**An economic analysis of Gill net employed along the Tulmulla stream of district Ganderbal, Kashmir**

**Abstract**

Economic analysis was carried out for Gill net operated along the Tulmulla stream of District Ganderbal in Kashmir. The data was collected by direct interview from fishers by using pre-tested survey schedule. A total of 50 fishers were interviewed across five villages, covering the entire length of the stream. The net operating income, net income and benefit cost ratio were estimated as ₹ 83073.36, ₹ 75584.57 and 5.21 respectively. The study analyzed the economic assessments like capital cost, variable cost, fixed cost, operating cost, B:C ratio of fishers. Data collection for this study was carried out between June 2023 to November 2023. The Benefit Cost Ratio with a positive value underscores the economic profitability of gill net fishers in the stream.

 **Keywords:** Variable cost, fixed cost, BC ratio, gill net, Tulmulla stream

**Introduction**

Primary goal of every business is to fetch profit. Fishing is considered as one of the profit-oriented businesses. Fisheries sector play an important role in the national economy through increased food supply, employment, revenue, and foreign exchange generation. Small, vulnerable, and underdeveloped fishing communities that live close to water resources are associated to artisanal fisheries; their immediate survival is strongly correlated with the advantages that these communities receive from these resources (Schorr, 2005). The year 2022 has been declared the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture in honour of the critical role that artisanal fisheries play in guaranteeing food security, reducing poverty, and advancing sustainability (FAO, 2023). For most people worldwide, fish is consistently one of the most popular and affordable dietary sources of animal protein (Allam et al., 2020). There are 2.3 crore inland fishermen in India, making up about 1.7% of the country's entire population (DoF GoI, 2020).The extensive inland fisheries resources, including rivers and canals that covers approximately 2.52 lakh km (DoF GoI, 2022).

 Economics plays an imperative part in proper fisheries management. In the prior stages, fisheries management focused on controlling and maintaining the fish stocks. It is assumed that if the control measures are strictly executed, the further expansion in effort is prevented, thus, a sustainable harvest can be anticipated. (Wilen, 1979). The economic performance of fishing is a crucial indicator which determines how the fleet is operated. Anybody with a craft and equipment with license can do fishing in Indian waters because the resource is open access, but in the end, the intersection of average cost and revenue per fishing trip aids in determining whether, to continue operations, unlike the equality of marginal cost and marginal revenue (Narayanakumar *et al*., 2009).

The economics of fishing can be a complex interplay between costs and earnings which play an important role in economic analysis and also provide information for sustainable fisheries management. Information on cost and earning of fishing operations in district Ganderbal is scarce. This might be because of lack of proper data collection efforts and also the unwillingness of the fishers to disclose such information. Fishing cost and earning mainly depends on the type of fishery and the gears used. Fishing cost helps to determine social and economic conditions of the fishermen. The data collected can be used to assess the economic status of the sector and drafting of proper welfare policy measures.

The valley of Kashmir, situated in the middle of the Western Himalayas between 33⁰ 01' and 35⁰ 00' N, and 73⁰ 48' and 75⁰ 30' E is located at an average elevation of 5,200 feet above sea level and has a total area of 15948 km2 (Panigrahy *et al*., 2010). The J&K state is known for its freshwater resources. The state has about 3651 water bodies (Panigrahy *et al*., 2010) which covers an area of about 3915 km2. Differences in elevation and topography lead to different sequences of succession of water bodies, ultimately leading in the colonization of these waters by different types of fishes (Bhat *et al.,* 2020). Fish fauna plays a crucial role in aquatic ecosystems, and any alterations in their living environment can impact their productivity, diversity, and distribution (Lawrence, 1895). In the Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir there are 17,396 fishermen, accounting 0.12% of the UT’s population. The UT is endowed with abundant inland water resources, including lakes (60,000 ha), rivers and canals (22,781 km), reservoirs (7,000 ha) and ponds (17,000 ha) (Gul *et al*., 2024).

The traditional fishermen of Jammu and Kashmir are considered artisanal fishermen in the context of the current study. They use wooden boats for their fishing activities and rely on traditional technical knowledge that has been passed down through the ages (Gul *et al*., 2024).

