

Strategy Achievement Gender Equality in Fishermen Households

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ABSTRACT

Decision-making in a household should not be done single-handedly by the husband as the head of the family. However, it needs to involve the wife, who plays an important role in improving the family economy. Generally, the women or wives in Palopo had not been involved in decision-making and had not been fully supported by government programs taking sides with the women. This study sought to analyze gender equality of decision-making in fisherman households and formulate a priority strategy for achieving gender equality in these households. Data collection was done using observation and structured interviews using questionnaires addressed to 7 stakeholders consisting of government agency officials, the Chair of Fisherman Cooperative, the Head of Nasyiah, and the Head of the Fisherman Group, as well as 30 families (husband and wife) whose livelihood depended in the fishery sector. The Moser analysis and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) were used to analyze the obtained data. This study revealed some results. The women or wives

were responsible and more dominant as decision-makers in household, family, and financial matters. The men or husbands were responsible and more dominant decision-makers in production activities and social affairs. In addition, implementing outreach programs for coastal communities in Palopo had not been gender-responsive. Thus, the priority strategy in achieving gender equality in fisherman households, which holds the best opportunity and is considered important by stakeholders, is developing a guidance program for coastal communities, men, and women.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problems experienced by the Indonesian people, as stated in Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) of 2020-2024, include: (1) the low level of fisherman welfare; and (2) the gap between men and women in accessing and controlling natural resources and the women low participation in decision making. Paying more attention to gender in the national development plan is defined as gender equality, referring to the existence of equal conditions for both men and women to obtain opportunities and rights as human beings, as well as equality in enjoying the development results.

The positions and roles played by women are very important because they are involved in series of sexual division of labor in society (Rostiyati, 2018). Women play big roles in social and economic activities carried out on land, while men play bigger roles in the activities at sea for live hood. In the opinion of (Kusnadi et al., 2008) the impact brought by division of labor in fisherman households requires women to always be involved in public activities. Gender relations in said communities still reflect unequal conditions. Their respective roles are still heavily influenced by stereotypes and discrimination, which leads to the increasing number of women working time in the domestic and public sectors. The involvement of women in the public sector is closely related to their efforts to increase household income (Ikhwanul et al., 2014).

As women living in coastal communities of Palopo play two roles, as household manager and partner of her husband in doing productive activities, such as processing caught fish and selling fish. The working time of fishermen is categorized into 2 types, those who go to sea daily and those who go to sea more than one day for one trip (Hutapea et al., 2012a). The wife whose husband is at sea for a long time can be

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categorized as a temporary household head. They must be able to meet the family needs by themselves and as a result their burden become heavier. They must be responsible for their household affairs and at the same time work to earn a living to fulfill the family needs. However, the women are less involved in household decision-making because they are not considered as the head of the family and also not real fishermen. Zulham et al., (2020) concluded put forward most fishing communities in Indonesia still adhere to the patriarchal system. Patriarchal system places power or authority at the hands of the husband or the man of the family. In this system, the position of men is placed higher than women in all aspects of life. This position causes the authority to make decisions falls at the hands of men.

Lack of education, lack of access to resources, and policies that do not fully support women's roles equally in decision-making are the biggest challenges to realizing gender equality in the fisheries sector. Lack of education does play an important role in amplifying these challenges. Without adequate education, women in the fishing sector find it difficult to improve their skills, access information, and fight for their rights. While education can play a crucial role in empowering women in the fisheries sector, achieving gender equality requires a holistic approach to address other challenges (Chambon et al., 2024). Women also often have limited access to resources, such as land, fishing equipment, capital, and technology. This makes it difficult for them to compete with men in this sector, and often existing policies and regulations do not support and promote gender equality. In fact, some policies may be insensitive to gender, thereby exacerbating inequality.

Gender harmonization is needed in every fisherman household. This serves as the basis for inner and outer satisfaction for both women and men in the family. Both earning a living and household activities must be balanced between both parties. Based on these problems, this study sought to provide an overview of gender role in in fisherman households of decision-making and serves as the first step in preparing priority strategy for achieving gender equality in fisherman households.

2. METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach combined with quantitative approach in the form of a case study. It limited its scope to fisherman household community in Palopo as its targets. As claimed by Martínez et al., (2018) ; McCutcheon & Meredith (1993), a case study aims to provide a detailed description of the background, nature, and characteristics of a case. In other words, this kind of study focuses on a case intensively and in detail.

This research was conducted in Palopo City, for 3 (three) months from March to May 2024. In general, Palopo has considerable potential for fishery activities, in addition to being the center for fishing markets. Data collection techniques involved observation and interviews using questionnaires. The interview was used to collect information related to personal data, attitudes, and knowledge about the local social conditions. The observation method was used to obtain data on real phenomenon in the field (Hasanah, 2017). Respondents were selected through purposive sampling technique. As claimed by Bibin et al. (2018); C. Tongco (2007) purposive sampling is a technique of selecting data sources with certain considerations, where the data source is considered to know best about what is expected.

The number of informants deliberately selected in this research was 7 experts consisting of local government and community groups and 30 respondents consisting of husband-and-wife families. Respondents came from Pontap Village, Ponjalae Village, and Salekoe Village in East Wara Regency whose livelihoods are in the fisheries sector, such as fishing, fish processing activities, and selling fish (Hasanah, 2017). We selected informants due to their significant contribution to promoting and bolstering social change that promotes greater equality between men and women. Programs and initiatives implemented in the region to support gender equality, along with socio-economic and cultural demographic data of coastal communities, comprise the data collected from informants.

In this study, gender analysis at the household level of the fishing community was carried out using the Moser analysis. As stated by (Peraturan Menteri Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2023) this analysis is used to identify gender roles, make decisions, and assess gender needs. The respondents consisted of 30 families (husband and wife) whose livelihood were in the fishery sector.

The AHP is an approach to decision making by structuring problems in a hierarchical form and incorporating various considerations to produce a priority scale (Saaty L., 1993). This approach makes a priority order for the gender equality program in fisherman households with the help of the super-decisions computer program. The respondents were experts consisting of the Chair of DPRD in Palopo, the Head of Palopo Fisheries and Marine Service, the Head of Palopo Regional Development Planning Agency, the Head of Palopo Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service, the Head of Nasyiah Palopo, the Head of Multi-Business Fisherman Cooperative and the Chairperson Fisherman Group. The working principle of AHP (Saaty L., 1993) is as follows:

- 1) Preparing a hierarchy consisting of criteria and alternatives components.
- 2) Assessing criteria and alternatives through pairwise comparisons.
- 3) Processing the relative comparison values to determine the relative rank and all alternatives.
- 4) Grouping all elements logically and ranking them consistently according to a logical criterion.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Fisherman Household Profile

Most of the main occupations of male respondents/husbands in the household are fishermen. Husbands who work as fishermen generally have outboard motor boats (PMT) that use one motor engine. Motorized outboard boats (PMT) are under 5 GT in size, with the types of trawling nets (sero), hand land and trammel nets. The fishing area for local fishermen is around the coast. Meanwhile, the wife works in the fishery sector, such as fish baskets and fish processing. Level of formal education of male/husband and female/wife respondents varies greatly from those who did not finish elementary school to graduate high school. The education level of respondents can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Level Education Respondents

Graduates	Male		Female	
	Total (people)	Percentage (%)	Total (people)	Percentage (%)
Didn't pass Elementary School	12	40	14	46
Passed Elementary School	10	33	9	30
Didn't pass Junior High School	5	17	0	0
Passed Junior High School	2	7	0	0
Didn't pass Senior High School	0	0	5	17
Passed Senior High School	1	3	2	7
Total	30	100	30	100

Source: Processed Data Results, 2024

Formal education of female respondents/wife with the majority 46% (14 people) not completing elementary school, there are 30% (9 people) of respondents completing elementary education and very few respondents completing junior high school education and SMA where respectively 17% (5 people) and 7% (2 people). The formal education of male respondents/husbands with the majority 40% (12 people) not completing elementary school, 33% (10 people) graduating from elementary school, 17% (5 people) not graduating from junior high school, 7% (2 people) graduating from junior high school and 3% (1 person) graduated from high school education. The low level of education of women/fishermen's wives is caused by the family's economic limitations (Hutapea et al., 2012b).

