

Socio-Economic Contribution of Women's Worker in Fisheries Sector

(Case Study of Boat village at Manchar Lake, Jamshoro District and Dadu District, Sindh Pakistan)

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Abstract: This study aims to quantifying economic potential of women fish worker's at study area. It examines the socio-economic role and contribution of women in this sector's. The fisheries sector as a whole contribution to about 1% of Grass Domestic Production (GDP) and provide jobs for about 1% of the countries labor force. A rough estimate suggests that marine fisheries in Pakistan engage some 9,000 people. In the fisheries sector male family members father, husband, brother and sons caught the fish using small boats and gear such as band lines and cod traps, while the "shore crew" (consisting mother's wives, daughters and sisters) would split and then take the salted fish and spread them on to wooden fish flakes, or racks to dry in the sun until cured. The women tended the fish, talking it in each night, or during rainy weather. Besides curing the fish, women also provided the basic needs of the family by gardening, preserving food and washing the clothes. The almost complete lack of recognition of women fish workers in policy is a matter of great concern. Often women were as a result, denied access to institutional and state support, and capacity building interventions. In fish processing work within the organized and unorganized sector, even though these tend to be poor and exploitative, finally, fisher women tend to be excluded from decision making process and governance at family, community and state levels. This lack of recognition for women's contribution in the sector is also a deterrent to the ability of women fish workers to self-organize, to access and control livelihood resources, and to negotiate with different actors in the sector, this research under this them draw attention to these issues, and recommended various steps that need to be taken by policy makers and other actors to support women in the fisheries sector. This research will also explore the key policy options that could be used for improving the working condition of wages and to enhance the overall performance of fisheries sector to words its contribution to the economy, and examine the women's invisible work especially in the study area.

Keywords: Fisheries, Socio-Economic Contribution, Climate Shocks. Unawareness, Gender Discrimination,

INTRODUCTION

Fishing is one of the most vital activities along Sindh's coastline. This coastline is 352 Km and contains 71% of Pakistan's fisheries resources. The coastal waters are well-matched for fisheries production by means of the accurate salinity and temperature characteristics. This coastline is an extremely productive area endowed with a great biodiversity due to the combination of riverine flow into the Indus delta and sub-tropical environment. Furthermore, recent assessments show that 70% of the total marine resource production for Pakistan came from this coastline. The fishery is a significant contributor to agricultural economy of Pakistan. Pakistan's fisheries sector started from scratches and the marine fish catch was only 33,000 at the time of independence (1947). This catch was carried out in hand-driven traditional boats. Recently, the annual marine catch reaches up to 500,000 year and carried out through mostly motorized fishing vessels which are operated from four fish harbors and nine landing jetties situated in Sindh and Balochistan. However, Karachi fish harbor is the biggest of all and handles over 80% of industrial fishing fleets. Thus, Sindh coastline plays significant role in the total marine catch of the country. Fisheries sector contributes significantly to the economy of Pakistan and is considered to be a source of livelihoods for the coastal communities. The share of fisheries sub-sector in agriculture and national gross domestic production (GDP) was 2.1% and 1% respectively during the fiscal year 2014-2015. Although the influence of the fisheries sector on GDP is very low but this sector provides direct employment to 400,000 people and another 600,000 are engaged with associated industry. Therefore,

fisheries sector is supposed to be a salient contributor to the economy of Sindh in general and Pakistan in particular (Muhammad Noman 2017)

Fisheries play a significant role in the growth of national income. This sector directly provides employment to 300,000 fishermen and in addition to this another 400,000 people 208 Women Working in Fisheries at Ibrahim Hydri, Rehri Goth and Arkanabad are employed in ancillary industries. Pakistan is gifted with rich fishery potential and it is major source of earning foreign exchange for the country. There are 16,000 fishing boats which operate fishing trips in shallow coastal waters of Pakistan as in fisheries regions lasting for few hours to about 25 days depending upon type of fishing. Total production which comes from inland and marine waters is roughly around 0.06 M.tons (Khan, 2016). Sindh province has been bestowed with natural fisheries resources on the marine side, almost 350 Km coastal belt of Sindh is lying virtually untapped, which needs to be exploited for shrimp, crab, oyster, pearl culture etc. in enclosure, pen and ponds (Nasreen Aslam Shah, 2017).