The Tulmulla stream flows through district Ganderbal. It is locally known as “Nagpov Nallah”. The stream arises from Sindh as well as from vaious springs in Tehsil Lar Ganderbal like Bonipots spring in Doshi Mohalla Lar, Chin Nag at Chantan Lar and Gori Nag at Gulabpora. Many other springs from Lar join the Tulmulla stream but a major quantity of water in the stream is from the springs and from marshy lands of Tulmulla.

The present study was carried out to assess the economic profile of fishers of Tulmulla stream particularly the income generated by gill net fishing and provide basic information that can be used in formulation and implementation of fisheries developmental projects. Cost data are important for evaluating trends in fishing effort and the distribution of fishing gear. This study aimed to estimate the cost and earning of gill net in the study area.

**Materials and method**

The present study was conducted in Ganderbal district of Jammu and Kashmir and from the Ganderbal district, 5 villages were selected namely Watalbag Lar, Tulmulla, Rakh Rabitar, Korag Darakpora and Rabitar Dab. From the selected villages 10 licenced fishers were selected randomly from each village. Thus, the study was confined to 50 fishers from 5 villages. The data was collected by direct interview method from sample fishers by using pre-tested survey schedule designed for that purpose.

Fixed cost includes the depreciation on capital cost and interest on capital cost. The depreciation was calculated by straight line method (purchased value – present value) / Life expectancy. Interest was calculated by simple interest formula and percentage of interest at which loan was taken. The variable cost (VC) encompasses expenses like maintenance of vessel, maintenance of gear, licence fee, and family labour.

The total cost was calculated by adding the fixed cost and variable cost. Total revenue was calculated by selling price of fishes per kilogram and multiplying it with the quantity of catch. Net operating income, net income and B:C ratio were calculated by the following formula.
$$Net operating income=Total revenue-Variable cost$$

$$Net income=Net operating income-Fixed cost$$

$$B:C ratio=\frac{Total revenue}{Total cost}$$

**Result and Discussion**

In the Tulmulla stream, all the interviewed fishers were males and actively engaged in fishing with licence. The cost and profit margin are determined by the dynamics of local supply, demand, and season. Fish are usually sold at local markets or to local contractors at set prices during periods of plentiful availability.

The fixed capital cost of a gill net was ₹ 50,673.32. Particulars included to calculate the fixed capital include cost of vessels, net, rope and floats. Vessels accounted for the largest share at ₹ 49,333.33 (97.36%), followed by the net at ₹ 1,006.66 (1.98%), ropes at ₹ 223.33 (0.44%), and floats at ₹ 110.00 (0.22%).

The cost structure of traditional fisheries in the region was categorised into two main groups: variable costs and fixed costs. The cost and return analysis was calculated as per annum per fisher which included Total catch (kg), Average selling rate (Rs/kg), Total revenue, Net operating income and net income. The variable cost included maintenance of vessel, maintenance of gear, licence fee and family labour while as fixed cost included depreciation and interest on capital cost calculated per annum.

The sub total of variable cost (A) was ₹ 10453.34 (58.26 %). Among the variable costs, family labour constituted the highest cost component, accounting for ₹ 8080.00 (45.03 %), followed by maintenance of vessel ₹ 1316.68 (7.34 %), licence fee at ₹ 800 (4.46%) and maintenance of gear ₹ 256.66 (1.43%). The sub total of fixed costs (B) calculated was ₹ 7488.79 (41.74%). Fixed costs were primarily attributed to the depreciation on capital costs at ₹ 2928.20 (16.32%) and the interest on capital cost @ 9% at ₹ 4560 (25.42 %). The total cost (A + B) was calculated at ₹ 17,942.13. In analysis of return, the total catch was 449.00 kg, average selling rate ₹ 208.30 per kg. Total revenue calculated was ₹ 93,526.70. The net operating income calculated at ₹ 83,073.36 and net income were ₹75,584.57 respectively. B: C ratio was calculated at 5.21 (Table 1).

Bhat *et al*. (2025) reported gill net to be a profitable fishing gear in Dal Lake. *Dar et al*., 2015 estimated economic performance of three different gillnet fishing units operating along Mumbai Coast for Non-motorised at ₹ 45965, for OBM at ₹ 65,012, and ₹ 13,0577 for IBM. Luther *et al*. (1997) reported the capital investment of gillnetters in Chennai from ₹ 3,01,000 to ₹ 4,00,000. Capital investment ranged from ₹ 1, 00,000 to ₹ 1, 10,000 for two gillnetters operated along the Cochin coast during years 1981 and 1982 (Silas *et al*., 1984). Annamalai and Kandoran, 1990 reported the capital investment of ₹ 49,973 to ₹ 82,117 for mechanised gillnetters operated along Kerala coast. Sathiadhas and Benjamin, (1990) reported ₹85,000 to ₹1,00,000 operated along Tamil Nadu coast during year 1985-86.

