GENDER ROLES AND LIVELIHOOD STATUS OF ORNAMENTAL FISH PRODUCERS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA

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Engendering Security in Fisheries and Aquaculture

Bangkok

त्रियकी शिक्षा



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Current Situation in Ornamental fish business

- Ornamental fish sector is a lucrative and emerging business in aquaculture industion
- Popular hobby in the world

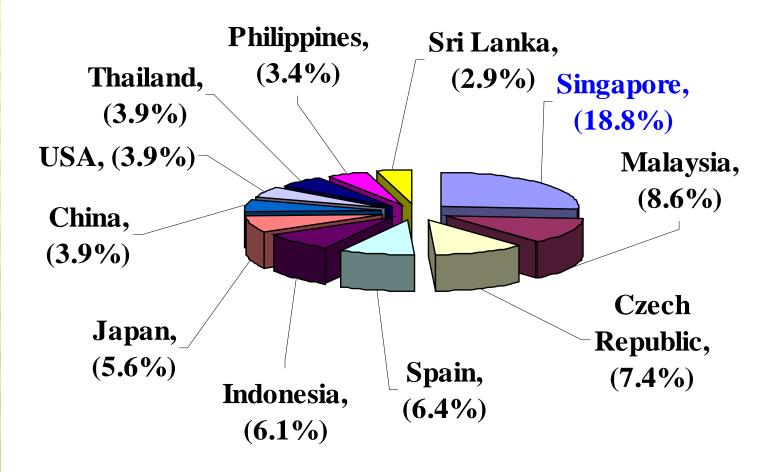


- The entire industry, including accessories and fish feed is estimated to be worth US \$ 16 billion. (MPEDA, 2014)
- The largest importer of ornamental fish is the USA followed by Europe and Japan.
- More than 60% of exports come from Asia



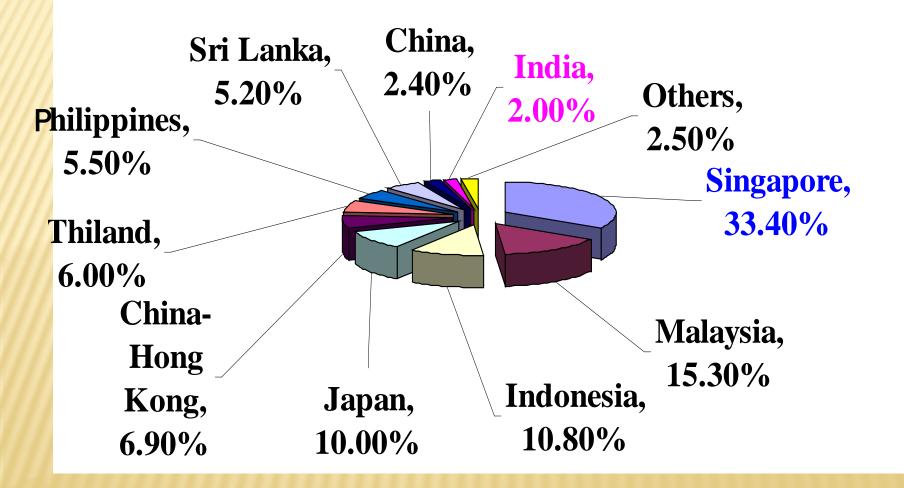
Overview of Ornamental fish market scenario

WORLD ORNAMENTAL FISH TRADE



Overview of Ornamental fish market scenario

WORLD ORNAMENTAL FISH TRADE – Asian countries



In India;

- Ornamental fish sector, 60 % fishes are caught from wild sources
- Export of ornamental fish is 55 million (MPEDA, 2014)
- Domestic trade grows 20 % annually
- In India, Household aquarium keeping is 0.04 %; in USA and Europe it is 15 -20 % (MPEDA, 2014).
- In Maharashtra, 8 % of ornamental fish export is from Mumbai and rank second in trade from India
- Fish supply West Bengal, Tamilnadu and imports from South East Asian countries
- 450 breeding and rearing units mainly in Konkan and Western Maharashtra regions.

