

Salasika

**INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF GENDER, WOMEN,
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The Implementation of Independent Empowerment of Fisherwomen in Tanjung Batu Harapan Village of Muara Muntai District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan

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ABSTRACT

This is a qualitative descriptive study aiming to investigate and describe the independence and empowerment of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village. The data sources were the Head of Muara Muntai Sub-district, the Head of Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village, fisherwomen, and villagers. The data were analyzed through several stages involving collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. The results of the study indicated that the independence and empowerment of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village were not optimally implemented. This could be seen through the fact that women multitasked themselves as wives who had to take care of their husbands and children as well as the breadwinners of their families. Meanwhile, the husbands' roles were mostly earning money for living with less attention to domestic matters. Nevertheless, the majority of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan were widows who felt marginalized by the infrastructure in their village.

KEYWORDS: Good Governance, Empowerment, Fisherwomen

INTRODUCTION

Geographically, the fishermen community is the development of a community living in a coastal area and relying on the potentials around them (Vibriyanti, 2014). Fishermen community is an association of people whose life activities involving various actions that are carried out either by capturing, selling, and carrying out

seafood culture that is highly dependent on the diversity of marine products (Pontoh, 2010).

Since fisherwomen have primary activities, they tend to choose to live along the coast without thinking about the risks of natural disasters such as wind and storm (Indarti & Wardana, 2013).

According to Presidential Regulation (PEPRES) No. 59 of 2015

of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, especially in article 3, there is a need for formulation and determination of policies on gender equality, protection of women's rights, protection of children, child development, and community participation. This is also supported by Indonesian Law No. 7 of 2016, especially in article 3 stating that there are protection and empowerment of fishermen (Afrial, Adi, & Edi, 2018). However, it is unfortunate because it turns out that the government has not optimally implemented the two regulations. As a result, fisherwomen feel less confident in their profession, as in the case found in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village, Kutai Kartanegara regency, Muara Muntai district. The fisherwomen live modestly by catching fish using simple tools due to the government's lack of attention. In general, fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village are widows whose husbands have passed away and some old women who are not married. What is very alarming is that they live with limited facilities and infrastructure, lack of skills, and poor finances for a stable and prosperous life.

In the Tanjung Batuq Harapan village community, the government is responsible for the sustainability of the citizens. The government's role is to take care of the people's welfare by providing facilities, infrastructure, and skills so that they can live independently to produce added value as the main source of income for fishing communities. The previous minister, Susi Pudjiastuti, had also demonstrated the support for fisheries management and other potentials of

fisherwomen. The fishing community certainly needs more attention and support from all government officials. Even though the fisherwomen's potentials are greatly appreciated by those who care for them, the lack of the government's support and attention makes the fisherwomen felt marginalized (The Role of Development Communication in Empowering Coastal Communities, 2010). If the government fails to implement the Indonesian Law No. 7 of 2016 on the fisherwomen in this village, Indonesia will lose fisherwomen's potential as one of the economic resources (Afrial, Adi, & Edi, 2018). The government's role in this matter is important so that the fisherwomen can love and be proud of their profession (Bahrain, 2013). This experience shows that fisherwomen empowerment in marine and fisheries development is still very low due to the lack of government attention to the fishing community.

Some problems in the integration of fisherwomen in marine and fisheries development that cause fisherwomen to be marginalized include the very low level of education and not assessed women's labor. In addition, the socio-cultural values of the community are an obstacle to the active participation of fisherwomen as the community puts the burden of the quite high workload in the family on women (Handoko, Marwah, & Ardhanariswari, 2013).

The government should have involved in interfering with the condition of fisherwomen who are living in poverty. The government should make an effort to anticipate the situation mentioned above

through an empowerment program for fisherwomen. This program is essentially directed to develop and mature various potentials of the fisherwomen so that they can be involved in the implementation of fisheries development along with their fellow fishermen (Fachrina, Yulkardi, Putri, & Melyanti, 2018). One way to empower women is through education and training (Kuncoro, 2015). The education can be in the form of formal education through schools for the younger generation of the fishing community, non-formal education in the form of counseling or training to become a professional fisherman, and informal education in the form of lectures during social gatherings, and informal discussion session in which they can exchange information about fisheries. This is where fisherwomen's role is very important in conveying information about the sustainable use of natural resources (SDA) to their young generation (Nurlaili & Muhartono, 2017). One of the cases is the marine and fisheries resource potential in Mahakam coastal area.

The fact that fisherwomen face many obstacles in their daily lives should be a concern for the government (Suyanto, 2011). However, it is often that double role fisherwomen with no choice but to participate in helping the family finances to be able to survive and live independently are often neglected (Widodo, 2017). With these conditions, the researchers were interested in bringing up a study of the implementation of the independent empowerment of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village.

METHODOLOGY

This study was normative legal research (Marzuki, 2010) with a descriptive analysis aimed to explain the government's control of fisherwomen empowerment.

To outline the variables included in the indicators as part of scientific efforts that would be described and analyzed in this study, the researchers incorporated the philosophical approach to find out the government's role in empowering and protecting fishermen, especially to fisherwomen, as stated in Indonesian Law Number 7 of 2016, the conceptual approach by moving views and doctrines developed in the science of law so that new ideas and principles relevant to the problem under study can be found, and statute and conceptual approaches to analyze constitution (Ashshofa, 1996).