The fish catch from Tulmulla stream was found to decline compared to earlier reports of local fishermen. Numerous human activities, such as the ongoing rise in water pollution, overfishing, anthropogenic activities, and the use of prohibited nets, are to blame for the decline in fish catch and the alterations in fish composition in the stream. (Hussain and Rashid, 2021; Khanday *et al*., 2021; Shafi *et al*., 2021; Bhat *et al*., 2022; Dar *et al*., 2023). Both illegal and licensed fishermen consistently violate regulations like mesh size and overfishing (Khan and Ali, 2013; Sultan and Kant, 2016). According to the Fisheries Act, 2018, fish less than 5 inches in length should be able to escape from nets using a suitable mesh size of one and a half inches (1½ʺ) for fishing. However, fishermen on the River Jhelum have also been seen to employ a half-inch (½ʺ) mesh size (Gul *et al*., 2024). Additionally, these fishermen use prohibited gill nets at night when field labor is scarce, recovering them early in the morning to evade fisheries regulatory staff. Consequently, the stream's fish population has drastically decreased as a result of this prolonged non-compliance. This may cause permanent changes in the water chemistry and may harm its ecosystem. These effects extend beyond aquatic life, as it is not only the fish that are impacted (Ahmed *et al*., 2017) thus, the fishers become the victims of these anthropogenic activities.

 Significant research has been conducted on the economics of both small and large-scale fisheries (Narayanakumar *et al*., 2009: Narayanakumar, 2009a, 2012b; Belton and Thilsted, 2014; Aswathy *et al*., 2015; Jamnia, *et al*. 2015; Pio *et al*. 2016; Radhakrishnan *et al*. 2018; Viswambharan *et al*., 2018; Rodrigues *et al*., 2019; Carvalho *et al*., 2020; Johnson *et al*., 2022; Raju *et al*., 2022; Gul *et al*., 2024, Bhat *et al*., 2025). These studies consistently indicate that the transition from traditional to modern fishing methods enhance the economic and financial viability of fisheries.

**Statements and Declarations:**

**Ethical Approval**

I would like to confirm that my manuscript does not involve any ethical concerns. It does not include research on human or animal subjects and is based solely on publicly available geospatial and ecological datasets. Therefore, ethical approval is not required for this study.

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**Table 1. Fixed capital of Gill net in the study area**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S No.** | **Particulars** | **Fixed capital in Rs.** | **Percentage (%)** |
| **1.** | Vessel | 49333.33 | 97.36 |
| **2.** | Net | 1006.66 | 1.98 |
| **3.** | Rope | 223.33 | 0.44 |
| **4.** | Floats | 110.00 | 0.22 |
|  |  **Total** | **50673.32** | **100** |

**Table 2 Cost and return analysis of Gill net (Rs. /fisher/ annum)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S No.** | **Particulars** | **Cost in Rs.** | **Percentage (%)** |
| **A.** | **Variable costs** |  |  |
| **1.** | Maintenance of Vessel | 1316.68 | 7.34 |
| **2.** | Maintenance of Gear | 256.66 | 1.43 |
| **3.** | Licence fee | 800.00 | 4.46 |
| **4.** | Family labour | 8080.00 | 45.03 |
|  | **Sub Total** | **10453.34** | **58.26** |
| **B.** | **Fixed cost** |  |  |
| 1. | Depreciation on capital cost | 2928.20 | 16.32 |
| 2. | Interest on capital cost@ 9% | 4560.59 | 25.42 |
|  | **Sub Total** | **7488.79** | **41.74** |
| **C.** | **Total cost (A+B)** | **17942.13** | **100** |
|  | **Analysis of returns** |  |  |
| **D.** | **Total catch (kg)** | 449.00 |  |
| **E.** | **Average selling rate (Rs/Kg)** | 208.30 |  |
| **F.** | **Total revenue** | 93526.70 |  |
| **G.** | **Net operating income** | 83073.36 |  |
| **H.** | **Net income** | 75584.57 |  |
| **I.** | **B:C ratio**  | 5.21 |  |