





CASE STUDY ANALYSIS OF WOMEN FISH VENDORS: REINFORCING THEM TOWARDS MARKET LED EXTENSION SYSTEM

Ipsita Biswas*, Suman De, M S Kundu & M L Meena
ipsita@rpcau.ac.in



KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, TURKI, MUZAFFAPUR-II DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, PUSA



SEE FUTURE

Feed the Future Global Food Security Research Strategy























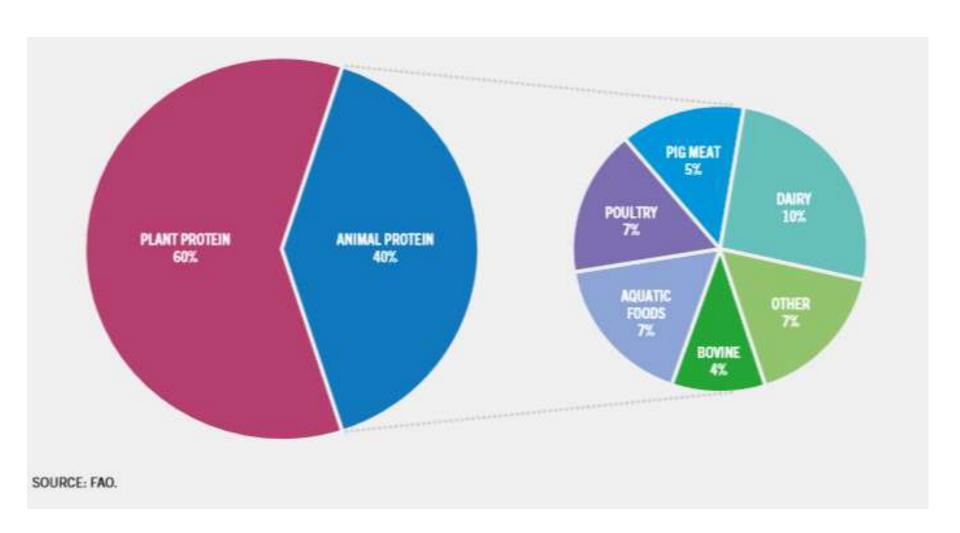








Average Daily Protein Intake Contributions



Impact of fisheries and aquaculture



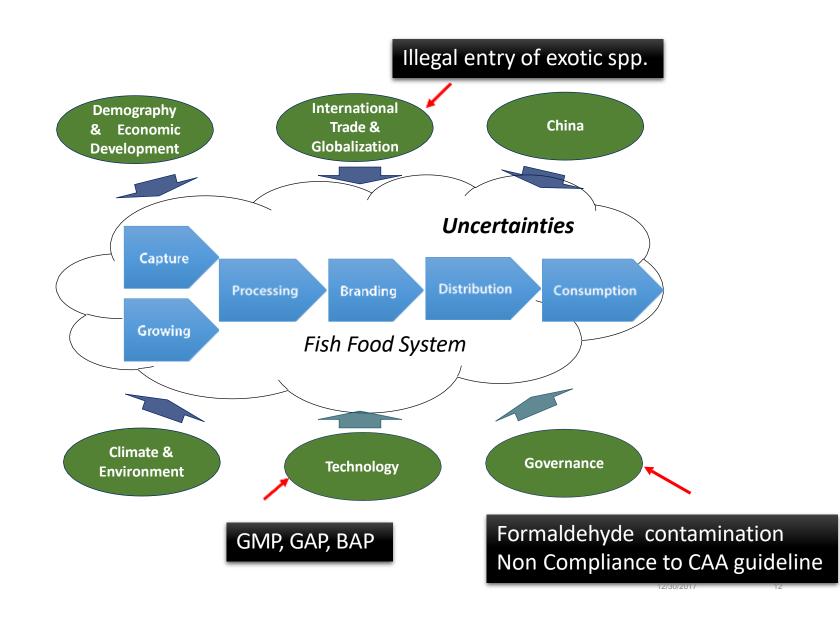
Besides fish having n-3 and n-6 essential fatty acids and enriched with protein, increase in the production of *fish by 16.8 times since 1950-51 to 2017-18*, thus making a visible impact on the national food and nutritional security.





