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The Role of Fisherwomen in Improving the Economy and Education of the Family in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City

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Abstract

Tanjungpinang is an area consisting of islands, most of which are coastal, where the people make their living as fishermen which is still related to the problem of community poverty and has become a phenomenon from year to year in coastal areas. Fisherwomen can create empowerment for coastal communities. In this discussion, the fisherman's wife is one of the household members who can increase the family income. This research is qualitative research with data collection techniques through observation, and historical interviews and supported by documentation. Interviews were conducted with fisherwomen in Bugis Tanjungpinang Village. The results of this research show that women who live in coastal areas, especially the Bugis Village area, have an influential role in increasing family income and quality of education. The results of fishing women's income can be seen from the fulfillment of primary and secondary needs including tertiary needs. The husband and wife relationship can meet the needs of the family by working together to improve family welfare. Another thing that can be seen is the quality of family education which has increased as many generations have continued their education. The husband and wife relationship can meet the needs of the family by working together to improve family welfare. Another thing that can be seen is the quality of family education which has increased as many generations have continued their education. The husband and wife relationship can meet the needs of the family by working together to improve family welfare. Another thing that can be seen is the quality of family education which has increased as many generations have continued their education.

Keywords: Fisherwomen, economy, education

Introduction

The Riau Islands is a province with an ocean area covering 95% of the total territorial area. Only around 5% of the land territorial area is divided into six islands, namely: Batam Island, Bintan Island, Anambas Island, Lingga Island, Karimun Island, and Natuna Island. Bintan Island is the largest of the five islands with a total land area of 1,739 km². Bintan Island consists of two regencies/cities on one island, namely: Tanjungpinang City and Bintan Regency the total area of Bintan Island, Tanjungpinang City has an area of 239.50 km², which means that the area of Tanjungpinang City is only 13.8% of the total land area of Bintan Island. Meanwhile, if you look at the comparison of sea and land areas in Tanjungpinang City, it is 40:60. This condition means that the city of Tanjungpinang, even though it is an administrative city, still has several fishing villages that earn their daily income as fishermen.

The fishing community is a group of people whose livelihoods depend directly on marine products, either by catching or cultivating them. They generally live on the coast, in a residential area close to the location of their activities (Imron, 2003). Fishermen are one of the members of society who have the lowest level of welfare (the poorest of the poor). The fishing community is the poorest compared to members of other subsistence communities (Kusnadi, 2004). In the socio-economic structure of fishermen themselves, there are layers of fishermen who, when compared with boat-owning fishermen, are still lagging. For example, traditional fishermen and labor fishermen are still considered as one of the layers of society with a low level of welfare (Listiyandra, K., Anna, Z., and Dhahiyat, 2016).

It plays an important role in our nation, even the saddest thing is that if we read the law, the traditional fisheries sector has not been placed as a society or community that has a law (UU) regarding fisheries. Fishermen are those who catch fish. If we go to a fishing village, we can see how a woman helps her husband choose fish and sells it at the market. Likewise, their children can also take quite an important role in fishing activities. The understanding that traditional fishermen in their daily lives if they only rely on fishing activities alone can be sure that they will not get a good enough economy, especially in the old fisheries law (Law Number 31 of 2004) which contains several problems, These include issues of national interest, the territorial system and human rights of fishermen, as well as the welfare of fishermen and coastal communities. However, these problems were not resolved in the post-revision Fisheries Law. The issue of protecting small fishermen is not regulated in this new fisheries policy. Regarding small fishermen, this law only defines it without stating how they must be protected and empowered. Small fishermen should be protected and have their rights fulfilled, both as food producers and as vulnerable community groups (Kusnadi, 2006). These problems are not resolved in the post-revision Fisheries Law. The issue of protecting small fishermen is not regulated in this new fisheries policy. Regarding small fishermen, this law only defines it without stating how they must be protected and empowered. Small fishermen should be protected and have their rights fulfilled, both as food producers and as vulnerable community groups (Kusnadi, 2006). These problems are not resolved in the post-revision Fisheries Law. The issue of protecting small fishermen is not regulated in this new fisheries policy. Regarding small fishermen, this law only defines it without stating how they must be protected and empowered. Small fishermen should be protected and have their rights fulfilled, both as food producers and as vulnerable community groups (Kusnadi, 2006).

