

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROFILE OF THE INLAND FISH FARMERS AND TRAINING NEEDS IN INLAND FISH FARMING

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### ABSTRACT

*Training need can be define as the gap between the actual performance and the desired performance of the inland fish farmers. The aforementioned study was conducted in Navsari district of South Gujarat. The data was collected from 120 respondents by following personal interview method and using structured interview schedule. After the analysis of the collected data it was observed that, majority (79.17 per cent) of respondents had needs medium to high level of training. The study reported that farming experience was found highly correlated with the training needs in inland fish farming whereas age, education, occupation, mass media exposure, scientific orientation and risk orientation were found significantly correlated at with the training needs in inland fish farming however, type of family, size of family, annual income, social participation, material possession, extension contact and economic motivation were non-significantly with the training needs in inland fish farming.*

**Keywords:** inland fish farmers, training needs, fish farming, relationship

### INTRODUCTION

Fisheries in India are a very important economic activity and a flourishing sector with varied resources and potentials. India has attained the second largest fish producing and second largest aquaculture nation in the world after China. For promoting aquaculture, 429 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) and 39 Brackishwater Fish Farms Development Agencies (BFDAs) were established in the county. India is also an important country that produces fish through aquaculture in the world. India is home to more than 10.00 per cent of the global fish diversity (Vinaya Kumar and Shivamurthy, 2021; 2018). Presently, the country ranks second in the world in total fish production with an annual fish production of about 09.06 million metric tonnes. So, the present study was carried out to find out the Training needs of inland fish farmers in Navsari district of Gujarat with following objectives.

### OBJECTIVES

(1) To assess the training needs of inland fish farmers in inland fish farming

(2) To find out the relationship between the profile of the inland fish farmers with their adoption of inland fish farming practices

### METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Navsari district of South Gujarat region during the year 2019-2020. In Navsari district, there are six talukas viz., Navsari, Gandevi, Chikhli, Jalalpore, Vandsa and Khergam. Among them 4 talukas were selected purposively, Gandevi, Jalalpor, Navsari and Chikhli. 5 villages were selected from each talukas because of availability of the respondents. Total 20 villages were selected purposively for the study. From each 20 villages 6 respondents were selected randomly. Total 120 respondents were selected randomly An Ex-post-facto research design was used for the study. The respondents were grouped into three categories based on mean and standard deviation. In light of the objectives, the interview schedules were prepared and respondents were interviewed at their home, office and farm.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Training needs of inland fish farmers in inland fish farming

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents on the basis of their training needs** (n=120)

Sr. No	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Low level of training needs (up to 52.63)	25	20.83
2	Medium level of training needs (52.64 to 77.29)	61	50.83
3	High level of training needs (above 77.29)	34	28.34

Mean=64.96

SD =12.33

Table 1 indicate that majority of (79.17 per cent) respondents had need medium to high level of training, followed by 20.83 per cent of respondents had need low level training.

### Relationship between the profile of the inland fish farmers and their training needs in inland fish farming

**Table- 2 : Distribution of respondents according to their relationship between profile and training needs** (n=120)

Sr. No.	Independent variables (Profile of inland fish farmers)	'r' value
X <sub>1</sub>	Age	0.21732*
X <sub>2</sub>	Education	0.21478*
X <sub>3</sub>	Farming experience	0.27819**
X <sub>4</sub>	Type of family	0.16789 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>5</sub>	Size of family	0.09968 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>6</sub>	Occupation	0.20619*
X <sub>7</sub>	Annual income	0.06560 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>8</sub>	Social participation	0.14810 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>9</sub>	Material possession	0.09728 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>10</sub>	Extension contact	0.16272 <sup>NS</sup>
X <sub>11</sub>	Mass media exposure	0.22111*
X <sub>12</sub>	Scientific orientation	0.18359*
X <sub>13</sub>	Risk orientation	0.17951*
X <sub>14</sub>	Economic motivation	0.12094 <sup>NS</sup>

Note: -\* Significant at 0.05 level, \*\* Significant at 0.01 level, NS Non-significant

The variable farming experience (0.27819\*\*) was found highly significant correlated at 0.01 level of probability with the training needs in inland fish farming whereas age

(0.21732\*), education (0.21478\*), occupation (0.20619\*), mass media exposure (0.22111\*), scientific orientation (0.18359\*), and risk orientation (0.17951\*) were found significantly correlated at 0.05 level of probability with the training needs in inland fish farming however, type of family (0.16789<sup>NS</sup>), size of family (0.09968<sup>NS</sup>), annual income (0.06560<sup>NS</sup>), social participation (0.14810<sup>NS</sup>), material possession (0.09728<sup>NS</sup>), extension contact (0.16272<sup>NS</sup>) and economic motivation (0.12094<sup>NS</sup>) were non-significantly with the training needs in inland fish farming. The findings are in line with the findings of Sardhara *et al.*, (2020).

## CONCLUSION

Majority (79.17 per cent) of inland fish farmers had needs medium to high level of training. The variable farming experience (0.27819) was found highly significant correlated at 0.01 level of probability with the training needs in inland fish farming whereas age (0.21732), education (0.21478), occupation (0.20619), mass media exposure (0.22111), scientific orientation (0.18359), and risk orientation (0.17951) were found significantly correlated at 0.05 level of probability with the training needs in inland fish farming however, type of family (0.16789), size of family (0.09968), annual income (0.06560), social participation (0.14810), material possession (0.09728), extension contact (0.16272) and economic motivation (0.12094) were non-significantly with the training needs in inland fish farming.

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