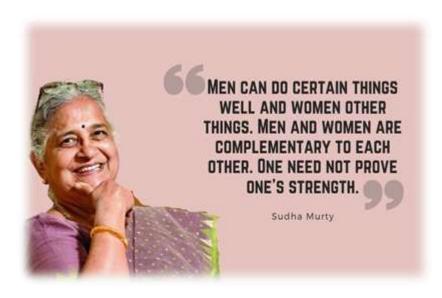
Source: FAO

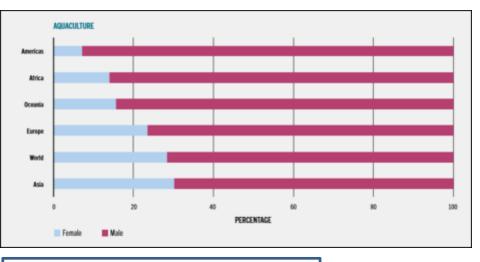
DRIVERS OF THE AQUACULTURE SYSTEM

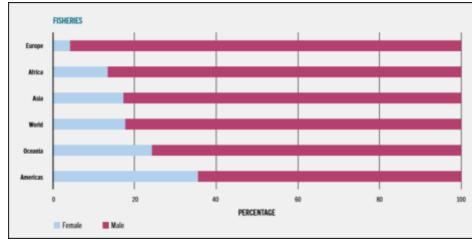


Sex Disaggregated Data in Fisheries & Aquaculture

Overall, it is estimated that in 2020, women accounted for just over 21 percent of all people directly engaged in the fisheries and aquaculture primary sector – 28 percent in aquaculture and 18 percent in fisheries.

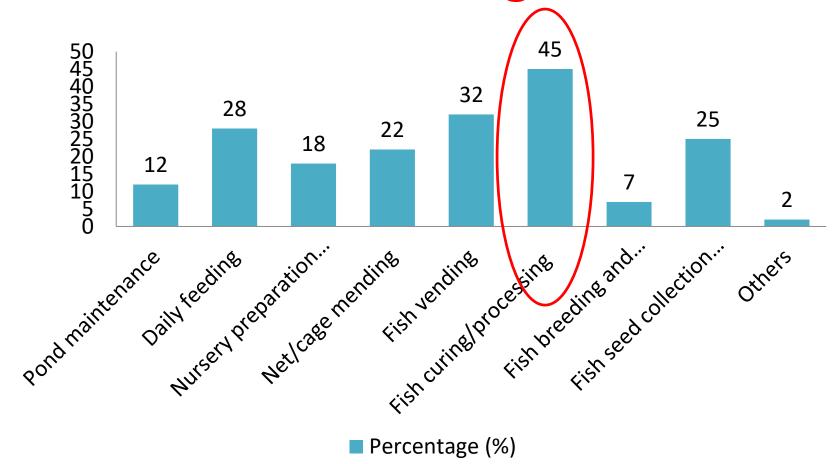






Source: FAO, SOFIA Report2022

Women in Fishing Activities



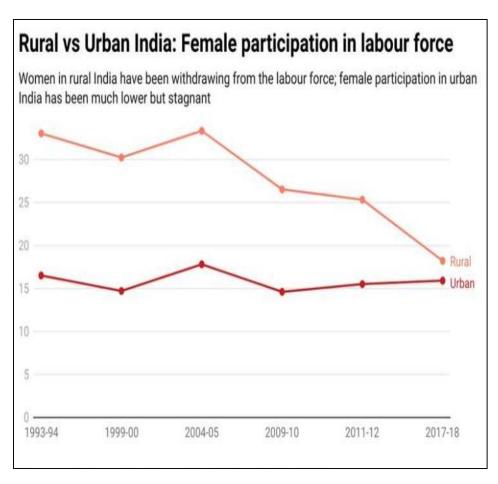
General Fishing Activities

Table 1 Major tasks and Gender responsibilities in aquaculture

Aquaculture task	Responsible	
Pond selection	Predominantly male	Female assist
Pond cleaning	Male	Female
Pond digging	Predominantly Male	Female assist in carrying mud but occasionally dig too
Compost collection and mixing	Male	Female
Water management	Male	Female
Fingerlings sorting	Male	Female
Stocking	Male	Female
Feeding	Male	Female
Harvesting	Male	Female
Marketing	Male	Female