According to Widodo (2012), human resources in the fisheries sector are generally still weak, this condition is illustrated by the labor structure and low level of education. The low level of education of fishermen tends to hinder the process of transferring technology and skills which has an impact on management capabilities and business scale. As a result, fishermen will find it difficult to get out of the circle of problems they face. The most strategic effort currently to improve the welfare of fishermen is to develop fisheries economic businesses and increase community participation through improving the quality of human resources. Fishermen's income levels are also still relatively low because business is still very much influenced by the seasons.

They earn a high income only in certain seasons. Meanwhile, certain months are clicker months. To meet their daily needs, women from fishing families (both wives and other members of the family) as members of fishing families participate in earning a living as an additional family income. In fishing households, to increase family income, women usually carry out other activities that can bring in additional income (Widodo, 2012). As a result of considerations in the economic and technological fields, the participation of fisherwomen, including married women, appears to be starting to increase, women can be used as an economic resource that is no less important than men.

For the people of Tanjungpinang city, women working as fishermen is commonplace. The people of Tanjungpinang City were fishing communities before it was transformed into an Administrative City. The existence of fishermen in Tanjungpinang is a little unique, because amid the development of the city of Tanjungpinang as an administrative city and turning it into a metropolis, fishermen continue to exist with their work and tend to survive with their conditions and economy. Some fishing villages in the city of Tanjungpinang include Tanjung Unggat, Dompok Island Malay Fisherman's Village, Senggarang Chinese Fisherman's Village, Bugis Village, and Tanjungpinang Coastal Village. Women as fishermen have a very vital role, therefore their existence is very important in the economy of fishing communities in general.

Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the protection and empowerment of fishermen, fish farmers, and salt farmers is very positive and intended to protect small fishermen. In implementing the policy, fishermen have not fully experienced it, especially fisherwomen. Attention to fisherwomen is still very little and is not taken into account because the definition of a fisherman tends to be understood as someone who catches fish directly in the sea. Meanwhile, women play the main role, cleaning fish for consumption or sale. If they catch fish, they are only considered accompanied by their husband. This definition of fishermen makes women less important than in the fishing industry. The role of fisherwomen is considered non-existent. However, in the field, namely in the Bugis Village area, there are still women fishermen who go directly into the sea to catch fish, either alone or accompanied by their husbands.

The livelihoods of women involved in the sector are complex, with fisheries-derived incomes not only being supplemented by alternative employment such as small-scale farming or running a small business but also by household sharing (at least in part) of resources and incomes. also by household sharing (at least in part) of resources and incomes (Thorpe et al, 2014). Women's participation in productive activities in the fisheries sector. It can be said that it is still minimal compared to the role of men. This matter is due to the lack of job opportunities provided for women, as well as the low level of education (Azizah, 2015). If Woman If you have to catch fish, you will only do it on the beach with simple equipment such as a fishing rod or net. In contrast to subsistence fishing communities, in fishing communities that already have a market economic orientation, women are generally involved in post-production activities (Indrawasih, 2004). Women are an important component of economic development in coastal areas (Nirmasari et al., 2021). Coastal women occupy important social positions and roles, both in the domestic and public sector field (Sumrin et al., 2015). Women who work in the maritime sector have a dual role because their husbands' income as breadwinners cannot meet the family's needs(Rostiyati, 2018).

In general, in coastal communities, the level of awareness regarding the importance meaning education is still low. One factor in the low awareness of their education is their orientation towards sea work. It is considered that seafaring work does not require a diploma or the legalization of formal education. Another factor is that due to poverty, they do not have the funds to continue their formal education to a higher level (Nurlaili & Muhartono, 2017).

