



Empowerment of Fisherwomen Involved in Post-Harvest Activities of Marine Fisheries in Uttara Kannada District of Karnataka

Gadde Sri Harsha ^{a++*}, Surekha Sankangoudar ^{a++}
and Basava Kumar K V ^{a++}

^a Department of Extension and Communication Management, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka-580005, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.9734/jsrr/2024/v30i102439>

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/123625>

Original Research Article

Received: 14/07/2024
Accepted: 18/09/2024
Published: 21/09/2024

ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the empowerment of fisherwomen engaged in post-harvest activities in the marine fisheries sector of Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka. The fisheries sector plays a significant role in the livelihoods of millions of people, particularly women who are vital to sustaining households and contributing to the economy. Despite their contributions, fisherwomen often remain marginalized in decision-making, credit access, and training. Present study measures empowerment across five dimensions: psychological, cultural, social, economic, and political. The

⁺⁺ PhD Scholar;

*Corresponding author: E-mail: harshasri2607@gmail.com;

Cite as: Harsha, Gadde Sri, Surekha Sankangoudar, and Basava Kumar K V. 2024. "Empowerment of Fisherwomen Involved in Post-Harvest Activities of Marine Fisheries in Uttara Kannada District of Karnataka". *Journal of Scientific Research and Reports* 30 (10):134-41. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jsrr/2024/v30i102439>.

data was collected by using pre tested interview schedule. A total of 120 fisherwomen were selected through random sampling method. Findings revealed that cultural empowerment is the highest with mean score (83.10), followed by index for social empowerment of the fisherwomen was 74.32, whereas political empowerment was found to be low (34.83). It also revealed that in Uttara Kannada less than two third (61.67 %) of the fisherwomen had low level of empowerment, The study underscores the need for targeted interventions to enhance fisherwomen's roles and status, particularly in economic and political domains.

Keywords: Empowerment; psychological empowerment; cultural empowerment; social empowerment; economic empowerment; political empowerment; fisherwomen; marine fisheries; post-harvest activities.

1. INTRODUCTION

The fisheries sector in India is crucial for the livelihoods of more than 12 million people who are directly involved in fishing activities, and an additional 60 million people rely solely on fisheries for their livelihood [1]. Nowadays, the typical Indian fishing family faces challenges in sustaining their household income year-round. Women within fishing communities worldwide have a multifaceted responsibility in sustaining their households and means of living. A structural transformation has occurred in the employment pattern of women, as they have transitioned from net mending to fish marketing and processing. Women involvement in pre harvest activities like net mending, boat repairing and harvesting activities was less but their involvement in post harvest like activities sorting, grading, auctioning, drying, salting, cutting, gutting, peeling and marketing activities. The disparities in the income distribution among men, together with the necessity for long-term financial stability, compel the majority of women to engage in more diverse fishing-related occupations. The fluctuating nature of employment in the fisheries industry distorts the data on the per capita wages of fisher folk, which is closely linked to their poverty condition. While women make significant contributions to development at both micro and macro levels, their contributions are not adequately measured or acknowledged. The fishing community relies heavily on fishery resources for their livelihood, and the contribution of fisherwomen in this regard is crucial for the preservation of the industry. Consequently, it is necessary to harness the immense potential among the unemployed fisherwomen by equipping them with the ability to engage in financially rewarding job opportunities independently. Nevertheless, this necessitates that the women exhibit motivation, show a certain level of consciousness, be capable of critical

thinking and decision-making, and, most importantly, have a certain level of self-esteem.