Well....Hardly women are involved in paid employment

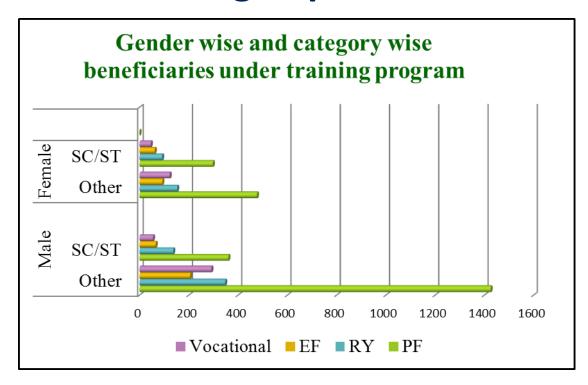




The Economist

Only 7% of working-aged women have jobs

Training impact assessment-for women



12% females are eager to start aquaculture

Unfortunately, fish marketing is restrained by a lack of coherent policies in setting up Price structures and apt conducive milieu for women promoting the business.

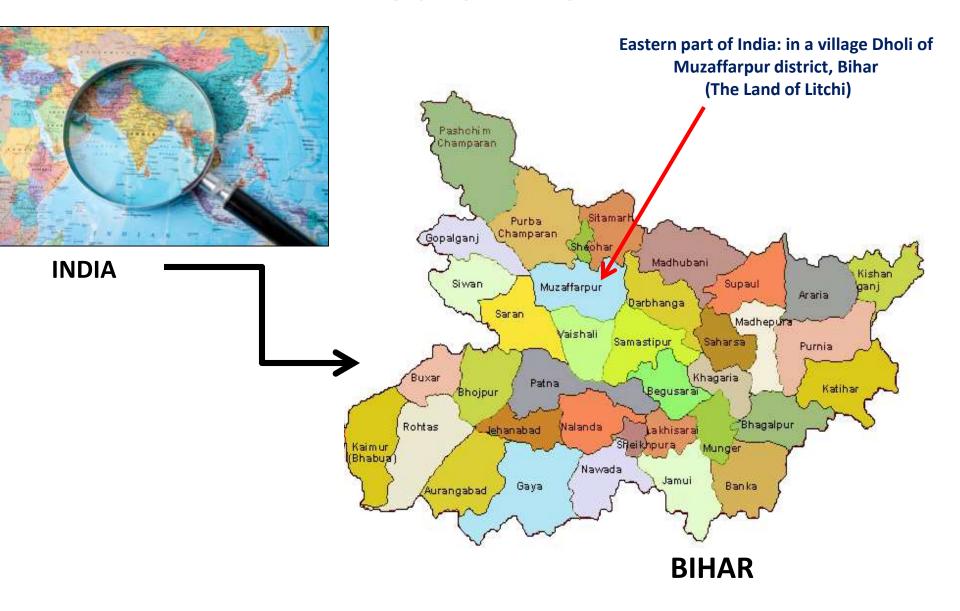
1% are into fish marketing due to social norms & restrictions

33% are interested in fish processing, but lack of infrastructure facilities have held them back

Objectives of the study

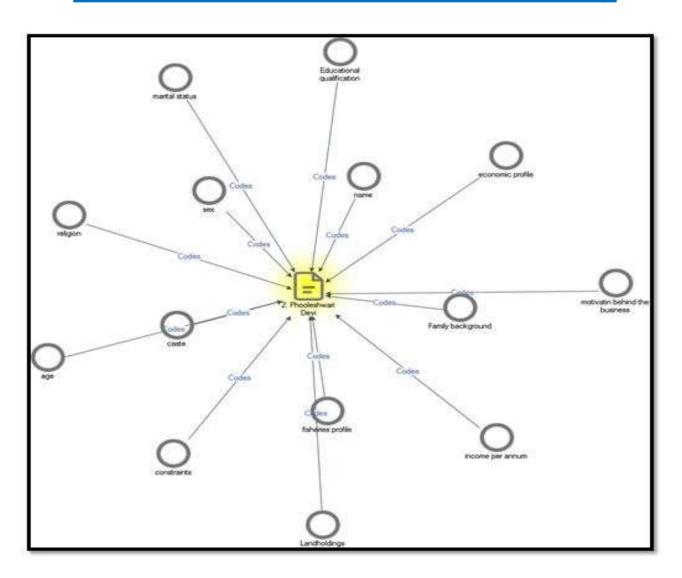
- ➤ To address market-related issues of women vendors in Bihar and
- ➤ To analyze the socio-economic profile from a holistic perspective in conjunction with market structure as well as income and expenditure pattern

