

The Women Empowerment from Fishermen Family Based on Social and Economic Character for Independent Entrepreneurs

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Abstract

A strategic development program that is a global concern is the achievement of sustainable development goals. The goal of sustainable development has 17 achievement targets, one of which is gender equality and empowerment. The purpose of this study was to analyze the empowerment of women of character-based fishing families in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency. A qualitative approach, type of social descriptive research, primary, secondary and tertiary data sources. Data collection techniques are observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validity uses triangulation. The results showed that the characteristics of women in fishermen families in Kedawung Village were social and economic independence in entrepreneurship. Women's empowerment has been effective in the Fishermen Village, supported by the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in the form of entrepreneurial processed fishers, as well as providing a sales platform in a particular market for fishers. The benefits of this research are expected to provide information on what can be done in effective empowerment for women in fishing families in the fields and forms of empowering women in fishermen's families.

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INTRODUCTION

The State of Indonesia is the largest archipelago state in the world, namely, a country that consists entirely of one and more islands (Satria, 2015). Geographically, Indonesia has a sea area of approximately 70% of the total area (Haryati, 2014). Indonesia's total sea area is around 5.8 million square kilometers (km²), consisting of 2.3 million km² of archipelago waters, 0.8 million km² of territorial waters, and 2.7 km² of waters of Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone, hence the position and location of the islands Archipelagic Indonesia, which consists of 17,504 islands, has become very important in the trading system and providing raw materials for the national and international community (Apridar, 2011).

A strategic development program is a global concern is the achievement of sustainable development goals/SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) as a global development agreement that is scheduled for the next 15 years from 2016 to 2030 (Hardati, 2018). Sustainable development targets contain 17 development goals, one of which is gender equality and women's empowerment. To implement SDGs, the government has committed that the implementation and achievement of SDGs will be carried out in a participatory manner involving all parties, be it the government, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, academics, farmers, fishing communities and so on (klikgeografi.blogspot.com).

The characteristics of fishing communities are different from agrarian societies because of the different characteristics of the resources encountered. Fishers face resources that are currently open (open access). The characteristics of these resources cause fishers to be moved to get maximum results, which creates a very high risk. According to Satria, the 2015 risky resource condition caused fishers to have a hard, assertive, and open character.

Coastal communities, isolated village communities, and coastal village communities represent a form of small communities that have

characteristics, namely: has a distinctive identity (distinctiveness), consists of several residents with a relatively limited number (smallness) so that they are still known as individuals who have personality, uniform in nature with limited differentiation (homogeneity), the living needs of the population are minimal so that all can be fulfilled alone without depending on the external market (Satria, 2015).

Traditional fishers are fishermen who work at the skipper or become laborers, whose income is highly dependent on the catches of the fish they get. Sometimes the distribution pattern of the catches of fishes does not favor them. Skipper fishers are fishermen who have a boat called *Juragan Laut* and fishermen who prepare facilities or needs for fishing or fishing, such as diesel and food ingredients commonly called *Juragan Darat* (Titik, 2014).

Their abilities and skills do not match the involvement of women fishermen in earning a living, so there is a need for empowerment for fishing communities, especially for women fishermen, so that they can improve their quality of life (Masitoh, 2013).

Various social, economic, and environmental issues convolute the progress of coastal villages. Three of the multiple problems that have not been entirely appropriately resolved are poverty, low-quality human resources, and damage to coastal marine ecosystems (Kusnadi, 2015). The low quality of human resources can be overcome by education. Education makes humans will obtain useful knowledge for life. Rodiah (2013) emphasized; quality education makes people smart and good citizens (Good citizenship and smart).

The government with the community needs to enhance the empowerment program of fishers and fishing families further. To improve the marine and fisheries sector in the country, many programs have been allocated to processing groups and marketers who are women fishermen.

Batang Regency from the environmental aspect is a combination of coastal, lowland and mountainous regions, with this condition, the

residents who live on the coast adjust the availability of natural resources (BPS Batang Regency, 2017).

Based on this background, the problem can be formulated, namely how the characteristics of the families of fishermen in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, and how the forms of empowering women's fishermen families in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency. The purpose of this study is to analyze the characteristics of women in the fishing families of Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency, and analyze the forms of empowerment of women in the fishing families of Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency.

