the rainforest in the central zone, and the Guinea savannah in the northern part. Annual rainfall ranges between 1,000 mm and 1,500 mm, with an average daily temperature of about 30°C, conditions that support diverse agricultural activities and provide a suitable environment for Agro-tourism development. A multistage sampling technique was employed for the study. In the first stage, two Local Government Areas were purposively selected based on the predominance of farming activities and the presence of rural features with potential for Agro-tourism development they were Idanre Local Government area and Akure South Local Government Area. In the second stage, four villages were randomly selected from each Local Government Area, resulting in a total of eight villages. In the final stage, 15 farmers were randomly selected from each village, giving a total sample size of 120 respondents. Primary data were collected using a validated structured questionnaire and interview schedule administered through face-to-face interviews to ensure clarity of responses and to accommodate varying literacy levels among respondents. Socio-economic variables such as age, sex, marital status, religion, educational qualification, farming experience, household size, and income were measured using nominal and ordinal scales.

Decision rules were established for interpreting mean scores based on the scale range for each variable. For awareness of agro-tourism activities, measured on a two-point scale (Aware = 2, Not aware = 1), mean scores equal to or greater than 1.50 were interpreted as high awareness, while mean scores below 1.50 indicated low awareness. Farmers' level of involvement in agro-tourism activities was measured on a four-point scale (Highly involved = 4, Moderately involved = 3, Fairly involved = 2, Not involved = 1). Mean scores were interpreted as follows: 3.50–4.00 = high involvement, 2.50–3.49 = moderate involvement, 1.50–2.49 = low involvement, and below 1.50 = very low involvement. Perceived constraints were measured on a three-point scale (Moderate = 1, Severe = 2, Highly severe = 3), where mean scores equal to or greater than 2.00 were interpreted as severe constraints, while mean scores below 2.00 were considered less severe. These thresholds were derived by dividing the scale range by the number of response categories and are consistent with established practices in agricultural extension and social science research for interpreting Likert-type scales. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means, and ranks. Chi-square analysis was used to examine the relationship between selected socio-economic characteristics and awareness of Agro-tourism activities, while Pearson Product Moment Correlation was employed to determine the relationship between continuous variables such as income, perception, and awareness. All hypotheses were tested at a 0.01 level of significance.

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### A. Socio-economic Characteristics of Farmers

Results in Table 1 showed that majority (68.3%) of the respondents were male, majority (65.0%) were married, (27.5%) were between 40 – 49 years of age, (45.8%) had household size of 4-6 persons, majority (68.3%) were Christians, 62.5% had 1- 10 years farming experience and (86.8%) had formal education.

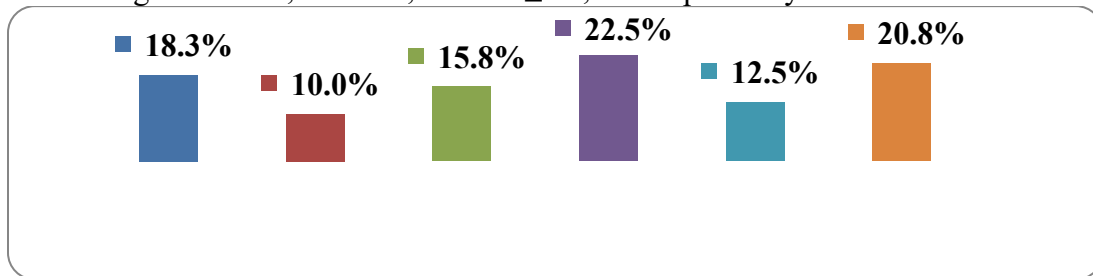
**Table 1: Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents (n=120)**

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
Less than 30	20	16.7
30 – 39	32	26.7
40 – 49	33	27.5
50 – 59	17	14.2
60 and above	18	15.0
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	82	68.3
Female	38	31.7
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	22	18.3
Married	78	65.0
Divorced	7	5.8
Separated	5	4.2
Widowed	8	6.7
<b>Religion</b>		
Christianity	82	68.3
Islamic	25	20.8
Traditional	13	10.8
<b>Education</b>		
No Formal Education	16	13.3
Primary Education	20	16.7
Secondary Education	29	24.2
Technical Education	17	14.2
Tertiary Education	38	31.7
<b>Farming Experience/years</b>		
1-10	75	62.5
11-20	30	25.0
21-30	7	5.8
31-40	5	4.2
41-50	3	2.5
<b>Household Size</b>		
1-3	46	38.3
4-6	55	45.8
7-9	16	13.3
10-12	3	2.5

Source: Field Survey, 2025

**B. Income per Month**

Results in Figure 1 revealed that 18.3% of the total respondents earn less than 20,000 per month, 10.0% earn 20,000 – 29,000, 15.8% of the respondent’s income ranges from 30,000 – 39,000, 22.5% earn income which ranges from 40,000 – 49,000 while 12.5% and 20.8% income of the respondents ranges from 50,000 – 59,000 and ≥ 60,000 respectively.



