

Study of Women's Role in Increasing Family Income: Case Study of Fisherman Families in Lengkong Village, Cilacap Regency

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Abstract: The problem of poverty is still identical in the community environment which is partly a livelihood as a fisherman, until now it is still a classic coastal phenomenon. Where women fishermen have the potential as a driving force for the empowerment of coastal communities. In this case, they have the potential to help increase family income. In this study researchers chose to use a qualitative approach. Data collection method uses in-depth interview techniques, observation, and documentation studies. The results show that women in coastal areas have a very large contribution or role in increasing family income. Wife's income contribution can be seen from the fulfillment of the needs of primary, secondary, and even tertiary families. The relationship between husband and wife can meet family needs by working together to improve the welfare of their families. The increasing role and duties of the wife as a breadwinner leads to an agreement between husband and wife to share duties.

1 INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with the majority of its territory consisting of coastal areas, and livelihoods as fishermen are still synonymous with poverty problems which are still a classical coastal phenomenon. Women fishermen have the potential as a driving force to empower coastal communities. In this case, the wife of the fishermen is a household member who has the potential to help increase family income. Therefore, efforts to improve the welfare of fishing communities become an important discourse in the development of coastal areas. Coastal residents mostly work as traders, or activities in marketing and processing fishery products.

TPI is a fish landing facility and at the same time a selling place for caught fish. The existence of these facilities is very strategic for the development of the marine fisheries sector, because in this sector provides a great opportunity for the emergence of other employment sectors that are still associated with the use of raw materials for fisheries resources, such as the scanning industry, fish crackers, fish drying, and fish trade. Through this sector has also

absorbed the available workforce in Lengkong Village, Cilacap Regency and its surroundings.

For residents of Lengkong Village, Cilacap Regency, marine resources are the main potential that drives the village economy. In general, village economic activities are fluctuating because they depend heavily on the high and low productivity of fisheries. If productivity is high, then the income level of fishermen will increase, so that the purchasing power of the majority of fishermen will also increase. Vice versa, if productivity is low, the level of income of fishermen will decrease so that the level of purchasing power of people is low. Thus it will affect the economic conditions of fishermen.

The dependence of fishermen on the sea became one of the factors that led to the development of the village of the arches and other villages. Where the dependence can ultimately have an impact that is still a phenomenon in the arch village, even in other coastal villages in Indonesia, namely poverty. Coastal or marine resources with high productivity are basically expected to play an important role in overcoming poverty which covers most of the fishing communities in Indonesia in particular. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the factors that cause

fishermen's poverty, so that potential marine resources can really play a role in encouraging economic development through labor supply, increasing PAD (Regional Original Revenue), and improving the welfare of coastal populations, so that in the end Other coastal villages in the coastal area are ready to meet the era of regional autonomy.

Regional autonomy is an initial step for the government to encourage regional regions in Indonesia develop by maximizing the potential of resources in their respective regions, both in the form of natural resources and human resources. Women with a greater number of men are potential resources to be developed.

Based on a quick survey conducted by the women of Dharma WanitaPersatuan in various coastal areas of Central Java Regency, it was found that women were generally left to sea between 1-2 weeks, while the rest were ordinary fishermen (at night) and some sailed for a month or more (joining a large ship), so that it can be said that most of the responsibilities for daily survival of the family are in the hands of women as temporal single parents.

Things like this make efforts to empower or intervene in the welfare of fishing families that focus on the ability of women who are there.

The condition of the economic crisis experienced by the Indonesian people at this time has a very broad impact and burdensome the lives of people from all walks of life. In an uncertain economic situation, fishermen basically have to adjust. Among others, by utilizing household members to work as an effort to increase the income of fishermen's families.

Efforts to increase this income are pursued through the efforts of productivity of all human resources in the fishing family. Among the family members of fishermen who are productive to increase income are the wives of fishermen. Women are a potential, where currently in global competition that is getting stronger and tighter, the women's empowerment program is very important in responding to various challenges while taking advantage of opportunities in the future. The position of women who have tended to be placed lower than men has caused a woman's ability to contribute and develop potentials not maximally.

Women fishermen have the potential as a driving force to empower coastal communities. The percentage of women who are larger than men in the Cilacap coastal area is the potential to increase the income of the fishing community, where the position of women who have only functioned as housewives has been increased as breadwinners.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Women's Role

In essence, women are given a role in the domestic sector in the family such as washing, cleaning the house, sweeping, cooking, preparing children to go to school, and others. This role is never separated from their daily activities because it has become a necessity besides no one else helps at home. The role of women in managing financial resources is very dominant. Fisherman household management is very possible for the importance of the wife's role, especially in household financial management. Women also play a role in the decision-making process in the household given that husbands have been busy making a living. Women have a dual role as breadwinners when their husband's income is not enough to meet their household needs.

