



THE ROLE OF FISHERMEN IN IMPROVING THE FAMILY ECONOMY IN SUKA MAJU VILLAGE, TANJUNG TIRAM DISTRICT, BATU BARA REGENCY, NORTH SUMATERA PROVINCE

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Abstract

This research was conducted in Suka Maju Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra Province. The purpose of this study is what roles fisherwomen do in improving the family economy and calculate how much the income contribution of women fishermen is in helping to improve the family economy. The data analysis used in this research is descriptive qualitative and descriptive quantitative. The types of data used are primary data. The results showed that fisherwomen carried out activities in the field of fisheries such as: splitting salted fish, drying salted fish, splitting anchovies, looking for shells, choosing boiled fish and peeling shrimp shells, in addition to fishery women fishermen also carried out other activities such as: selling cakes, labor washing/ironing and selling herbs. The income contribution given by women fishermen is 40.15% and it means that the income contribution given by women fishermen is in the moderate category and the economic level of the families of women fishermen are in the lower economic level group, however, before the contribution of women fishermen, the average family income is Rp. 1,454,939/month and after the contribution of women fishermen to the family economic level as much as 12.05 % is in the middle level and 87.95 % is in the lower level with an average family income of Rp. 3,410,566/month.

Key words: *fisherwomen, contribution, economy*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world located between two large continents of Asia and Australia, and between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The length of its coastline is 80,791 km with a high level of biodiversity, both economically valuable and ecologically valuable, found in it (Sofyan Sori, 2018). Seeing this reality, most people in Indonesia choose to live and choose areas in coastal areas with their main source of livelihood as fishermen.

As an archipelagic country surrounded by sea, Indonesia has rich and abundant marine resources such as: marine animals, marine plants and other marine resources. This abundant marine wealth should be a guarantee for the future of the Indonesian people, especially those who work as fishermen. But in reality, we currently see the fate of fishermen in Indonesia is very sad. The lives of fishermen until now cannot be said to be decent and even far from prosperous, in contrast to their role as known as the nation's protein heroes (Anggita, 2012).

Geographically, the fishing community is a community that lives, grows and develops in coastal areas, namely a transition area between land and sea areas that have a livelihood as fishermen (Sarjulis, 2011). The lives of fishermen generally emphasize poverty and economic uncertainty, the poverty of fishing communities can be seen in their lifestyle and the availability of their concerning shelter. The source of income for fishing families is determined by the amount of catch obtained. The economic level of fishing families is determined by the amount of income received so that it is sufficient to meet family consumption. The family economy is influenced by several factors such as income, education level, number of dependents and family consumption. The source of income for fishing families is obtained from the income of all family members, one of the family members who has a role in improving the family economy is a housewife or woman. Women generally have a dual role, namely a domestic role that is tasked with taking care of the household and a public role that is tasked outside the home or working to meet the needs of all

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family members (Anisa, 2013). In household life, a mother or wife is obliged to serve her husband and children in all aspects of her family life. Women as housewives and wives have an obligation to help their husbands in maintaining the household, managing all household needs, paying attention to children's education, managing finances so that there is harmony between income and household needs. The role of women who are not only as housewives can also play a role outside the home working to earn a living and helping the family business. Efforts to involve women in business activities help improve the family economy and the efficiency of local resource utilization and improve gender status in sectoral activities. The participation of women in work and business activities can provide financial contributions in efforts to improve the family economy.

Batu Bara Regency is one of the regencies in North Sumatra Province which was formed in 2007 as a division of Asahan Regency. Batu Bara is located in the East Coast of North Sumatra which borders the Malacca Strait. The majority of the people of Batu Bara Regency make their main livelihood as traditional fishermen in addition to agriculture and plantations. Batu Bara Regency has seven sub-districts, five of which are in coastal areas. One of the sub-districts with the largest population of fishermen is Tanjung Tiram District.

Table 1. Number of Fishermen by Job Category in Batu Bara Tiram Regency in 2018.

Subdistrict	Job Category			Amount
	Full	Part-time Main	Part-time Addition	
Hall of Halls	-	-	-	-
Cape Tiram	6,678	2,489	760	9,927
Talawi	1,010	848	678	2,536
Fifty	1,351	759	428	2,538
Water	-	-	-	-
I Like It	355	476	229	1,060
Heavy Rain	3,520	566	317	4,403
Coal	12,914	5,138	2,412	20,464

Source : Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Batubara Regency, 2018.