Family Income Level

The income level of women/fishermen's wives is an important factor in the life and welfare of the family. According to Listiyandra et al., (2016) the income level of women/fishermen's wives affects the welfare of fishermen's households. Determination of the criteria for income levels in fishermen's households based on 3 categories, namely low, medium and high (Table 2).

Table 2. Results Data Analysis of Income Levels in Fishermen Households

Income Level	Fisherman (%)		Processing of fishery products (%)		Fish baskets (%)	
	L	P	L	P	L	P
Low (1.500.000– 2.500.000)	60	30	70	80	10	80
Medium (2.500.000 – 3.500.000)	20	50	30	10	90	0
High (> 3.500.000)	20	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	70	100	90	100	80

Source: Processed Data Results, 2024

Based on Table 2 it can be concluded that women's participation is quite a lot in the effort to earn a living (70 percent, 90 percent and 80 percent). The low income of fishermen is assisted by the economy by women/wives even though the results obtained are relatively low (30%). The income of fishery product processors is low (80%) because the activities are not carried out routinely and only when there is an order. Meanwhile, in fish basket households, women's participation is higher in earning a living, even though the income generated is low (80%).

Activities and Time Allocation One Day in Fisherman's Household

Time allocation for household use is made based on the daily use of time by men and women. The daily activities carried out are classified into three categories, namely productive activities, reproductive activities and leisure activities (Table 3).

Table 3. Activities and Time Allocation in One Day According to Harvest and Famine Seasons in Fishing Households

Activities	Time Allocation			
	Harvest season/east monsoon high-catch season		Famine/season west low-catch/ learn season	
	Male (Hour)	Female (Hour)	Male (Hour)	Female (Hour)
Productive work	16	9	10	8
Working reproductive	-	9	-	10
Total productive and reproductive	16	18	10	18

Source: Processed Data Results, 2024

Table 3 explains that women spend more time than men in terms of the use of time in household matters. Within 24 hours women do three types of activities, namely doing productive work for 8-9 hours, reproductive work for 9-10 hours and relaxing for 6 hours. On the other hand, men only carry out two types of activities, namely doing productive work for around 10-16 hours.

Decision Making in Domestic Activities and Public Activities of Fishermen Households

Decision making on domestic and public activities of fishermen's households carried out by husband and wife can seen in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4. Decision-Making on Household Domestic

Activities	Decision-Making N = 60 (%)		
	Dominant Wife	Joint Decisions	Dominant Husband
1. Provision of food			
- Type of food menu	60 (100)	0	0
- How to process and serve	59 (98.33)	1 (1.66)	0
2. Children's education			
- Level of education	6 (10.00)	52 (86.66)	2 (3.33)
- Choose type of school	4 (6.66)	54 (90.00)	2 (3.33)
3. Family health services			
- Choose treatment method	52 (86.66)	5 (8.33)	3 (5.00)
- Choosing a place of treatment	55 (91.66)	3 (5.00)	2 (3.33)
4. Household daily spending	60 (100)	0	0
5. Repair of house buldings	0	60 (100)	0
6. Family planning (KB)			
- Number of children	3 (5.00)	53 (88.33)	4 (6.66)
- Selection of contraceptive	49 (81.66)	7 (11.66)	4 (6.66)
- Birth spacing	27 (45.00)	30 (50.00)	3 (5.00)

Source: Processed Data Results, 2024

Table 5. Decision-Making in Public

Activities	Decision-Making N = 60 (%)		
	Dominant Wife	Joint Decisions	Dominant Husband
1. Social Community			
- Distribution of fish to family	5 (8.33)	53 (88.33)	2 (3.33)
- PKK	57 (95.00)	2 (3.33)	1 (1.66)
- Counseling	0	0	60 (100)
- Lottery club	60 (100)	0	0
- Marriage	4 (6.66)	54 (90.00)	2 (3.33)
- Village meeting	0	0	60 (100)
- Cooperative	1 (1.66)	0	59 (98.33)
- Community service	1 (1.66)	2 (3.33)	57 (95.00)
- Religion/recitation gathering	1 (1.66)	57 (95.00)	2 (3.33)