Women's labor in the blue economy is often undocumented, unequally compensated, and more vulnerable to climate shocks. Formalizing women's employment and investing in their education can help improve gender equity and sustainable development outcomes for them and the oceans. Women contribute undocumented labor hours to the blue economy, and often depend on it for livelihood-making and family nutrition. Around 40% of those employed or dependent on subsistence in small-scale fisheries are women. It is estimated that 57 million women worldwide derive their livelihoods from capture fisheries alone. Women contribute significantly to paid and unpaid labor in commercial and small-scale fishing—often in jobs that include selling. Women have unequal opportunities in these blue industries because of a lack of access to credit, training, and professional bodies that would increase access and improve conditions of traditional and entrepreneurial roles within the sector, gender stereotyping which restricts women to lower-paying or non-commercial tasks, primarily in the domicile or post-harvest, exclusion from the decision-making and governance process of fisheries across management levels. Fisheries are essential to women's work and women are essential to the output of this industry. The sustainable development conversation cannot overlook the importance of this sector. A new approach to managing the world's oceans needs to have women in roles of governance and be designed to meet the needs of women workers in the blue economy. A strong sustainable development trajectory would equalize women's role through their labor participation, fair pay, and equity in decision-making. (Allegra Saggese, 2022).

The aim of this study is to describe the contribution of women's in fisheries sector in the economy of Sindh. Furthermore, in the present study, an attempt has been made to document some serious problems facing this sector and also indicates the future investment opportunities in Sindh. Hence, this work will be helpful to grab the attention of the government towards the solution of these issues and will also increase the concern of the stakeholders in further investment opportunities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In Asia, women make up 18% of workers in the primary (production) node but in other nodes, where three to four times as many people are employed, women outnumber men. In fish processing and marketing for both industrial and small-scale fisheries, for example, more women than men work. Few countries maintain good gender-disaggregated data, but available data indicate that women constitute a larger share of fish workers in the Asia-Pacific than in any other global region. Their labor supports the economy, their households, and communities. Gender studies have revealed, however, that much of women's labor is precarious, low paid or unpaid, and frequently unrecognized. Although women's labor is economically and socially important, it receives little attention in fisheries policies and support programs. In the fisheries sector, international and national labor laws focus mainly on work at sea, which is carried out chiefly by men. These fisheries-specific laws do not address women's work in the onshore nodes of fisheries value chains. This labor presumably is covered by more general labor laws that are not tailored to the particulars of the sector. Labor laws for both offshore and onshore work often lack enforcement to protect workers. The needs of employers, with their greater economic and political weight, tend to be favored. Workers' unions are weak or lacking and many workers' interests, including women's, are not represented. Women's and men's fisheries labor issues also frequently include complex matters such as those of domestic and Transboundary migrant workers. Many women work in the informal sector, not covered by labor laws and regulations (Songphon Chindakhan, 2021)

In economic system of Pakistan Fisheries and fishing industry has vital role. It also provides employment opportunities to people who live in coastal areas. Marine and Inland sources are in abundance in Pakistan. Makran coast (Baluchistan) and the coast of Karachi (Sindh) are true distinct grounds for Marine fishing in Pakistan. Karachi is more important port therefore; government has taken steps to develop it as a fishing center (Fishing Industry in Pakistan, 2017)

Women constitute nearly half of those employed in fisheries globally. They make vital

contributions to fish value chains and play critical roles in ensuring food security. Nevertheless, women and their livelihood share often, some of the most vulnerable to challenges and risks. In part, this is due to the fact that their roles in fisheries. Are significantly under recognized and undervalued by both States and fishing communities. This is reflected in the paucity of data on women in the fisheries sector, including the near absence of data on social indicators such as health status and education levels for women in the sector. Consequently, women are greatly underrepresented in fisheries governance and decision-making, and the concerns of women (UN WOMEN 2013)

The contribution by women to fisheries economies globally continues to be overlooked, in part, because “fishing” is often narrowly defined as catching fish at sea, from a vessel, using specialized gears. Both men and women are involved in fisheries, but often in different roles and activities. Fisheries research, management, and policy have traditionally focused on direct, formal, and paid fishing activities that are often dominated by men, ignoring those that are indirect, informal, and/or unpaid. Where women are concentrated. This has led to a situation where men's and women's contributions to fisheries are not equally valued or even recognized and has resulted in women being largely excluded from fisheries decision-making processes. Here, we examine the contributions by women in the fisheries sector of five globally significant marine fishing countries. Through a synthesis of existing data, case studies, and consultation with local experts, we found that the contribution by women to the fisheries of these five countries is substantial. However, this investigation also revealed major gaps in understanding of gender inequalities in the fisheries sector and the need for better gender-disaggregated data to inform fisheries policy (Sarah Harper, 2017)

