

The Roles and Existence of Fisherwoman in Indonesian Women's Development

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Abstract--This study discusses the recognition of the entities and capabilities of fisherwoman in Bonang Subdistrict, Demak Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. In general, this study examines the impact of the presence of fisherwoman on women's development specifically and human development in Indonesia. Paradigmatically, this study relies on the Sotirios Sarantakos category called the critical paradigm with socio-legal or non-doctrinal research. The findings of this study state that fisherwoman have important roles and contributions both in the production and non-production cycles of fisheries and development. However, the role and contribution of fisherwoman in fisheries and national development are not recognized and have not been accommodated in local and national policies. Neglecting the role and contribution of fisherwoman means keeping women away from control and access to development programs.

Key words--roles, existence, fisherwomen, women development

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic state that has the potential of marine resources to be taken into account in the world, with 17,508 islands (large and small), having a coastline of 95,181 km with a sea area of 5.8 million km Indonesia is in a very strategic location, which is located in the equator and between two oceans: the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Considering the strategic position, it is not surprising that Indonesia has the highest marine biodiversity in the world.

The vast area of the sea owned by Indonesia and the potential of the resources contained in it shows the widely-opening of employment opportunities in this sector, namely fishermen as livelihoods. Fishermen as livelihoods in Indonesia are not extraneous, but there is one fact that is often overlooked when talking about fishermen: fisher women.

Fisher women have important roles and contributions, unfortunately, the role and contribution of fisherwomen in the fisheries sector is often not recognized because patriarchal communities assume that fishermen are "for Men" and fishing is an activity that only men do. Fishermen are more often regarded as having male entities, so fisher women as individuals who live in a patriarchal culture are often regarded as autonomous individuals.

This study seeks to show that the existence and role of fisher women in development in Indonesia is real so that the recognition of the identity of fishing women is very important to improve the conditions of fisher women.

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II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of a country, basically, aims to improve welfare or improve the quality of life of its people, both men and women, although in each development process has a variety of approaches. This welfare improvement is certainly not only in one aspect of development, but also equally in all joints, both economically, politically, legally, socially, culturally, and security.

However, the achievements of development aimed at all people are no exception for men and women. In fact, they often cannot be enjoyed evenly, which means development has not provided equitable benefits to women and men. Development which was originally assumed to be of overall benefit to both men and women, in fact contributed to the emergence of inequality and gender disparity.

Theoretically, gender equality is a similar condition between men and women in achieving basic rights within the family, society, state and international world; while gender justice is a process that guarantees a balance between men and women in gaining access, opportunity, participation, control and decision-making and benefits of development. Gender equality means that all people of all ages and genders must have the same opportunity to succeed in life. This means that all humans must have access and control over equal resources and benefits, in other words, so that everyone can benefit and participate in development.

The World Bank report shows that a country's development policies cannot be separated from the issue of gender equality. Gender equality in development policy is a significant indicator, because gender equality will strengthen the ability of countries to develop, reduce poverty and govern effectively. The higher gender appreciation in the development planning process, the greater the efforts of a country to reduce poverty, and conversely the low appreciation of the gender dimension in development will increase poverty. In that context promoting gender equality is an important aspect of development strategies in an effort to empower people, both men and women to improve their lives and their welfare and get out of the poverty chain which is a fundamental problem for the development of a country.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research is a socio-legal research or non-doctrinal research, as stated by Reza Banakar and Max Travers that socio-legal research is a "social scientific studies of law", more, Wheeler and Thomas stated, as "an interface with a context which law exist."

This study uses a feminist perspective research approach where women's experience from a women's perspective is an important basis for analysis. The location of the study was conducted in 2 (two) villages, namely Morodemak Village and Purworejo Village, Bonang District, Demak Regency, Central Java. The sampling stage was done non-randomly, specifically purposive (purposive sampling). The data collection is done by interview, observation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and literature study.

IV. RESULT AND FINDING

Seafaring Women: Existence and Role

Mrs. Muzarokah, is one of the Fisherwomen in Morodemak Village, Demak Regency, Central Java Province. She is a small fisherman who has gone to sea with her husband for 3 years because her husband is not

accompanied by a crew (ABK). The reason is to accompany her husband because if she has to find a crew, the catch must be shared, whereas if she goes to sea to replace the role of the crew, then all the catches will belong to her and her husband.

Mrs. Muzarokah also explained about the various activities that she did during the process of fishing. Starting from 3:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., starting from the house until finished selling the catch. The following is a profile table of activities carried out by Mrs. Muzarokah which is processed from the results of interviews of researchers.

