

CHALLENGES OF WOMEN INVOLVED IN AQUACULTURAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

As a major supplier of food as well as employment, the fisheries sector is a vital part of the world economy. Many households in developing countries rely on fish as a source of nourishment and money. Fish is projected to be the primary source of income for about 200 million people around the globe. Fisherwomen have an important role in the upkeep of households and communities and also in the fisheries sector. Although fish has long been seen as a male-dominated activity, women play an important role in fisheries. Fish is among the most important products handled by women. FAO (2012) reported that 5.4 million women worked as fishermen or fish farmers in the harvesting sector because women make up half of the labor in Asia's inland fisheries and women in seafood markets sell 60 percent of the seafood. At least two-thirds of the people working in fishing (harvest and comment) were women, according to FAO (2010). Almost all of the fishermen (womenfolk) are female Women play a vital role in the global fisheries and aquaculture industry. Around 155 million people, a majority of whom are women, are backed by fisheries sector production activities in developing countries, which employ around 37 million people and directly affect the lives, alleviating poverty, and food security of approximately 357 million people. Women's challenges must be handled and evaluated on a lot of different levels, it has revealed. As the backbone of the fisheries sector, artisanal women fisherfolks have to be studied in depth. In coastal areas, women make up nearly half of the workforce involved in fishing around the globe, yet they have been largely disregarded in conservation efforts as well as fishery management in poor nations. It was the focus of this study to shed light on how women fisherfolk in the study area are dealing with as well as conquering certain obstacles, as well as to make recommendations for how to help them become more productive.

Keywords: Fisheries sector, fishermen, Empower women Gender Equality

Introduction

One-third of India's work is made up of women, who make up around half of the population. While looking at how job expansion will be affected by This population's economic empowerment receives adequate attention. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Nehru, India's prime Minister, recognized the plight of women when he said, "The lady must be aroused in order to awaken the people. It's only when she's out and about that we begin to build a better future for ourselves." Recognizing that both men and women are equal partners while addressing developmental issues progress, with both parties having an equal chances to reap the rewards.

There are 5.4 million users fishers in India, of which 3.8 million are fisherman, and 1.6 million were fisherwomen. Millions of women are fishers. Fisherwomen like these are involved in a variety of fishery jobs. The world's greatest events, where women's participation may be clearly seen, prepare and sell fish. However, women are becoming more active participants and giving more. Research, research and teaching in the field of fisheries. A woman's involvement is vital Supplemental money to their family is generated via these pursuits. Notwithstanding the reality When it comes to productivity, women and men are not necessarily equal. Males are paid differently from females.

Objective of Paper

To study the fishing industry offers work for many people.

To study climate change and natural disasters.

To study empower women in the fishing industry.

To study Gender Equality in Fishing Policies.

The fishing industry offers work for many people.

This is based on data in FAO's 2016 report, The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture, that states that "from 2005 through 2014, the grade of the gender-based participation is now being reported more frequently, too slowly. Women are predicted to account up a larger percentage of population than men. more than a fifth of all workers in the agriculture and fishery sector

The primary aquaculture sector in 2014 In a recent piece, it is estimated that when main and secondary fish are combined on a worldwide scale .Women make up 50 % of the workforce when engagements are included. Better reporting and policies aimed at increasing the status of women expected that decision-making capabilities inside the industry would grow. women's involvement in reporting as well as their real involvement "The sector will grow." The Organization (fao) estimates that fisheries and 10–13% of the world's largest population depend on aquaculture for their daily survival.(Williams, M. 2017).

Impact of climate change and natural disasters

When coastal marine resources (including fish stocks and lagoon pollution) and soil fertility are damaged, the means by which men and women support themselves and their families are put in jeopardy. In general, areas that are closer to the coast have a higher risk of being flooded.

natural disasters caused by climate change may have a negative impact on communities.

Make it mandatory for residents to move to places that provide better economic opportunities.

It's possible that it'll spark some arguments.(Williams, M. J., Gopal, N., Rejula, K., Pedroza-Gutiérrez, C., Satapornvanit, A. N., Ramirez, P....., Choudhury, A. 2016).

As a consequence of inequalities rooted in the social structure,Women are often the ones that suffer the most as a result of these conflicts. In consideration of the above,Because of the important role they may play, it is critical to make investments in the networks of women.mobilisation and redistribution of available resources, as well as the promotion of developing new coping strategies, broadening work opportunities, and spreading information, are all important steps.homes and neighbourhoods alike are included.In the event that there are insufficient fisheries resources (seasonal or otherwise),Moving away from a stressful situation is often men's approach of coping with it. There are circumstances in which it could be beneficial.(The World Bank. (2012).