Indiresan [2] defines empowerment as a systematic process that enables individuals to acquire authority over their life by means of imagination, consciousness, action, and effort, therefore exerting enhanced control. Empowerment is the emotional state that summons the psychological energy necessary to achieve one's objectives. The concept of empowerment encompasses several dimensions, including psychological, social, cultural, economic, and political empowerment, among others. Women empowerment refers to the exercise of women's power by leveraging their immense potential and motivating them to strive for a respectable and fulfilling lifestyle with assurance and proficiency. The empowerment of women will enable their active involvement in the planning, execution, and implementation of rural development agendas. Although there have been technological advancements in fisheries, many of the conventional beliefs around gender roles in fisheries have remained much unchanged. As a result, women are marginalized from fishing associations, disregarded by creditors, and limited in their training to enhance fishing methods, possibilities, and conditions.

Fishing is a male-dominated activity, which makes contribution of fisherwomen invisible and undervalued [3]. Because of this reasons, fisherwomen are often excluded from fisheries related policy and decision-making processes [4]. Further lack of identification increases the vulnerability of fisherwomen. Therefore, fisherwomen empowerment is not only the issue of social justice but also crucial for providing more livelihood opportunities for the fisherwomen and improving overall wellbeing of the fisher community. Hence present study was conducted to know the empowerment of fisherwomen

involved in post-harvest activities of marine fisheries.

2. METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka during the year 2023-24. Karwar and Ankola taluks were selected through purposive random sampling method as majority of the fisherwomen from these taluks were involved in marine fisheries. A total of 120 respondents (from Karwar 60 respondents and from Ankola 60 respondents) were selected. The state was purposively selected because these are one of the major fish producing states in western part of India and the fact that Uttara Kannada district was situated along the coasts of Arabian sea, marine fishery is one of the most important subsistence and economic activity. In Uttara Kannada district, Karwar and Ankola taluks were chosen due to their location along the Arabian Sea coast, which provides access to marine fisheries and a substantial population of fisherwomen who are engaged in this occupation. The Uttara Kannada district is renowned for its prosperous fishing sector, with Karwar serving as a significant trading port and

Ankola as a key fishing hub. Consequently, this guarantees a significant cohort of female fisherman for research purposes. The areas exhibit a significant proportion of women involved in marine fisheries, rendering it a highly suitable site for investigating the unique obstacles and prospects encountered by female fishers. The researcher has successfully forged partnerships with local organizations such as the fishery department and academic institutions like as the Marine Fisheries Research and Information Centre (Marine) Bela in the region. This collaboration has facilitated access to resources, expertise, and participants. Pretested interview schedule was used to collect the data and analysed data by using frequency, percentage, mean score and indices.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results from Table 1 is pertains empowerment of fisherwomen which was measured by means of a scale with five components viz, psychological empowerment, cultural empowerment, social empowerment, economic empowerment and political empowerment.

Table 1. Empowerment of fisherwomen involved in marine fisheries

		(n=120)
Sl. No	Items (*)	Uttara Kannada Mean score (Index)
A	Psychological empowerment	
	Self confidence	
1	Confidence built within the family	2.58 (86.11)
2	Confidence built within SHG meetings	2.38 (79.17)
3	Confidence built within community meetings	1.72 (57.22)
4	Use of skills for income generation	1.44 (48.06)
	Self-esteem	
1	Self image in the family	2.46 (81.94)
2	Self image in the community	1.91 (63.61)
3	Feeling of security in the family/society	3.00 (100.00)
4	Courage	1.86 (61.94)
B	Cultural empowerment	
1	Freedom to interact with male outside family	2.18 (72.50)
2	Freedom for performing festival ceremonies	2.79

