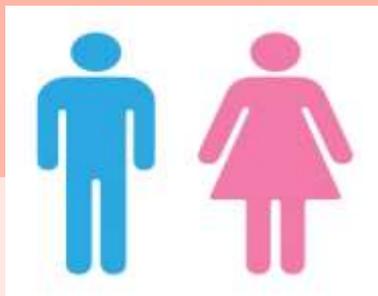




STATUS AND WAY FORWARD FOR STRENGTHENING GENDER STUDIES IN INDIAN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

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Outline of Presentation



Gender Statistics

Why we need Gender Studies?

Indian Status of Gender Research

Gender Analysis Frameworks

Gaps in Sampling framework, Data collection and Methodological frameworks

Gender studies by ICAR-CIFE

Way Forward





Gender Statistics



In 2021, 3.97 billion males in the world (50.42%).
3.905 billion females, representing 49.58%



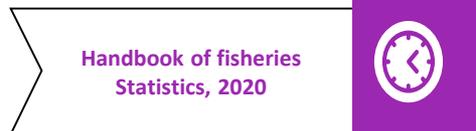
UN (World Population Prospects)

Globally women in primary sector:
Total work force (14%)
Aquaculture (19 %)
Fisheries (12 %)
Secondary Sector:
equal male & female .



SOFIA, 2022

India:
Total Fishermen:
2,80,63,537
male = 56%
female = 44%



Handbook of fisheries Statistics, 2020



Global Gender Gap Report (WEF), 2022

Global gender gap (2022) has been closed by **68.1%**. Will take 132 years to reach full parity.



World Economic Forum, 2022

India ranked **135** out of 146 countries in its **Global Gender Gap (GGG) Index** for 2022

Why Gender Studies?

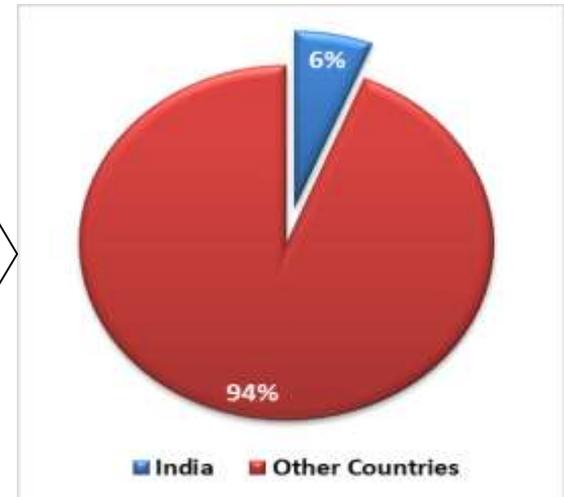
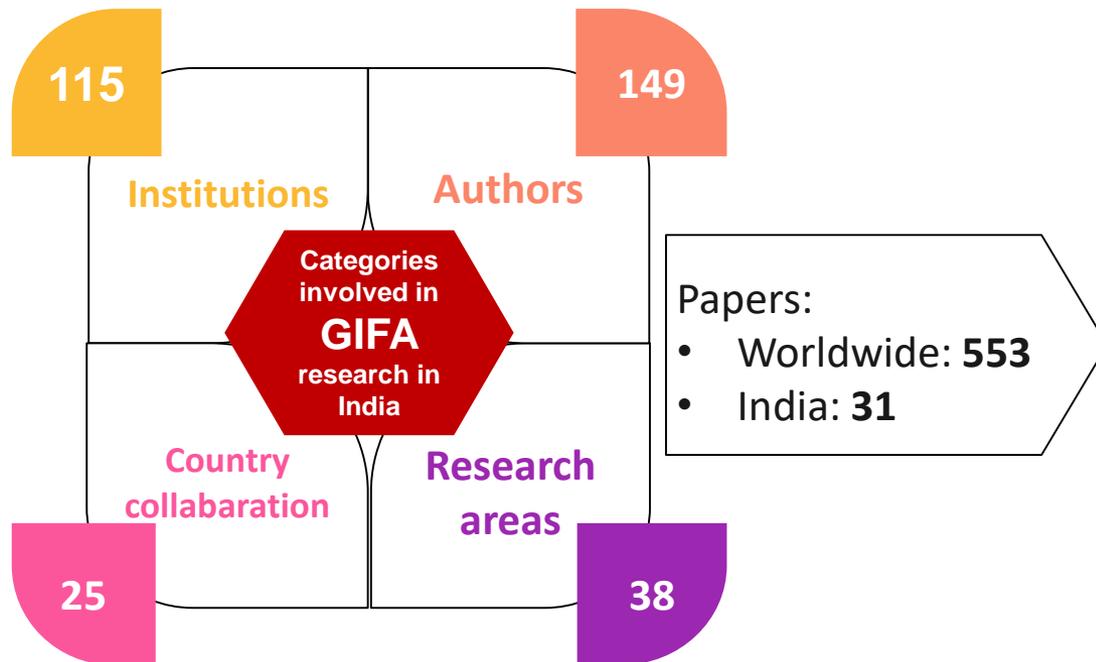