There is a possibility that men's remittances have a detrimental effect on the total income of the family.raise the level of demand for resources and open up new markets for the trade of a blend of technical know-how and artistic talent. As a consequence of this, migration is often linked to an an increased possibility of developing HIV/AIDS, which may have negative impacts on protection of the home country Whenever the water's temperature or salinity changes in a colony

that is not moving, the There are several aspects of the ocean that might have an impact on a woman's ability to fish. Additionally, the most vulnerable groups are bearing the brunt of the devastation caused by climate change. Any and all forms of distribution. The protection of fish stocks necessitates the development of novel fishing gear and techniques, The capacity to process and sell products to males and females alike. (Soejima, K., & Frangoudes, K. 2016)

Women and people who operate on a small scale in the processing industry, notably women among the most impoverished areas of the neighborhood. Investment in large-scale and commercial fishing, especially in coastal fisheries, was the norm till the 1980s. Limited-scale fisheries got just a small level of money, and very little attention was paid to social concerns. In the face of falling fish stocks, attempts to increase aquaculture investment, reform the trading system, and build new institutional frameworks for fishery resources were set in place.

Efforts to reduce poverty, promote gender equality, and improve livelihoods were added to the sector's agenda as well as started to impact fisheries planning. Fishing is a major source of income for many households, and a vital source of sustenance. Women, estimate at around 90 million, are frequently overlooked by policymakers who have long considered that fishing are mainly the realm of males. It is a fallacy. It's broadly acknowledged that millions of rural men and women, particularly in Asian as well as African inland fisheries where fishing is seasonal or occasional, are involved in sustenance fishing on a seasonal or sporadic basis, but aren't included as "fishers" in official statistics. (Smucker, T. A., & Wangui, E. E. 2017).

Statistics on catch and farming are the main means whereby the fisheries industry is documented, however the quality of the intimate relations data is poor as well as the reporting frequency is uneven. Pre- and post-harvest subsectors, where women play a major role, are mostly neglected by policies and development plans. Even more worrisome is how little is known on how many people below the age of 25 are employed in the industry, and how little information there would be about how those employed are male or female. Gender concerns within fishing are rarely addressed, and the important contribution of women is often overlooked. Policies have frequently resulted in huge loss to the sector in terms of output and revenue, family achieve food security,

particularly for the poor, by neglecting to address gender-specific barriers on enhancing productivity and production. (Pedroza-Gutiérrez, C. 2019)

How can we Empower Women in the fishing Industry

To fully preserve and meet women's and men's needs and interests, both genders must be granted equality and participation in the development phase. International Human rights law respects equality, but their tasks and responsibilities grew. Women have an important role inside the post-harvest industry. must be allowed to vote, and be given assets and resources for advancing their industry and meeting their demands. Manyungwa, (C. L., Hara, M. M., & Chimatiro, S. K. 2017).

It offer them with formal education their activities' efficiency, competitiveness, and longevity; make ensuring that there's enough structure, tech, and accessibility markets It will help their companies and revenue. diminish their isolation. And there is always the danger of male elites grabbing additional revenue possibilities women. For instance, the growth of mussels culture. India's industry (which was once traditionally carried out by women), Men started growing as the activity became lucrative. too, and women are pushed away. Gender parity in the supply chain as well as profitability is a pressing issue. Since many women continue working in low-status, less-skilled jobs with low wages or on informal or short contracts, they are eligible for many social protections. (Locke, E., Muljono, P., McDougall, C., & Morgan, M. 2017)

An inquiry into how little women in Libya earn as clam collectors has revealed that one's low negotiating power within a larger system defined by middlemen, unfair transport fees, a lack of interest by officials and policymakers, and limited training opportunities and extension has been disclosed in the study. More efforts were needed to include women in its most lucrative markets as well as businesses, and to increase the number of women employed in seafood processing companies in order to overcome this issue. Growing market globalisation and decreasing susceptibility to declining fish catches, as well as inadequate service, can both benefit from this approach. Figures are complicated in that the interplay of male and female participants' complimentary activities affects one another's effectiveness and the ultimate value added to the production chain. When it comes to national and even value chains, males tend to have the upper hand, whereas women prefer to sell fish just at retail level in local markets where intermediaries seem to restrict their demand. Fish conservation and marketing education as well as information

must be made accessible for female fish dealers to help them improve their places inside the value chain. Small-scale fish traders, particularly women, suffer as a result of the expanding globalisation of markets. (Lawless, S., Cohen, P., McDougall, C., Orirana, G., Siota, F., & Doyle, K. 2015)