The success of a family in forming a prosperous household cannot be separated from the enormous role of fisherwomen. Good at guiding and educating children by accompanying her husband, helping her husband's work and even being the backbone of the family in earning a living. In connection with these economic conditions, it is interesting to follow the activities of fisherwomen in supporting the lives of their families. A side business carried out by fisherwomen while waiting for their husbands to return from the sea, they process the fish they have previously caught. Furthermore, what and how exactly are the activities carried out by fisherwomen to support their family's lives? (Hidayah et al., 2021)

In general, fishing communities adhere to a patriarchal system, namely that power is in the hands of husbands, fathers, and other men. This means that material needs in the form of living are in the hands of men and women's living needs depend on their father or husband. Therefore, the understanding that women have kitchen duties, wells, and mattresses is something that is adhered to by this community. However, the fact is that women in the Bugis fishing village of Tanjungpinang city have a double duty as breadwinners to help the fishermen's families economically. In this case, fisherwomen are household members who can contribute to increasing household income (Handayani & Artini, 2019). Fishermen have an important role in increasing household income, where the wife's job is to help the family financially. At this stage, the position of fisherwomen in Tanjungpinang becomes important. Based on observations, fisherwomen carry out several roles at once, for example: helping to process the catch obtained by their husbands from fishing and marketing the fish catch. In processing fish catches, there are several things done by fisherwomen, such as: cleaning crabs to be sold.

From the description above, fisherwomen have the potential to become a driving force for empowering coastal communities. Where the position of women who previously only functioned as housewives was increased as breadwinners. Based on this description, the researcher is interested in

researching "The Role of Women Fishermen in Improving the Economy and Family Education in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City".

Research methods

This research uses qualitative research methods with field observation techniques, and interviews and is supported by documentation. The first step is "heuristic", namely searching for and collecting data about fisherwomen in Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang. The samples taken in interviews used the snowball sampling technique, namely a technique for determining someone who initially had a small number, then got bigger.

The interview begins by selecting one or two people to be interviewed. If the data obtained is deemed incomplete in providing information, then the researcher looks for other people who are deemed more knowledgeable and can complete the data provided by the previous two people. And so on, so that the number of people interviewed increases and the information obtained is deemed sufficient. Before the interview, a list of questions is prepared in advance that are appropriate to the problem. Apart from that, sometimes the author also asks new questions if new data is encountered during the interview process. Interviews are conducted openly, where the informants know that they are being interviewed and know the purpose and objectives of the interview. The next step is to critique the source. External criticism is a test of the authenticity or originality of data. Meanwhile, internal criticism is carried out to test the validity of information or data obtained from documents or interviews by asking the same questions to the same people at different times or asking the same questions to different people. This is done by observing diligently and not hastily the source of the information obtained. Then compare the observation data with the documentation data. This is done by observing diligently and not hastily the source of the information obtained. Then compare the observation data with the documentation data. This is done by observing diligently and not hastily the source of the information obtained. Then compare the observation data with the documentation data.

Then in the third step, analysis and interpretation of the collected data is carried out by sorting and classifying according to the specified groupings so that data is obtained whose truth can be trusted to reconstruct the events that occurred. The fourth stage, the final stage of the historical method, is writing or historiography. At this stage, the facts found will be described in a systematic written form to become a scientific work in written form, requiring authenticity and complete evidence in a beautiful and artistic description. So, we can see the picture of the role of fisherwomen in improving the economy and education of families in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City.

Results and Discussion

Empowerment is one of the needs needed by fisherwomen to maximize the opportunities and opportunities that fisherwomen have (Hartati et al., 2020). Having women working will certainly improve the welfare of workers' families because they will receive additional income from the results of their work. This phenomenon shows that women's role as housewives and as seekers of additional income can work well because women participate in helping to improve the welfare of working families (Soputan et al., 2020).

Factors Influencing the Role of Women Fishermen in Increasing Family Income

Factors that influence the role of fisherwomen in increasing family income through fisherwomen in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City are:

1. Family Economic Conditions

The family economy is one of the factors that influences the role of fisherwomen in working. Insufficient or high levels of household needs are often a reason for a woman to seek additional income. Apart from helping her husband meet household needs in Kampung Bugis Village, he decided to work because the fisherman's husband's income was deemed insufficient to meet the family's needs.

Creating a good family needs to be supported by a good family economy which can support household life with a balance between income and expenses, as well as increasing family income with the opportunity for women to become working housewives or entrepreneurs. Family economic conditions force women to join in the work to increase family income. Often household needs are so large and urgent that husbands and wives have to work to meet their daily needs.