Table 1. Mrs. Muzarokah's Activity Profile

Activity	Mrs. Muzarokah
Prepare the ship	v
Disposing water from the boat deck	v
Preparing the nets	v
Spreading the nets	v
Separating fish from nets	v
Transporting fish to the basket	v
Selling Fish	v
Cleaning the boat	v
Production Activity (Non-Market)	
Cooking	v
Preparing food at home	v
Preparing fishing equipment	v
Preparing fishing supplies	v
Preparing food at boat	v
Reproduction Activity	
Giving birth	v
Caring for children	v
Community Social Activities	
Joining organization on Puspita Bahari	v

In addition to the village of Morodemak, Fisherwomen who went to sea were also found in Purworejo Village, Tambak Polo Hamlet, Bonang District, Demak Regency. In this hamlet, there are almost 40 women go to the sea with their husbands.

Ms. Kustiah, Ms. Siti Darwati, and Ms. Khafidoh are example of Fisherwomen who researcher met that acknowledged the work they did was too many, such as fishing with their husbands, cooking, washing, caring for children, selling fish and organizing; so that those who work in the fisheries sector work on average for 17 hours a day. This shows that women have a double role in their production and reproduction work with restrictions that are not always sharp, because they can do production and non-production work at once. The

production and reproduction work of women is often not recognized by patriarchal society because of the dichotomy of production-reproduction work, domestic-/non-domestic, or wage / non-wage work in the community.

The results of interviews with researchers with Fisherwomen who went to sea in Morodemak Village and Tambak Polo Hamlet, Purworejo Village, Bonang Sub-District, Demak Regency, showed that the existence and role of women who sailed was real. In the production work fishermen, women play an important role in improving the family economy. In the processing sector Fisherwomen play an important role in increasing the value of fishery products so that they contribute to family income. In reproductive work, Fisherwomen have the role of preparing provisions for fishing, caring for children and ensuring that household affairs are in good condition. Meanwhile in the social role of fisherwomen are also active in the activities of the Puspita Bahari organization. Thus it can be concluded that fishing women have an important role in both production, reproductive and social work.

The Struggle to Get Recognition for Fisherwomen

The struggle to get recognition for fisherwomen administratively on the Identity Card (KTP) is not easy. There are complexities of problems and challenges faced by fisherwomen, starting from the state, market, community and family.

The state, reflected in Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of fishermen, Fish Cultivators and Salt Farmers, can be said that the state does not pay much attention to the rights of fisherwomen because there is a bias towards the work of fishermen which appears in the definition that fishermen are every person whose livelihood is fishing. If analyzed using Feminist Legal Theory, Law No. 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators and Salt Farmers does not include the existence of fishing women in them. This rule was born because there are still gender stereotypes that fishermen are men, so the definition of the fishermen above cannot accommodate Fisherwomen who actually have a large role in the economy of coastal communities.

The market, indirectly the market places men as the main breadwinner while the position of women is only placed as "helping husbands."

The community includes existing community organizations. It is including religious communities and women's organizations that come in direct contact with the community, such as Puspita Bahari and KIARA (People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice). Puspita Bahari and KIARA play a strategic and positive role in empowering fishing women in Demak by encouraging recognition of Fisherwomen, accommodating women's economic needs and strategic needs of gender, while communities from religious circles actually negatively perceive activities carried out by Puspita Bahari.

Families, even though there is already a social recognition from men / husbands, but the division of labor in the household is still rigid.

The various complexities of the problems and challenges faced by Fisherwomen are in line with the Kabeer gender analysis which states that there are links between various institutions, namely the state, market, community, and even families that are factors that make it difficult for Fisherwomen to get recognition.

However, these various problems and challenges, through tireless advocacy from Masnuah and Puspita Bahari, KIARA and PPNI, have brought results. At present there are approximately 31 fishermen in Bonang Subdistrict, Demak Regency who already have ID cards with employment status as fishermen.

Recognition of the work of Fisherwomen is very important. Moser classifies gender needs to help the state in conducting program planning in both regional policies and national policies, namely strategic and practical gender needs. Strategic gender needs are needs that have the potential to change existing gender subordination while practical gender needs are needs that are related to women's daily lives while maintaining existing gender relations.

Based on Moses analysis tool, the recognition of the work of women as fisherwomen who are registered administratively on KTP is a strategic gender requirement that must be met. Recognition of women as fishermen who are registered administratively on KTP is very important because it is closely related to the access and control of Fisherwomen to resources and various development programs in fisheries provided by the government.

V. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that the existence and role of fishing women in Morodemak Village and Tambak Polo Hamlet, Purworejo Village, Bonang District, Demak Regency are real. Moreover, they are active in the roles of production, reproduction and social society. Therefore, recognition of their existence and role is very important. The recognition of the identity of fishing women is a first step to improve the conditions of fisherwomen in Indonesia and it is one way to improve the fate of, especially, fisherwomen and fishermen families.

In the future, policy changes are expected (one of which is Law No. 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators and Salt Farmers) to accommodate the work and rights of fisherwomen in the fisheries sector.

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