Gender inequalities need to be identified and understood before they can be addressed through either mainstreaming procedures or specific measures directed to women or to men. (UNIFEM, 2009).

Gender inequality/gap continues to be an immense issue of concern in India despite its achieving high rates of economic growth in recent years. (Sumanjeet, 2016)

Activists, policymakers and mainstream fisheries research communities all need the knowledge from gender research (Williams, 2019).

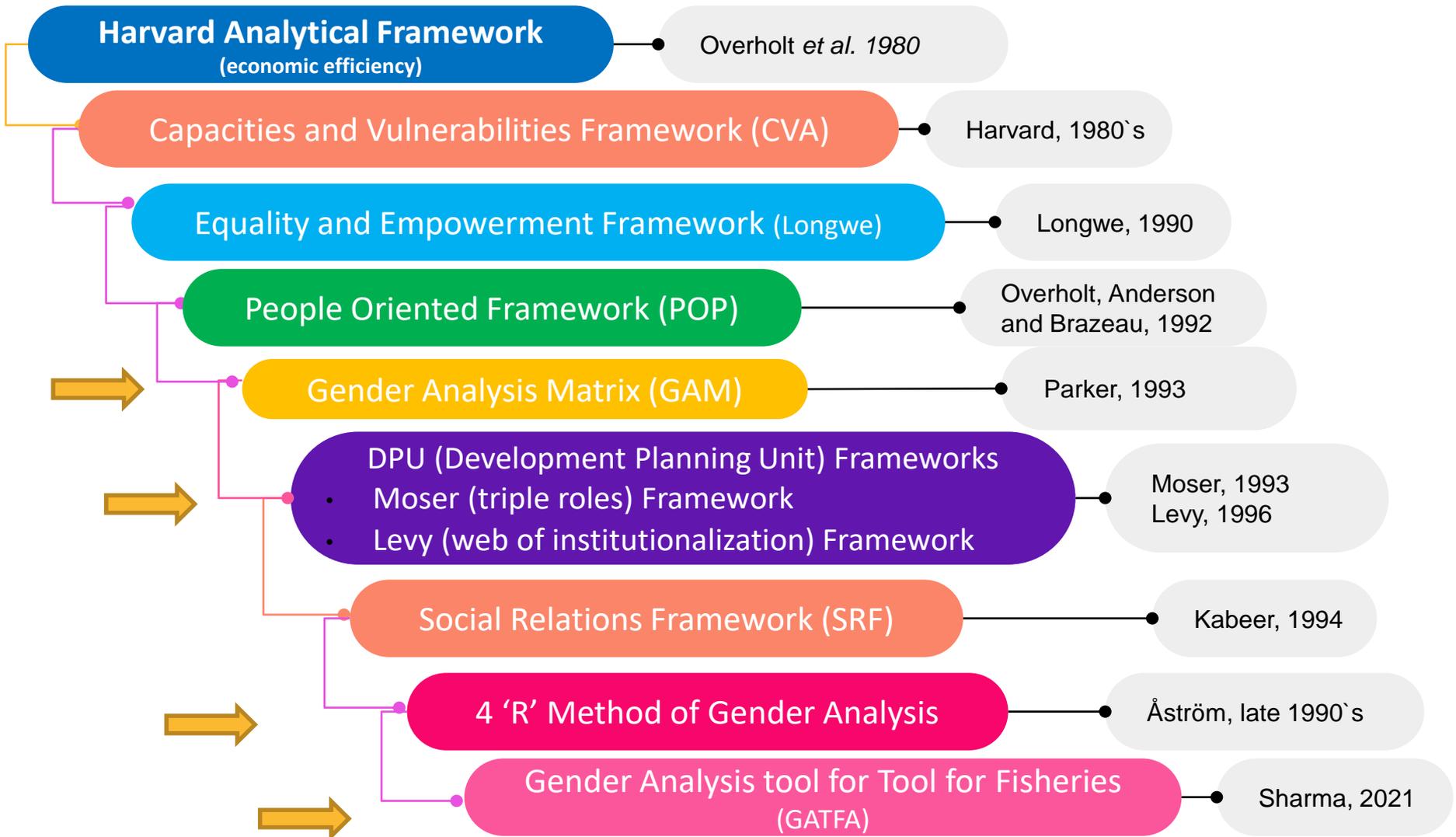
Indian Status on Gender Studies



Scientometric results in Indian scenario

- The highest country publication collaboration was from **England for 6 papers**, followed by Malaysia and the USA for 4 papers.
- Authors affiliated to **ICAR contributed 23 research studies**.
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (**IFAD**) **funded 6 studies**.

Gender Analysis Frameworks



Indian Gender Studies

Frameworks / Modified Frameworks

Frameworks	Authors
Indicative Framework	Gopal et al., 2014
Empowerment measurement	Meetei et al., 2016
Moser Gender Framework	Jayalal et al., 2016
Harvard and Moser Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yadav and Sharma, 2019. ▪ Bhat et al., 2020
GATFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mushkam et al., 2022 ○ Lalmuansangi et al., 2022

No Frameworks

▪ Bhatta and Rao, 2003	▪ Inaotombi and Mahanta, 2016
▪ Gupta et al., 2011	▪ Nandini 2016
▪ Hassan et al., 2014	▪ Kumari, 2016
▪ Singh 2014	▪ Rather and Bhat, 2017
▪ Mondal, 2015	▪ Shah and Bukhari, 2019
▪ Salas 2015:	▪ Regu and Ananthan, 2019
▪ Shanthi 2017	▪ Bhat and Sharma, 2021

GAPS

Studies are **theoretically sound** but **lacks a proper methodological** (gender) framework.

Majority studies concentrated on documenting :

- Roles of women and gender needs,
- Access and control,
- Constraints faced by fisherwomen in pre-harvest, post-harvest and value chain activities.