- Integrated healthcare center	60 (100)	0	0
2. Fisherman			
- Timing of fishing	0	1 (1.66)	59 (98.33)
- Boat repair	0	0	30 (100)
- Sorting fish	2 (3.33)	54 (90.00)	4 (6.66)
- Labor	1 (1.66)	3 (5.00)	56 (93.33)
- Selling catch	1 (1.66)	57 (95.00)	2 (3.33)
- Expenditure on fishing supplies	22 (36.66)	2 (3.33)	36 (60.00)
- Expenditure for fuel needs	0	8 (13.33)	52 (86.66)
3. Management of catches			
- Types of processed fish caught pan	51 (85.00)	6 (10.00)	3 (5.00)
- Determining the scale of business	22 (36.66)	33 (55.00)	5 (8.33)
- Choosing a marketing system	26 (43.33)	28 (46.66)	6 (10.00)
- Managing finances	60 (100)	0	0

Source: Processed Data Results, 2024

Women/wife are more dominant in the main decision making, starting from the type of food served, health services and family planning programs (KB) including the type of contraceptive used completely depends on the choice of the wife. The wife is also dominant in managing household finances. Meanwhile, the decision to repair the house depends on the husband, especially for repairs that require large costs and skilled labor. In terms of productive work and community affairs, such as village meetings, counseling, cooperatives and fishing groups, men or husbands are the main decision makers, while wives are more dominant as decision makers in integrated healthcare center, PKK and social gathering activities. In terms of selling fish or processed fish, the wife is involved in making decisions because in general they are the ones who sell the fish or processed products.

Weighting of Priority Criteria for Achieving Gender Equality in Fishermen Households

Based on the calculation of the weighting of priority criteria related to strategies for achieving gender equality in fishermen's households, the ones that have the greatest weight are social criteria (0.3700), technology (0.2768), economy (0.2317) and institutional (0.1215). The complete order of priority criteria can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Priority Criteria for Achieving Gender Equality in Fishermen Households

Criteria	Weighting	Priority
Social	0.3700	1
Technology	0.2768	2
Economy	0.2317	3
Institutions	0.1215	4

Source: Processed Data Results, 2024

Weighting Priority Strategies for Achieving Gender Equality in Fisher Households

Based on the calculation of weighting priority strategies for achieving gender equality in fishermen's households, the priority of the first selected strategy is the improvement of the coastal community development program, male and female (0.3982), the second priority strategy is the development of fishery product processing technology, male and female (0.3109), the third priority strategy is education improvement, male and female (0.1545), and the fourth priority strategy is expansion of business access, male and female (0.1364). The order of priority strategies can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Priority Strategies for Achieving Gender Equality in Fishermen Households

Criteria	Weight	Priority
Coastal community development program, male and female	0.3982	1
Development of fishery product processing technology, male and female	0.3109	2
Education improvement, male and female	0.1545	3
Access to business, male and female	0.1364	4

Source: Processed Data Results, 2024

Gender Roles in Fishermen Households

Identification of gender roles is carried out by division of tasks and daily time allocation which is routinely carried out in the family. During the fish harvest season, fishermen spend a lot of time at sea to

catch as much fish as possible. During the harvest season almost every day local fishermen go to sea because they are generally small fishermen who go to sea in one day or two, so they are rarely at home. On the other hand, during the famine/western season, fishermen go to sea once or twice a week, so that in one month only go to sea about five times. In the lean season, men still rarely do domestic work except repairing houses if something is damaged. Generally they do odd jobs such as fishing, repairing broken boats or nets.

The fishermen's wives work a lot as fish baskets, fish processors and daily laborers processing seaweed around Tanjung Ringgit Harbor to supplement the family's income. Meanwhile, wives who do not work generally use their time to take care of their young children and take care of the house. Before the fisherman's wife goes to work, she finishes all her household chores, starting from cleaning the house, washing clothes, cooking and preparing her husband's needs before going to sea.