BACKGROUND OF FISHERIES SECTOR

Lake Manchar (Sindhi: منڇر ڍنڍ, Urdu: منڇر جهيل), also spelled Manchhar, is the largest natural freshwater lake in Pakistan, and is one of South Asia's largest. It is located west of the Indus River, in Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh 18 km away from Sehwan Sharif. Lake Manchar collects water from numerous small streams in the Kirthar Mountains, and then empties into the Indus River. The lake's surface area fluctuates with the seasons, from as little as 36 km to as much as 500 km² during monsoon rains. LakeManchar is populated by the Mohana tribe, who are sometimes referred to as the "Boat People. The lake supports thousands of fisher folk, who depend on the freshwater fish in the lake.

There were settlements on the shores of some fishermen and there were hundreds of families who were in boats while they lived. Instead, there were villages floating on boats. From birth to death, they stayed on boats. Muhammad Omar Sheikh also had a village with 60 boats, 60 families. Among his family is still a village of Muhammad Yusuf Sheikh who lives on the same boats. In the past, there must have been about 10 such villages. There were not only houses on the boats but also a retail shop, a tailor shop, even a clothes shop. (Abu Bakr Sheikh 2020)

“Boat village.” It took him a good 20 minutes from the eastern bank of Manchar to reach a cluster of a few dozen boats anchored in the middle of the lake and home to the centuries old Mohana or Mallah community, whose population has shrunk to only 450 people from 50,000 in less than three decades. These people are living on boats. Sitting on the edge in an attempt to maintain the balance of the canoe, which is the only means of transport for his family to the outback, Afzal's father, Muhammad YousafMallah, narrates the story behind the gradual drop in the population of his village, named after his ancestors but commonly known as the “boat village.” "It's a bunch of problems ranging from climate change and finances to health issues, which have propelled our people to leave their ancestral village in recent years," said Yousaf, who like all other villagers belongs to a relatively affluent Shaikh community, a branch of the Mallah clan. The lake has become a dumping ground for industrial waste generated from upper parts of southern Sindh and a few areas of southwestern Baluchistan, putting the lives of those who depend on the waters at risk. Once-abundant fish stocks have gradually shrunk due to industrial effluents, declining water levels due to low rainfall, and the construction of barrages and dams on the Indus River. “The [lake] water is everything for us, but mainly the only source of income. A man usually arranges a new boathouse (to use it as his home) before getting married.

The average age for a man to marry is 25 years, while for a woman; it is 20 years, which is quite higher compared to other castes of the Mallah community. It's the boy's responsibility to arrange a new [boat] house for her," he added. Dowry is a tradition in South Asia in which father gives some valuable and jewelry to his daughter to support her new life or husband. The government and local NGOs have provided solar panels to power the boathouses, of which some even have television sets which receive signals through a dish antenna. Swimming comes in handy for even children. Boys start going fishing with their parents at the age of 5."Both men and women of our community know swimming, which is a must for living on the lake," Faiz Muhammad Mallah, a community leader, told. “As soon as a boy reaches the age of five, we start teaching him rowing and swimming," he said. Education has a little space in the boat village as only three children, including Yusuf's son Afzal, go to school in the nearby town of

Shawn. "It's hard for children to spend five hours a day just to travel," he maintained. Changing minds. "They want to migrate to cities and live there." Hundreds of families, he said, had migrated from the village in recent years, not only because of the declining fishing business but also for a better future of their children. "Our children are in touch with their cousins and relatives living in the fishing towns of Sindh and Baluchistan [provinces] via mobile phone. This exposure to the outside world has changed their minds. They want to be like them [migrated children]," he added. "We are trying our best to carry on our 200-year old traditions, but in the given circumstances, it seems to be difficult," he said. Endorsing his father's view, Afzal, who is a grade nine student, said: "Not only I, but many others [youths] no longer want to live here. We want to go to school, play and make friends. What's here for us except for fish, birds and water? We want to be like normal people," he argued. Glimmer of hope. The embattled community sees the recent massive monsoon rains which have filled the lake after a decade as a glimmer of hope. Record-breaking rains that destroyed communication infrastructure and crops across the country have produced enough fresh water to replace the lake's toxic waters. "Clean water means more fish, more birds, more grass, and ultimately more business," "If we have the same rain spells for the next few years, these barren banks and the lake itself will be filled with grass and herbs, which will subsequently improve the fish stocks. "If it really happens, it's quite possible that many of those who have migrated will return to their village," he said (AamirLatif, 2020)

