

Bringing together aquaculture producers and economists.

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Abstract

Development and growth of aquaculture around the world is mainly dependent on economic feasibility which is also requirement for sustainability. Engle (2016) addressed the need and benefits of interdisciplinary efforts which highlights the critical issues to growth and development of aquaculture. The main obstacle is to collaborate work between aquaculture scientists and economists that often contribute to lack of effective engagement. Aquaculture biologists begin with observations and data eventually used to infer theories. Economists, on the other hand, begin with general theoretical framework and predict specifics that are then tested with data.

Keywords: Aquaculture economics, Aquaculture biologists, Conservation

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Editorial Note

An aquaculture biologist identifies key problems from practical issues and questions like a) Which feed is more 'economical' (least expensive with greater feed conservation ratio or more expensive one with better feed conservation ratio?) b) Is it more economical to invest in new production systems that offer certain types of production advantages such as year-round supply or production efficiencies. Coming to the view of economist all the mentioned research questions may not be important as economic theory already exists that explains the fundamental relationships among relevant variables.

The numerous excellent market analysts around the globe generally organize hypothetical methodologies and decide not to invest the often-considerable measures of energy needed to gather real-world essential information. There are agrarian financial aspects divisions that at this point don't show youthful business analysts how to gather precise farm-level, essential information. Economists and aquaculture scientists need to be willing in working together and put their efforts to overcome the obstacles for a better aquaculture world.

The Farm management course was where young economists learned how to work with farm-level data and in-turn apply economic concepts and theory to farm-level decisions that ultimately affect the economic success of individual farms. So this has to be included in the aquaculture courses to overcome difficulties in the development and growth of aquaculture.

The best, despite the fact that longer-term, arrangement probably is for experts to get hybridized through conventional preparing in the two orders. Monetarily effective hydroponics makers are regularly the individuals who have disguised hybridized ideas of science and financial matters. Due to legitimate need, hydroponics makers must apply and coordinate impacts of water quality, sustenance, designing, and financial aspects consistently and conversely in their decision-making. Numerous makers see instinctively the ideas of chance cost (both as far as income or potentially benefits), just as how yearly fixed costs must be overseen. Scholars and biologists-cum-aquaculture makers frequently neglect to represent such ideas and real factors, which prompt excessively hopeful, misdirecting, and off base financial assessments. Hydroponics makers need more exploration and augmentation experts who can coordinate their degree of knowledge of both hydroponics and financial matters, connect the holes and snags between the two trains, and convey similarly well and adequately in the two universes.

Journal of fisheries research is committed for comprehensive guidance to aquaculture economists and producers on one hand while focusing on various disciplines of aquaculture like fish nutrition, fish diseases, fish management, fish health, etc. Advances in the aquaculture society are well focused through journal of fisheries research.

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