AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE EFFICIENCY OF RESOURCES USE IN AQUACULTURE AT Sahl- El Tina AREA

[24]

Rafaat Hassan Mustafa
Economic and Social Studies Division, Department of Economics, Desert Research Center, Cairo, Egypt

ABSTRACT

The problem of the study in the presence of limited and the fragility of the economic resources and human potential in the agricultural desert communities developing, especially in the beginning of the configuration, including Sahl El -Tina area in Sinai, the study aims to identify the efficient use of resources in the activity of fish farming as agricultural activities was80 farms randomly selected, Sample divided into two category, first category (less than 10 acres) a represents about of 50 farms, Second category (10 acres or more) a representsabout30 fish farmers. The study reached the following results:

- The average net return per acre of aquaculture capacitive initial production amounted to about 7, 19 thousand pounds / acre, while at about 11, 94 thousand pounds / acre capacitive productivity second.
- The average net value added of aquaculture capacitive initial production amounted to about 61, 88 thousand pounds, while amounted to about 240, 5 thousand pounds capacitive productivity second.

- The rate of return on invested capital capacitive initial production amounted to about 28, 92%, and about 36, 2% and the second capacitive productivity that is higher than the yield of the opportunity cost of the investment, which indicates an increase in economic efficiency of the activity of fish farming.
- It turns out that the average capital recovery capacitive productivity initial period of approximately 3,4 years, and the second capacitive production amounted to about 2,76 years which shows the high economic efficiency and productivity for the second capacitive production capacity initial sample study.
- Through the study of fish farms sample study problems The main problems in the feed, seed, labor, marketing, security, licensing, financing, site location, and management and through the results of the Likert scale show that the feed problem comes in first in terms of relative importance, followed by the arrangement respectively problem of seed, labor, marketing, security, licenses, while showing low relative importance to the problems of financing, location, and management as the relative importance of each one degree lower than the overall average for the total score.