









Women workers in small scale fisheries in India





Women Work in Fisheries, Too! November 29, 2021





- Introduction
- Some statistics
- Women in fish harvesting
- COVID Impact
- Conclusions
- Recommendations

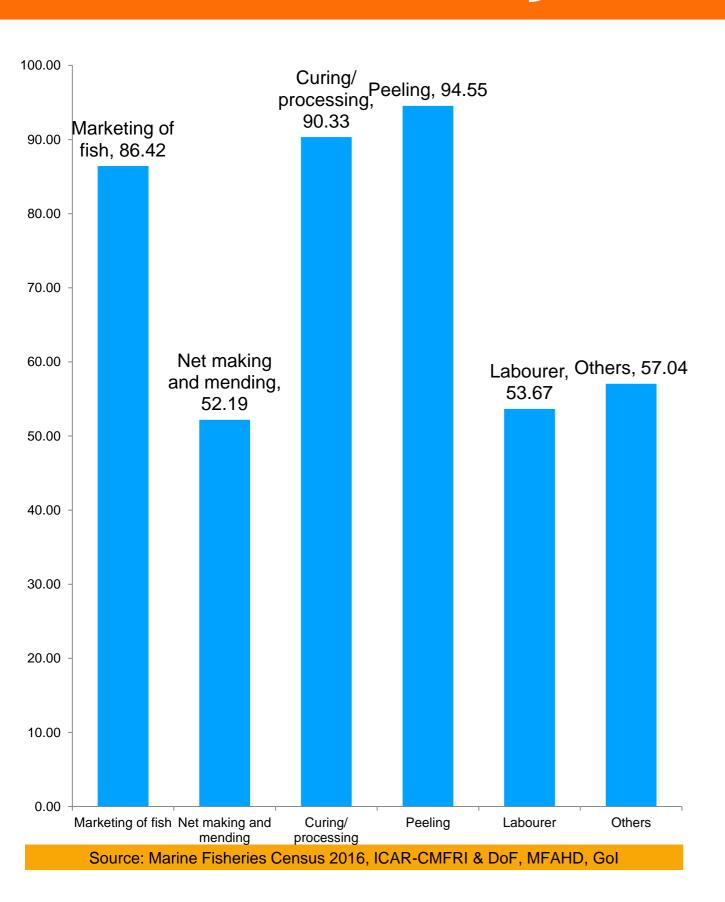


Introduction

- Women 50% of the workforce in fisheries and aquaculture
- The Illuminating Hidden Harvest globally about one in 4 workers in small scale fisheries is women



How many women?



- Women about 49% of adult population in marine fishing villages
- Adult population, 81.16% of men and 32.55 % women employed in the sector
 - Not reported active fishing
 - 58% fish seed collectors (most of them part-time)
 - 74% of all allied workers

Where?









Diverse work profile







Where?













Do women fish?

 There is no official data of women in fish harvest, either as a crew member or as a licensed fisherwoman.

subsistence

- /səbˈsɪst(ə)ns/
- noun
- 1. the action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself, especially at a minimal level
- "the minimum income needed for su



- Evidence from small scale fisheries
- Women fish in various water bodies
 - Reservoirs
 - Lakes/ rivers
 - Kole lands
 - Estuaries & Backwaters
 - Beels & ponds

Types of fishing

- Gleaning
- Coracle fishing
- Gill net fishing
- Fishing using traditional gear





Reservoirs







Tribal fishers in Idukki reservoir
Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/where-tribespeople-fish-for-a-living/article27153494.ece

Lakes/ rivers



Wular Lake (Jammu & Kashmir) (Regu and Ananthan, 2021)



Estuaries & Backwaters



Activity	Man	Woman
Fishing	✓	✓
Sorting of catch	✓	✓
Marketing	✓	
Net mending	✓	✓

(Gopal, et.al, 2021)

Gill net fishing in Vembanad backwaters, Kerala

Activity	Man	Woman
Fishing	✓	✓
Sorting of catch	✓	✓
Marketing		✓
Net mending	✓	✓



(Priyanka and Ananthan, 2021)