Research Objectives

- To identify women's invisible work in the study area
- To analyze the economic values of women's invisible contribution in the study area
- To include fisher women in decision making process and governance at family, community and state levels.
- To make a visible of the women's work in the national statistics
- To analyze the impact of women's invisible work on socio-economic condition of household
- To explore the key policy options that could be used for improving the working condition of wages and to enhance the overall women's performance of fisheries sector

Research methodology

The study was started in January 2024. The number of rural women was ascertained after a through household survey of the "Boat village." at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh. Because of small number all women were selected for the study purpose thus the sample size is equal to total population i.e. 50. Given the nature of information required, the study was structured using qualitative and quantitative research methods. Qualitative and quantitative survey was conducted on Socio-Economic Contribution of Women's Worker in Fisheries Sector. In this study primary and secondary data sources were applied to create evidence to execute the research design. The whole data were collected by the respondents in the Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh. The major source of data in this study encircle the primary and secondary sources in which number of respondents were motivated to participate as a primary sources and secondary source was comprised journals, books, websites, reports and newspapers as published by the government and private publishers.

Moreover, this research paper is based on the descriptive research that aims to describe the socio economic participation of women in fisheries sector in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh. The type of research in this study is based on the descriptive and analytical in nature and it follows the qualitative and Quantitative research design with the use of in-depth interviews method and to analyze the social factors towards dilemmas of the women's autonomy and social issues related problems at Fisher women in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh. Female were selected as the unit of analysis who were at the age of 20 to 50. The universe of the study was Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh

A strict privacy has been maintained regarding the respondents participation and their viewpoint towards issues related the women dilemmas in the district. Data was collected with the help of the coauthors participation with same sex interconnectivity to discover the opinion of the fisher women and secondary source was applied to collect the Evidence to meet the criteria of the questionnaires of the study related issues related to the Boat village." at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh. The sample was selected on the basis of convenience sampling by the researcher. The sample size undertaken includes 100

PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

Researcher started the data collection procedure by identifying the first participant, and then information was collected from the 200 women living Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh, unstructured self-administered questionnaire. The data was collected from the Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh Furthermore, this research highlights the need for awareness rising for fisher women's issues after identifying the participants researcher acquired the consent of participant on consent paper and discussed the confidentiality of their responses.

Further interviews were scheduled by looking on the time and place as per the convenience of the participants. During the in-depth interview, the researcher made the place more private, and all interviews were conducted in a separate room. During the in-depth interview, the interviewer asked some initial questions and allowed the participants to speak whatever she wanted and was willing to share, meanwhile the researcher used interview guide for interactive and probing techniques to gather more data and deeper and concrete understandings of the responses, a diary was also maintained by the researcher for noting some important notes, points, or behaviors of the respondent i.e. facial expressions and body language. 92.1%

Ethical Considerations:

The ethics of this research were preserved by not asking the names of the respondents. An informed consent letter was read to the respondents before filling out the questionnaire and if they were willing to participate in the study, they were asked to sign the consent letter (thumb impression if illiterate). The participation in this research was voluntary and at any point the respondent had the choice to withdraw their consent from participating in this study. No rewards were offered to the respondents for participation in the survey. The age of the respondent was above 20 to 50. A total of 200 women were sampled. Confidentiality will be maintained. This study is anonymous. We will not be collecting or retaining any information about your identity. Your identity will not be revealed in any publication resulting from this study (Bryman and Bell, 2007)

Background Information of women's working in fisheries sector at Boat village Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh.