Women carry out more tasks than men in households at the research location, women carry out household activities, productive activities outside the home to help their husbands and social activities. On the other hand, husbands or men only do productive activities and social activities. This shows that there is still a strong perception of men or husbands on the role of women/wives, namely the existence and activities of women carried out around the family and home. This is because women still have to do reproductive work even though she also works to earn money to increase family income.

Decision Making Patterns in Fishermen Households

Husbands are the dominant decision makers in matters of productive work and social activities such as village meetings, counseling and cooperatives, while wives are more dominant as decision makers in household and family matters, including PKK and integrated healthcare center. In terms of finances, the wife is more dominant in making decisions, both for shopping for daily needs and social gathering. Rotating savings serves as a form of savings and business capital, preventing the immediate depletion of income for daily shopping requirements. The wife is also the dominant decision maker starting from the type of food served, health services and family planning. This shows that decisions in the health sector, namely in choosing a treatment method, choosing a place of treatment if sick and participating in family planning programs, including the type of contraceptive used, completely depends on the wife's choice. The wife is the manager of household finances so that she decides in detail the family needs that are adjusted to the budget they have.

Husband and wife jointly become decision makers in terms of education for children. However, if a child wants to quit school of his own free will, sometimes parents follow the child's wishes, unless there are some respondents who put their child in a boarding school far from where they live. Decision making in home improvement depends on the husband. Especially for repairs that require large costs and skilled labor. Husbands or men are the main decision makers in terms of labor selection. In terms of selling fish or processed fish, the wife is involved in making decisions, because in general they are the ones selling fish or processed fish products. The wife is a fairly dominant decision maker in terms of managing finances.

The wife's involvement in social activities is quite prominent and in making decisions they are on par with their husbands. The social activities that mostly involve husband and wife are religious events or recitations. Distribution of fish caught by fishermen to families and community weddings. In participating in counseling activities, men or husbands are the most dominant decision makers. However, according to male respondents or husbands, fishermen will attend government outreach events if they are directly related to their work and make money right away.

According to Kusuma's (2021) research, the husband often dominates decisions in fishing families, particularly those related to productivity. However, wives also play an important role in decisions related to reproductive and social matters, this shows the dynamics of the division of roles in the family. Pical et al (2020) stated that important decisions in fishing families are still dominated by the husband, although the wife also has a voice, especially in decisions relating to family finances and children's education. Siswati and Puspitawati (2017) asserted that the male head of the family often determines strategic decisions like investment and resource allocation, while women play a more significant role in daily decisions related to household management and family welfare.

The benefits that coastal communities feel influence their participation in the decision-making process. This research confirms that the benefits felt by the community influence their participation in coastal area management (Kristiyanti, 2016). Meanwhile, Martini et al (2017) stated that communities, including coastal communities, are more likely to participate in natural resource management if they feel direct benefits from that participation, and according to (Hamelin et al., 2024) fishing communities are more likely to be involved in resource conservation. if they derive economic, social, or ecological benefits from their participation.

Assessment of Access, Control, Participation and Benefits

Ideally the roles and positions of men and women are equal partners who must have equal equality in various sectors of life. This is inseparable from the ability of men and women to access and control the resources and benefits they have (Manembu, 2017). Based on the research results, women or fishermen's wives are still concerned with improving their own and household socio-economic condition compared to their presence in the community. The attitude of the respondents at the research site revealed that women still prioritize improving their condition more than their position in society.

"What women need is a new job, also for husbands, especially during the famine season, so that there is money to buy kitchen necessities" (The opinions expressed by the fishermen's wives, namely Syamsinar, Suriati, and Mirna. Data taken on 9th May 2024)

From the local government, the opinions expressed by the wives of fishermen who work as fish baskets and fish processors are as follows:

"Women are rarely invited when there are counseling and guidance activities from the government, husbands often come"

Revolve around meeting the practical needs of gender and not addressing their strategic needs. This can also be seen from their acceptance of the current position of women, namely, on the one hand, they do not need to be much involved in social activities.