Gill net fishing, Raigad, Maharashtra

Beels & ponds

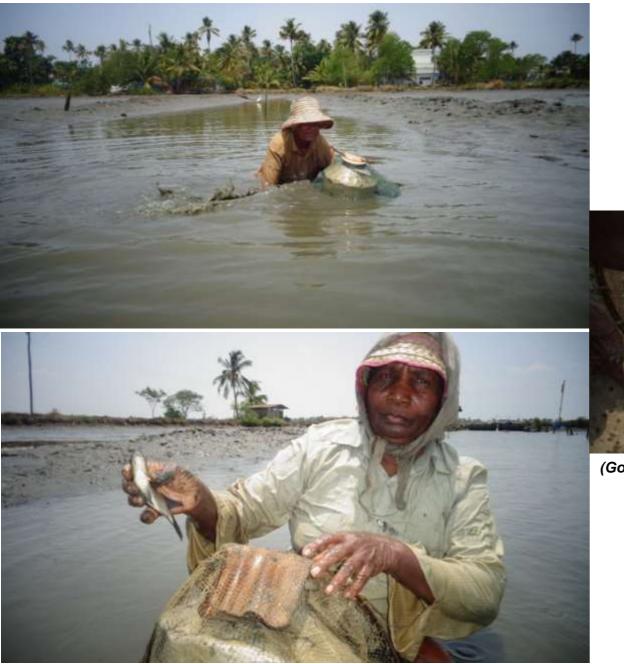






(Regu and Ananthan, 2021; Gopal, et.al, 2012)

 Kole lands(alternate rice-fish)/ prawn filtration-farming areas/ paddy fields





(Gopal, et.al, 2019)



 Kole lands(alternate rice-fish)/ prawn filtration-farming areas/ paddy fields

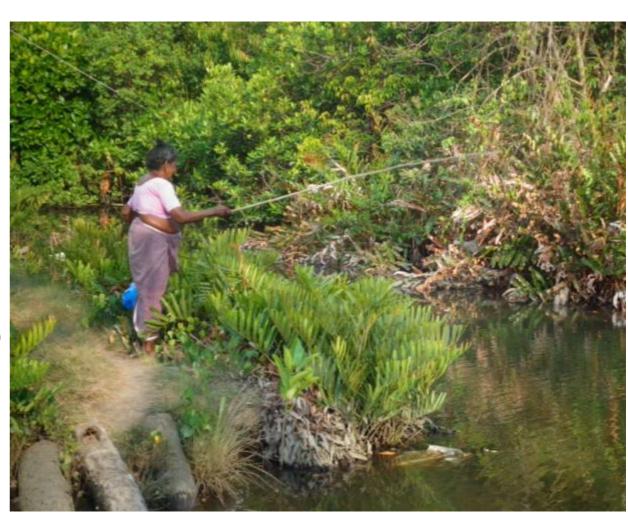


(Gopal, et.al, 2019)

 Kole lands(alternate rice-fish)/ prawn filtration-farming areas/ paddy fields



(Gopal, et.al, 2019)



Community fishing



Picture courtesy (Long Khonba Community fishing): Dr. Shaikhom Inaotombi
Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries: The Long Journey to Equality Asian Fisheries Science Special Issue 29S (2016): 181-191

Asian Fisheries Society ISSN 0116-6514

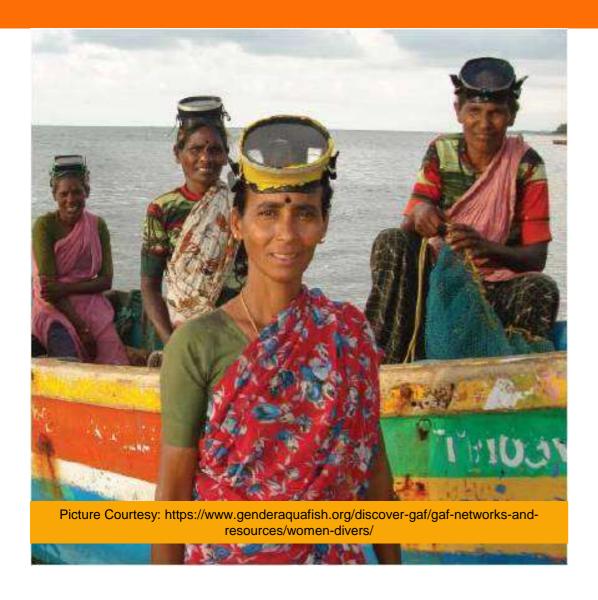


Coastal creeks



(Priyanka and Ananthan, 2021)