This study aims to determine the social and economic character of women in fishing families and the forms of empowering women in fishing families in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency.

The theoretical benefits expected from this research are contributing ideas for social science about social and economic character and forms of empowerment of women in fishing families. For policymakers in the field of fisheries and marine affairs in the Regency of Batang, this research is expected to be used as input and consideration in handling fishing activities, especially for women of fishing families in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District. For government officials at the village and sub-district level, this research is expected to provide information on what can be done in effective empowerment for women in fishing families in the fields and forms of empowering women in fishing families.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. The location of this research is in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency. This location was taken because Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency is one of 6 sub-districts that are coastal areas. Sunarjan (2014) said that site selection is

essential to simplify and focus on the issue. The focus of this research is the fishermen's household which includes socio-economic conditions, education, and health, the character of women fishermen families who can support women's empowerment activities that touch directly on women's activities in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency, women's empowerment of fishermen families implemented by stakeholders to increase knowledge and skills for women in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency.

Sources of the data in this study were taken from observed phenomena, informants, and documents. The research informants were taken by purposive sampling, namely Kedawung Village community leaders, in this case, female fishermen family figures, surrounding communities, village officials and related stakeholders, women fishing families, and fisher's women's groups and processing and market groups in Kedawung Village.

Data collection techniques using the method of observation, interviews, and documentation. The data validity technique in this study uses the triangulation technique. This technique is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways and at multiple times. Triangulation as a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources (Sugiyono, 2010).

The data analysis method in this study uses the Miles and Huberman model. Data obtained from the report in the form of qualitative data and the data are processed using an interactive model. The steps of the interactive model include four activities, including data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and concluding (Sugiyono, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Women's' Profile from Fishermen's Family in Kedawung Village

Kedawung Village, most of its residents work as farmers, fishers, fish processors, cultivators, laborers, and traders. The people of

Kedawung Village are entirely dependent on the agriculture and fisheries sector. Hardati (2014) said the livelihood structure of the population in a region would contribute to the process of regional development.

Kedawung village, the concentration of residents whose livelihood is fishermen, is located in Mangunsari hamlet, which is one of five hamlets in Kedawung village. The category of fishers in the village of Kedawung, especially in the Mangunsari/Celong sub-village, can be considered as traditional fishermen.

The investment capital of the fishermen is small when viewed from the side of the fishing gear they use a sopek type boat using an arad net, where the boat is controlled by one or two people using an outboard motor with a capacity of 18 PK.

Their fishing patterns are very dependent on weather conditions. When the western season they are not at sea and just stay at home, and sometimes they work odd jobs or repair equipment to sea, besides that the duration of the sea only ranges from 7 hours to Sea every day and the catchment area ranges from the waters of Batang, Pekalongan, and Kendal. The capture pattern affects the amount of labor needed, capital to sea, and catches.

Kedawung village is dominated by 2,366 elementary school graduates or 41.37% and 1,060 junior high school graduates or 18.77%, while the concentration of the population with an education majority is elementary school is RW 4 which is part of the Dukuh Mangunsari area, so it can be concluded that the Resources Human (HR) in the village is still low even though the ability of qualified women is needed. Fathonah (2014) said quality human resources are the key to national productivity and for strengthening the competitiveness of the nation in the economic and social fields in the increasingly competitive era of globalization.

A woman is active in helping to make a living for her family because of alleviating her husband's burden, earning a living is done both in her village and outside her community and whose commodities can be related to fishery products and outside fishery products, such as

retail traders. From 54 respondents, 53 people or 98% answered that their work was associated with the work of their husbands as fishermen, namely fish catches and only one person, or 2.33%, responded that they traded retail. So even though they are positioned as housewives, there are productive activities related to seafood such as selling fish catches, making salted fish, making grilled fish, shrimp paste, seafood restaurants, and so on. Hardati (2009) explains that women or wives, besides having a role in production activities, still have a role in reproductive activities. Indeed, their daily activities do not go directly to the sea, but in doing so, take care of the catch of the fish once the ship approaches them to unload their cargo. The characteristics of fishers women in this study try to see and compare the attributes of fishers women with empowerment carried out by the Government so far and, at the same time, open up opportunities to implement effective empowerment.