2.2 Factors Affecting the Role of Women in the Economic Life of Coastal Communities

Economic conditions are increasingly uncertain, employment opportunities are increasingly limited due to increasingly fierce competition, prices of basic necessities are increasing, family income that tends not to increase will result in disruption of family economic stability. This condition encourages housewives who previously only engaged in the domestic sector, then participated in the public sector by participating in supporting the family economy.

The existence of women as a supporter of household economic needs is needed because the husbands who work as fishermen cannot depend on income. Fishermen are those who depend their livelihood on marine products. The daily life of male fishermen has a job to go to sea, catch fish and sell it. Going sailing looking for fish is the same as speculating because the possibility of getting a fish catch with no catch is 50%. If fishermen will go to sea, it needs a large amount of capital for their needs while at sea, the possibility of fishermen losing money because they do not get the catch will increase the deterioration of the household economy. The problem of the inability of fishermen to be productive throughout the season is one of the causes of the economic resilience of low fishermen households. In the famine season, fishermen will not get income if they do not have alternative livelihoods, or involve families to make money to meet various household needs. Women's

participation in making money is an alternative way to get around the gap in income of fishermen in the famine season, and increase the resilience of the fisherman's household economy during the harvest season.

The fisherman's wife must work with the main motivation of seeking additional insights in trying to meet their household economic needs, which seems to be a necessity. Family economic conditions where the number of needs increases with increasing family members, namely children and other social costs such as education, health, and social. While the husband's income which is only as a fisherman labor is not enough to fulfill all these needs. Fishermen's husbands only rely on fish catches from their work activities at sea, where the gambling element between getting fish catch is always there. For fishermen who work for bosses / ship owners, they must share the profits from the catches obtained during sailing for about 20 days. The opportunity for the role of women fishermen to have a good chance of improving the household economy because their husbands have good habits is to give up the results of their fishing efforts to women and at the same time give confidence to women to manage. Coastal women can also work in various types of work both related to the fisheries sector and those not related to the fisheries sector. The role of women can be involved in productive economic activities. These forms of productive economy can be fish farming, fish processing, fish marketing, and supporting services such as the provision of other production facilities.

2.3 Family Income

Family income is the amount of real income from all members of the household that is used to meet shared needs and individuals in the household.

Family income is a reply to the work or service or compensation obtained because of donations given in production activities. Concretely family income comes from:

1. The business itself: for example trading, farming, opening a business as an entrepreneur
2. Working with other people: for example as civil servants or employees
3. Results of the election: for example land leased and others. Revenues can be in the form of money or goods such as compensation in the form of rice, housing facilities and others. In general, human income consists of nominal income in the form of money and real income in the form of goods. (Gilarso, 2008)

If income is more emphasized on household income, then income is the total amount of formal, informal income and subsystem income. Formal income is all income in the form of money or goods received usually as remuneration. Informal income in the form of income obtained through additional work outside of the main work. While subsystem income is income derived from the production sector which is valued by money and occurs when production with consumption is located in one hand or small community. (Nugraheni, 2007).

There are several studies. Research on coastal communities has often been carried out both individually and in groups. Researches that have been carried out include:

Research conducted by Slamet Widodo, HendriBustamam, and Soengkono, in 2011 with the title Model of Economic Empowerment of Poor Fishermen Family Women through the Application of Integrated Appropriate Technologies (Studies of Fishermen's Families in Kelapa DistrictNorth Bengkulu Regency). The results of this study include: a) standardization of 4 (four) integrated effective technology modules processing of random fish is the basis for the development of business of poor fisherman women, namely the dry fish business module, fish nugget business module, fish farming business module, and fish cracker business module; b) the formulation of an integrated model of appropriate technology development that is adapted and adapted to the potential of human resources, the potential of natural resources, social potential, and existing environmental conditions; c) the formulation of a model for empowering women fishermen in coastal areas can be developed through 3 (three) stages, namely group development (community development), pre-business development, and business development.

Research conducted by Tri UtamiAkbarini, IwangGumilar, and RoffiGrandiossa in 2012 entitled Women Fishermen's Productive Economic Contributions to Fishermen's Family Income in Pangandaran, Ciamis Regency. This study resulted in the wife of fishermen contributing large enough to the family of fishermen as much as 31.32%. The highest work time is spent on economic productive activities around 9 hours. Decision making in the household is carried out democratically dominated by fishermen's wives in terms of meeting food needs by 90% of the level of decision and purchasing 100% of household appliances.

3 METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach so that problems can be examined more deeply and not limited by measurement restrictions. The involvement of researchers actively in research can make it easier for participants to express their problems.

