

## **WOMEN ALLOCATION WORKING TIME ON PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OF TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN HOUSEHOLD IN THE VILLAGE OF LERO TATARI SUB DISTRICT SINDUE DISTRICT DONGGALA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

House wife fisherman in the village of Lero Tatari take an active role in the search for additional income through processing of smoked tiny fish (Rono tapa) as well as its own production of fish seller, so it does not only depend on what is done and the husband obtained. The research objective was to determine the allocation (outpouring) working time wife towards productive activities in the household in the traditional fishing in village of Lero Sub District Sindue District of Donggala, respondents were used as the object of research is the woman selling fish in traditional fishing households. The analytical method used the descriptive method of qualitative and quantitative analysis of the activities and magnitude of the outpouring of women working in the processing and marketing of fish products produced on productive activities in traditional fishing households. The results showed that the household head fisherman in the village of Lero Tatari work as traditional fishermen operate fishing gear lift nets, while housewives work as traders fish and processed fish (smoked fish). Stages of productive activities that take place every day in the household is the catch of fishermen in the village of Lero sold to his wife or wives of the fishermen who will process the catch into smoked fish (smoked tiny fish) with local language Rono tapa. Fish that have been processed then sold by the wife or wives of the fishermen to the market in the provincial capital (Palu). The number of outpouring work by woman selling fish is that HOK.

**Key Words** : Allocation Working Time, traditional fishermen, Women Fish seller.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Central Sulawesi is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has a very wide territorial waters, and have small islands as much as 1,402 islands with 10 districts. Donggala is one of the districts in Central Sulawesi that have the potential of marine fisheries. Evident from the year 2010 until the year 2011 there was an increase fishery production amounted to 19175.94 tons (Department of Marine and Fisheries Donggala, 2012).

This potential opportunity for people, especially fishermen to improve the welfare of his family. However, the enormous potential that can not be fully

utilized by fishermen who generally are traditional fishermen.

Fishing communities can be viewed as a living environment of one individual or one family of fishermen. Life of fishing communities is a real situation that can be expressed through the efforts of those who are affected by fishing season, natural conditions do not support, limited capital and low levels of education resulting in a weak socio-economic circumstances (Watung *et al.*, 2013). Such circumstances forced the homemaker/wife to seek alternative fishing effort to support the family income through productive activities that can generate money.

The phenomenon of housewives work are interesting to study, especially

housewives in rural areas. Their involvement works largely because of economic demands. Family economic conditions forcing housewives to work to help her husband looking for additional income, considering the majority of the livelihoods of coastal fishermen, most housewives who go to work to help her husband finally worked well in the field of fisheries (Komariyah, 2003).

Women fish seller is the wife or the children of fishermen who help earn money for the welfare of the family, they have a very big role in the economy of households, the main task is not to forget to take care of the household. A fishing community in the village of Lero Sindue District of Donggala is one of the evidences of the dual role of housewife fishing. A major role in domestic affairs will be reduced because the other side housewife fishermen work to support their families and as the main person earn money in the family.

Housewife in the village of Lero also take an active role in the search for additional income through processing activities smoked small fish (Rono tapa) as well as its own production of fish seller, so it does not only depend on what is done and the husband obtained. Fisherman's wife's involvement in economic activities of the family in the village of Lero give the view that between husband and wife there is no division of roles that the wife is only able to participate in the household only (domestic) husband while on duty outside the household (the public). However, the dual role of housewife fishermen have not considered significant, as producers of family income is only considered as additional income only.

Indonesian society was inclined to accept the differences of men and women as natural, so it is closer to the nature of thought. The participation of women to work with men raises the dual role of women, on the one hand demanded participation in development and contribute to the community in real time, on the other hand, women are required to carry out the main tasks in the household as well as possible (Yanti *et al.*, 2008 ).

Based on the background described the objectives of this study are:

1. To determine the working hours of women fish sellers on household income in the traditional fishing village of Lero Sindue District of Donggala.
2. To determine the revenue contribution fishwife to the family income in the traditional fishing village of Lero Sindue District of Donggala.
3. To determine the role of women fish sellers on household income in the traditional fishing village of Lero Sindue District of Donggala.