Development scheme by Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

MPEDA – Rainbow revolution assistance scheme (till 2015)

Specification	Group targeted	Maximum Subsidy (Rs.)	Capital investment (Rs.)	Annual production (approx no of fish)
Grade-I	Small scale (cluster with min. 5 individual beneficiaries)	75,000/- per beneficiary	1,50,000	50,000
Grade-II	Medium scale (Individuals)	2 lakh/- per unit	4,00,000	2,00,000
Grade-III	Large scale (Individuals)	7.5 lakh/- per unit	15,00,000	5,00,000

GENDER IN FISHERIES :

- 45% of the world's population depends on agriculture, forestry fishing for their livelihoods
- Women constitute 43 per cent of the agricultural labor force producing a large portion of the world's food crops (FAO, 2011)
- China and India, women represented a share of 21 percent and 24 percent, respectively, of all fishers and fish farmers
- In India, approximately 1.8 million people are employed in net mending, trading, preservation, peeling, curing, marketing fish, purchasing, handling, drying, filleting, displaying, and fish-selling activities, with women forming 48 % of this total labor force (Nag et al. 2012).

- Women's invaluable contribution is often overlooked and undocumented
- Access to key productive resources like land and services like credit and extension is minimum
- Wage discrimination in rural labour markets, Part-time, seasonal, low-paying jobs when engaged in rural wage employment
- Women work without remuneration on family farms

Objectives

1.To study the profile of ornamental fish producers in Maharashtra.

2.To study the livelihood status, gender roles and needs of the ornamental fish producers.

Methodology:

Sample size:

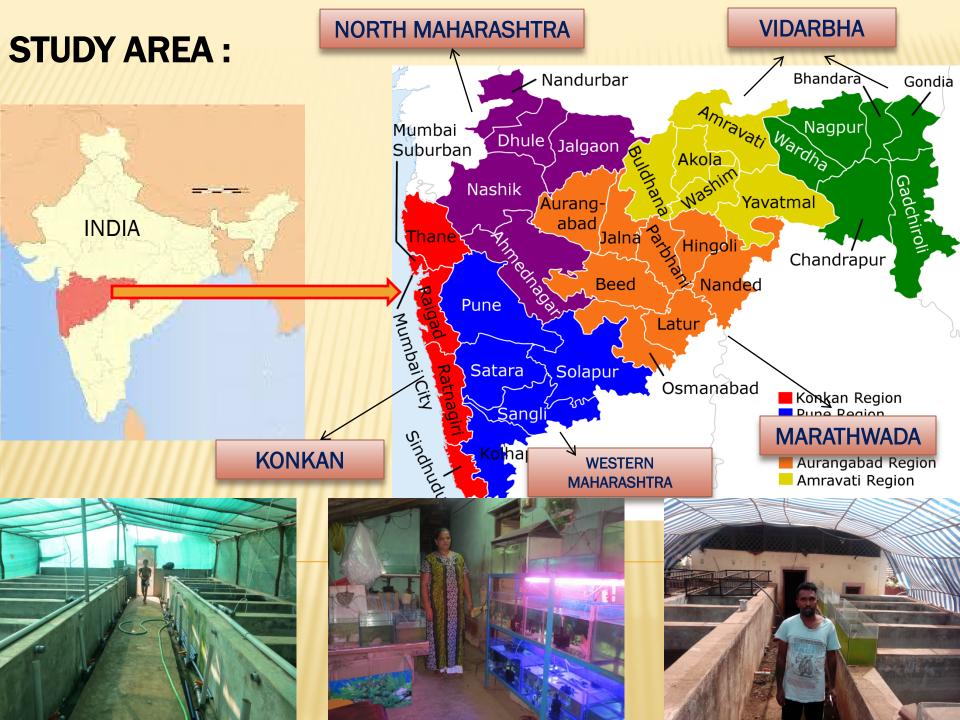
- 30 ornamental fish producers
- Data collection:
 - Primary data
 - Key informants interviews
 - Sample respondents interview
 - In-depth interviews
 - Secondary data