Area of work



Methodology **3.** ■ Thematic analysis was employed using NVivo20.0 software (for theme identification, comparative study and 2. word cloud) Graphical and tabular representation techniques used to represent the data Primary data collected from two women respondents using semi-structured interview schedule

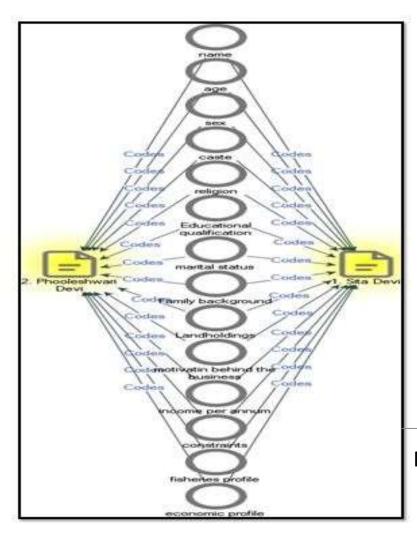
Themes identified for the study

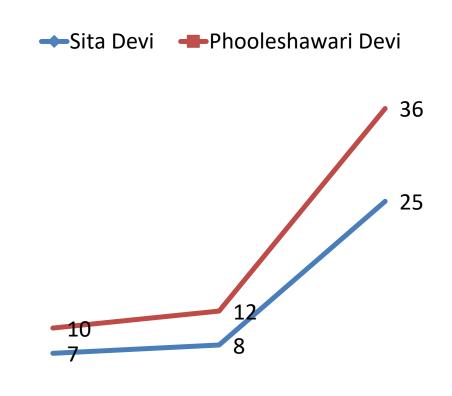


Profile of the women fish vendors

Smt Sita Devi	Smt. Phooleshwari Devi
47 years of age	55 years of age
8th pass	No schooling
0.2 acres land, ready to take lease in incoming years for agriculture/aquaculture activities	No personal landholdings
Annual income- 2 to 2.5 lakhs	Annual income- 1.8 to 2 lakhs

Comparative analysis





No. of sites for fish collection No. of fish sp Fish sold per day marketed

in kg

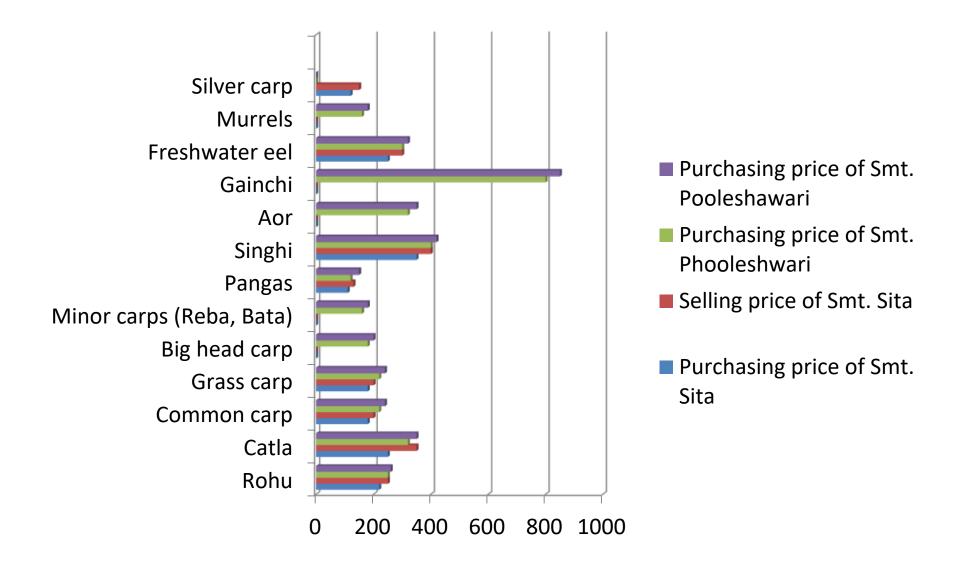
Word cloud explaining key words from the case studies



