

GENDER NEEDS IN FISHERY

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Presentation by

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Study of Gender needs, Why?

- ◆ To address gender inequality
- ◆ To develop appropriate gender policy and take up gender planning.
- ◆ To promote social justices.
- ◆ To ascertain role of fishery in meeting gender needs.

Participation of rural women in fishery in the project area

Sl. No.	Area	Location	Dominant socio-economic characteristics of participants
1.	Pisciculture	Small backyard ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Women belonging to socio-economically poor to moderate class ◆ Women from all age groups ◆ Low level of education ◆ Unemployed and have more leisure time ◆ Very poor resource base
2.	Integrated fish farming	Leased-in-community ponds and bigger individual pond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Socially backward ◆ Non-restrictive social environment ◆ Very poor family resources base

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Sl. No.	Area	Location	Dominant socio-economic characteristics of participants
3.	Fish seed production	Small backyard ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Majority are young◆ Literate and ability to learn◆ Interest in income generation and higher level of aspiration
4.	Ornamental fish production	Indigenously develop structures in the homestead	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Majority are young, educated and market oriented.◆ Economically better up◆ Enterprising quality◆ Worked individually and in groups◆ Better social contacts.

Objectives

To examine :

- ◆ Motives of rural women in fishery and
- ◆ How their employment in fishery recognizes the triple role and meet the gender needs?

Methodology

- ◆ A cluster of villages under fishery project was taken for the study
- ◆ Fifty women involved in fishery were selected randomly and were interviewed individually and in group.
- ◆ Individual data and group responses were recorded in a semi-structured schedule/ check list developed for the purpose.
- ◆ Qualitative data was gathered for interpretation.

Motives or reasons for Starting fishery (n = 50)

Sl. No.	Motives	Number of women opting as 1 st preference	Number of women opting as 2 nd preference	Number of women opting as 3 rd preference	Number of women opting with no preference	Total weighted score	Rank
1.	To earn more income relatively easily	30	12	8	0	122	I
2.	To make productive use of the leisure time	27	13	10	0	117	II
3.	To supplement the family nutrition	25	15	10	0	115	III
4.	To gain new experience in development	12	23	22	3	84	VII
5.	To broaden the outlook	14	16	8	12	82	VIII

Sl. No.	Motives	Number of women opting as 1st preference	Number of women opting as 2nd preference	Number of women opting as 3rd preference	Number of women opting with no preference	Total weighted score	Rank
6.	To be self reliant	9	12	25	4	76	IX
7.	To gain knowledge and skills in fishery	18	18	22	02	112	IV
8.	To secure project assistance	16	28	6	0	110	V
9.	To develop social network	8	16	12	14	68	X
10.	To make productive use of household resources	14	17	14	5	90	VI

Contd...

Implication

From the hierarchy of different motives, it was found that the motive “To earn more income relatively easily” was the strongest motive. It was followed successively by “To make productive use of the leisure time” and “To supplement the family nutrition”.

Women's triple role and meeting the practical and strategic gender needs

Type of intervention/ related issues	Women's role recognized			Gender Needs met	
	R	P	CM	PGN	SGN
a. Skill training					
➤ Fish culture	xxx	xx	x	x	
➤ Nursery raising	xxx	xx	x	x	x
➤ Ornamental fish production	xxx	xx	x	x	x
b. Supply critical inputs					
➤ Men received inputs on behalf of women	xxx	xx	-	-	-
➤ Women received the input	xxx	xx	x	x	x
c. Location of pond/ unit					
➤ Ponds/ units within the homestead	xxx	xxx		xx	
➤ Ponds/ units outside the homestead	xx	xxx		xx	x