**Figure 1:** Income per Month

**C. Awareness of some Agro-tourism Activities**

The findings in Table 2 shows a moderate to high level of awareness of Agro-tourism activities among farmers in Ondo State, with a grand mean of 1.64. Awareness was highest for activities closely linked to routine farming and marketing practices, such as sales of value-added food products and direct sales of fresh agricultural produce, indicating that farmers are more familiar with Agro-tourism activities that align with their existing production and income-generating activities. Moderate awareness was recorded for culturally and agriculturally related activities such as crop tours, hay making, storytelling, and sales of farm promotional items, suggesting that farmers recognize Agro-tourism opportunities that require minimal additional skills or infrastructure. In contrast, awareness was lowest for hospitality and recreation-based activities, including overnight accommodation, camping sites, off-road vehicle driving, wildlife viewing, and canoeing. These activities often require higher capital investment, specialized skills, and stronger linkages with the tourism sector, which may explain the low awareness levels.

**Table 2:** Awareness of Agro-tourism Activities

Agro-tourism Activity	Aware n (%)	Not Aware n (%)	Mean	Rank
Sales of value-added food products	112 (93.3)	8 (6.7)	1.93	1st
Direct sales of fresh agricultural products	111 (92.5)	9 (7.5)	1.93	2nd
Sales of farm/ranch promotional items	90 (75.0)	30 (25.0)	1.75	3rd
Hay making	90 (75.0)	30 (25.0)	1.75	3rd
Crop tours	87 (72.5)	33 (27.5)	1.73	5th
Story telling	83 (69.2)	37 (30.8)	1.69	6th
Fish hunting	82 (68.3)	38 (31.7)	1.68	7th
Rock climbing	81 (67.5)	39 (32.5)	1.68	7th
Bird watching	80 (66.7)	40 (33.3)	1.67	9th
Farm vacation	66 (55.0)	54 (45.0)	1.55	10th

Agro-tourism Activity	Aware n (%)	Not Aware n (%)	Mean	Rank
Canoeing	65 (54.2)	55 (45.8)	1.54	11th
Wildlife viewing	57 (47.5)	63 (52.5)	1.48	12th
Off-road vehicle driving	52 (43.3)	68 (56.7)	1.43	13th
Camping site location	51 (42.5)	69 (57.5)	1.43	13th
Giving overnight accommodation	48 (40.0)	72 (60.0)	1.40	15th

Source: Field survey, 2025

#### D. Farmers' Involvement in Agro-tourism Activities

Table 3 below reveals the respondents' levels of involvement in Agro-tourism activities. The table shows that respondents were highly involved in direct sales of fresh agricultural products ( $\bar{x} = 3.48$ ) ranked 1<sup>st</sup>, sales of value-added food products ( $\bar{x} = 3.28$ ) ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>, sales of farm/ ranch promotional items (shirts, aprons, mugs) ( $\bar{x} = 2.79$ ) ranked 3<sup>rd</sup>. The three lowest rankings were for farm vacation ( $\bar{x} = 2.12$ ), camping site location ( $\bar{x} = 1.94$ ) and giving overnight accommodation ( $\bar{x} = 1.89$ ) which ranked 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> respectively.