Table No: 1 Detail Survey of female living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024

Age	Qualification	Women's participation in different works	Type of work	No of Women's
20to 30	illiterate	1.Work contribution in fisheries sector	Women Cleaning of fishing, Sort, pack, and store the catch in holds with ice and other freezing methods	180
			Women would split and then take the salted fish and spread them on to wooden fish flakes, or racks to dry in the sun until cured.	150
30to40	illiterate		Maintain fishing gear, and other onboard equipment by making minor repairs	175
40to50	illiterate		Packing the fish in Packets	85
20to30	illiterate	2.House Hold Responsibilities	Take care of children, Take care of old age person	200
20to 30	illiterate		Cooking, cleaning of boats	180
30to 40	illiterate		Take care of birds, fishing and animals	160
20to 30	illiterate	3.Involvement in Decision-making of women in Fisheries Sector	Non involvement in financial decision	200
30to 40	illiterate		I have no own money we are dependent on our male members	200
40to 50	illiterate	4.Economic opportunities of women in Fisheries Sector	I have no Provision of basic requirements	180
20to 30	illiterate		Restriction on social interaction with family and community	200
		5.Social interaction opportunities		

DATA COLLECTION

Table No: 01 Population in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh

Male	250
Female	200
Median age of male in Boat village while for a woman it is 20 years	25 men 22women
Total population	450
Source: Detail Survey population living in Boat village at Manchar lake jamshoroDistrict and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024	

Table No: 02Population in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh

Male by Age	No of Male population	Female by age	No of Female population
0-14 years old	50	0-14 years old	40
15-29 years old	100	15-29 years old	57
30-44 years old	80	30-44 years old	70
45-59 years old	15	45-59 years old	30
60-74 years old	5	60-74 years old	3
Total population	250		200
Source: Detail Survey population living in Boat village at Manchar lake jamshoro District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024			

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table No: 01WorkContribution of women livingin Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024

Women Work Contribution in Fisheries Sector	No of women	Percentage
Women Cleaning of fishing, Sort, pack, and store the catch in holds with ice and other freezing methods	180	90%
Women would split and then take the salted fish and spread them on to wooden fish flakes, or racks to dry in the sun until cured.	150	75%
Maintain fishing gear, and other onboard equipment by making minor repairs	175	87.5%
Packing the fish in Packets	85	42.5%
	Total:200	100%
Source: Household survey, 2024		

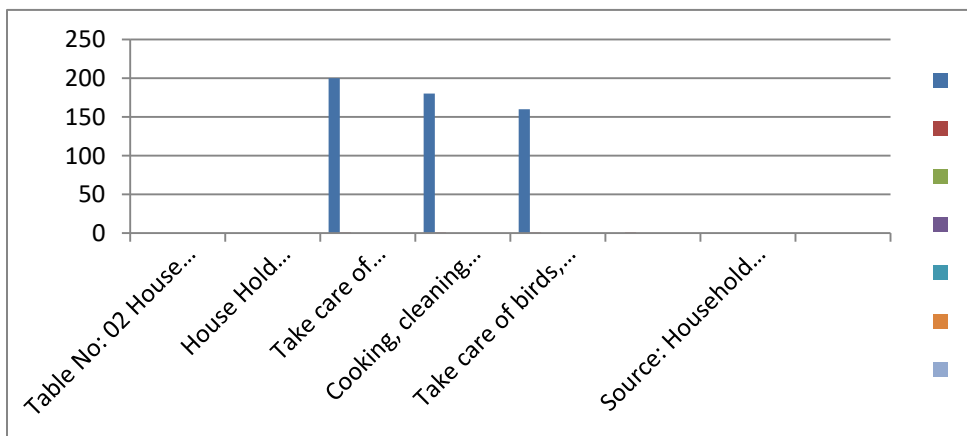


The table 01 describes the findings about the work contribution of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024 work in the study area. 90 percent women’s are responsible for Cleaning of fishing, Sort, pack, and store the catch in holds with ice and other freezing methods 75 percent Women are responsible would split and then take the salted fish and spread them on to wooden fish flakes, or racks to dry in the sun until cured, 87 percent women are responsible maintain fishing gear, and other onboard equipment by making minor repairs and 42 percent women are involve for Packing the fish in Packets

Table No: 02 House Hold Responsibilities of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024

House Hold Responsibilities of women in Fisheries Sector	No of women	Percentage
Take care of children, Take care of old age person	200	100%
Cooking, cleaning of boats	180	90%
Take care of birds, fishing and animals	160	80%
	Total:200	100%