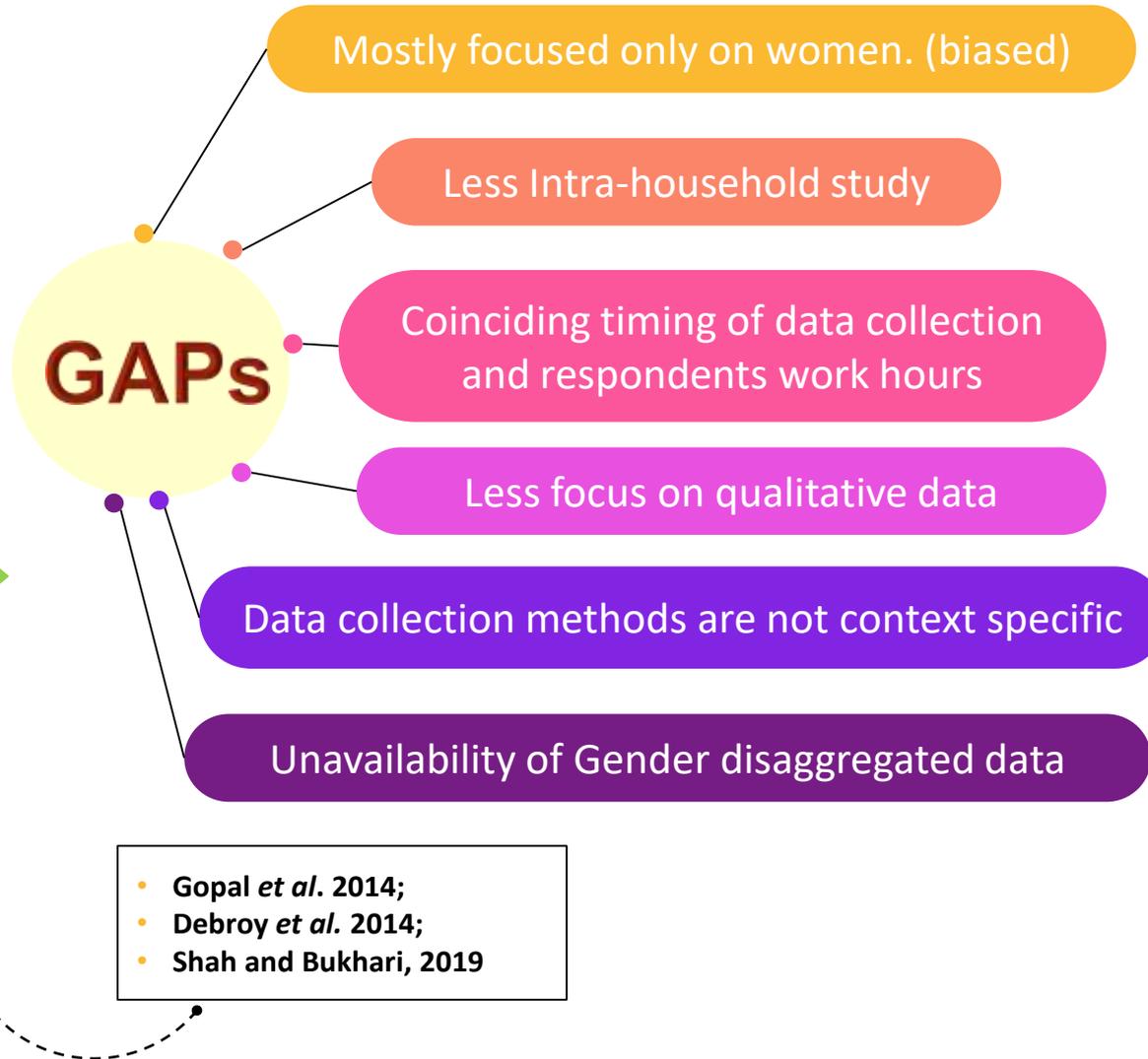
Data collection

Primary data collection

- Personal interview through schedule / Pre-tested questionnaire
- Focus group discussions
- Key Informant Interview
- Participant observation method
- Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Stakeholder meetings

Secondary data collection

- Relevant literature
- Local language documents
- Published papers
- Reports
- Government records



Sampling Frameworks

GAPs

Only few studies represent both male & female respondents.

Authors	Male	Female