Sl. No	Items (*)	Uttara Kannada Mean score (Index)
		(93.06)
3	Freedom for wearing a kind of dress	2.21 (73.61)
4	Freedom for attending religious place	2.64 (88.06)
5	Freedom for deciding (food) menu	2.53 (84.44)
6	Liberty for attending marriage ceremony	2.41 (80.28)
C	Social empowerment	
1	Freedom to work outside the family	1.67 (55.56)
2	Freedom to visit hospital/doctor	3.00 (100.00)
3	Participation in decision about family planning (welfare)	1.74 (58.06)
4	Participation in co-operative societies/ fisherwomen groups	3.00 (100.00)
5	Participation in decision about education of children	2.60 (86.67)
6	Participation in decision about girls marriage	2.89 (96.39)
7	Appreciation by family members for significant contribution	2.91 (96.94)
8	Able to attend skill development training programmes on fisheries	1.15 (38.33)
9	Attend community/ village meetings related to social issues	1.11 (36.94)
D	Economic empowerment	
1	Freedom for selection of job	1.00 (33.33)
2	Personal saving in the form of fixed deposit	1.52 (50.56)
3	Operating personal account in bank	2.00 (66.67)
4	Participation in decision about purchasing building/house	2.00 (66.67)
5	Participation in decision about marketing of produce	2.67 (88.89)
6	Participation in purchase of input for family/enterprise	2.00 (66.67)
7	Freedom to invest in economically viable activity by virtue of their membership in self-help group/ co-operative society	1.42 (47.22)
8	Freedom for spending on entertainment of guest/relatives	2.00 (66.67)
9	Freedom for offering presents to relatives	1.71 (57.51)
10	Able to get quality of fish for marketing	2.55 (85.00)
11	Able to sell fish at reasonable price in the market	2.00 (67.33)
12	Decisions regarding availing institutional credit for	1.95

Sl. No	Items (*)	Uttara Kannada Mean score (Index)
	fisheries activities	(65.00)
13	I can participate in decisions regarding family business, crop and livestock raising activities	1.04 (34.72)
14	I have ownership over my own earnings	1.38 (46.11)
E	Political empowerment	
1	Holding a political position at present	1.00 (33.33)
2	Freedom for participation in active politics	1.00 (33.33)
3	Awareness of Schemes & policies	1.00 (33.33)
4	Awareness of political institution	1.23 (40.83)
5	Awareness of legislation for women	1.00 (33.33)

*Multiple responses are possible

3.1 Psychological Empowerment

In Uttara Kannada with respect to the psychological empowerment mean scores for the statements self-confidence the mean score was high in confidence built with in the family 2.58 followed by confidence built with in SHG meetings (2.38), confidence built within community meetings (1.72), use of skills for income generation (1.44). In case of self esteem the mean score was high in feeling of security in the family (3.00), mean score for self-image in the family was (2.46), mean score for Self-image in the community was (1.91) followed by courage (1.86).

3.2 Cultural Empowerment

It was observed from the table that, in Uttara Kannada high mean score was seen in freedom for performing festival ceremonies (2.79) followed by freedom for attending religious place (2.64), Freedom for deciding (food) menu (2.53), liberty for attending marriage ceremony (2.41), freedom for wearing a kind of dress (2.21), freedom to interact with male outside family (2.18).

3.3 Social Empowerment

The table also concluded that in Uttara Kannada equal mean score was seen in freedom to visit hospital/doctor and participation in co-operative societies/ fisherwomen groups was 3.00 followed by appreciation by family members for significant contribution (2.91), participation in decision about girls marriage (2.89), participation in decision

about education of children (2.60), participation in decision about family planning (1.74), freedom to work outside the family (1.67), able to attend skill development training programmes on fisheries (1.15) and attend community/ village meetings related to social issues (1.11) respectively.

3.4 Economic Empowerment

In Uttara Kannada economic high empowerment was found about participation in decision about marketing of produce (2.67) followed by able to get quality of fish for marketing (2.55), equal mean score (2.00) was seen in four activities like operating personal account in bank, participation in decision about purchasing building/house and participation in purchase of input for family/enterprise, freedom for spending on entertainment of guest/relatives and able to sell fish at reasonable price in the market. Decisions regarding availing institutional credit for fisheries activities had mean score of 1.95 followed by freedom for offering presents to relatives (1.71), personal saving in the form of fixed deposit (1.52), freedom to invest in economically viable activity by virtue of their membership in self-help group/ co-operative society (1.42), ownership over their own earnings (1.38), participation in decisions about family business, crop and livestock raising activities (1.04) and freedom for selection of job (1.00).