In terms of access, men have more opportunities than women, because women's space for movement is more limited than men's. In terms of control, men's power is greater than women's, especially in work and social affairs. Men are still considered as decision makers because they are considered the main actors in fishing activities. From the aspect of participation, the participation of men in the decision-making process is greater than that of women, because men are the main actors in activities. In terms of benefits, men also receive many benefits from implementing government programs because they are the main actors in activities. Assessment of aspects of access, control, participation and benefits for men and women who do activities can be a source of data for *stakeholders* who make programs and activities for fisheries development in Palopo City.

Priority Criteria for Achieving Gender Equality in Fisher Households

Various criteria need to be considered in achieving gender equality in fishermen's households. Therefore, the strategy for achieving gender equality must consider several important criteria such as social, economy, technological, and institutional criteria. Based on the hierarchical process analysis (AHP), the order of priority criteria can be seen in Figure 1.

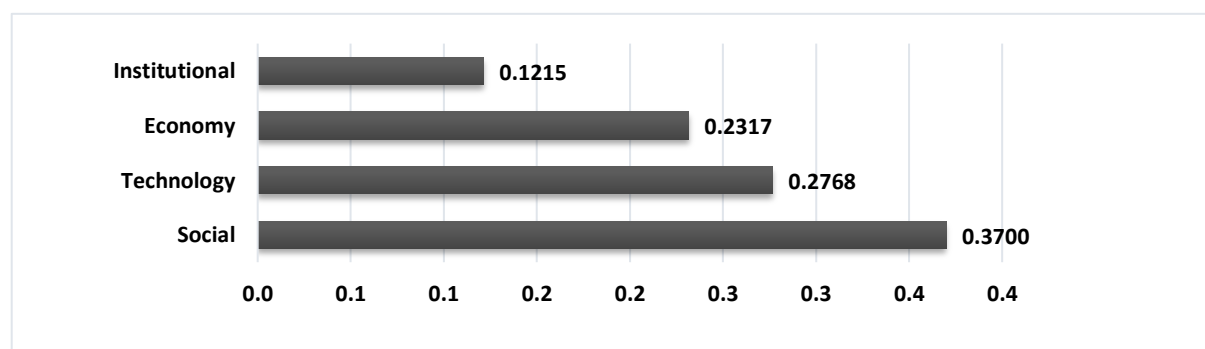


Figure 1. Weight of Priority Criteria in Achieving Gender Equality in Fisher Households

Based on pairwise comparisons, social criteria become the first priority. Social criteria are one of the main requirements that must be met in achieving gender equality in fishermen's households. Social criteria take into account and consider patriarchal culture which has been an inhibiting factor, especially for women in fulfilling and enjoying in family and community life. Sakina & A., (2017) concluded gender equality has not been fully realized in all fields because of the strong influence of patriarchal social values, which place men and women in different and unequal positions and roles. The technology criteria become the second priority in achieving gender equality in fishermen's households. The role of women in the fisheries sector cannot be doubted because they make a significant contribution. Therefore, the position of women must be given access and control of resources and benefits such as technology, information and opportunities to increase knowledge. Women fishermen need additional information and technology to support their activities (Szymkowiak, 2020).

Economic criteria become the third priority in achieving gender equality in fishermen's households. At the fisherman's household level, fisherman's wife/women become one of the "economic pillars" of the household, equal to their husbands. The functional relationship between husband and wife in meeting the economic needs of the family is complementary. Women/fishermen's wives do not only complement or help fulfill household economic needs, but also determine the availability of economic resources for household needs. Statement by (Colfer et al., 2015) the role of the wife in meeting household needs is quite dominant. Activities related to household chores include several things, for example, in terms of financial management in the household, most of the wives do. Then the institutional criteria become the fourth priority in achieving gender equality in fishermen's households. Efforts to develop fisheries are often carried out by the current government, which shifts the role of women from economic activities that they often do, because development programs have not fully considered women's needs. Therefore, a development strategy is needed by forming institutions to make the fisheries development program a success. In the opinion of (Barrios et al., 2020) institutions can be a forum so that coastal women can contribute to development and benefit from the results of the development.