Gupta <i>et al.</i> 2011	150	150
Debroy <i>et al.</i> 2014	48	72
Yadav and Sharma, 2019	22	8
Bhat and Sharma, 2021	160	160

Represents Women

Studies were framed to focus only on women

Gopal *et al.* 2014
Hassan *et al.* 2014
Bhatta and Rao, 2003
Meetei *et al.* 2016
Jayalal *et al.* 2016
Rather and Bhat, 2017

Non-probabilistic sampling

Most studies

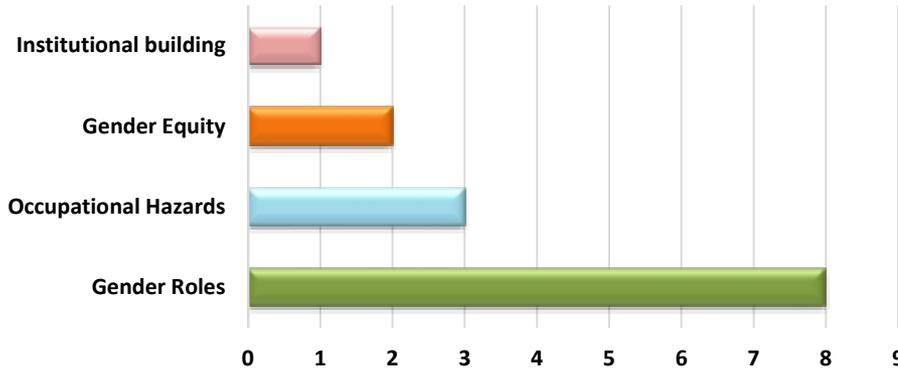
- . Used purposive selection of areas and groups.
- . Followed by random selection.
- . Lack of proportionate sampling.
- . Snowball sampling