The Women's' Character of Fisherman Family in Kedaung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency

In general, the term character is often equated with the terms temperament, character, or morals. Character means the mental, moral, or ethical characteristics that distinguish one person from another person. The character has a psychological meaning or psychiatric nature because it is associated with aspects of personality. Rachman (2013) character or quality traits that distinguish one person from another. Rohman (2012) how to dress, how to speak, and manners are a picture of the character of someone different from one person to another.

The ties of community interdependence are reflected in the behavior of the women of Kedawung fishermen, even though information technology has entered the village, social ties are still closely intertwined, this is proof that humans cannot do themselves but need help from others, so there is a bond of interdependence between one people with others. The social activities of the Kedawung

village women's community are reflected in the religious, social activities that answer 49 people (90%) responded that they always attend social activities, sometimes five people (9%) and who have never 0, these activities take the form of social gathering, recitation, viewing infants and others so that it can be considered that community care among fishermen women is a basic capital for empowerment and a basic capital for organizing that tends to be non-profit oriented and is the main requirement for these activities to take place in the community.

The behavior of women fishermen in Kedawung Village relating to health can be said to be varied, and this is evidenced by the answers of the respondents relating to food and daily habits and healthy behavior.

Fishers women's concern for family health can be said to be good, this can be seen from the answers of respondents who stated that they always care about family members who are sick 40 respondents (74%) and only three respondents 5.6% are not necessary, however, only 25 respondents (46.30%) which stated that they always bring to health services, this might be because the health service is a bit far from the village, must go to the sub-district. In contrast, services at the village level, only have polindes, and for practicing doctors do not yet exist.

Educational Behavior of Women of Fishermen Families in Kedawung Village

Education serves as an instrument of empowerment, so it is appropriate if education is only worth claiming to succeed as long as education itself can create independent and dignified human beings whose existence can benefit their families. Murniati Ruslan (2016) women's behavior in education is used as a measure of the extent to which women can achieve independence, which is the essence of empowerment.

The character of women towards family education shows that there is concern even though the answers are varied, but it shows the attention seen from asking children to study and preparing children's school needs, the concern for women's family education is reinforced by

the answers 54 respondents (100%) want their children to continue to a higher level.

Awareness of the preservation of the environment where the ups and downs of people's income are very dependent on the nature of the catches obtained by fishermen, knowledge about the sting environment is needed as part of empowerment.

Kedawung Village fishermen women 25 respondents (46.30%) know about environmental issues especially the problem of global warming, 54 respondents (100%) know about rob, 50 respondents (92.6%) know the dangers of plastic, 30 respondents (56 %) know the function of mangroves, 20 respondents (37.03%) do not know the function of mangroves, only 4 respondents (7.41%) do not know about the function of mangroves. For knowledge about rob is the highest number because almost all respondents know it because they rob problem is in front of them but has not entered into the fishing village.

Economic Character of Women Fisherman Family Village in Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency

The activities of women fishermen have a substantial role in the family when the husband's income is limited. They try to meet their daily needs and also try to set aside for saving needs. The activities of women fishermen support the family's economy, manifested in the dual role of a woman, in addition to being a housewife, they try to find additional income by utilizing opportunities around them to bring in money, as a fish trader, make salted fish, make grilled fish, laborers make salted fish, stall business and others. The work was carried out as their daily activity and also carried out during the western season when their husbands did not go out to sea. So that the husband's income control by the wife is considered appropriate because the pedestal of lack of income for daily adequacy is usually his wife who tries to cover the needs, of 54 respondents then 37 people (69%) they know the husband's income and 37 people (69%) husband's income is given to him. Only a few wives did not support the needs of their

husbands and remained silent even when the husband did not go out to sea during the western season.

Motivational Behavior of Fishermen Women

The motivation of women fishermen to meet their needs is inseparable from the needs and demands to meet the primary and secondary living needs that are inseparable from the needs of the family. Motivation will arise if there are stimuli that occur and must be dealt with by action.

