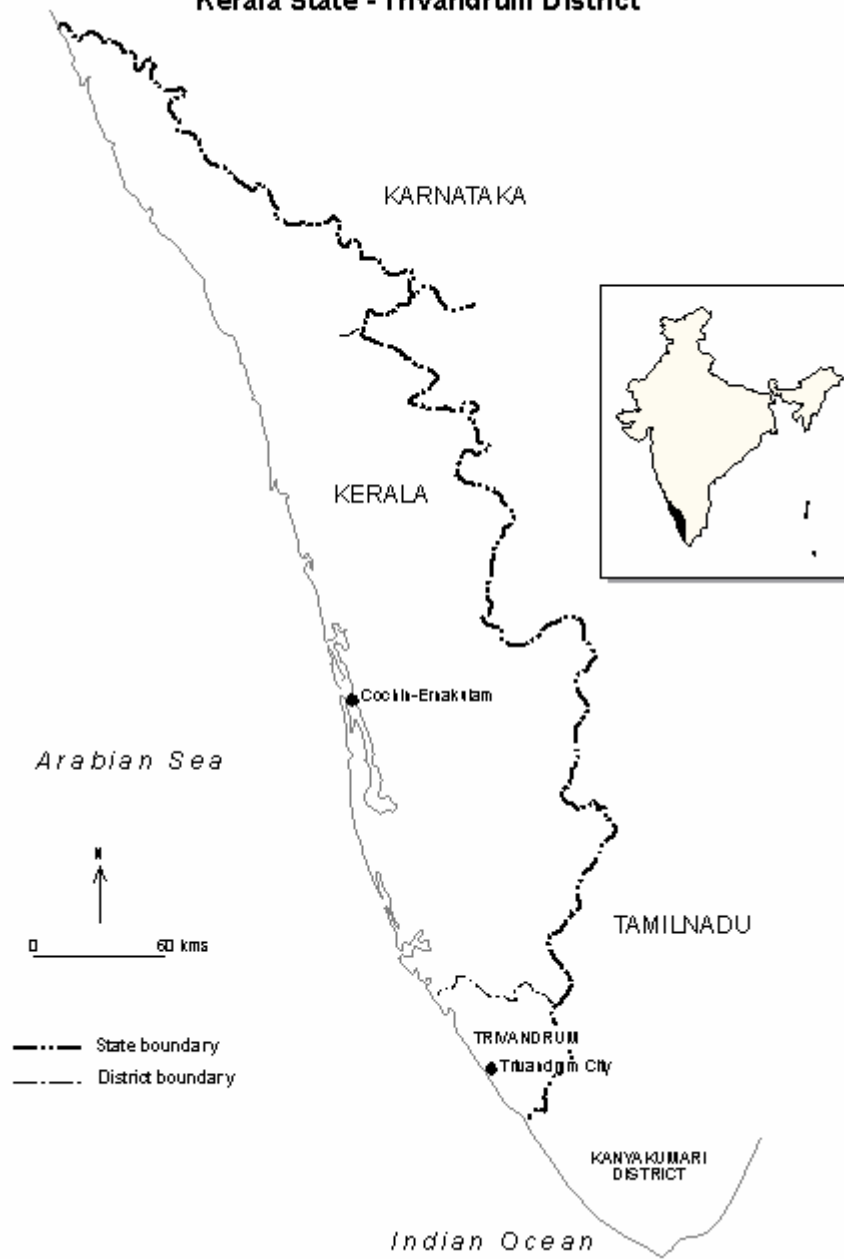

GENDERING GLOBALIZATION IN THE FISHERIES: A THEORETICAL APPROACH

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The “Problem”

- * How can we theoretically understand gender and globalization?
- * How might we comprehend the *nuances and complexities* of gendered economic processes?
- * Within a general pattern of impact in a given locale, what factors shape a person or group's ability to adapt to changing economic contexts?

Kerala State - Trivandrum District



The Framework

- * Informed by:

- Feminist Commodity (or Value) Chain Analysis
- Livelihoods Analysis
- Feminist Household Economy Analysis

- * Multi-Scale in approach:

- How states and locales are situated in the "Global Fish Food Regime"

- * "Local Divisions of Labor"

(Jarosz 1996)

Kerala in the Global Fish Food Regime

Fisheries Development:

1. Modern technology – to facilitate, export of prawn/seafood
2. Fishermen Welfare – loans, co-ops, etc.



Kerala in the Global Fish Food Regime

Outcomes:

1. Localized ecological crisis in artisanal sector
2. Commercialization of distribution relations & stratification of marketing networks



Local Divisions of Labor I

Gender Divisions of Labor:

Men Fish

Women Process & Take to Market



Gendered Impacts

- * Production: Overfishing, declining harvests for traditional artisanal sector, declining incomes from men's work ==> 1) attempts to intensify effort; 2) migration for work
- * Processing: Traditional industries (drying, curing) in decline; New processing industries have emerged (frozen shrimp)
- * Distribution: Opportunities and constraints; Increased household reliance on women's work in marketing to survive



Local Divisions of Labor II

Factors shaping livelihood strategies:

- * Current asset base (boat ownership, other productive assets)
- * Household size/composition
- * Education & skill levels
- * Work identities & family ideologies
- * Entrepreneurial initiative

Observations/Conclusions

- * Reliance on men and women's work – increased dependence on women's work
- * Diversification & mobility out of fishing