There is a pressing need to address socio-cultural norms and values as well as economic and political issues that limit or marginalise women's participation in her communities' environmental sustainability. We must better use current global harvests while decreasing waste as well as losses due to overharvesting of fish and fisheries resources. As a result, female divisions of labour should be considered in fisheries management. Aquaculture's possibilities should be assessed from a gender lens and a participatory approach in order to minimise extra time burdens on women and also to encourage wide social and cultural acceptability. Efforts need to be made to guarantee that fishing helps to the empowerment of women. Men and women must equally benefit from fishing projects as well as from technical and financial input like boats, refrigerators, educational materials, technical instruments and credit if they are to have a lengthy influence on the social and financial results of villages. (Hapke, H. M., 2001)

Gender Equality in Fishing Policies, Institutions, as well as Planning Procedures

Fishery management tasks has traditionally been managed by a range of groups. In both sexes the focus of its policy was on the harvesting sector is dominated by males. Programs for the development of fishing emphasis just on wants as well as needs of boys and men, ignoring the variety of the effects of various policies and programs on citizens, as well as ignoring the crucial role that women play in the business. As a result of these events, the situation now is shifting. Participative style is evolving, although women still are disproportionately represented. Excluded from conventional fishery resources, many individuals There are still nations without gender-blind fishing policy. (Gallardo-Fernández, G. L., & Saunders, F. 2016)

The following steps need to be taken in order to ensure long-term and fair policy effects. Find out what women and men are searching for and what they want. In the past, small-scale fisheries sector policies have been implemented. Female fish processors were targeted specifically, or otherwise they received inputs such as well as credit and ovens However, the ramifications of female rights in policymaking for obtaining favourable as well as sustained social standing (in

regard to males) .Although the effects of change were not thoroughly examined,This kind of policy has significant implications for society and the economy.big or metropolitan dealers are the main recipients of the government's efforts, rather than smaller companies.giving individuals who are already working in the industry the opportunity to benefit through here are the alterations. (Choo, P. S. & Williams, M. J. 2014)

Efforts need to be made to establish new tactics. Encourage women to take on the more diverse as well as autonomous jobs, such as:Resources are allocated less effectively via unions as well as groupsand easier access to finance – as well as the ability to develop and deploy new ideas women's rights in fisheries programs and strategies a set of goals and values overcome the absence of democratic support for this encouraging the participation of women and girls inside the development process keeping an eye on gender equality as well as supporting female equality proper decision-making and evidence-based thinking policy-making. Fisheries need to have a more female workforce. Equal access to decision-making must be granted both to sexes.non-conventional activities as well as organizations in the procedure. Research exclusively on capture, but also must take into account the importance of other factors .Those who participate in the pre-tests and post activities of a fish. During the process, consider the interests of all parties. When it comes to resource planning, the value chain is important. a new institution measures must be put in place to ensure that capture and participation are treated equally.Post-harvest players in the judgment process. Pro policies and measures.Also important are female financial allocation.Small-scale fisheries in Africa and Asia Global Safety at Sea Program for West Small-scale farmers in Africa and Southern Asia reducing the quantity and effects of sea mishaps (Alonso-Población, E., & Siar, S. V. 2014)

Implementing your Code of Conduct

responsible fishery concepts and regulations SFLP involvement. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, men and women are equally represented in the program and to increase awareness about the hazards of HIV in fisheries-based livelihood. Fishing HIV prevalence is prevalent in poor nations rates five to 10 times that of the general population. Women's chances are frequently higher due to low economic and social standing(Biswas, N. 2014).

Conclusion

Even though the fishing industry is not homogenous, there is strong evidence that when women's labor is made transparent, recognized, as well as able to speak out, be heard, and make as well as influence decisions, improvements start to take place. An interdisciplinary approach is required to study women in the fisheries sector, which includes the study of fish and gear, natural resources management, finance, and commerce, as well as the study of rights but instead entitlement to fishing areas and coastal resources, among many other disciplines. Observe how occupations are evolving at the regional, home, and individual levels. Examine changes in the farmed, artisanal, and industrial fisheries value chains. Evaluate what local women and men could accomplish and do with their assets, vs what resources they have or do not have. Select sales and marketing possibilities and stakeholder competencies. Increase incentives and investments in fish products, where up to 90percent of workers are women. Build on the growing international interest in valuing many countries' political will to encourage women's work promote rural women's well-being and engage in women's dynamism

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