Family responsibilities are a burden that must be paid by the family by working to generate income. Family dependents are the number of family members including husband, wife, and children who are dependents in the family. The number of family dependents is one of the factors that influence the role of traditional fishing women in increasing family income as fisherwomen in the Kampung Bugis sub-district, Tanjungpinang City.

The number of family dependents influences fisherwomen to choose to help their husbands or take advantage of their role as fisherwomen in improving the family economy, because most of the fisherwomen in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City have dependents, most of them still have children who are still in school. Family responsibilities are one of the factors that cause a woman to play her role by voluntarily deciding to leave the house to work to earn more income for her family so that her family's living needs are met.

Help their husbands in earning a living, because the income generated by their husbands cannot meet their living needs, so fisherwomen are required to work to earn a living to help meet their living needs a little. Another reason why these fisherwomen work is that their husbands' income as fishermen is very uncertain because the results they get are by the amount of catch they land. If the fishing season is good their income is automatically high, whereas if the fishing season is not good then The income they earn is low or decreasing, and if the winds are strong, many fishermen do not carry out fishing operations, they prefer to stay at home.

Gender bias in family economic life has appeared blurred because wives are also required to play a role in earning additional income to meet family needs, so they not only stay at home to wait and spend their husband's income from fishing but they are also involved in livelihood activities.

2. Family Social Support

Humans as individuals in their lives are faced with various matters relating to their interests, especially in fulfilling their needs. To meet life's needs, everyone needs help or help from other people or sources of social support. Social support is not always available to oneself but must be obtained from other people, namely family, relatives, or the community (neighbors). Everyone needs family social support to live their life. Family social support greatly influences the role of traditional fishing women in Bugis Village in increasing family income through the businesses they run.

Family social support greatly influences women's work and can overcome stress that interferes with a woman's self-confidence in increasing family income. Family social support includes interaction between members and helping each other, so that relationships remain established and produce a person's inner satisfaction.

3. The importance of education

Education which is inherent in humans influences the economic status of a family. Education and employment are complete attributes that underlie the high and low status of a family in social life. The higher a person's educational status, the more respected that person will be. Education can lead people to jobs that earn big money so their lives will improve. This large income was used as the basis for improving his family's life for the better.

People are very aware that education is very important for their children because without education they will be very left behind in society. Apart from reflecting a person's personality, the level of education also determines the level of a person's mindset and determines a person's level of socio-economic life. The education that a person has is still relatively low, which will have an impact on the job they get and the income they get from that job, and the level of education greatly influences the welfare of society (Aini et al., 2018). According to Hermanto, the higher the level of education, the more rational the decisions taken will be and will be more directed towards improving the family's economic welfare (Hermanto, 1998).

Contribution of Women Fishermen in Improving the Family Economy in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City

Contribution is participation, involvement, involvement, or in the form of donations. In this sense, it means that contributions can be in the form of actions or materials. Contribution comes from English, namely contribute, contribution. Meanwhile, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, contributions are dues, donations to associations, organizations, or the like. In the business world, contribution is the amount of income remaining after all direct costs have been subtracted from income.

This remainder is the amount available to pay fixed costs that the business incurs and incurs during the reporting period. The excess of contributions over fixed costs equals the profit earned. Contributions must be calculated using an actual basis so that all costs related to revenue are recognized in the same period as revenue. Otherwise, the amount of incorrectly recognized costs may include costs not related to revenue, or not include costs that should be related to revenue. In general, the definition of contribution can be divided into 4 categories, including the following:

1. Contributions are subject to or required payment.
2. In accounting, contribution is the amount remaining after direct (variable) costs are subtracted from sales revenue. Contribution is also called gross income, this amount pays direct (fixed) costs

and contributes to net profit.

3. In the insurance field, the contribution is the proportional sharing of losses by an insurance company when more than one policy is taken out by a liability for the same peril. Under an indemnity contract, the insured cannot profit from any loss regardless of the policy amount.
4. In the legal field, contribution is the right of a joint debtor or joint tortfeasor who pays the entire debt (or obligation) to recover from another joint debtor (or joint loss) their respective shares of the debt (or obligation).