3.5 Political Empowerment

With respect to political empowerment in Uttara Kannada fisherwomen had high empowerment

about awareness of political institution (1.23), equal mean score (1.00) was seen in holding a political position at present, freedom for participation in active politics and awareness of schemes & policies and awareness of legislation for women.

Table 2 summarized mean score indices on empowerment of fisherwomen in Uttara Kannada where cultural empowerment had highest index (83.10), followed by index for social empowerment of the fisherwomen was 74.32 followed by psychological empowerment (64.51), economic empowerment (60.08) and political empowerment (34.83).

Fig 1 illustrates the categorization of fisherwomen based on level of empowerment. In Uttara Kannada less than two third (61.67 %) of the fisherwomen had low level of empowerment, 26.67 per cent had medium level of empowerment, 11.67 per cent had high level of empowerment.

According to the data in Table 1 and 2, cultural empowerment was found to be high in both

states. This indicates that they have the freedom to celebrate festivals, attend religious places, and decide their food menu. The social empowerment of fisherwomen is quite remarkable. They have actively participated in co-operative societies, giving them a strong sense of freedom. Fisherwomen participated in decision making like girls marriage and to visit hospitals. Their significant contributions are appreciated by their family members. Psychological empowerment is ranked third, indicating a boost in self-confidence, self-esteem, and a sense of security within the family as well as in their community. In fourth place, economic empowerment was highlighted. Fisherwomen play an active role in making decisions about marketing their produce and participating in decisions regarding purchasing a house and buying inputs for their families, among other things. Empowerment in political affairs was observed to be minimal, with beneficiaries being involved to a lesser extent and men were dominant. The results were consistent with the findings of a previous studies conducted by Salim, [5] and Salas et al. [6].

Table 2. Mean score indices on empowerment of fisherwomen in marine fisheries (n=120)

Sl. No	Dimensions	Uttara Kannada	
		Mean score	Index (%)
1	Psychological empowerment	2.17	64.51
2	Cultural empowerment	2.49	83.10
3	Social empowerment	2.23	74.32
4	Economic empowerment	1.80	60.08
5	Political empowerment	1.05	34.83