**Table 3:** Involvement in Agro-tourism Activities

	Highly involved (F) (%)		Moderately involved (F) (%)		Fairly involved (F) (%)		Not involved (F) (%)		Mean	Rank
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
<b>Direct Sales of Fresh Agriculture Products</b>	68	56.7	45	37.5	3	2.5	34	3.3	3.48	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Sales of value-added Food Products</b>	54	45.0	49	40.8	13	10.8	4	3.3	3.28	2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Sales of farm/ranch promotional items (shirts, aprons, mugs)</b>	34	28.3	43	35.8	27	22.5	16	13.3	2.79	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Story Telling</b>	36	30.0	41	34.2	22	18.3	21	17.5	2.77	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Crop Tours</b>	30	25.0	42	35.0	31	25.8	17	14.2	2.71	5 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Hay Making</b>	23	19.2	41	34.2	36	30.0	20	16.7	2.56	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Fish Hunting</b>	30	25.0	29	24.2	35	29.2	26	21.7	2.53	7 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Rock Climbing</b>	25	20.8	37	30.8	30	25.0	28	23.3	2.49	8 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Bird Watching</b>	18	15.0	40	33.3	38	31.7	24	20.0	2.43	9 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Canoeing</b>	23	19.2	27	22.5	32	26.7	38	31.7	2.29	10 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Wildlife Viewing</b>	15	12.5	30	25.0	32	26.7	43	35.8	2.14	11 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Off-road Vehicle Driving</b>	18	15.0	23	19.2	35	29.2	44	36.7	2.13	12 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Farm Vacation</b>	12	10.0	30	25.0	38	31.7	40	33.3	2.12	13 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Camping Site Location</b>	9	7.5	25	20.8	36	30.0	50	41.7	1.94	14 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Giving Overnight Accommodation</b>	7	5.8	21	17.5	44	36.7	48	40.0	1.89	15 <sup>th</sup>

Source: Field survey, 2025

Grand Mean= 2.50

### E. Constraints of Farmers Towards the Involvement in Agro-tourism

The findings in Table 4 show that farmers perceive several moderate to severe constraints to their involvement in Agro-tourism, with an overall grand mean of 2.04. Inadequate accommodation facilities ranked as the most severe constraint (mean = 2.19), as 80.8% of respondents rated it as severe (42.5%) or highly severe (38.3%). This was closely followed by government policies (mean = 2.18), with 80.8% also indicating severe (43.3%) or highly severe (37.5%) impact, and infrastructure challenges (mean = 2.17), where 75.0% perceived the constraint as severe or highly severe. Other notable constraints included funding (mean = 2.14), with 80.0% of respondents rating it as severe or highly severe, and inappropriate insurance (mean = 2.13), perceived as severe or highly severe by 78.4% of respondents. Inadequate public enlightenment ranked fourth (mean = 2.01), with nearly half of the farmers (49.2%) identifying it as a severe constraint. Lower-ranked but still important constraints were lack of quality control (mean = 2.00), insecurity (mean = 1.93), skilled personnel and inadequate training (mean = 1.86), and insufficient marketing strategies (mean = 1.82). Although these recorded relatively lower mean scores, a substantial proportion of respondents still rated them as severe or highly severe.

**Table 4:** Perceived Constraints towards the Involvement in Agro-tourism

	Moderate		Severe		Highly severe		Mean	Rank
	(F)	(%)	(F)	(%)	(F)	(%)		
<b>Inadequate accommodation facilities</b>	23	19.2	51	42.5	46	38.3	2.19	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Government Policies</b>	23	19.2	52	43.3	45	37.5	2.18	2 <sup>nd</sup>
<b>Infrastructure challenges</b>	30	25.0	40	33.3	50	41.7	2.17	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Inadequate public enlightenment</b>	30	25.0	59	49.2	31	25.8	2.01	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Funding</b>	24	20.0	55	45.8	41	34.2	2.14	5 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Inappropriate insurance</b>	26	21.7	53	44.2	41	34.2	2.13	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Lack of quality control</b>	35	29.2	50	41.7	35	29.2	2.00	7 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Insecurity</b>	37	30.8	54	45.0	29	24.2	1.93	8 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Skilled personnel challenges/ inadequate training</b>	39	32.5	59	49.2	22	18.3	1.86	9 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Insufficient marketing strategies</b>	48	40.0	46	38.3	26	21.7	1.82	10 <sup>th</sup>

Source: Field survey, 2025

Grand Mean= 2.04

### Hypothesis Testing

**Hypothesis 1:** There is no significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents (such as sex, marital status, religion, educational qualification) and awareness of Agro-tourism activities among the respondents in the study area. Chi-square analysis was used for variables measured at nominal level.

### Result of Chi-square Analysis

Result of chi-square analysis in Table 5 shows that there was no significant relationship between the level of awareness and sex ( $\chi^2 = 2.387$ ), marital status ( $\chi^2 = 6.562$ ), religion ( $\chi^2 = 11.318$ ) and educational qualification ( $\chi^2 = 9.220$ ) of the respondents at  $P \leq 0.01$ .