Contributions can indeed cover various fields. Contributions usually have a positive aim, namely to make progress, not to reduce or even make a goal fail. The economic contribution referred to in this case is the participation or involvement of a fisherwoman in improving the family economy in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City. The economic contribution of fisherwomen in improving the family economy in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City is the result of a series of economic activities carried out to increase family economic resilience, where this contribution can be seen in 3 (three) categories, namely direct involvement in catching marine products, trading fish, and processing of marine catches.

Some fisherwomen jump directly into the sea to help their husbands catch their catch at sea. One of them is Mrs. Mainah, who is originally from the Riau Islands (Karimun). Since Mrs. Mainah was a child, her father has invited her to jump directly into the sea to catch fish, shrimp, crabs, and so on. Since childhood, Mainah's habit of plunging directly into the sea has been Mother Mainah's job until now. Mrs. Mainah married a man from West Sumatra, whose husband could not yet become a fisherman.

Since marrying Mrs. Mainah, her husband has studied to be a fisherman. Over time, Ibu Mainah and her husband continued to work together as fishermen to meet their daily needs. Mrs. Mainah has four children, all of whom are now in college and even have jobs. None of her children inherited Mrs. Mainah's job as a fisherman. So, Mainah's mother has been a fisherman since she was little, because of family factors. Mainah's mother has a dual role, apart from taking care of household work, she also earns a living to meet the family's needs. Mrs. Mainah's efforts to help her husband with his work have yielded results both financially and non-financially, such as the education of her children, all of whom have received education up to bachelor's level. This indicates that there is a contribution from Mrs. Mainah as a woman who has a dual role in improving family welfare, improving finances, and increasing family dignity. Mrs. Mainah and her husband only received education up to the secondary school level, but for their children, it was possible to change the level of education for the better in the family. Mrs. Mainah's children also work in government services.

Apart from Mrs. Mainah, there is also another fisherwoman who went directly into the sea to help her husband go to sea, namely Mrs. Nora. It was Nora's mother who taught her to be a fisherman who was her husband. After returning from fishing, Mrs. Nora immediately sold her catch at the traditional market in Bugis Village. This also shows that Mrs. Nora plays a dual role, namely as a housewife and also helping her husband earn a living to improve the family's welfare.

Fish Trading The job opportunities available for trading are very large, it can be said that the trading sector is a sector that has the potential to provide work opportunities to earn a source of income. Indonesia is a maritime country that is rich in fish resources and other marine resources. Fish and other

marine resources have quite bright prospects on the world market. Therefore, commercial fish farming is quite promising for fish traders. The fisheries sub-sector is a sub-sector that has enormous potential to be developed, apart from the availability of resources which are quite large, and also because the market potential is quite high, and this sub-sector concerns the living needs of many people. The demand for fisheries to meet nutritional needs will be in line with the increase in population. Therefore, now it is necessary to receive serious attention and support. This is important because apart from being a staple food for the community, it is also a source of income for fishermen and fish traders.

Based on this statement, it can be seen that the contribution made by fishing women in Kampung Bugis Village, Tanjungpinang City in improving the family economy related to fish trading is enough to help the family economy. Seeing the results obtained are around Rp. 20,000 to Rp. 50,000 a day, this business can fulfill various family needs, such as children's needs, kitchen needs, and so on. Even more so if you add your husband's income.

Based on the research results, it appears that this mother sells the sea catch that her husband brought from fishing at night, the next morning this mother sells the catch around the housing complex. This woman sells her sea catch using a hand-made cart made of wood. This woman started selling her catch at eight in the morning, and around ten o'clock her catch was gone. This mother's customer is loyal to wait in front of the house, making it easier for them to shop without having to go to the market. Meanwhile, this mother sells her husband's sea catch at night at the traditional market in the Kampung Bugis sub-district. This traditional market in Kampung Bugis starts in the morning and only operates until noon.

Apart from that, the productive activities of fishing women in Bugis Village include working as workers cleaning crabs and shrimp. The activity of cleaning crabs and shrimps is considered by fisherwomen to be more profitable in terms of methods, time, and energy. This activity does not require special skills, the time required is not much and the energy used is also small. The average income of fishing families in the research area is IDR 20,000 per day. This income is used to meet the family's economic needs.