Priority Strategies for Achieving Gender Equality in Fisher Households

Priority strategies for achieving gender equality in fishing households based on stakeholder policies were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2019. The selected priority strategies can be seen in Figure 2.

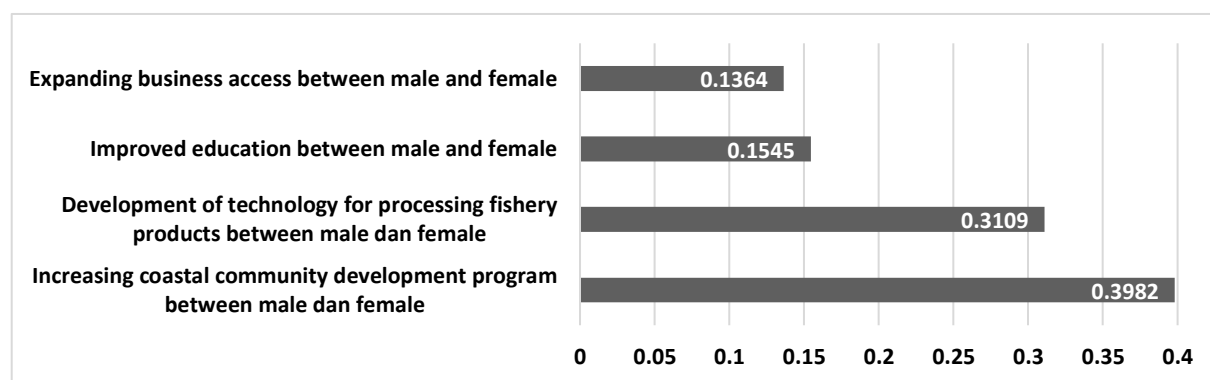


Figure 2. Priority Strategies for Achieving Gender Equality in Fisher Households

According to *stakeholders*, the empowerment program for coastal communities, both men and women, is a top priority in achieving gender equality in fisherman households because it is related to the development of human resources either through channels such as socialization of various government flagship programs, counseling and training activities. The second priority program in achieving gender equality in fishermen's households is the development of local-based fish processing technology for coastal men and women. According to *stakeholders*, the existence of technology development means that it can create new opportunities in increasing fishermen's household businesses and can automatically improve the welfare of coastal communities so that they do not only depend on fishing business (Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia, 2015).

The third priority program to be implemented is the improvement of education for men and women because it is related to the development of human resources. Human resource development through formal education improvement programs such as the school pathway or group learning package package A for the equivalent of elementary school level and package B for junior high school level and package C equivalent for high school level. Besides, the improvement of education aims to change the mindset of coastal communities so that they are motivated to change their own destiny. The fourth priority program is the expansion of business access related to marine and coastal fisheries for men and women. This program is related to efforts to build community self-reliance so that they are motivated to change their own destiny.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Women/fishermen's wives bear more burdens than men/husbands in households in the research location. This can be seen from the number of tasks and the time allocation that women have to provide to carry out activities within the household, productive activities and community activities. In terms of decision making, men/husbands are the dominant decision makers in matters of productive work and community activities, while women/wives are more dominant in making decisions in household matters, such as managing finances. In terms of access and control, women fishermen have experienced gender equality. Men and women have access to post-catch activities, catch management and trade and financial

management controls are carried out by women and men. In terms of participation and benefits have not experienced equality. In the aspect of participation, men are more involved in the decision-making process in the fisheries sector than women. Seeing the benefits aspect of empowerment/guidance activities, most of them are aimed at men (fishermen) and these activities are predominantly followed by men, while women have not been widely involved in government programs. The first priority program in achieving gender equality in fishermen's households is the empowerment of coastal communities, both men and women, the second priority program is the development of local-based fish processing technology for coastal men and women, the third priority program is education improvement. for men and women. The last is the program that becomes the fourth priority, namely the expansion of business access related to marine and coastal fisheries businesses for men and women.

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