Based on the table above, the largest number of fishermen with the category of full-time fishermen, main part-time and additional part-time jobs are in Tanjung Tiram District with the number of fishermen 9,927 people and based on the results of the interview with Mr. Alfritri Hidayat, S.Sos. as the Secretary of the Head of Suka Maju Village, Tanjung Tiram is one of the districts in Batu Bara Regency, most of its areas are on the coast with the category of full-time fishermen, main part-time and additional part-time jobs. The village with the largest number of fishermen is in Suka Maju Village.

Table 2. Number of Fishermen in Tanjung Tiram District in 2021

No	Village / Sub-district	Amount Fisherman		Number of KK
		Man	Woman	
1	Cape Tiram	85	11	60
2	Aryan Chart	836	-	412
3	Bogak	876	-	601
4	Hero	756	37	503
5	Grace City	441	3	331
6	Like to Advance	1,521	30	826
7	Lalang Village	82	-	48
8	Inside Chart	788	25	521
9	Happy Victory	1,318	15	783



Based on the table above, the largest number of fishermen is in Suka Maju Village with the number of male fishermen being 1,521 people and female fishermen being 1,521 people. women as many as 30 people with a total of 826 heads of families who are fishermen. Suka Maju Village is a village located in a coastal area that is directly connected to the waters and Tanjung Tiram Port. Most of its residents work as fishermen. From the results of a survey conducted in Suka Maju Village, there is a Fish Auction Place (TPI) and a fish landing place. These places greatly influence the people in Suka Maju Village who carry out economic activities in their daily lives. Many female fishermen carry out activities related to marine resources. Women who work as female fishermen also utilize the area for economic activities that have implications for increasing the income of fishing families in helping to improve the family economy. They believe that by working, they can lighten the burden on their husbands in improving the family economy without leaving their obligations as housekeepers. Uncertainty of income and uncertain catch results cause fishermen to sometimes not bring home their catch, the uncertain economic conditions of fishermen's families will make it difficult to meet the family's living needs, therefore the role of women is very much needed to help earn a living.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Role Concept

Role is a pattern of attitudes, behaviors, values, and goals expected of a person based on his position in society (Rida, 2018). Role is basically a set of behaviors expected by others towards a person, according to his position in the system. Roles arise because a person understands that he does not work alone. Having an environment that is needed at all times to interact. The environment is broad and diverse, each will have a different environment but the role that must be played is essentially no different (Miftah Thoha, 2012).

Role of Women

The role of women is a dynamic aspect of position or status. This means that women have carried out their rights and obligations according to their position. So the woman has carried out her role (Sofyan Sori, 2018). The role of women in the family, in addition to contributing significantly to the process of forming the personality and mentality of children, women are also tasked with carrying out their functions as wives for their husbands. This is understandable because a family is formed if there is a marriage bond between a man and a woman (Puji Lestari, 2011).

The Concept of Contribution

Contribution according to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian language is a donation or gift from every activity, role, input, idea and others. Meanwhile, according to the Economic Dictionary, contribution is something that is given together with other parties for the purpose of certain costs or losses. Contribution in the sense of an action is a real form carried out by individuals or institutions which then have a positive or negative impact on other parties (Alfiah, 2020).

Family Economic Concept

Economics in general studies the fulfillment of human needs and human prosperity, the two main things of the economic problem are needs and achieving prosperity. From the concept above, if examined, it will refer to a concept, namely the ability to access the fulfillment of levels of human needs and desires that lead to a person's prosperity, the ability to access is realized through a person's income and wealth which aims to fulfill various needs and desires.

Fisherman Family

Family is a group of two or more people who are bound by blood, marriage, or adoption and live together. Sociologists argue that the origin of family grouping begins with the event of

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marriage. In the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, family is defined as mother, father and children, a very basic kinship in society. Family is the smallest institution in society that functions as a vehicle to realize a peaceful, safe, peaceful and prosperous life in an atmosphere of love and affection among its members.

METHODOLOGY

Location, Object and Scope of Research

This research was conducted in Suka Maju Village located in Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency. The determination of the research location was done intentionally (purposive) with the consideration that Suka Maju Village is a village with the largest number of fishermen in Tanjung Tiram District.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were women or wives of fishermen in Suka Maju Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency. Sample selection was carried out using Accidental Sampling, where sample determination was based on coincidence, namely respondents who coincidentally met the researcher at the research location with special criteria, namely being female and having a husband who works as a fisherman. The population in Suka Maju Village was 826 heads of fisherman families spread across 14 hamlets. The number of samples taken was 10% of the existing population. In accordance with Arikunto's opinion (2008), if the number of subjects is greater than 100, the number of samples can be taken 10-15% of the population.