## RESEARCH METHODS

**Location and Timeline.** The research was conducted in the village of Lero Tatari Sindue District of Donggala. The location is determined intentionally (purposive) considering that most people in the village work as fishermen and generally women fish sellers are wives of fishermen involved in fishing activities. According to the contract, the conduct of research for 6 months, while the collection and verification of field data that is held for 3 months in April to June 2015.

**Respondents Determination method.** The population of the experiment is household traditional fishing producing *teri rice* who lives in the village of Lero amounted to 77 households, and only 40 families who his wife (woman processing *teri rice*/fish seller) actively participate in fishing activities. So that the determination is determined by census respondents, meaning that all households fisherman whose wife participated actively working will be respondents.

Tabel 1. Types of Primiry and Secondary Data Collected

No	Primary Data	Secondary Data
1.	Indentity of respondets	Potential of fishing
2.	Types of work (fisning/non fishing)	Total population
3.	Working hours	Livelihood
4.	Incomes	Education aspects
5.	Costs	Etc.

**Method of collecting data.** Data to be collected in this research is primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained from observations and interviews directly to the respondents by using questionnaire (Quistionaire). Secondary data were obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics, relevant institutions, and various other literature as a support in the research.

**Data analysis.** This study used two analyzes by the research objectives are as follows:

1. Time spending of women seller fish

Working hours women seller fish by calculating the number of hours of work in productive activities every day with interviews with women fish seller were analyzed descriptively.

2. Part of the allocation of working time women fish seller to the totality of productive working time in the household of fishermen taradisional.

To find out how much allocation time women fish seller to the total working time productive in increasing household income can be calculated using the formula (Gumilar, 2005):

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

Description:

K = Part of allocation of working time women fish seller (housewife) (%)

If = Working Time women fish seller (housewife) (HOK)

It = Total Working Time fishermen household (HOK).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Characteristics of Respondents and Their Business.** Results of the study were found in the field shows that the village is divided into two, namely Lero Induk and Lero Parent Tatari. This research was conducted in the village of Lero Tatari because it fits the title of the research on Contributions and the Role of Women Fish seller on Household income in the traditional fishermen Village Lero Sindue District of Donggala. The

majority of residents of the village of Lero Tatari traditional livelihood as fishermen, using only fishing gear fishing nets as a means of fishing *teri* which average of 7 square meters (Appendix 1).

Woman fishing in this research is the fisherman's wife who include as fish processing and fish sellers. Women fisherman (fisherman's wife) in the village of Lero Tatari role as *Teri* smoked fish processor or better known as *tapa Rono* and sellers of processed fish, fresh *teri* and shrimp dry smooth that catch (husband) at the time.

The number of dependents is a responsibility of the head of family (husband) to meet their needs. More dependents will further increase the budget of family life that must be met, so as to reduce the operating costs of a fisherman. Number of family consists of his wife and children. The results showed that family responsibilities between 1 and 8, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that the highest percentage of the number of dependents in the family household traditional producing *teri* fish in the village of Tatari Lero is the number of family dependents 1-2 people as many as 22 households or 55%, dependents 3-4 people is 16 heads families or 40% and the number of dependents of fishermen greatest 5 and 8 respectively 1 head of household or equal to 2.5%. This indicates that most of the fishermen households have undergone family planning program, which means that the responsible by the head of family life is relatively small.

Charakeristic of fisherman's wife are the indentity possessed by every housewife fishing related the businesses under their management including age, education level, and experience.

**Age.** The respondent's age is one of the factors that affect the ability and job performance, both physically and mentally, or in making decisions about the work done in general respondents aged younger will have the ability to physically larger, high morale and a more dynamic, and thus more quick in accepting new technologies that aim to

increase revenue and make changes using the new inputs in production as someone who has a relatively young age calls for changes to its business success. This is in contrast to respondents (female fishers) older who have the physical ability starts to decline, they rely more on experience in working and always careful in acting. Characteristics of respondents by age is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that the age range of respondents for women fishermen with the highest percentage of 42.5% in the age range of 25-36 years and the percentage of 35% at the age of 34-46 years, while 22.5% at age 47-58 years.

Results of research and analysis where the age of the respondents between ages 47-58 only 2 respondents who were not productive age that respondents aged 58 years. Thus that women fishermen in the village of Lero Tatari still included in the working age. This is agree by the opinions expressed Okilukito (2008) that the useful life of a person in the work life of 15-54 years.