**Table 5: Chi-square Results**

Variables	$\chi^2$	Df	C	p-value	Decision
Sex	2.387	2	0.140	0.303	NS
Marital Status	6.562	8	0.228	0.585	NS
Religious	11.318	6	0.294	0.079	NS
Educational Qualification	9.220	8	0.267	0.324	NS

Source: Field Survey, 2025

\*\*Significant at  $P \leq 0.01$ ; C = Contingency coefficient, D.f = Degree of freedom, Number of respondents = 120  $\chi^2 =$  Chi-square NS = Not significant

### Hypothesis 1

Result of correlation analysis in Table 6 shows that income ( $r = 0.304^{**}$ ) had positive and significant relationship with the awareness at  $p \leq 0.01$ . This implies that increase in income by the respondents will enhance the awareness of Agro-tourism activities while age, farming experience, household size had no significant relationship and awareness of Agro-tourism activities among the respondents in the study area.

**Table 6: Result of Correlation Analysis**

Variables	r-value	P-value	Decision
Age	0.013	0.888	NS
Income	0.304**	0.001	S
Farming Experience	-0.001	0.992	NS
Household size	-0.072	0.433	NS

Source: Field survey, 2025

\*\*Significant at  $P \leq 0.01$ ; NS = Not significant S = Significant Number of respondents = 120, r = correlation coefficient p = probability value

**Hypothesis 2:** There is no significant relationship between the perception and the awareness of the respondents in the study area. The result in Table 8 shows that there was a positive and significant relationship between the respondent’s perception and their awareness of Agro-tourism activities ( $r = 0.225$ ,  $P \leq 0.01$ ). This implies that if the respondents had a positive perception, it would influence awareness in the study area.

**Table 7: Result of Correlation Analysis showing the Relationship between the Awareness and Perception of Agro-tourism**

	r-value	P-value	Decision
<b>Awareness Score vs Perception Score</b>	0.225**	0.013	S

Source: Field survey, 2021 \*\*Significant at  $P \leq 0.01$  S = Significant r = correlation co-efficient Number of respondents = 120

**Discussion**

The results show a moderate to high awareness level of Agro-tourism activities, with the highest awareness related to farm-product sales and value addition. The pattern is consistent with research that demonstrates that farmers are usually the first to perceive and get involved in Agro-tourism activities that are closest to their current farming and marketing practices (e.g., on-farm sales and processing), while “tourism-heavy” aspects take longer to get assimilated(8). Constraints reported by farmers include inadequate accommodation facilities, policy issues, and infrastructure challenges, all of which strongly explain the low involvement in hospitality and recreation activities. This is consistent with broader agritourism policy and governance evidence that emphasises infrastructure such as roads, basic amenities, accommodation and sanitation as a critical determinant of agritourism success and visitor readiness in rural areas [9]. Relatedly, findings that policy and institutional issues constrain engagement are consistent with the argument that weak coordination and limited formal support structures can suppress rural tourism participation even where local interest exists [9, 10]. The observed gap between farmers’ awareness and their actual involvement in agro-tourism can be theoretically explained using both SLF and TPB. From the SLF perspective, awareness alone does not translate into participation unless farmers possess sufficient livelihood assets, particularly financial and physical capital. This explains why farmers were more involved in farm-gate sales and value-added activities, which require minimal new investment, but less involved in accommodation and recreation-based agro-tourism activities that demand substantial infrastructure. From the TPB perspective, although farmers may hold positive attitudes and awareness of agro-tourism, low perceived behavioral control arising from funding constraints, poor infrastructure, and policy barriers, limits their willingness and ability to engage. Thus, the awareness–involvement gap observed in this study reflects structural and behavioral constraints rather than lack of interest. Although the study relied on descriptive and bi-variate analyses, the observed patterns strongly suggest that differences in

farmers' involvement in agro-tourism are not random but are likely shaped by economic and cognitive factors. The significant relationship between income and awareness, as well as between perception and awareness, indicates that farmers with greater financial capacity and more favourable perceptions are better positioned to engage in agro-tourism. This implies that, if subjected to multivariate analysis, variables such as income, awareness, and perception would likely emerge as key predictors of involvement, while demographic variables such as age and household size may exert weaker effects. Further studies can explore the predictors.

This study contributes to knowledge by providing empirical evidence on farmers' awareness, involvement, and constraints in Agro-tourism within the context of Ondo State, Nigeria, an area where such evidence is limited. It extends existing Agro-tourism literature by shifting focus from tourists' and host communities' perceptions to the farmers' perspective, thereby highlighting the gap between awareness and actual participation. The study also demonstrates that farmers' involvement in Agro-tourism is predominantly production-oriented, underscoring the influence of structural and institutional factors rather than a lack of interest. Furthermore, the findings empirically establish income as a significant predictor of Agro-tourism awareness, offering insights for policy and extension interventions aimed at promoting inclusive Agro-tourism development.