The women who work as crab and shrimp cleaners at PT Restu Bunda are women who also have a dual role, namely domestic work and housework. PT Restu Bunda is managed by Mr. Hasan and the results of cleaning crabs and shrimps are marketed outside the city of Tanjungpinang. The work schedule at PT Restu Bunda is from morning to afternoon at four in the afternoon, but there is a one-hour break during the day. Fisherwomen who work as crab and shrimp cleaners come from women whose husbands work as fishermen, while others do not come from fishing families (their husbands work as fishermen). If there are no results from catches of crabs and shrimps then PT Restu Bunda will also not operate, so this PT is based on catches from fishermen.

Interviews were also conducted with fishermen leaders, fishermen in Bugis village are classified as middle to lower-class fishermen while the empowerment of fishermen on campus needs to continue to be improved. So far, existing fishermen's empowerment has been limited to cooperatives. Knowledge in the form of training such as training in seafood crafts, food processing, and what is no less important is knowledge related to fisheries administration. So far, managing ship administration has been considered complicated and takes up a lot of time. It is not uncommon for fishermen to be annoyed because of the complexity of administration. Focus on fishing is disrupted because time is taken up for

administrative activities. It is important to provide them with knowledge related to public administration (fisheries) to make it easier to comply with existing regulations.

The economic improvement of fisherwomen's families also has a direct impact on the education of their sons and daughters, from informant interviews the salaries they earn from fisherwomen can help with family needs, including educational needs. There is an informant's family who has three sons and daughters with elementary, high school, and tertiary education levels. There is a family of female servants who send their four sons and daughters to school until they graduate from college. This is an extraordinary achievement, especially for families that are economically classified as lower middle class. Furthermore, his four sons and daughters have worked and fulfilled their living needs independently. In this context, how does education influence life?

It is important to consider continuing to provide understanding to the fishing community about the importance of education. In general, education has an important meaning for the process of life, apart from forming character, education often becomes capital in earning an income. Through education, humans develop themselves so that they can survive for their survival. Education is one of the keys for a person to improve their standard of living. With education, a person can carry out social mobility, such as someone who comes from a lower class can move to become an upper middle class because of the education he has received so that he can get a decent job (Aini et al., 2018).

If we look at the Human Development Index (HDI) of Tanjungpinang City in 2021 it will reach 78.93. This figure shows an increase of 0.02 percent, a figure that invites us to improve and continue to develop ourselves for a better development index. Increasing HDI achievements cannot be separated from improving the components that make it up. As the HDI figure increases, the index of each HDI component also shows an increase from year to year. These components include dimensions of long life and healthy living, dimensions of knowledge, and dimensions of decent living standards.

The knowledge dimension of the HDI is formed by two indicators, namely the Expected Years of Schooling (HLS) for the population aged 7 years and over and the Average Years of Schooling (RLS) for the population aged 25 years and over. These two indicators continue to increase from year to year. During the 2016 - 2021 period, HLS in Tanjungpinang City has increased by 0.07 years, while RLS has increased by 0.30 years. HLS in Tanjungpinang City in 2021 will still grow 0.07 percent, slower compared to growth in the previous year, while RLS grew 0.30 percent, also slowed down compared to growth in the previous year which reached 2.60 percent. 2.3. Decent Living Standard Dimension The final dimension that represents the quality of human life is the decent living standard represented by adjusted per capita expenditure (at constant 2012 prices). In 2021, The adjusted per capita expenditure for the people of Tanjungpinang City reached IDR 15.44 million per year, down from 0.38 percent compared to the previous year. The decline in adjusted per capita expenditure is the second such occurrence since the HDI was calculated.

Conclusion

From the results of previous data analysis it can be concluded as follows:

1. Fisherwomen in the Bugis village of Tanjungpinang city have a dual role because apart from taking care of domestic work they also do work to earn a living in the form of helping their husbands in earning a living to improve the economy of their respective families both financially and non-

financially.

2. The factors that influence fisherwomen in Kampong Bugis sub-district in Tanjungpinang city to become fisherwomen are due to family economic conditions and family social support.
3. The contribution of fisherwomen in the Bugis village of Tanjungpinang city in improving the family economy is going directly into the sea to search for sea catches, trading sea catches, and working as workers cleaning crabs and shrimps at PT Restu Bunda.

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