Researchers conducted in-depth interviews with informants and questions and answers to obtain the data or information needed. Interviews in qualitative research is the interaction between the interviewer and the informant where the interviewer has a general planning question but not in the form of a specific question device that must be asked with certain words and in a certain order.

According to Idrus, subject selection is done purposively and avoids random selection. The chosen subject is the key people or key person and data source of the phenomenon under study. Based on these criteria and adapted to the context of this study, then the researchers set several people to be used as informants (subjects), namely the wives of

fishermen or women who work in the field of processing marine catches.

The process of implementing qualitative research consists of several stages, namely determining the focus of the problem, developing a theoretical framework, determining methods, analyzing findings, and drawing conclusions.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

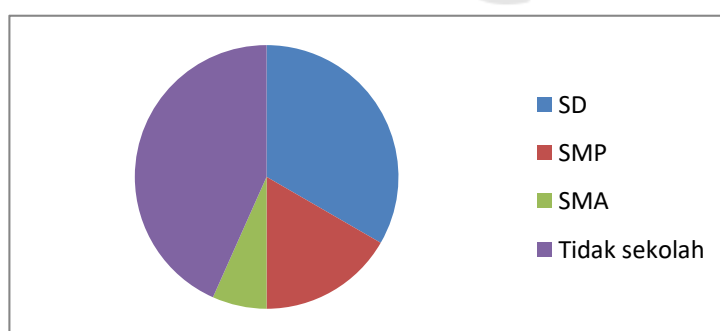
Poverty is a situational problem that engages individuals or groups of people. Which is caused by factors from outside the individual or community. These factors are cultural, structural, and natural factors.

If they look at the lives of fishermen, they have worked hard but their economic life is still deficiency. This can be due to the circumstances that make it poor, such as the impartiality of the owners of capital to them so that access to capital becomes low, not infrequently the fishermen who go to sea do not get catches if the weather is bad, so the costs they incur are not balanced with the catch.

Table 1. Types of Fisher Wife Work in Lengkong Village, Cilacap Regency, 2014

No.	Type of Work	Total (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	Fish Processor	15	50%
2	Processed fish sellers	10	34%
3	Stall owner	4	13%
4	Non-fishery trader	1	3%
		30	100%

Source: Primary data processed, 2014



Source: Primary data processed, 2014

Figure 1. Education Level of Wife of Fishermen in Lengkong Village, Cilacap Regency, 2014

Based on an interview with Mrs. Sugiarti, a small shop owner whose husband is a fisherman. Their lives were once deprived and poor because they only

relied on their husband's income from going to sea. But now their family's economic conditions are improving.

The role of women in coastal communities in increasing the income of women fishermen families in Lengmong Village. Has a dual role, namely as a housewife and breadwinner to help increase the family's economic income.

The following are the results of the interviews conducted by mothers, where they said that they did housework such as washing clothes, washing dishes, cleaning and cleaning houses, shopping, and cooking from 5 am to 8 am and then continued to work to earn a living afternoon. After returning to work for a living, they returned to work to clean the house, accompany children to study, and watch television.

The income of the fishermen's family that is minimal encourages fishermen's wives to be more empowered and productive so that their family's economy is better and more prosperous.

As some women said that their husbands never demanded that his wife make a living, but the husband's income as a fisherman did not meet the daily needs of the family.

Similarly, the family of Ms. Kamsi is 47 years old, has 3 children and 1 grandchild is a small shop owner. Ms. Kamsi became the backbone of her family because her husband did not work. His efforts gave him considerable profits so he could meet the needs of his family, send his children to school.

5 CONCLUSIONS

From the results of this study, it can be concluded several things, namely:

1. Women's productive economic activities in coastal communities use simple techniques and equipment that do not require special education and expertise.
2. The income of fishing families is generally minimal even though they work hard, but the results are low. This is due to the lack of information, capital and technology of the fishermen.
3. To increase the income of fishermen's family, the dual role of women or fishermen's wife is as a wife who performs a task or a job and earns a living to help her husband meet daily needs. There are even women who are the backbone of the family because their husbands work seasonally or do not work at all so that they rely on his wife's income. Therefore, the role of women is large enough to improve the family's economy.

The suggestions that researchers can submit are as follows:

1. The role of government or non-governmental organizations is needed to make efforts to empower women, especially in coastal communities.
2. It is necessary to establish a joint business entity or body that is managed professionally to facilitate the fishermen in having access to capital and not rely on large business individuals.
3. Increased income of fishermen households can be done through efforts: empowerment of household members who have entered the active workforce, through skills training in the field of fisheries and non-fisheries; and business assistance that is implemented at the right time and target that is able to overcome poverty in fishing households.

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