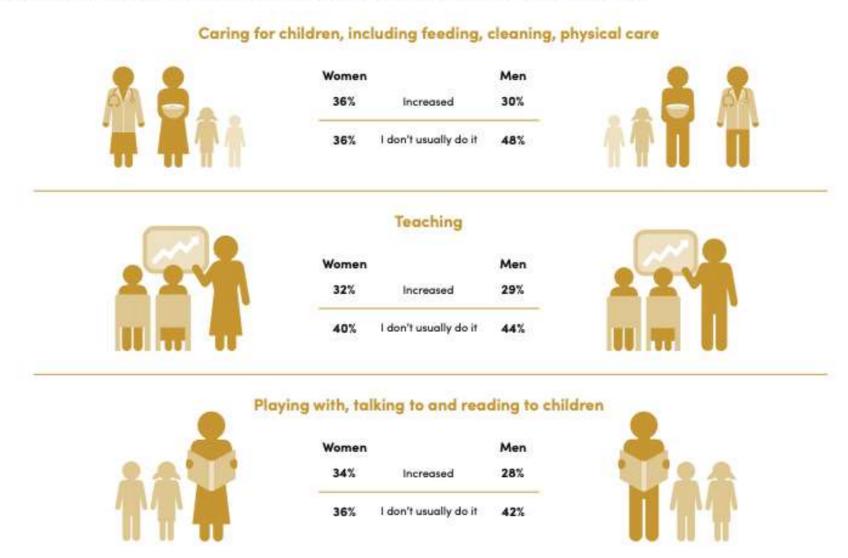


 Marine – seaweed harvesters and farmers



Impacts of COVID-19

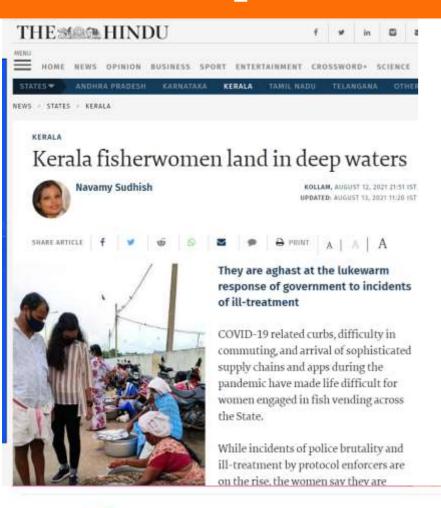
EVERYONE IS HELPING OUT AT HOME, BUT WOMEN STILL DO MUCH MORE



Source: COVID-19: How women are bearing the burden of unpaid work | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)