Data Types and Sources

The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained through direct observation in the field and the results of interviews with women or wives of fishermen who work in improving the economy in Suka Maju Village, Tanjung Tiram District, Batu Bara Regency. Secondary data is data obtained from literature studies and related agencies that support this study such as the Fisheries and Marine Service of Batu Bara Regency, the Office of the Head of Suka Maju Village.

Data Analysis Methods

There are three data analysis methods used in this study:

1. Identifying the Activities of Women Fishermen
Identifying the activities of fisherwomen using qualitative descriptive analysis methods. Qualitative descriptive is an analysis method using data and interpreting it, so as to provide a picture of the activities carried out by fisherwomen in improving the family economy.
2. Analyzing the Income Contribution of Fisherwomen
Analyzing the contribution of women fishermen's income using quantitative descriptive analysis methods. Quantitative descriptive is a form of analysis used for data in the form of numbers, to analyze the amount of women fishermen's income contribution.
3. Analyzing the Role of Fisherwomen
Analyzing the role of fisherwomen using qualitative descriptive analysis methods. Qualitative descriptive is an analysis method that uses data and interprets it so as to explain the condition of the family's economic level before and after the role of fisherwomen in helping the family economy through the contribution of income obtained by fisherwomen.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Contribution of Fisherwomen's Income to Improving Family Economy

The average income of female fishermen in this study was Rp. 1,369,506/month with a total average income of husbands of Rp. 1,454,939/month and children of Rp. 2,154,347/month so that



the average family income was Rp. 3,410,566/month. The average contribution of female fishermen to family income in Suka Maju Village, Tanjung Tiram District can be determined by dividing the amount of female fishermen's income by the total family income and then multiplying it by 100%. In every family, living expenses are needed to meet daily living needs. In this case, the income of fisherwomen to the family is quite significant, because the income earned by fisherwomen is quite significant and is very much needed as additional income to meet the needs of fisherwomen's families, this is supported by Sajogyo (1985), who stated that the reason women are motivated to do dual roles by working outside the home is to meet the basic needs of their families. The contribution of women fishermen's income is a source of moderate family income contribution, this can be seen from the percentage level of women fishermen's income contribution of 40.15% of the existing 100% percentage. Thus, this contribution is categorized as moderate and the contribution of women fishermen's income is very important for the fishermen's families themselves in helping to improve the family economy. The contribution made by fisherwomen to the family economy comes from the activities carried out by fisherwomen. They carry out 6 (six) types of activities in the fisheries sector, the contribution of each type of activity can be seen in appendix 11 and the following table:

Table 3. Contribution of Women Fishermen in Each Type of Activity

No	Fisherwomen Activities	Contribution Percentage (%)
1	Splitting the fish	11.62
2	Drying salted fish	19.83
3	Splitting anchovies	20.18
4	Looking for shells	38.51
5	Choosing boiled fish	17.47
6	Peeling shrimp	22.90

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2021

From Table 3 above, it shows that the activities of female fishermen that provide the largest contribution with a contribution percentage of 38.51% are activities of looking for shellfish with an average income of female fishermen of Rp. 1,313,375/month, while the smallest contribution of female fishermen with a contribution percentage of 11.62% is the activity of splitting fish with an average income of female fishermen of Rp. 369,222/month.

The Role of Fisherwomen in Improving the Family Economy

The role of fisherwomen according to Rahma, (2014), one of which is the role of women as breadwinners to increase family income. In Suka Maju Village, Tanjung Tiram District, in addition to playing a role in earning a living, fisherwomen also play a role as housekeepers, they do household activities such as cooking, washing clothes, taking care of children's and husband's needs. In addition to playing a role as housekeepers, these fisherwomen also play a role in decision making. The role played by fisherwomen in Suka Maju Village, they participate in deliberations in decision making in their families, provide advice and input to the family. The role of fisherwomen as breadwinners aims to help the family economy and meet the living needs of all family members. As expressed by Handayani (2009), that women work is to help the family economy. The role played by fisherwomen in working greatly affects the level of the family economy, such as the opinion of Indrawasih (2001), the magnitude of the wife's role in the household, namely in economic activities, will affect the family's economic position. Fisherwomen have an important role in increasing family income. For more details on Income Distribution Before and after the contribution of fisherwomen, see Appendix