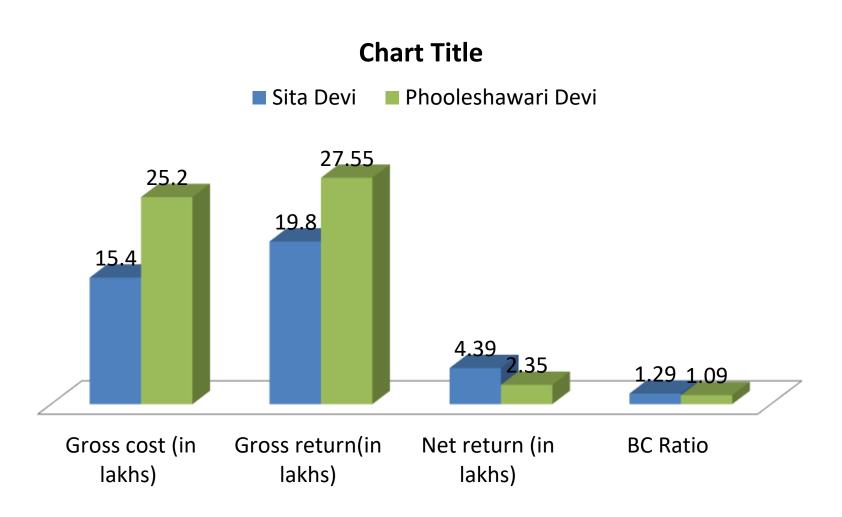
Weight of species sold species wise



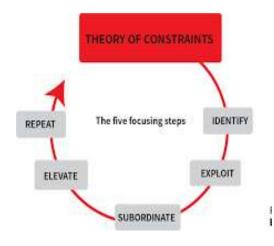
Price gap per kg in different fish species



Economic profile per annum



Major constraints faced by fish women vendors





Infrastructure facilities not developed

No work recognition

Lack of quantitative knowledge

What are the rooms for improvement???

- Shedding off traditional tinctures
- Data intensive and evidence based approach

- Skill upgradation
- Minimum education compulsion

- Develop entrepreneurial and HR skills
- Mainstream gender inclusive policies



Aquaculture is the fastest growing food-producing sector in the world and generates significant employment opportunities



Women account for 19% of all people engaged in the primary sector of fisheries and aquaculture, and around 50% of those involved in the whole sector, including value chain activities such as processing and trading?



Predominant gender and socio-religious norms limit women's ability to engage and benefit fully from various aquaculture and capacity- development opportunities'

Gender and women in fisheries and aquaculture

The lack of genderdisaggregated data in fisheries hinders the divelopment of gender sensitive solices and planning





developed by WorldFish

researchers has had

child and maternal

Engagement in

shown to increase

their self-esteem, confidence and respect from their families'

significant benefits for

health in areas where

dietary diversity is low

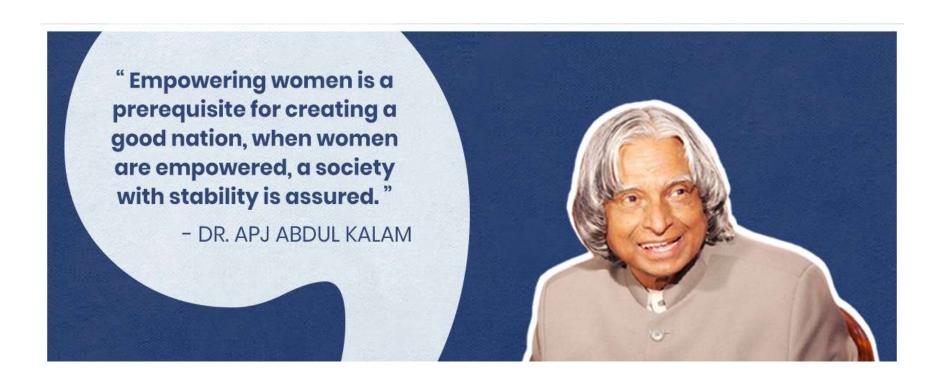
aquaculture has been

gender-transformative approaches changing gender norms decisionmaking powers



Women's involvement in aquaculture production has been linked to increasing productivity and income from fish ponds





THANK YOU!!!

For your kind attention