Data Analysis:

Descriptive analysis and ranking method

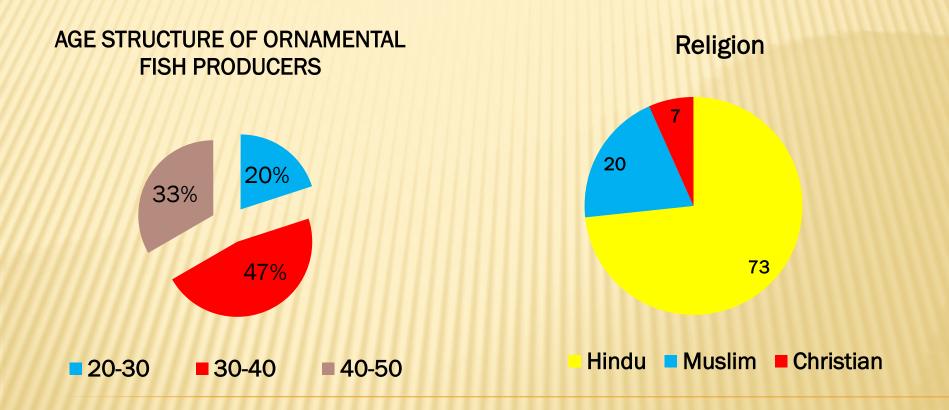


WESTERN GHATS – UNESCO World Heritage Site

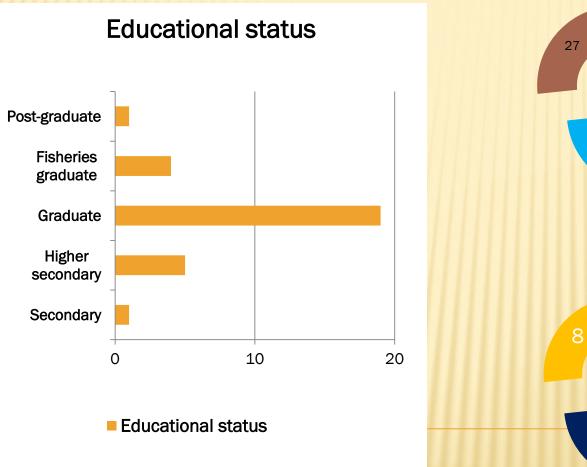


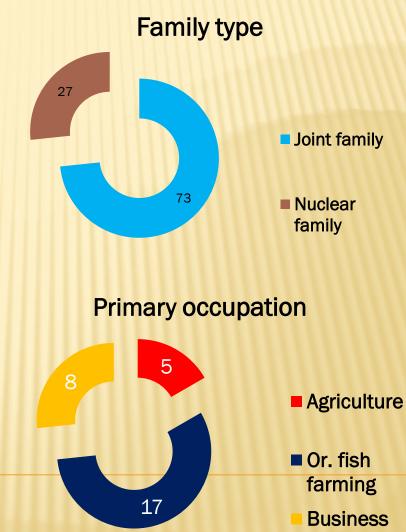
Results : Social profile of the respondents

Personal Information :