Tabel 1. Characteristics of Fishermen Based on Number of Dependants Family

No	Number of Family	Number of Respondents	Persentase (%)
1.	1 – 2	22	55
2.	3 – 4	16	40
3.	5 – 6	1	2,5
4.	7 – 8	1	2,5
Total Numbers		40	100

Sumber : Data Primer Setelah Diolah, 2015.

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents by Age Level In the village of Lero Tatari

No	Age (Year)	Numbers (People)	Persentase (%)
1.	25 – 36	17	42.5
2.	37 – 46	14	35
3.	47 – 58	9	22,5
Total		40	100

Source : Data Primer Setelah Diolah, 2015.

**Education.** Education in general can affect the way a person thinks and acts in managing their business. Education can also encourage increased business productivity and income of women fishers. The education level of respondents based on the data obtained from this research is still relatively low. For the education level of respondents is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 shows the level of formal education of 40 respondents (female fishers) majority of elementary school education as much as 26 or 65%, junior high school education as many as 11 people or 27.5% and high school educated many as 3 people or 7.5%. The analysis results indicate that the educational level of respondents (female fishers) in the village of Tatari still low.

Factors that education is one of the things that are important in managing the business, the higher the level of education of the respondents (female fisherman) it will be easier to accept and implement new technologies in the business compared to the fisherman's wife manages the low level of education. But higher education is not the only condition, but it must be followed by experience in conducting its business activities.

Tabel 3. Characteristics of Respondents by Education in Rural Lero Tatari

No	Level of Education	Total Respondents	Persentase (%)
1.	SD	26	65
2.	SMP	11	27,5
3.	SMA	3	7,5
Jumlah		40	100

Soyrces : Data Primer Setelah Diolah, 2015.

Tabel 4. Characteristics of Women Fishermen Based on the Work Experience Processing Teri Fish Smoke Business and as Seller

No	Work Experience (Years)	Number of Respondents	Persentase (%)
1.	7 – 16	15	37,5
2.	17 – 26	13	32,5
3.	27 – 37	12	30
Jumlah		40	100

Source : Data Primer Setelah Diolah, 2015.

**Work experience.** Level of education or knowledge is not high enough to support the success of a business, in addition to formal and non-formal education also needed experience. Most respondents (female fishers) have long wrestle smoked fish processing business and also sells processed fish and the catch (husband), on the grounds that they are doing just that to help the family finances and additional income. Experience of working respondents is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 shows that most respondents have experience working is 7-16 years, or by 37.5% as many as 15 people, 13 people or 32.5% have work experience 17-26 years, and 12 or 30% have work experience 27-37 years. This figure shows that the respondents are experienced in doing smoked fish processing business (Rono lapa) and as a seller of fresh fish and dried shrimp as the catch (husband of respondents). The results showed that the experience of working as a processor, smoked fish and as sellers of processed smoked fish and other catches of teri fish in the form of black (large) and shrimp fine, the average experience of their work approximately 20.45 years (Appendix 1).

#### **Household Circumstances of Fisherman.**

Woman's role as wife fishing fisherman or housewife fisherman in the village of Lero Tatari. Respondents working as smoked fish processors (Rono tapa) as well as the seller teri fish processed products, fresh fish and shrimp dry smooth as the main catches of fishermen in the village of Lero Tatari. The housewife working fishermen to earn (additional or principal) in addition to the husband's income to provide for the family. Contribution Purpose woman fishing in augmenting family income in this study is how big contribution of women fishers (%) of the total family income that they get together, in addition to domestic activities are done in-house.

The number of fishermen in the village of Lero Tatari about 77 families, some 40 families whose women active in the processing of smoked fish (Rono tapa) as well as sellers of wet fish and shrimp dry

smooth as the catch (husband). Teri fish are processed and sold by the fisherman is a fisherman catches (husband) and there is also a portion of the catch of fishermen from outside the village of Lero Tatari. This is done by housewives fishermen because it is not forever fishing (husband) to get the catch. Activity fisherman woman (housewife fishermen) in the village of Tatari Lero is every day doing the processing of smoked fish (Rono tapa) while fishermen in catching teri fish do this within 1 month of an average of 20 times (days). Here the role of housewife fishermen in meeting the daily needs to cover the needs of the household at the time of fishermen (husband) did catching fish.

