Fisherman’s Wife Role in Extending Household Income in Palu Gulf

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Abstract. This paper aims to reveal the productive role of the fisherman's wife in improving her household's economy. Qualitative research with case study approach to five multi-profession fishermen's wives as fish seller, cake seller, daily needs seller, and others. The main data collection uses structured interviews. The focus of the interview is their role on improving the household economy. The data obtained found the equation and interpreted as a conclusion. The results of this study show that the role of fishermen's wives in improving their household economy include: selling (traditional) cakes, selling daily necessities, selling furniture, selling fish by peddling in the market, and sending it to other areas through distributors

Keywords: Fisherman’s wife, income, household

1. Introduction

The involvement of the Fishermen's wife in assisting her household economy has always been an important part in the realities of Fishermen's life. In fact, their existence is more often the determinant of the sustainability of these households when they are in economic pressure. Various activities that are generally Fishermen's wives did related to the economic activities of the household, among others open the shop daily needs, cleaning trawls from sea plants, and so forth. In addition to the above activities, other activities of value productive and not less important is related to fisheries. In the context of this activity, the Fisherman's wife indirectly also contributes to the work of her husband. Some of the productive activities include sorting fish by type, preserving fish, making fish jerky, and selling fish to the market or peddling around the village.

Considering the social reality of the Fisherman's wife, Kusnadi asserted that "the economic role of coastal women is strong and dominating, both at the level of household and community level. At the household level, coastal women become "one of the pillars of the economy" of households, in tandem with their husbands. The functional relationship of husband and wife in meeting the economic needs of households is complementary or assist "household economic needs, but also to determine the availability of economic resources for household needs [1]. Similar perspectives are also stated by Rauf about ideally every member of the household to have their respective duties in order to establish a good cooperation [2]. Who does what is one of the patterns of division of labor in the household so that it does not have to be done by a certain wife or member only. The division of domestic work can also be distinguished by physical form and occupation. So term “Who” here mean family members of men or women. The perspective expressed both by Kusnadi and Rauf implied a construction of Gender Equality. As it is known that equality is the equality of the conditions of men and women to obtain opportunities and rights as human beings in order to be able to participate in political,
economic, socio-cultural, defense and national security activities and equality in enjoying the results development [3]. Gender equality is the absence of discrimination against women and men in opportunities, allocation of resources, benefits and access to health services. Equality of men and women is achieved when there is equality in power and influence, equality in opportunity and freedom to work or endeavor, equality in education level, ambition, internet, talents and abilities, equality in sharing domestic responsibilities and caring for children, equality in freedom from pressure, intimidation, violence against women at home and at work.

The experts suggested division of roles in the household that men and women were divided into, among others, through or based on their "nature" values. Men through nature (earning a living), earning "dignity" while women only struggle with their nature [4,5,6]. But these circumstances must be maintained in order not to cause competition among them, for the sake of social order. Indeed, reality has shown similar situations and conditions to take place safely and in an orderly fashion, when the family at the core of the society is in a stable state of non-volatility and its role in the ladder because of internal and external issues. This theory appreciates that the balance of roles in the household is very important in order to maintain the existence of harmony in the household both in performing the functions and duties as husband and children each perform its functions and role in the household.

Research on the role of women in satisfying the needs of families, among others research in 2009 on the Role of Female Head of Households in the Village In an Effort to satisfy Family Living Needs; furthermore research in 2005 on the role of Passambu in Farmers Community in Kambiolangi Sub-District, Alla District, Enrekang District; and research on Women of Inter-Area Traders in Enrekang Regency. All of these studies focused on the economic role of women [7,8,9]. Regarding with the above descriptions and the study, clearly illustrated the classification of tasks that occur naturally among families of fishing communities. Therefore, this paper reveals one of the role of Fisherman’s wife in based on local social reality.

2. Method

This paper used a case study approach of five Fishermen’s wives that work as fish sellers. They held in-depth interviews about their family profiles, about the reasons they sell fish, the strategies they use in selling fish. In addition, their actions are also observed to synchronize with their statements. Both types of data are matched and analyzed.

3. Result

In this study, the main subjects chosen were Fishermen's wives that work as fish sellers as many as five people, as follows: Wahyuni's involvement in helping her husband is based on fulfilling the family's economic needs in her Fisherman's household as a fish seller. When the west season took place, her husband did a job as a carpenter while Wahyuni also switched professions as a traditional cake seller in the morning. The work is done as a temporary job. In normal weather and Fishermen's activity again improved then Wahyuni's family back to do the job that is as a fish seller.

Wahyuni has been working on this for about 10 years and also assisted by his son. If the amount of fish supply brought by her husband in large quantities, then Wahyuni contact the fish retailer to come to his house to take fish for sale. Conversely, if the amount of fish supply is less. Then Wahyuni bring it to market. In addition to pursue the job, she also sometimes look for other additional income is selling cakes at home. In carrying out their work, when they want to catch fish, they must first complete themselves with the provision of their lives to go to sea to fulfill their needs at sea. Apart from that at the time of taking the fish should prepare capital of approximately one million five hundred thousand with the time used is also uncertain sometimes 24 hours sometimes 48 hours and sometimes use 12 hours depending on their condition at sea.