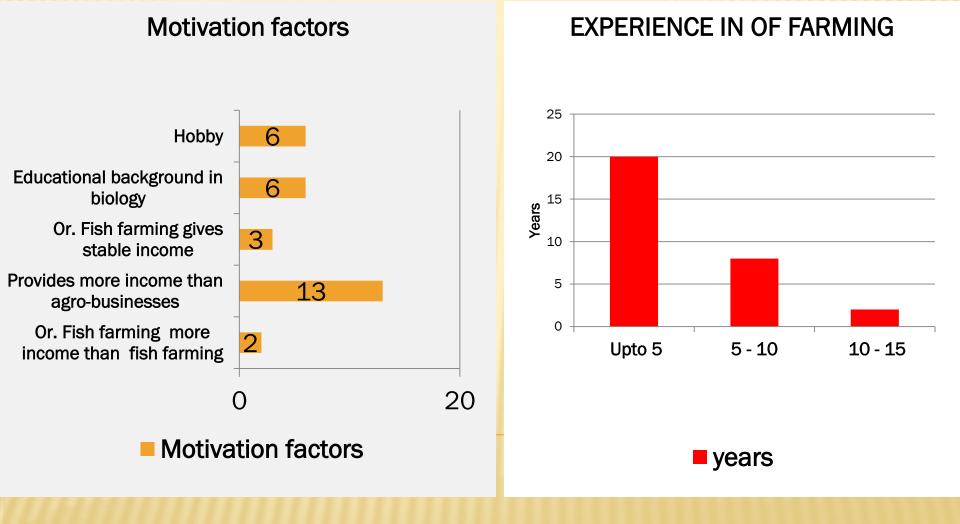


Personal Information :

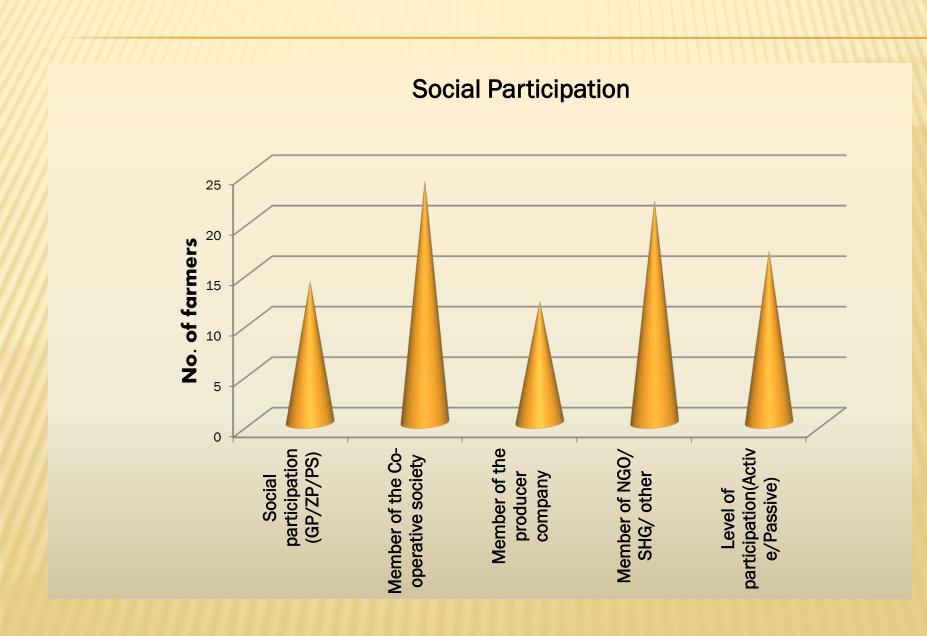




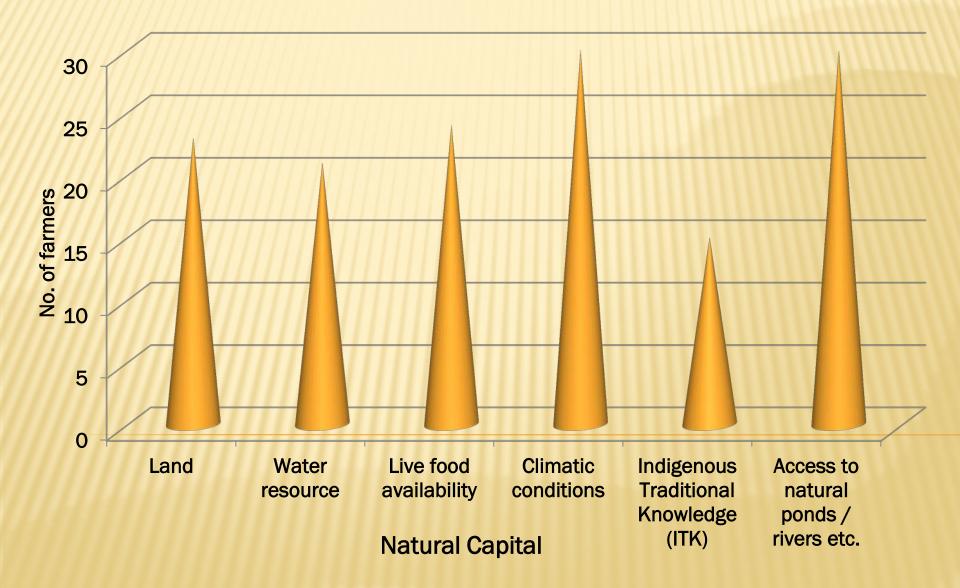
Personal Information :