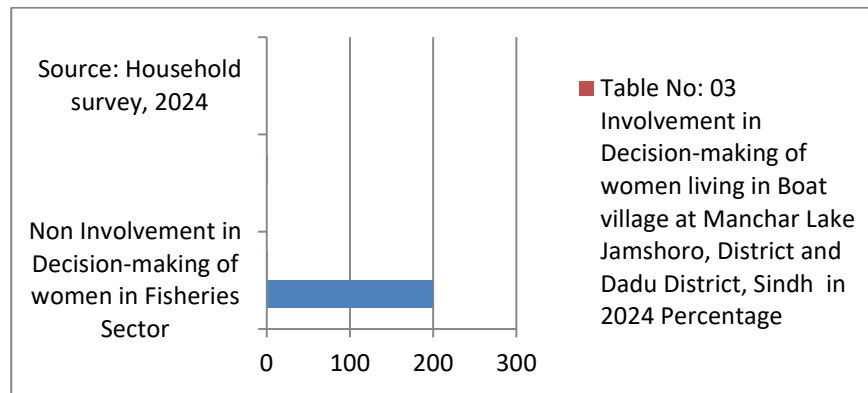
Source: Household survey, 2024



The table 02 describes the findings about the work contribution of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024 work in the study area.100 percent women’s are responsible take care of children; take care of old age person,90 percent women are responsible Cooking, cleaning of boats, 80 percent women are responsible for take care of birds, fishing and animals

Table No: 03 Involvement in Decision-making of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024

Involvement in Decision-making of women in Fisheries Sector	No of women	Percentage
Non Involvement in Decision-making of women in Fisheries Sector	200	100%
	Total:200	100%
Source: Household survey, 2024		



The table 03 describes the findings about the Involvement in Decision-making of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024 100 percent women are noninvolvement in decision-making of women in Fisheries Sector

Table No: 04 Economic opportunities of women in Fisheries Sector of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024

Economic opportunities of women in Fisheries Sector	No of women	Percentage
I have no own money we are dependent on our male members	200	100%
I have no Provision of basic requirements	180	90%
	Total:200	100%
Source: Household survey, 2024		

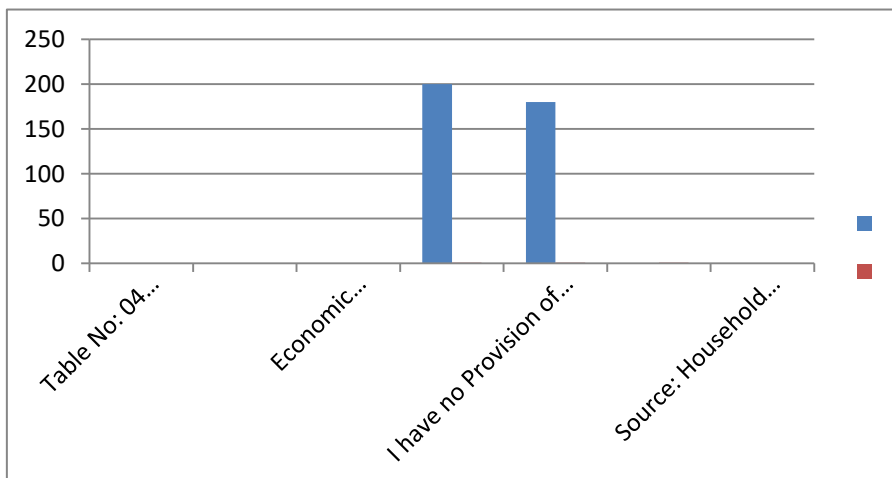


Table No: 04 describes the findings about the Economic opportunities of women in Fisheries Sector of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024 100 percent women told the researcher that they have no own money they are dependent on our male members 90 percent women told the researcher that they have no provision of basic requirement

Table No: 05 Social Interaction Opportunities of Women in Fisheries Sector of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024

Social interaction opportunities of women in Fisheries Sector	No of women	Percentage
Restriction on social interaction with family and community	200	100%
	Total:200	100%
Source: Household survey, 2024		

