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The training programme on 'Seed Production of Selected Marine Ornamental Fishes to Fisherwomen in Gulf of Mannar region' was organized under a GOMBRT funded project at ICAR-CMFRI, Mandapam Regional Centre for 14 groups in four batches during 2014-16. A total of 162 fishers from 18 villages in Gulf of Mannar region were benefitted through this programme. Majority of trainees with medium to high level of achievement motivation participated in the training. The overall training effectiveness on marine ornamental fish culture perceived by the trainees was 83 per cent. More than three-fourth of the trainees obtained above 70% of score in the knowledge test conducted after the training which shows they gained adequate knowledge on marine ornamental seed production due to the training. Before the training programme, most of the trainees expressed they had no idea to start a small-scale ornamental hatchery, whereas after the training more than half of the trainees expressed that they are intended to start small scale marine ornamental hatchery unit in the near future. It was evidenced that, 28 members (out of 162 fishers) had initiated small-scale ornamental fish culture unit in their respective places. Among them, 23 members from Thangachimadam village received 50 per cent subsidy under NFDB scheme (Rs.50,000/- by the Government and Rs.50,000/- by the beneficiaries) to start the ornamental fish production through State Fisheries Department, Ramanathapuram. The remaining five members from Mandapam have initiated the marine ornamental fish culture with their own investment. To encourage the Self Help Group member's half-inch sized juveniles

were also supplied from the institute. They grow them up to one inch size before marketing within a period of 45 days. The marine ornamental fish seed production will serve as one of the best alternate livelihood option to fishers in Gulf of Mannar region.

GAF OR 05

Skill development in fish processing among women in Kerala: An analysis of factors influencing effectiveness

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Compared to the primary sector in fisheries, women contribute more to the work force of the secondary sector. Therefore, skill development in post harvest fisheries can accelerate the socio-economic status of the women engaged in this sector. But there exist gaps between their knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) which they follow after acquiring the skill. Keeping in view the importance of skill development, a study was undertaken in Kerala to know the factors that influence effectiveness of skill development programme in fish processing among the women who have undergone hands on training and also to analyze the constraints which limit the actual implementation of the skill at field level. The sample of the study comprised of 60 respondents selected randomly from the total number of 294 trainees from 5 villages of Kerala covered under 96 training programmes during 2015-16. Data was collected from the respondents using semi structured interview schedule. It was observed that previous experience, existing skill, attitude towards fish processing and duration of skill development programme

had positive correlation with effectiveness of the skill development programme. Personal constraints, institutional constraints and field level constraints were studied using Garret ranking. It was observed that lack of motivation and leadership ability were the major personal constraints felt by the respondents, whereas inconsistent follow up and poor facilitation for group mobilization were the major constraints faced at the level of trainer's organization. Besides, less access to equipment/machines and decline in availability of fish were the major constraints faced by the respondents at field level. The results obtained through this study suggest that skill development programmes should focus more on those having previous experience/skill and favorable attitude towards the sector in which the skill development programme is designed. Also increasing duration of training have a positive impact on the skill development programme. Facilitating the provision of adequate infrastructure facilities was found to be a key factor for the success of skill development programme.

GAF OR 06

A study on gender mainstreaming and impact of self help groups in Indian marine fisheries sector

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A study was made on the impact of 750 selected 'Self Help Groups' (SHGs) in gender mainstreaming in marine fisheries sector and assessed the level of performance and extent of empowerment through appropriate indices of measurement from SHGs of 25 different fishery based micro enterprises from 5 maritime states of India such as Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The gender analysis and economic feasibility analysis based on personal interview and focus group interaction meetings with members of SHGs were undertaken. The male and female counterparts of the families of respondents were separately interviewed to assess the gender mainstreaming impact in terms of equity and equality to access and control over the resources, participation profile, decision making, gender need analysis etc. Analysis of data was essentially done with descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency, percentages, chi-square etc. and there was no significant difference in the response of men and women counterparts in many of the activities of the enterprises, however, differential gender response was observed between the selected states. As practical extension part, organized 120 fisherfolk interaction meetings and imparted 45 Entrepreneurial Capacity Building (ECB) Training programmes for the SHGs on the identified micro enterprises by HRD intervention programmes. The major micro enterprises of the SHGs studied were cage culture, bivalve farming, fish aggregating devices, Chinese dip net, clam processing, fertifish, fish amino acid, fish drying, seaweed culture, aqua tourism, seafood kitchen, value addition, fish vending, fish marketing, ornamental fish, ready to eat and cook items, fish feed, aquaponics etc. The success case studies elucidated can be used as a model for promoting group action and as a practical manual for mobilizing