## V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Agro-tourism in Ondo State is still at an emerging stage, with farmers showing reasonable awareness but limited participation beyond farm-gate sales and value-added activities. Although Agro-tourism holds strong potential as a livelihood diversification strategy, farmers' involvement is constrained by infrastructural deficiencies, policy-related challenges, inadequate funding, and insufficient enlightenment. Addressing these structural and institutional barriers is therefore critical for transforming Agro-tourism into a viable and inclusive rural development pathway for farmers in the state. Hence the following recommendations:

- (a). Government should improve rural infrastructure and basic facilities to create an enabling environment for Agro-tourism development.
- (b). Supportive and farmer-friendly policies should be formulated to encourage private and community participation in Agro-tourism.
- (c). Access to credit and funding opportunities should be expanded to enable farmers invest in Agro-tourism activities.
- (d). Extension services and public enlightenment programmes should be strengthened to increase farmers' awareness and skills in Agro-tourism.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Shrutiba Z, Saini H, H. PP. A Review on Agro-Tourism: Way to Sustainable Development. AJAEES [Internet]. 2025 May 16 [cited 2025 Dec 19];43(5):207–12. Available from: <https://www.journalajaees.com/index.php/AJAEES/article/view/2751>
- [2] Rubita I. The Concept of Agri-Tourism and the Traditional Farming in Manipur. IJRSI [Internet]. 2024 [cited 2025 Dec 19];XI(VIII):694–7. Available from: <https://rsisinternational.org/journals/ijrsi/articles/the-concept-of-agri-tourism-and-the-traditional-farming-in-manipur/>

- [3] Sinha S, Ali MdH. Rise of Agritourism in India: A Scoping Review. AJAEES [Internet]. 2024 Sept 2 [cited 2025 Dec 19];42(9):58–68. Available from: <https://journalajaees.com/index.php/AJAEES/article/view/2541>
- [4] Pandhari Tawade P, Dhar S. Empowering Rural Communities Via Sustainable Tourism in the North Konkan Region: Opportunities, Challenges, and Strategies. International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology (IJISRT) [Internet]. 2024 Sept 12 [cited 2025 Dec 19];565–77. Available from: <https://www.ijisrt.com/empowering-rural-communities-via-sustainable-tourism-in-the-north-konkan-region-opportunities-challenges-and-strategies>
- [5] Malladeb V, Mishra S, Sahoo P. Understanding The Integration Of Agriculture And Tourism In Jungalmahal Region Of West Bengal And It's Contribution To Farmer's Income From Small-Scale And Commercial Farms. jsfs [Internet]. 2023 Jan 2 [cited 2025 Dec 19]; Available from: <https://sifisherliessciences.com/index.php/journal/article/view/2010>
- [6] Ndhlovu E, Dube K. Agritourism and sustainability: A global bibliometric analysis of the state of research and dominant issues. Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism [Internet]. 2024 June [cited 2025 Dec 19];46:100746. Available from: <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2213078024000148>
- [7] Turtureanu AG, Crețu CM, Pripoaie R, Marinescu E Ștefan, Sîrbu CG, Talaghir LG. Sustainable Development Through Agritourism and Rural Tourism: Research Trends and Future Perspectives in the Pandemic and Post-Pandemic Period. Sustainability [Internet]. 2025 Apr 29 [cited 2025 Dec 19];17(9):3998. Available from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/17/9/3998>
- [8] Niu J, Zhou Y. How rural tourism development affects farmers' livelihood resilience: based on comprehensive survey data of rural revitalization in China. Front Sustain Food Syst [Internet]. 2025 Mar 10 [cited 2025 Dec 19];9:1573149. Available from: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fsufs.2025.1573149/full>
- [9] Mangwiro M, Chikuta O, Kabote F. Agritourism in Southern Africa: a policy analysis. Front Sustain Tour [Internet]. 2025 Feb 19 [cited 2025 Dec 19];4:1501008. Available from: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/frsut.2025.1501008/full>
- [10] Atsakpo AA, Mensah C, Boakye KA, Afenyo-Agbe E, Danquah B. Stakeholder collaboration in tourism governance in Ghana. AJHTM [Internet]. 2024 June 18 [cited 2025 Dec 19];4(1):26–44. Available from: <https://journal.ucc.edu.gh/index.php/ajthm/article/view/1144>