Social Participation:

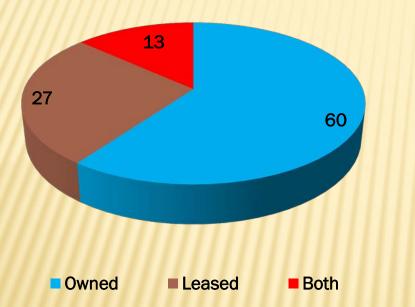


Economic status of the respondents Natural Capital :

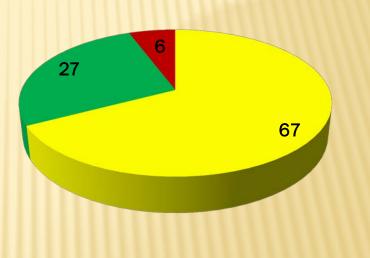


Farm Information:

Ownership



Type of firm

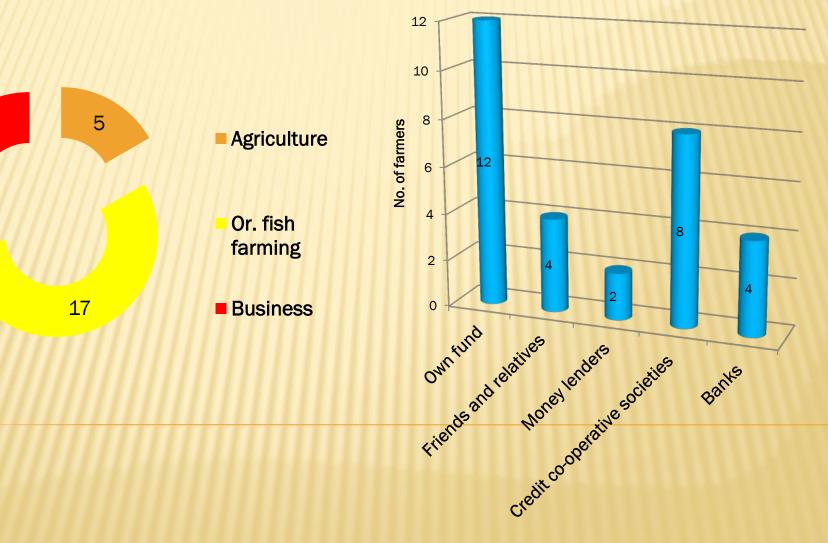


Sole trader Partnership PVT Ltd

Primary occupation

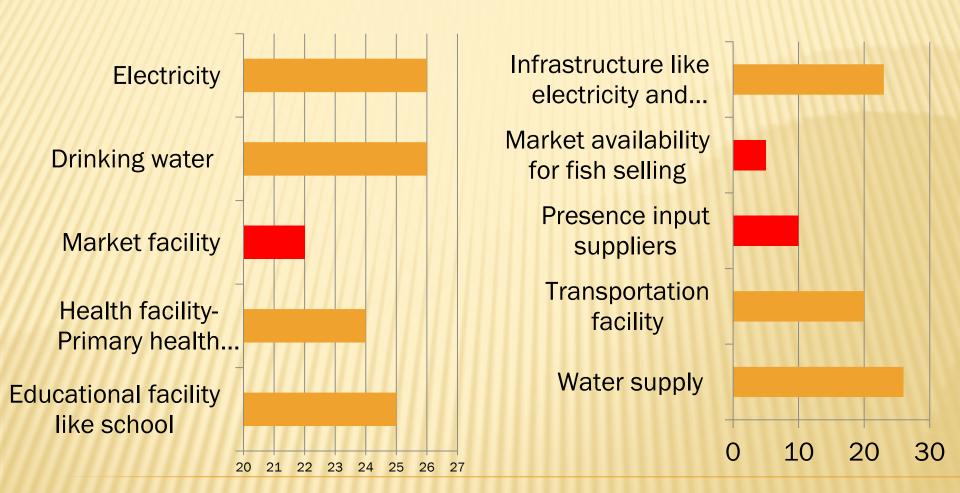
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SOURCE OF FINANCE