#### **Time Spending of Housewife Fisherman.**

The results showed that the time spending used by women in the traditional fishing village of Lero is large enough to meet the needs of the family (domestic) and the time spending used for economic activities (productive). It can be seen from the working hours used by women fishers per day for activities related to the task of housewives and productive activities that generate income. Time devoted woman fishing for routine activities in the domestic affairs lasted from morning till night, while the time for economic activity is also starting from the evening until noon the time spent at night in performing activities of processing fish smoked starting from 22:00 hours to 03:00 hours in the morning, until the early morning hours of 07:00 to start again with the activities of processed fish sold to market and arrive home until 13:00. after the fishing village of Lero counted women Tatari using work time to 12 hours a day. Time spent by women traditional fishermen depending on the season of teri fish in case the catch overfishing then wife of traditional fishermen using time to work up to 12 hours a day starting from processing/producing teri fish (Rono Tapa) to the direct sales to the wholesale market in the provincial capital, but a bad season in which the catch is less, where women fishers use time to work to help her husband more than 9 hours of processing time until the sales teri fish/Rono tapa.

Tabel 5. Household Division of Labour Fishermen on Fishing Activities in the Village of Lero Tatari Teri 2015

No	Type of Activity	Person activities		
		Husband	Wife	Members
1.	Tool preparation	√	-	-
2.	Food preparation	-	√	-
3.	Pushing Boat	√	√	√
4.	Fishing	√	-	√
5.	Fulling Boat	√	√	√
6.	Teri fish processing	-	√	√
7.	Selling of products and fish	-	√	-

Sources : Data Primer Setelah Diolah 2015.

Note: - (do not doing activity)

√ (doing activity)

Tabel 6. Average Time Spending of Women Fishermen in the village of Lero Tatari

No	Type of Activities	Time spending
		Working Duration (Munite/Day)
1.	Food preparation	72,00
2.	Pushing boat	7,00
3.	Pulling boat	13,38
4.	Teri fish processing	306,00
5.	Selling of fish product and fresh fish	333,00
Average		731,38

Sources : Data Primer Setelah Diolah, 2015.

In the activity of catching teri fish fishermen household women are also involved in activities ranging from the provision of fishing gear, processing to the sale of the catch. Various types of activities and the division of household labor fisherman shown in Table 5.

Table 5 shows that the working hours of women household fishermen against teri fish fishing activities start during the preparation of food for fishermen (husband) helped to push and pull the boat, then process catches up on the sale of processed products and catches. The average total working hours of women fishers in productive activities shown in Table 6.

Table 6 shows that the working hours of women fishers when prepared food is 72 minutes/day, time to push the

boat 7 minutes/day, pulled the boat 13.38 minutes/day, the time to process fish smoked teri fish 306 minutes/day or 5.1 hours/day and an spending time to sell the processed fish and fresh fish need at the time 333 minutes/day or 5.55 hr /day. In order to obtain the average total working hours of women fishing is 731.375 min/day or 12.19 hours/day. Woman's spending time of fishermen is larger than the spending time of husband of 40 respondents (Appendix 2).

Female fisherman in the village of Lero Tatari is very helping the economy of the fishermen (the husband), in processing the catch (husband) shows directly increase the economic value of the catch (husband) because for the sale of the catch fresh to processed products in terms of price is different. This suggests that women fishers in processing the catch of teri fish fishermen (husband) can provide greater benefits than the sale of fish before processing.

Lero village Tatari known as a producer of fine teri fish, teri fish black (large) and shrimp fine, but that is processed by the woman only kind of fine teri fish, while the black teri fish sold in a fresh state, while delicate shrimp sold in dried form.

## CONCLUSION

The contribution of fishermen's wife to total family income of the traditional fishing village of Lero Sindue District of

Donggala not so great. But, the fisherman's wife has taken a role in reducing dependence on the husband's household fishermen. Indeed, it has not been so help fishing families escaped poverty. But a little help reduce dependence on debt when the fisherman husband can not work optimally. This is an actual contribution is not large but very significant percentage psychologically. Fishing

families whose wife worked at least have a noticeable difference to the fishing families whose wife does not work or only as a housewife.

For the fisherman's wife who works, they have economic independence, freedom to manage earnings. Given the financial management of the family are often run by his wife. So they have two income accounts that can be managed simultaneously.

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