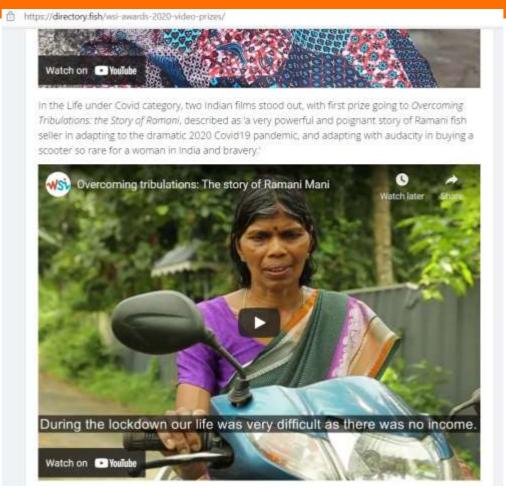
....PERSISTENT ISSUES HAVE BEEN EXACERBATED DURING THE PANDEMIC

Impacts of COVID-19





the fish kept for sale by fisher vendor Alphonsa on the road at

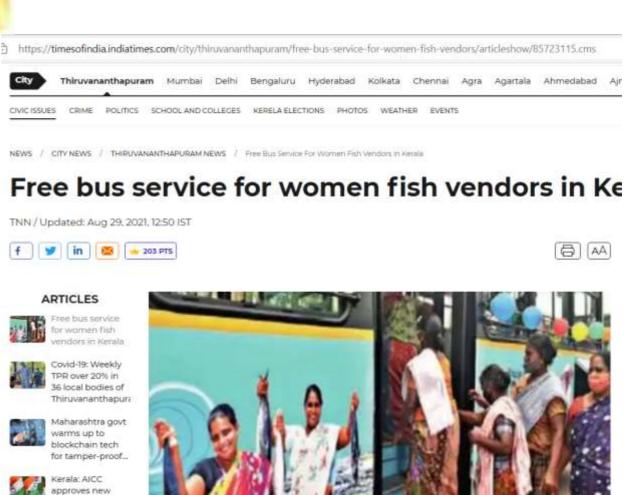




Impacts of COVID-19



Women being trained in using the kiosk at CIFT under the SAF collaborative program



Three KSRTC low-floor buses will operate from 6am to 10am from fishing harbours to various markets in Thiruvananthapuram

district Congress committee...

Moving away from 'over simplification'

Maritime Studies (2020) 19:509–524 https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-020-00200-3

RESEARCH



Gleaning: beyond the subsistence narrative

Ruby Grantham 1 . Jacqueline Lau 1,2 . Danika Kleiber 1,2,3

Received: 14 May 2020 / Accepted: 11 September 2020 / Published online: 3 October 2020 © The Author(s) 2020

Abstract

Coastal resources are important for the wellbeing and livelihoods of people in coastal communities across the world but are used and valued differently by different people at different times. As such, managing coastal resources equitably requires understanding how and when different people value ecosystems. Gleaning is an important activity in many coastal communities. However, the values of gleaners, and women in general, are often left invisible in coastal ecosystem service assessments and rarely examined in different seasons. Here, we use an exploratory case study to elicit the seasonal values of gleaning to women in a coastal community through an in-depth mixed method case study in Timor-Leste. We found that women gave a variety of instrumental and relational reasons for gleaning and that gleaning values shifted across seasons. Notably, subsistence was not a priority for all gleaners. Instead, there were a diverse range of reasons perceived as important for gleaning including to socialise or to spend time in nature. Our findings highlight the need to move beyond oversimplified understandings of gleaning as simply a matter of meeting basic material needs. The diverse and seasonal value priorities of gleaners in our case study indicate the importance of socially and temporally disaggregated assessments of coastal ecosystem services that account for relational values to support more accurate depictions of coastal livelihoods and equitable management in coastal areas.

Keywords Gleaning · Small-scale fisheries · Ecosystem values · Seasonality · Wellbeing · Gender

Introduction

Coastal zones are complex social-ecological systems that support the wellbeing of millions of people, many of whom live in the Global South. Accounting for and sustaining the diverse contributions of coastal ecosystems to human wellbeing is thus particularly important, especially in the context of inthe rural poor in coastal regions of developing countries. Gleaning makes a substantial contribution to catches and food security benefits, particularly in the context of seasonal availability and accessibility of other coastal fisheries (Chapman 1987; Kleiber et al. 2014; Tilley et al. 2020), which are influenced by the spatiotemporal distribution of resources, weather economic constraints and regulations (Gill et al. 2019).

Conclusions

- Women are engaged in various activities in small-scale fish value chains
- Their work makes significant contributions to household income and nutritional security
- Women are a major workforce in fish harvesting all across the country
- Impacts of different stressors different on men and women



Recommendations

- Gender should be central to policy development in the sector
- Recognition of all women workers as fish workers
- Comprehensive census to generate on-the-ground factual information on women and their contributions
- Gender inclusive and sensitive policy and programs, especially for mitigating disasters and other risks
- Needs of women fishers to be taken into account when fisheries related infrastructure is being developed (markets, landing centres etc.)
- Ensuring equal access to all resources

Rekha, the only licensed fisherwomen in India

Source: Home / India News / Meet India's first and only licensed fisherwoman, KC Rekha.

INDIA NEWS





```
Meanings of 社(Rekha) in English
noun
alignment(f)
contour(f)
curve(f)
line(f)
lineament
rule(f)
streak(f)
stroke(f)
trait(f)
```











Nikita Gopal* & P S Ananthan nikiajith@gmail.com

Thank you!