Fishermen's wives have a wide variety of joys and sorrows depending on their luck condition. This is important because their earnings cannot be predicted in every day if that day is their lucky day in getting results that are very exciting for them. Luck in question, for example sometimes earn
income of 1.5 million from once to sea but vice versa. On the contrary, when they are on a bad day or a disadvantaged day their earnings sometimes do not match their expectations or have luck on that day they spend capital of one million five hundred thousand rupiah. Similarly to those whose income is not fixed. When it comes to good days then the money earned can be up to 3 million rupiah from once to sea.

The activities of the Fishermen's wife within the scope of the Fishermen's family that in carrying out their activities, the actual income earned does not remain dependent on the weather and market conditions of the day. The large number of fish from the catch of fishermen is very influenced income of wife on that day. Wahyuni's husband has a position as a boat owner. In that status he must bear all operational costs when going to go to sea. The amount of capital they use is relative, according to the distance they take for seven days or ten days and sometimes even twenty days at sea. This depends on the location of their fish rumpon.

In addition, the amount of capital used varies depending on the capacity of the boat used whether the boat is using a car engine (consisting of two engine units) or with a small capacity engine. The cost that they spend on high-capacity vessels also requires substantial operational costs. Their role as Fisherwoman's wife is to help her husband sell the fish outside the area for example to Poso, Parigi, and Biromaru. Their income is tentative, depending on their situation at the time. For example, when the west season fish prices are usually categorized as expensive because the Fishermen less than the maximum activity. As a result the fish supply is reduced, causing fish prices to rise or in the language of the "more expensive fish" market. Indeed the activity of the Fisherman's wife is clearly different from the Fisherman's wife who plays as a Sawi. It is each of them move in different situations and conditions depending on the sustenance of the day. Actually the Fishermen have different activities and each Fisherman has different boats and boats also depending on which boat and boat they occupied to join. Likewise, the amount and value of their income also vary. It is unique from the community of Fishermen's wives that in order to obtain high sales revenue other than the large amount of fish supply is also determined by the area where they sell the fish whether in their own area or outside the city as mentioned above.

Mantasia's involvement as a fish seller is motivated by cultural factors of hereditary work done by family environment. Since long time, her family has been selling fish and supplying fish to various areas around him. In carrying out the process of buying and selling fish, Mantasia do it by using a large scale tool that the size of the fish ranging from 7 kg-20 kg range by using pick up vehicles. In the neighborhood, Mantasia's husband is known as a skipper of a ship. Mantasia with her husband did the work at home selling fish in pretty good amounts in kilograms. Target catch of her husband is a fish that manifold big fish such as snapper, Tuna fish, and the like. in addition, it also sells to other areas by using pickup vehicles. Through this way he earns 5-10 million rupiah for three days and even up to 50 million. Ships used also diverse. 1 boat with large capacity, 4 small capacity vessels.

Mantasia activities as a fish seller while her husband as a Fisherman in the sea is very influential on the number of wife's income. It is determined by the catch of fish that brought her husband from the sea. Similarly, the position of the husband on the ship is very influential to the family's income every day whether the Fisherman once a day or in three days or in a week or a day. The number of fish that her husband earns each at sea is also determined by the distance the rumpon that he has.

Faridah's activity is to sell fish and fish providers to other areas such as Sigi, Donggala, Poso, and Tentena. She used pickup trucks loaded with 25-30 boxes of fish made from cork. She did it with her husband who works as a financier. Income earned ranged from 5-10 million rupiah per three days and even more.

From the daily life of socio-economic life, Faridah's family is well established because the Fisherman is a capitalist. Each fishing activity as a guide in carrying out its activities as a sailor. In addition to spending capital to go to sea in the amount of high enough that sometimes resulting from the sea and even then uncertain, sometimes the income is profitable sometimes loss. This is due to weather and luck factors that day. But even so the experience and knowledge of the sea has come to the level of proficiency and expertise in performing routine activities is to go to sea.
Likewise Faridah as a housewife in this case as a woman who succeeds in wading his life working together with her husband in order to achieve a success and become a meaningful human figure in his life to his own household and the environment. Thanks to the success she gained, then how to sell his fish was different from other fish sellers. Members and partners engaged in activities as Fishermen's wives who sell fish, generally sell fish in the market or bring them to fish auctions. While the woman is no longer carry out activities like that, but the Fishermen's wife only ordered its members to sell it outside the area or other areas. By using your own car that has been prepared to transport the fish. In her activities, Rosnawati sometimes works as a fish seller and also works as a manager of various needs needed by the local people, for example the needs of kitchen appliances, furniture needs and other consumptive needs. It can serve in accordance with consumer demand by way of credit starting demand in installments for 3 months to 10 months. Generally they pay according to the agreement eg paying on a weekly. Rosnawati pursue her work motivated by the work hereditary done by her families so that the job as a fish seller is a cultural heritage inherent family of their family, in the sense that this worker is a mandatory job they do. In running it, Rosnawati also as a trader of nine basic materials. Another activity is to form an arisan group.

