The effect of training on the knowledge of Egyptian university students in the field of Aquaculture

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Abstract

The research aimed to study the impact of training on cognitive changes for Egyptian university students in the field of aquaculture, by identifying some of the personal and professional characteristics of the respondents, identifying the knowledge level of the respondents about the technical recommendations for aquaculture that were included in the training program, and determining the differences between the average degree of knowledge respondents to the technical recommendations related to aquaculture before and after the implementation of the training program, and to determine the correlation between the total degree of knowledge of the trainees after the implementation of the training program and the independent variables studied, and to identify the most important problems facing the respondents during training, and their suggestions for developing the training program.

This study was conducted on a regular sample of 82 male and female students from some different universities. To achieve the objectives of the study, the personal interview questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection during August of 2021, and in data analysis, frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, Pearson's simple correlation coefficient, in addition to the T-test to test statistical hypotheses were used.

The research found the following results:

About three-quarters of the respondents (75.6%) of the total respondents are university students between the ages of (21-22 years),

and nearly three-quarters of the respondents (71.9%) of university students belong to a university in Kafr El-Sheikh, and nearly two-thirds of the number of respondents (68.3%) fall into the category of high benefit from the training program, and about (73%) of the respondents have a low and medium level of knowledge, which indicates the respondents' need for the largest amount of knowledge and specialized information related to special technical recommendations by aquaculture.

The results indicated that there is a significant relationship between the total knowledge degrees of the researchers regard to the technical recommendations for aquaculture before and after the implementation of the training program, as the calculated T value reached 208.9, which is greater than its tabular counterpart at the level of significance 0.01, and there is also a positive and significant correlation at the level of Significant 0.01 between the knowledge level of the respondents about the technical recommendations for aquaculture included in the training program and between age, gender, and college, while the relationship was positive and significant at a significant level of 0.05 between the knowledge level of the respondents regarding the technical recommendations for aquaculture included in the training program and the number of training days.

The most important problems facing the university students in the training were the inadequacy of the training hall for the number of trainees (91.5%), the difficulty of accessing the place of training (87.8%), the large number of topics covered by the training program by (84.1%), and it was the most important The trainees' suggestions for developing the training program are to motivate the trainees to a greater degree to participate in the courses (92.7%), provide the necessary transportation to reach the place of training by (87.8%), increase the time allocated for doing practical experiments by (80.5%).

Keywords: Training, Knowledge, Aquaculture.