Source of finance

Physical capital:

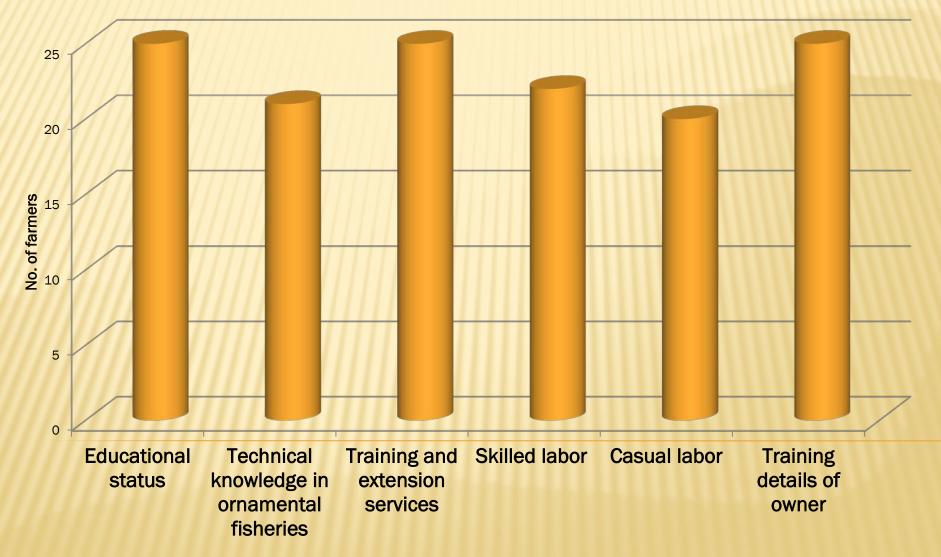


ORNAMENTAL FISHERIES RELATED

GENERAL

Human capital

HUMAN CAPITAL

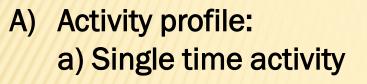


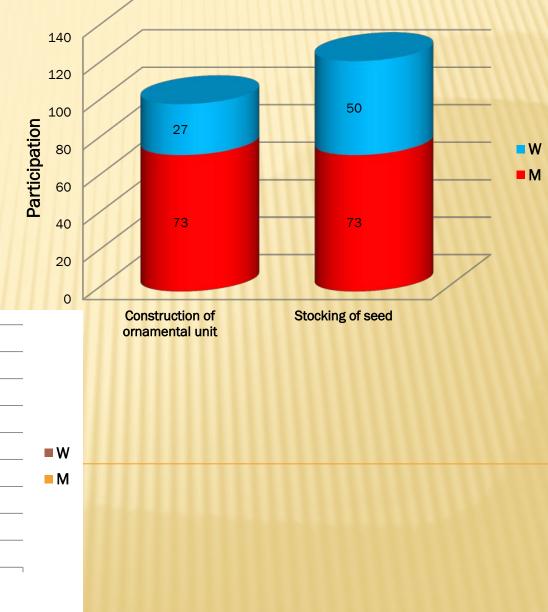
Source for information and training providers:

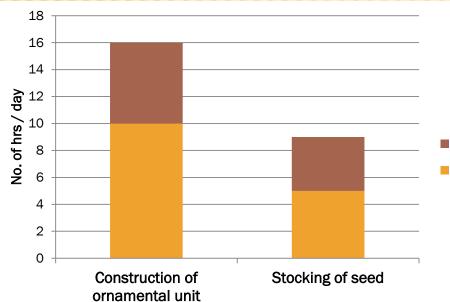
 Faculty of Fisheries (Dr. B.S. Konkan Agricultural University), Ratnagiri