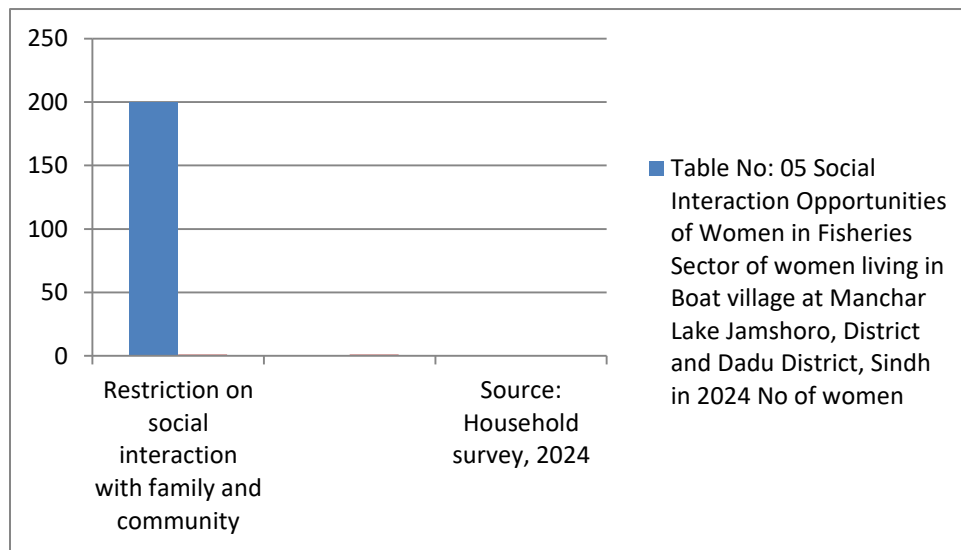


Table No: 05 describes the findings about the Social Interaction Opportunities of women in Fisheries Sector of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024,100 percent women told the researcher that they have Restriction on social interaction with family and community

Major Findings

Women contribute undocumented labour hours to the blue economy, and often depend on it for livelihood-making and family nutrition. Around 40% of those employed or dependent on subsistence in small-scale fisheries are women. It is estimated that 57 million women worldwide derive their livelihoods from capture fisheries alone. Women contribute significantly to paid and unpaid labour in commercial and small-scale fishing—often in jobs that include selling. The 90 percent women’s are responsible for cleaning of fishing, Sort, pack, and store the catch in holds with ice and other freezing methods 75 percent w ,omen are responsible would split and then take the salted fish and spread them on to wooden fish flakes, or racks to dry in the sun until cured, 87 percent women are responsible maintain fishing gear, and other onboard equipment by making minor repairs and 42 percent women are involve for Packing the fish in Packets the work contribution of women,100 percent women’s are responsible take care of children; take care of old age person,90 percent women are responsible cooking, cleaning of boats, 80 percent women are responsible for take care of birds, fishing and animals, the findings about the involvement in Decision-making of women,100 percent women are noninvolvement in decision-making of women in Fisheries Sector, the findings about the economic opportunities of women in Fisheries Sector of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2023, 100 percent women told the researcher that they have no own money they are dependent on our male members 90 percent women told the researcher that they have no provision of basic requirement. Climate change will significantly impact women working across the global blue value chain. Fishing and aquaculture

are vulnerable sectors due to the historic depletion of fish stocks above sustainable levels, rising sea levels, ocean warming, suspiration, and droughts impacting freshwater supplies. Jobs in fisheries are at risk. Women's work in the sector is often informal, so women are left more exposed to climate shocks and consequently, to job insecurity. They often lack unemployment insurance, credit access, and other business protections. In primarily domestic and informal positions along the value chain, climate change can significantly impact women's outcomes in the blue economy, the findings about the Social Interaction Opportunities of women in Fisheries Sector of women living in Boat village at Manchar Lake Jamshoro, District and Dadu District, Sindh in 2024,100 percent women told the researcher that they have Restriction on social interaction with family and community. Gender equity across the blue value chain can improve the sustainable management of these resources. Maintaining a sustainable harvest ensures stock is not depleted in a season and fishing is profitable across fishery-dependent communities. There is some evidence to suggest that women are more likely to take environmental health and ecosystem impacts into decision-making at the firm and government level. This is driven by women's role in domestic labor, which often involves acquiring resources for home consumption, and by socialization. As a group largely dependent on fish as a resource, women's involvement in decision-making can improve equity in the sector and may improve willingness to create a sustainable management system.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

On the basis of the findings on various problems and issues following activities and programs are suggested to resolves the issues and problems thereof.

To fisher women tend to be excluded from decision making process and governance at family, community and state levels.

To explore the key policy options that could be used for improving the working condition of wages and to enhance the overall performance of fisheries sector to words its contribution to the economy,

To examine the women's invisible work especially in the study area.

The almost complete lack of recognition of women fish workers in policy is a matter of great concern. Often women were as a result, denied access to institutional and state support, and capacity building interventions.

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