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The role of family members in increasing fishermen's income (case study in Gorontalo Province)

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the contribution of fishermen housewives to family income in Gorontalo Regency. The type of research used in this study used a survey method with interview techniques using a questionnaire. The sampling technique in this study used the proportional sampling method where the researcher selected the respondents directly with the following conditions: The women must have a job and productive age. The total population of fishermen's wives in Kayubulan Village is 142 people and the research sample is 59 people according to statistical calculations using the slovin formula. The research was conducted from February to April 2020. Contribution of Housewives Fishermen are the contribution of women is 9.48%, husbands are 81.31% and other members are 9.21% so the total contribution of fishermen households is 100%.

Keywords: Contribution of women to fishermen's, family income, coastal communities, capture fishery, social life

Introduction

Most of Indonesia's territory consists of coastal areas inhabited by people with different family characteristics. The coast is an area that is affected by its fishery potential. The condition of the potential of marine resources like this certainly provides opportunities for coastal communities, especially those who work as fishermen, among others, can improve the welfare of the socio-economic life of fishermen's women's families.

According to Arifin 2006, groups of traditional fishing communities are characterized by low production technology, so that the ability to access (fishing ground) is relatively low, resulting in low production yields. The implication of all this is that the income level of this fishing group is very low (Yapanto, LM, Salam, A., & Hamzah, ZY 2020).

Kayubulan Village is one of the villages located in Batudaa Pantai District (Kayubulan Village Profile). The majority of the population in Kayubulan Village, Kacan Batudaa Pantai make a living as fishermen, some fishermen in this village do fishing and some women fishermen help their husbands to meet household needs.

Based on this description, the research problem can be formulated, namely knowing how much the contribution of fisherman housewives to family income in Kayubulan Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency.

The aim of this research is to analyze the contribution of fishermen housewives to family income in Kayubulan Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency.

The expected benefits are information for the government to make proposals for village fund assistance for fishermen whose income does not meet their household needs.

Methods

The research was carried out in District of Gorontalo Regency from August to October 2020.

Figure 1. Research location map

Techniques and Data Collection

Collecting data using research instruments. Research instruments are tools that are selected and used by researchers in collecting data so that their activities become easy and systematic (Arikunto, 2010). The research data collection techniques were used as follows:

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements intended to obtain information about the income of fisherman housewives in Kayubulan Village, Batudaa Paantai District, Gorontalo Regency.

2. Interview

Interviews were used to obtain comparative data that could not be processed statistically and to help subjectivity, research results from questionnaires to support research data.

3. Documentation

Research results from questionnaires and interviews will be more effective or reliable if supported by data in the form of matters related to research problems that need to be documented.

Approach and Type of Research

1. Population

The population is the entire subject and object under study. According to this definition, the research population will be all fisherwomen and family members in Kayubulan Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency.

2. Sample

The sample is part of the population to be studied as a representative. This sampling will be carried out if the population is very large and it is not possible to conduct research on all members of the population so that it is necessary to take a sample, then the sample is all 59 fisherwomen.

Sampling Technique

The total population of women fishermen in Kayubulan Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency is 142 people. Determination of the number of samples to be studied using the Slovin formula which is used to measure the number of samples from a known population.

Data analysis

The types of data collected are primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained by direct interviews with respondents using a questionnaire.

1. Secondary data

Secondary data is data obtained from various literatures, agencies and related agencies related to research.

The research will use descriptive analysis method, namely by looking at the work done by women or housewives of fishermen in contributing to their family income. Household income is the sum of all household income, namely husband's income, wife's income, and other members' income. Household income is formulated as follows (Soekartawi, 2003)

$$It=Im+If+Io$$

Information:

It= household income (Rp)

Im = husband's income (Rp)

If = housewife income (Rp)

Io = income of other members (Rp)

Furthermore, to calculate the income contribution of women fishermen's families (Singarimbun and Effendi, 2006), using the following formula:

$$K=\frac{If}{It}\times 100\%$$

Information

K= women's income contribution (%)

If= Housewife's income (%)

It= household income (%)

Results and Discussion

Characteristics of Respondents

a. Respondent's Age

The age of the respondent is one of the characteristics possessed by the respondent. The productive age of the workforce is generally between 25 to 40 years, whereas if it is less or more than that age interval, it will be classified as a less productive workforce but still included in the world of work (Rosvita, 2012).

Based on the results of the study, there were 59 female fisherman respondents based on age, which are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Age of respondents

Age group	Number of people)	percentage
61-70	7	8.93
51-60	18	32.14
41-50	12	19.64
31-40	19	33.93
21-30	3	5.36
amount	59	100

Source: Primary,Data 2021

Based on age, most of the respondents consisted of fisherwomen with most of the productive workforce and the age group of 21 to 40 years as many as 22 people or 39.29% of the total respondents. The fewest fishermen came from the age group between 21 to 30, namely only 3 people or 5.36%, while the most female fishermen, namely at the age of 31 to 40 years, amounted to 19 people, 33.93% and ages 51 to 60 years, which amounted to 18 people or 32.14%. There are 7 elderly fishermen or 8.93%.

b. Level of education

The education level of the population can be used to select abilities, for example, to absorb various knowledge. A person's level of knowledge also affects the mindset and way of acting. For example, the ability to take advantage of all the potential that exists at sea and utilize a good mindset is influenced by the level of education of the fishermen themselves (Baruadi, ASR, Yapanto, LM, & Akuba, AR 2020). The education has an important role for fishermen or fisherwomen themselves. The characteristics of fishermen by education level can be seen in table 2.