- 2. Central Institute of Fisheries Education (ICAR-CIFE)
- 3. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)
- 4. Taraporewala Marine Biological Research Stations
- 5. Marine Biological Research Stations
- 6 Fisheries Units in Agri, Res. Stations
- 7. NGOs and others

GENDER ROLE PROFILE







b) Daily Activities:

Sr.	Activity	Participation (Nos.)		Hours spend /d (%)	
No.	Activity	Μ	W	Μ	W
Dail	Daily Activities				
1	Feeding	26	24	87	80
2	Cleaning of tanks and				
	siphoning	26	22	87	73
3	Observation of health check	30	10	100	33
4	Water parameter check	30	9	100	30
5	Feed preparation	20	23	67	77
6	Live feed culture and				
	maintenance	28	5	93	17
7	Recording of parameters	30	5	100	17
8	Setting of fish for breeding	30	6	100	20
9	Removal of offspring's	25	15	83	50
10	Preparation of tanks for rearing or breeding	28	8	93	27

b) Daily Activities (Contd...):

111111						
Sr.	Activity	Participation (Nos)		Hours spend /d (%)		
No.	Activity	Μ	W	Μ	W	
Daily Activities						
11	Recording of activity	28	9	93	30	
12	Preparation for marketing	23	20	77	67	
13	Packing of marketable fish	30	16	100	53	
14	Marketing	30	3	100	10	
15	Preparation and maintenance					
////	of filter system	30	5	100	17	
16	Household work	14	30	47	100	
17	Collecting firewood	5	26	17	87	
18	Collecting water	6	30	20	100	
19	Agriculture and dairy	23	25	77	83	

B) Access and control of resources:

Particulars		Ac	Access		Control	
HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES		M			M W	
1	Land			High	Low	
2	Farm	High			Low	
3	Machines and equipments		Medium		Low	
4	Agricultural resources				Medium	
5	Other assets				Medium	
FISHE	RY RELATED RESOURCES					
1	Ornamental fish unit		Medium	High	Medium	
2	Breeding and rearing unit		Medium		Medium	
3	Management of unit		Medium		Medium	
4	Production	High	Medium		Low	
5	Marketing		Low		Low	
6	Income		Low			
FINAN	ACIAL RESOURCES					
1	Income		Medium	High	Medium	
2	Expenditure		Medium		Medium	
3	Savings	High	Medium		Medium	
4	Loan		Low		Low	

Influencing factors :

- Community norms
- Social hierarchy
- □ Institutional structures were the possible influencing factors.

Needs of the Ornamental fish producers:

PRACTICAL BASIC NEEDS

- Education
- Health
- Income earning
- Shelter needs
- Transport
- Market facility
- Security

PRACTICAL FISHERY NEEDS

- Seed availability
- Feed availability
- Equipments
- Market facility
- Ornamental fish unit infrastructure
- Breeding and rearing unit infrastructure

Needs of the Ornamental fish producers:

STRATEGIC BASIC NEEDS

- Control of resources
- Access to credit
- House ownership
- Status in society
- Status in Household
- Leadership

STRATEGIC FISHERY NEEDS

- Lack of training
- Lack of expert advice
- Business expansion
- Market expansion
- Information of domestic and export market
- Meetings, Farmer-scientist meet

CONCLUSION:

- ✓ Right to take decision
 - ✓ Income, saving and expenditure
 - ✓ Fishery related decisions on production and marketing
 - ✓ Control over resources
- ✓ Need to develop Self Help Groups (SHG) in ornamental fisheries
- ✓ Gender specific training programmes in the specific field of Ornamental fisheries
 - ✓ Seed technology
 - ✓ Feed preparation
 - ✓ Live food preparation
 - ✓ Marketing of ornamental fish

✓ Market places of woman producers in metro cities





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Thank you all for kind attention