Type of intervention	Women's role recognized			Gender Needs met	
	R	P	CM	PGN	SGN
d. Accessing the fishery information/ technology					
➤ At the village level (at group meeting)	xxx	xxx		xx	
➤ At institute level (35 kms. away from village)	xx	xx		x	xx
e. Access and use of the household resources					
➤ Pond	xxx	xxx		xx	x
➤ Own Labour	xxx	xxx		xx	x
➤ Family Labour	xxx	xxx		xx	x
➤ No cost resources like kitchen waste, cow dung	xxx	xxx		xx	-
➤ Low cost resources like rice bran, rice powder etc.	xxx	xxx		xx	-
➤ Cash and other costly resources	xx	xx		x	xx

Type of intervention	Women's role recognized			Gender Needs met	
	R	P	CM	PGN	SGN
f. Timing of extension training/ meeting					
➤ In the morning	xx	xx		-	?
➤ In the afternoon	xxx	xxx		-	
➤ In the evening/ night	xx	xx		-	x
g. Sale of fishes/ fingerlings/ ornamental fishes					
➤ At the village level by men through middle man	xxx	xxx		?	-
➤ At the village level by women through middleman	xxx	xxx		xx	x
➤ At outside places/ inside the village by women	xxx	xxx	x	xx	xx
h. Access to benefits					
➤ Fishes for family consumption	xxx	xxx		xxx	x
➤ Access of women to profit	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	xx
➤ Full access of men to profit	xxx	xxx		-	-
➤ Jointly to men and women	xxx	xxx		xx	x

xxx = Fully

xx – Moderately

x - Little

Contd...

Implication

- ◆ Ornamental and fish seed production trainings would help women to come-up.
- ◆ When women receive the inputs under the project, they felt independent and responsible.
- ◆ Women coming to institute for fishery information felt elevated and they met their SGNs.
- ◆ Accessing the family labour, pond and costly resources of the family for fishery were perceived as changes to superior roles.
- ◆ Training during morning hours did help only the elderly women as they transferred their responsibilities to other young women of the family.

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- ◆ Women those attended training in the evening/ night felt confident of changing the traditional norms
- ◆ Sale of fishes by women either in the village or outside the village strengthened their enterprising role and they perceived themselves equal to men.
- ◆ Women by providing fishes for family consumption and keeping the entire profit due to them could achieve considerable strategic gender needs.

Needs of Women in Fishery

Sl. No.	Areas of Need	Carp Culture		Nursery	Ornamental
		Small Backyard	Community		
1.	Social and policy aspect				
	a) Social Support	X	XXX	XXX	XX
	b) Support from men counterpart	X	XX	XX	XX
	c) Property right	-	XX		-
2.	Technological aspect				
	a) Availability of seeds (quantity)	XX	XXX	XX	-
	b) Availability of quality seeds	XX	XX	XX	XX
	c) Pond protection	XX	XXX	XXX	-
	d) Weeding	XX	XXX	XX	-
	e) Harvesting	XX	XXX	XX	-
	f) Packaging and transport	X	XXX	XX	XXX
	g) Application of feed	XX	XXX	X	X

Sl. No.	Areas of Need	Carp Culture		Nursery	Ornamental
		Small Backyard	Community		
3.	Training, extension and information aspect				
	a) Training on need-based areas	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	b) Access to extension services	xx	xx	xx	xxx
	c) Exposure visits	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
	d) Credit	xx	xxx	x	xx
	e) Marketing	x	x	xx	xxx
	f) Ready access to advisory services	xx	xx	xx	xx
	g) Safeguard against unfair transactions	x	xxx	x	xx

xxx = Needs felt Fully

xx = Needs felt Moderately

x = Needs felt Little

Contd..

Implications

- ◆ Non-availability of quality seed in time was cited as the most important constraint for increasing fish production in rural areas.
- ◆ Social support and sensitization for an enabling climate and policy support for fry production at village level, community pond use and promotion of ornamental fish production required for participation of women in sustainable fishery development.
- ◆ Access to crucial technical Information on aspects like controlling diseases is important to reap benefits from fishery.

Conclusion

- ◆ Development of fishery can meet the practical and strategic gender needs besides recognizing the reproductive and productive role of women.
- ◆ Addressing crucial issues affecting women is important to increase their participation in fishery development and equitable sharing of benefits.

thank you