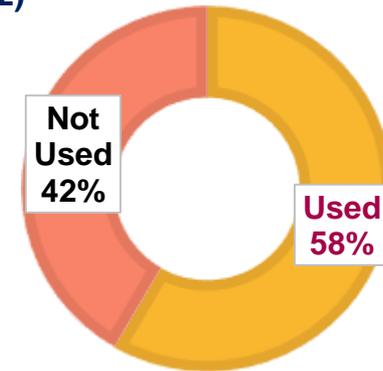
Gender Studies by ICAR-CIFE



Gender Studies (1999-2008)



Frameworks / Modified Frameworks (2009-2022)



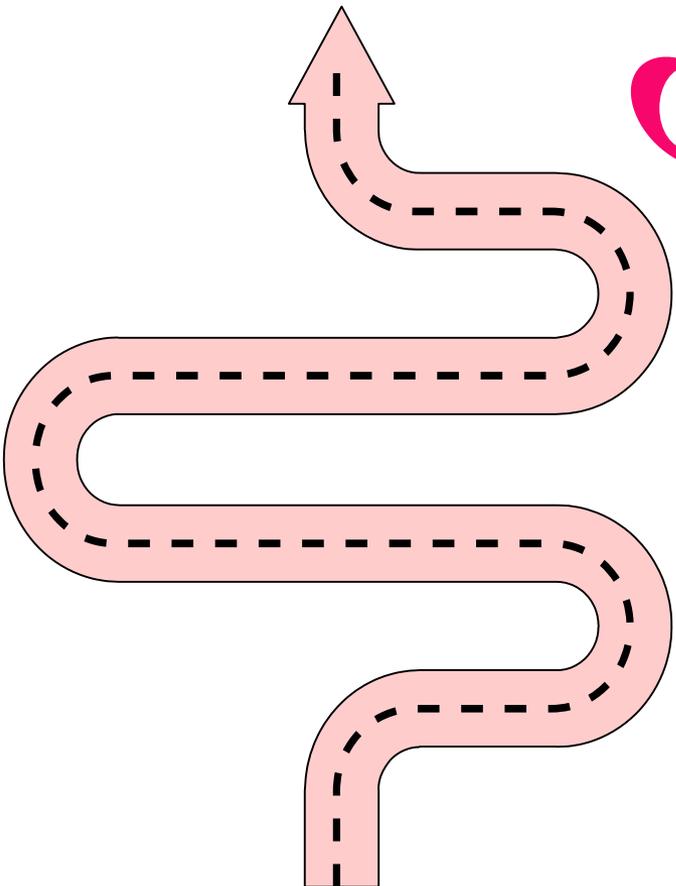
States (2009-2022)

- ✓ Assam
- ✓ Karnataka
- ✓ Kashmir
- ✓ Kerala
- ✓ Maharashtra
- ✓ Meghalaya
- ✓ Mizoram
- ✓ Tamil Nadu
- ✓ Telangana
- ✓ Tripura
- ✓ West Bengal

Frameworks Used

- Harvard Analytical Framework
- Moser Framework
- GAFTA
- 4 'R' Method

Way Forward



Need to orient and train young researchers



Use of proper methodological and sampling frameworks



Use of gender sensitive participatory processes to ensure holistic development



Impetus on intersectional gender studies



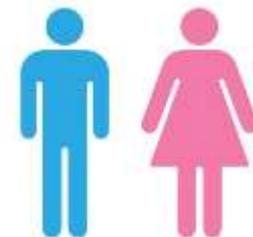
A data intensive and evidence based approach to gender issues can improve the communication between policy makers and target

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At the end of the day, we might all experience discrimination and gender inequality differently and uniquely, but we are all united in our hope for equality

**Thank
You**



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