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Family Economic Level Before the Income Contribution of Fisherwomen

The economic level of fishermen's families in Suka Maju Village, Tanjung Tiram District, seen from the family income sourced from the head of the family/husband, can be seen in the following table of family economic levels:

Table 4 Family Economic Level Before the Contribution of Female Fisherwomen

No.	Economic Level	Head of Family Income (Rp/Month)	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage %
1	On	>Rp. 10,000,000	0	0
2	Intermediate	Rp. 5,000,000 – Rp. 10,000,000	0	0
3	Lower	<Rp. 5,000,000	83	100
Amount			83	100

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2021

Based on Table 4 above, it shows that the percentage of the economic level of female fishermen's families, seen from the husband's income, is at the lower economic level with 83 respondents (100%). This income is obtained by the head of the family whose livelihood is 100% as a fisherman. A total of 77 fishermen have an income of <Rp. 2,000,000/month and 6 fishermen have an income of ≥Rp. 2,000,000/month with an average income of the head of the family of Rp. 1,454,939/month. The amount of income of the head of the family is influenced by the weather and the catch. Based on information from the results of an interview conducted with one of the respondents, namely Mrs. Lailan Supina, she said that the amount of income received by the husband depends on the catch obtained and the weather. If the weather is good, usually the catch is also good and the husbands get wages from the results of fishing reaching Rp. 75,000 - Rp. 100,000 in one trip to sea. While if the weather is bad and the catch is small, the husbands get wages of Rp. 25,000 - Rp. 40,000 per trip to sea.

Family Economic Level After the Contribution of Fisherwomen's Income

The economic level of female fisherman families which is sourced from the head of the family's income plus the contribution from the female fisherman's income can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Family Economic Level After the Income Contribution of Fisherwomen

No.	Economic Level	Income of Female Fishermen's Family (Rp/Month)	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage %
1	On	>Rp. 10,000,000	0	0
2	Intermediate	Rp. 5,000,000 – Rp. 10,000,000	10	12.05
3	Lower	<Rp. 5,000,000	73	87.95
Amount			83	100

Source: Primary Data (Processed), 2021

Based on Table 5 above, it shows that there are 10 women fishermen with a family economic level in the middle class (12.05%) and 73 women fishermen with a family economic



level in the lower class (87.95%). After the contribution given by women fishermen who help to improve the family economy, it does not change the economic class of the women fishermen's families, but the contribution given by women fishermen changes the family income to an average of Rp. 3,410,566/month. Before the role of women fishermen in earning a living, fisher families could only meet their daily food consumption needs, some borrowed in advance to buy food and some took out loans from cooperatives in order to meet their daily living needs. After the contribution of income given by women fishermen, fisher families can meet their daily living needs such as children's education costs, family consumption, clothing and housing needs for family members can now be met. In addition, fisher families also have savings. This change in the income level of women fishermen's families proves that the contribution given by women fishermen is very influential and very meaningful in fulfilling the life of a family.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion in this study, several conclusions were obtained as follows:

1. The types of activities carried out by fisherwomen to help improve the family economy are splitting fish, drying salted fish, splitting anchovies, looking for shellfish, selecting boiled fish and peeling shrimp skin. In addition to working in the fisheries sector, some fisherwomen also do other activities such as selling cakes, becoming laundry/ironing workers and becoming massage therapists.
2. The income contribution given by fisherwomen in helping to improve the family economy is 40.15% with an average income of fisherwomen of Rp. 1,369,506/month, meaning that the contribution given by fisherwomen to family income is included in the moderate category and is very important for fisherwomen's families to improve the family economy. The largest contribution was obtained from the results of shellfishing activities with a percentage of 38.51%.
3. The economic level of women fishermen's families is at the lower economic level, but before the contribution of women fishermen, the total family income was Rp. 120,760,000/month with an average income of Rp. 1,454,939/month after the contribution of women fishermen, the family economic level changed to a middle economic level of 12.05% and a lower economic level of 87.95% with a total family income of Rp. 283,077,000/month with an average family income of Rp. 3,410,566/month.

Suggestion

Based on the research results above, the researcher tries to provide suggestions including:

1. To the Suka Maju Village government to provide training to female fishermen so that they are equipped with various skills so that they can increase family income from other fields.
2. Fisherwomen can utilize waste from shells to make crafts that have a selling value, thus providing additional income for fisherwomen.

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