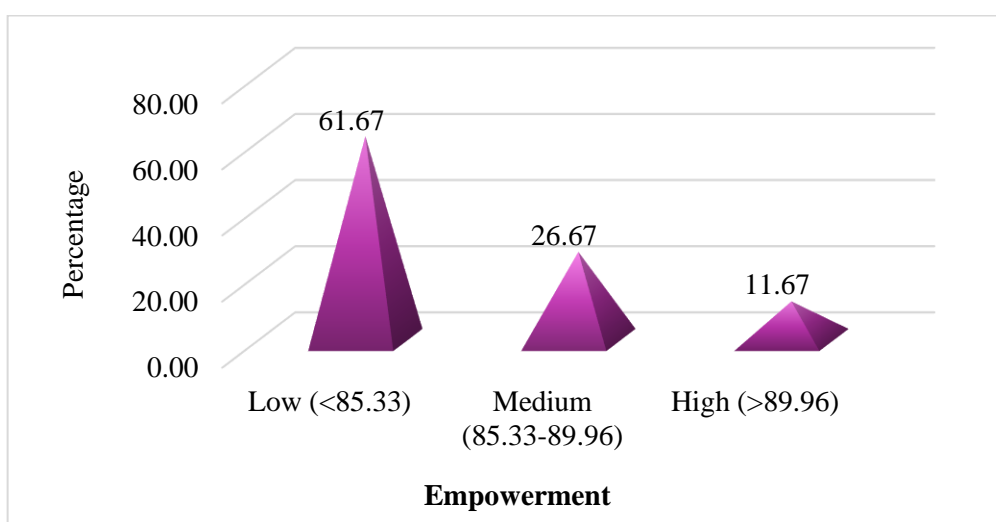


Fig. 1. Categorization of fisherwomen based on level of empowerment

Fig 1 shows that, In Uttara Kannada district less than two third (61.67 %) of the fisherwomen had low level of empowerment status, 26.67 per cent had medium level of empowerment status. The data indicates a substantial proportion of fisherwomen in Uttara Kannada are at a low level of empowerment status. This indicates that many of them may lack access to resources, decision-making power, and opportunities for personal and professional growth. The results were consistent with the findings of previous studies conducted by Parveen and Leonhauser [7] Rahman and Naoroze [8] Meetei et al. [9] and Sah et al. [10] Anuradha et al. [11].

4. CONCLUSION

The empowerment status of fisherwomen in Uttara Kannada district revealed that, fisherwomen empowerment was high in cultural and social dimensions as they had freedom in celebrating festivals and visiting temples and hospitals, their participation was seen in decisions regarding girls marriage and children's education. Low empowerment was found in economic and political dimensions mainly in political aspects men involvement is more. The findings highlight the need for enhanced training, credit access, and political inclusion to further empower these women. Their roles in decision-making, income generation, and social contributions are valuable, yet underappreciated. Tailored policies and programs are necessary to ensure that fisherwomen can leverage their potential fully, ensuring sustainable livelihoods and greater autonomy in both personal and professional spheres.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as QuillBot to paraphrase some sentences in Introduction.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Rao GS, Sathianandan TV, Kuriakose S, Mini KG, Najmudeen TM, Jayasankar J, Mathew WT. Demographic and socio-economic changes in the coastal fishing community of India. *Indian J. Fish.* 2016;63(4):1–9.
2. Indiresan J. Empowering women, challenge to educational institutions. *National Conference on Empowerment of Women for National Development Dhole.* 1999;5(2):15-19.
3. Asadullah MN, Islam KMM, Wahhaj Z. Child marriage, climate vulnerability and natural disasters in coastal Bangladesh. *J. Biosoci. Sci.* 2021;53(6): 948–967.
4. UN Women. Women's economic empowerment in fisheries in the blue economy of the Indian Ocean rim: A baseline report. 2020. Available:<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Womens-economic-empowerment-in-fisheries-in-the-blue-economy-of-the-Indian-Ocean-Rim-en.pdf>
5. Salim SS. Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment- reflections and upshots from fishing industry of Kerala. *Discov. Agric.* 2013;1(1):51-59.
6. Salas S, Ojha NS, Ramasubramanian V, Vipinkumar PV, Ananthan SP. Entrepreneurship based empowerment among fisherwomen self-help groups of Kerala. *Indian J. Fish.* 2017;64(4):106-111.
7. Parveen S, Leonhauser I. Empowerment of rural women in Bangladesh: a household level analysis. *Conference on Rural Poverty Reduction through Research for Development and Transformation.* 2004;1-10.
8. Rahman HM, Naoroze K. Women empowerment through participation in aquaculture: experience of a large-scale technology demonstration project in Bangladesh. *J. Soc. Sci.* 2007;3(4):164-171.
9. Meetei TW, Saha B, Pal P, Pal P. Factors influencing womens empowerment through fisheries activities: a study in Manipur. *IRJEE.* 2015;15(4):35-45.
10. Sah I, Sarkar A, Biswas P, Pal P, Singh JK. Empowerment of rural women through fishery based self help groups in Chhattisgarh. *J. Commu. Mob. & Sust. Dev.* 2018;13(3):419-425.
11. Anuradha CH, Umadevi M, Mohan KV, Upendra B. Awareness and utilization

of federal & state government
fisherwomen empowerment schemes - A
study in Coastal villages of

Andhra Pradesh, India. Specialusis
Ugdymas / Special Education. 2022;
2(43):2006-2017.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of the publisher and/or the editor(s). This publisher and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.

© Copyright (2024): Author(s). The licensee is the journal publisher. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:

<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/123625>