Tabel 2. The characteristics of fishermen by education level

Level of education	Number of people	Percentage
Bachelor	0	0
senior High School	8	14.29
junior high school	14	25
SD	37	60.71
Amount	59	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 2, it can be seen that most of the fishing housewives in Kayubulan Village, Batudaa Pantai Subdistrict, Gorontalo Regency, have elementary school education, which is 37 people or 60.71%. Many fishermen whose education level is only up to elementary school are due to their advanced age, where in the past schools were limited, lack of funds for schools, and lack of education awareness.

c. Length of work

Length of work can affect experience, where experience is one of the determining factors in fishing business for fishermen. This can be seen from the knowledge of the distribution of fish in the sea and skills in catching fish so that they can increase their catches. For more details, the characteristics of respondents based on the length of work as fishermen can be seen in the table 3.

Tabel 3. Respondents based on the length of work as fishermen

Length of work	Number of people)	Percentage (%)
<10 years	10	16.08
10-40 years	20	35.71
> 40	29	48.21
Amount	59	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on the table above, it shows that the longest working period of respondents in Kayubulan Village is the highest respondent who has worked as a fisherman for 40 years, namely 29 people or 48.21% and the lowest is less than 10

years, which is only 10 people or 16.08. %. Length of work can affect fishermen in developing fishing capacity. The longer you work, the more experience you can get so that the fishing activities carried out can run well.

Discussion

According to Basuki, et al (2002), capture fisheries income is the personal income of fishermen from fishing. While non-capture fisheries income is the income of fishermen who come from outside fishing activities. If it is fishermen who earn income from fishing activities, then the income is included as fishery income. The income of fishermen in Kayubulan Village is daily and cannot be determined, but can be predicted based on the experience of fishermen. Based on income, it depends on the results of the fishing effort, namely the season and fishing facilities.

The income of fishermen in Kayubulan Village from fishing activities at sea varies each month. This is because the number of catches is different so that it affects the difference in the amount of income of fishermen. After the data was processed based on the respondent's narrative related to their catch, the average monthly income of fishermen in the fishery sector was Rp. 1,000,000 to 3,500,000 based on these data, it is known that the average monthly income of fishermen for businesses in the fishery sector is Rp. 132.050.000,- or an average of 2.238.136.

3.1.2 Non-Fishery Business Income

From the research results of 59 respondents, apart from fishing, there are of course non-fishing businesses carried out by fishermen's families. So that fishermen also have income apart from fishing business carried out such as farmers, laborers, trade, services and others. According to Nasution, et al (2004), the diversification of fishermen's livelihoods in responding to their economic conditions is rarely found in respondents. Alternative livelihoods that exist are mostly carried out by family members such as wives and children. They work as traders or also as farmers. Related to this, their income is certainly uncertain, according to respondents, it can provide predictions from the results of the business that has been carried out. In accordance with the respondent's narrative, the average monthly income in the non-fishery sector is around Rp. 1,000. 000 up to Rp. 1,500,000 Based

on these data, it is known that the income in the non-fishery sector is Rp. 30,350,000 or an average of Rp. 514,407

Household Income

Fisherman's household income is the sum of all household income, namely, husband's income as a fisherman, housewife's income, and other members' income.

The husband's average income in the fishing business is Rp. 2,238,136 wife's income Rp. 261,017 and other members' income is Rp. 253.390

So the average income of fishermen's households in Kayubulan Village is Rp. 162.400.000 or an average of Rp. 2,752,542 or can be seen in appendix 3.

Fisherwoman Contribution

The income contribution of women or fisherman housewives is a contribution of income earned by housewives to household income, so the smaller the husband's income, the greater the contribution of housewives, thus encouraging housewives to fulfill household needs by being active in fulfilling activities. subsistence Sunandji et al 2005. The contribution of the fishermen's women's family can be seen in table 3.4

Table 3.4. Fisherwomen's Family Contribution

Rt member	Income	contribution
Mother	261,017	9.48
Child	253.39	9.21
Husband	2,238,542	81.31

Based on table 3.4, it can be concluded that the contribution of fishermen's households in Kayubulan Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency, the contribution of women is 9.48%, husbands are 81.31% and other members are 9.21% so the total contribution of fishermen households is 100%.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of research data, it can be concluded that the contribution of fishermen housewives in Kayubulan Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency has not met the economic needs of fishermen's

households or has not been included in the high income category. So it still needs help from the government.

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