Women work to meet physiological needs, namely for survival. These physiological needs are met, then the woman can fulfill other life needs such as self-actualization. Syahfitriani (2009) two reasons that motivate women to work is because of economic needs and the desire for self-actualization. A single income can no longer be enough to support a family in Indonesia.

The motivation of women fishermen wants something new in this case can be considered as an external stimulus that must be met, and these desires can be material and immaterial. A total of 33 respondents with score 3 (always wanted) wanted to get something (61%), 16 respondents (29.6%) answered with score 2 (sometimes wanted) and 5 with score 1 (did not want) (9.3%) However, 10 respondents (18.5%) answered that there were always ideas, and 41 people (76%) answered that there were ideas sometimes, while 3 respondents (5.6%) said that they had no ideas. While responsibility in the work of 47 respondents (87%) claimed responsibility, this became the basic capital for empowerment, so that it was directly proportional to 38 respondents (70%) who always wanted to get praise. In totality, the respondent's answer is considered to have high motivation but minimal ideas or ideas.

Community participation will lead to the growth of the community's ability to be independent, women's involvement in decision making is often underestimated because of the assumptions in society that view decision making as a hegemony for men. Many things that are not realized by the community that

women have made a significant contribution to household affairs (domestic sector), especially in terms of family financial management. A mother who works or who does not work has the same role in it. A family may not be able to meet the interests and needs of the family if it does not have management and good financial arrangements in using the income earned. Therefore, in this case, the role of a woman must be more involved and integrated into decision making, because essentially life in the family there is interdependence between husband, wife, and children, the role of women in decision making is part of the productive character of women.

The results of this study can be seen that there is a tendency for women fishermen to be part of a dominant family when viewed from respondents' answers that 30 respondents (55.56%) decide what they are facing, however, they will respect the opinions of others 42 respondents (77.78%), so there is a tendency for decision making with careful consideration. Also, family support for Mother's decision is an impetus for decision making of 30 people (55.56%), and overall in the family of fishermen, women become part of the decision making in the family. Masitoh (2013) decision making can be known from who is the manager of family finances. The role of family financial management also means having the authority to determine the income earned by the family.

Empowerment of Women in the Fishermen's Family in Kedawung Village

The empowerment of women in fishing families in Kedawung village is concentrated in Magunsari or Celong hamlets. Celong sub-village, empowering women fishermen, directly supports women's economic activities and some indirectly, during activities that indirectly support women's activities, namely about family planning empowerment, so that the village is designated as a KB village. Empowerment activities that directly touch on the economic activities of women fishermen become part of the task of the Office of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries where for several years empowerment

programs have been carried out with training activities to make processed products from fishermen's catches, helping to introduce processed products in exhibition activities and tool assistance tools for processing catches at sea.

Women's fishermen family empowerment activities that have been carried out diversification into the fisheries business on processed products captured from the sea.

Women's empowerment programs in Kedawung Village tend to be in the form of vocational education, in which the activities are combined with a number of mutually supportive activities, the material and delivery are tailored to the needs of the participants. Prajanti (2010) organizing counseling can run well and correctly if supported by professional extension workers, reliable extension institutions, sustainable extension materials, the right organizing system, as well as appropriate counseling methods and synergy management counseling.

Respondents' perceptions of the implementation model of empowering women fishermen carried out so far is an illustration of the effectiveness of the program.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that fishers in the village of Kedawung, especially in Mangunsari / Celong Hamlet, could be said to be included in traditional fishers. The pattern of fishing is very dependent on the weather conditions, the duration of the sea is only around 7 (seven) hours at sea every day, and the catchment area is in the waters of Batang, Pekalongan and Kendal Regencies. Social ties are established through meetings, care for good health. Public education, in general, is still low, but highly motivated. Women in fishing families position themselves as housewives, but there are productive activities that are related to sea products for generations. Empowering women in the fisherman family of Kedawung Village, Banyuputih District, Batang Regency includes empowerment programs with training activities

to make processed products from fishermen's catches, helping to introduce processed products in exhibitions and aid tools to handle catches at sea.

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