As a Fisherman's wife, Rosnawati can be judged as a wife whose income is adequate. Her husband's position on the ship as a crew can contribute enough to his wife who works as a fish seller, so the income of this fisherman's wife can be quite a lot. The average income from selling the fish they earn once sailing between 3-5 million.

Sahriani as a Fisherman’s wife pursue her job as a fish seller caused by habit factor. In addition, the large number of family members also contributed to their daily needs in their households. Furthermore, Sahriani states her involvement as a fish seller is a job that he persistently hereditary done by their families. However, this activity is not carried out continuously caused by bad weather, so sometimes he does other activities selling traditional cakes that are typical of the region in the environment. In carrying out her work, he sells fish in the market from the catch of her husband who is positioned as a Sawi (labor). Sahriani’s income is not fixed sometimes 500 thousand dollars to 1 million rupiahs per seven days. Sahriani whose job status of her husband as a Sawi in the ship greatly affects her activities as a fish seller. The amount of fish that her husband earns is very small, so he sells fish in the market, from the catch of her husband's partner who gets the supply of more fish then he sells it to the nearest market. Looking at the descriptions of all the informants above, the authors conclude in the form of the following table.

| No. | Informants | Husband role | Income (Million) | Other works | Reason to work |
|-----|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1.  | Wahyuni (27 years old) | Ship owner | 1.5-3 | Selling Cake | Family needs |
| 2.  | Mantasia (34 years old) | Ship owner | 5-50 | - | Hereditary habits |
| 3.  | Faridah (25 years old) | Ship boss | 5-10 | - | Helping the household economy |
| 4.  | Rosnawati (30 years old) | Sawi or Labour | 3-5 | Selling daily life need, goods credit | Hereditary work |
| 5.  | Sahriani (31 years old) | Sawi or Labour | 0.5 -1 | Selling traditional cake | Family heritage |

Source: primary data.
Based on the above table illustrated the activities of Fishermen's wives viewed from the structure of their work as a Fishermen's wife who has a dual role in the household, namely as domestic workers and also as a public worker. The women's dual burden serves as a household manager and has full responsibility for fulfilling and serving the needs of the husband as a housewife and on the other hand the women are each responsible for the fulfillment of the household's economic needs. The Fisherman's wife does this activity as a fish seller that holistically the Fisherman's wife works as a fish seller, because it is dominated by activities as a wife who helps the husband in terms of fulfilling the family's economic needs. This they do because the desire factor and willingness as a wife who wants to help the husband in terms of economic fulfillment of Fishermen's household.

4. Discussion

Based on the above descriptions, basically the Fishermen's wife who is involved in the job as a fish seller is basically caused by the factors of fulfilling the family's economic needs. They do so by helping their husbands to earn a living in order to achieve economic needs in their households, at the level of need that is in the household environment of the fisherman. The existence of economic functions in the family is a factor in family relationships not only based on the interest to continue offspring but also view the family as a working relationship. husband not only as head of household but also as head of work [10]. By him it is in the social life of Fishermen households, actually a wife is very varied in terms of activities and functions as a housewife who works as a breadwinner. In carrying out its activities were also varied this can be seen in terms of the actions underlying them in carrying out its activities as a Fishermen's wife who works as a breadwinner. It can be seen from the background of socio-economic life of their household, both from the husband's family and from the wife's family it is also very affected, so that the actions of the wife of the Fisherman in doing his activities sometimes also influenced by cultural values factor is inherent in hereditary is done by their families, so the Fisherman's wife is involved in the job as a fish seller.

Observing the reality of the Fishermen's wife, it calls as the term 'partnership' and 'alignment' husband and wife, where both are in the same status. Pandu provides an example in terms of decision making in terms of household, both in bargaining status equal equivalent weight. The same status carries the same human dignity and dignity. Both will respect each other, mutual help, mutual support, filling each other's flaws, sharing each other's flavors, share the fate [11].

If the above description is related to the concept of 'gender' then the role of fisherman wife in the household economic activity shows the existence of gender equality in the field of domestic role [12]. This condition can be a cause for widespread opportunities for women, including mothers to improve themselves by continuing higher education, which in turn will lead them to enter both formal and informal employment [13]. The implied part of the mother's time for educational activities, economic and leisure time causes the mother's function as a primary educator to start shifting.

At the opposite angle, the realization of equality makes the creation of balanced relationships between husband and wife. There is a shift in the form of: (1) the wife serves while the husband is serviced, (2) the wife serves while the husband is served, (3) the husband of the ruler while the wife of the executive, (4) independent husband while the wife depends, (5) husband is venerated while wife venerate.

5. Conclusion

The involvement of the wife as a fish seller in a Fisherman's household is based on (a) the fulfillment of household economic needs, and (b) hereditary inheritance. In this case, the role of the wife becomes more than the husband who only catch fish in the sea, while the wife in addition to performing the duties of housewives also play a role in the economic field. Nevertheless, the Fishermen's wife considers all these roles to be part of his participation in the family.
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