The researchers used legal research materials such as primary, secondary, and tertiary sources (Sunggono, 1997). This primary legal material was in the form of legislation related to the protection of fisherwomen. Secondary legal material was in the form of legal literature regarding the empowerment of fisherwomen. The legal materials were obtained from the internet, books, journals, findings of previous related research, symposiums, and workshop results related to the object of the research. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials were supporting documents, such as statistical data as well as monographs and others of the same type in Tanjung Batuq Harapan

Village, East Kalimantan (Waluyo, 1991).

Information obtained by researchers from Tanjung Batuq Harapan village office in East Kalimantan in 2017 showed that there were many cases of fisherwomen, especially those who had become single parents, who did not receive enough attention from the government. They spent a lot of time making their own nets for fishing, while the household's basic needs were increasingly high over time. This was a sample of a deviation of the government's authority since the rights of fisherwomen should be the concern of the nation and state, including the government (Xie et al., 2020).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Geographically, Tanjung Batuq Harapan is a new and small village a part of Batuq village in Muara Muntai District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan. Tanjung Batuq Harapan is a flatter coastal area and surrounded by three large lakes, namely Lake Semayang, Melintang, and Jempang with a population of 412 people and a total area of 49.5 KM.

THE REAL LIFE OF FISHERWOMEN

As Housewives

There are some common mistakes regarding a woman. **First**, if a woman is married, all domestic matters become an obligation for the woman. In fact, it has become a stereotype that more domestic work must be borne by women. This certainly wrong concept is triggered

by the assumption that women have a nurturing and diligent nature. In consequence, all domestic works are the responsibility of women.

Due to the spreading concept that the role of women is limited to domestic households, women feel guilty if they do not carry out these domestic tasks. On the contrary, men feel that domestic works are not the responsibility of their husbands. This becomes a trigger and begins to take root in community understanding prohibiting men from doing domestic work. This ends up in the double burden of women, especially those working outside the home, to work outside the home and also meet their household needs.

Second, domestic work has been looked down on because it has no economic value. This condition often happens in families that can hire a babysitter, a household assistant, to take over the domestic tasks including educating the children. In poor families, to provide such facilities in their house, all domestic works are tackled by women themselves. As a consequence, their time to rest and eat is often neglected because they have a very heavy workload. 24 hours is not enough for them to tackle all the workloads they bear. The tradition burdens the women throughout the years while their husbands and male figures in their family have the luxury to rest more since their role is mostly earning money for the family. The male figures rarely pay attention to or help women for domestic matters.

This is the beginning of the stereotypes promoting incorrect understanding of domestic works.

Those who work as baby sitters, household assistants, are women because they are deemed appropriate by the stereotypes. As a result, women become marginalized and subordinated. Even the workloads of the wife are given to the household assistant and or babysitter. This condition is called gender inequality.

Gender inequality has spread in society, has formed stereotypes, and is difficult to be removed because it has been passed down. This becomes the starting point of how people see the matters, in general, that strengthens the beliefs and ideology of women and men's roles.

Gender inequality is also experienced by fisherwomen in Tanjung Village. Almost all women who live along the coast work as fisherwomen to help the family financially while they continue to do the domestic tasks as wives or mothers. The community has a rooted belief and ideology that domestic works can only be done by women without considering the fact that the women do not only have to complete their domestic tasks on daily basis as wives but also help their husbands or family by working outside their house to fulfill their household's needs.

Gender inequality needs to be addressed that more people will be aware of it and the effect it might cause. The awareness should be passed on to the current generation to change the stereotypes. All children must be educated to be able to do domestic works, especially boys. For girls, they also need to develop their skills as an investment for their future so that they will not rely on their luck in

life but can earn money for a living as independent figures.

Besides that, it is also necessary to socialize that all fields of work must have a working hour. There needs to be a fixed time when the work starts and ends. Usually, one's working hours are no more than 10 hours. For example, workers start working at 8 AM and go home at 5 PM. On the contrary, housewives who are also fisherwomen work from the time they wake up until they go to bed. You can imagine how many hours they work in a day. Being a housewife is a noble work. This is in accordance with the equilibrium theory or the balance theory emphasizing the concept of partnership and harmony in the relationship between women and men. This view does not contradict women and men because both must cooperate in partnership and harmony in the life of family, society, nation, and country.

As Breadwinners

In Tanjung Batuq Harapan, the village is known as a coastal area. Therefore, people's income mostly comes from fisheries. The fisherwomen who still have husbands, or those whose husbands had passed away (widows), and women who have never been married are very enthusiastic in earning money for a living. This results in the fisherwomen's double role, as housewives and breadwinners. The role of fisherwomen should not be underestimated. They are able to demonstrate two functions at once, reproductive/domestic and productive/ public functions. The considered weak fisherwomen are

able to contribute to the family's economy. The delta contribution of women in improving family welfare in the program is very high. Women are able to plan what they should have done to free themselves and their families from poverty. However, this effort is not easy to do in Indonesia. In light of coastal characteristics and problems, empowerment must be initiated, develop, and controlled through education. The education provided is primarily to improve the efficiency of human productivity, to improve the quality of the reproductive and productive functions of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village. This requires supports from stakeholders with full awareness and sincerity so that coastal empowerment programs always pay attention to gender equality and justice. The fisherwomen not only work as fisherwomen who only catch fish on the coast as practiced by most men, but the fisherwomen are also busy taking care of their families. This makes the fisherwomen lack of rest due to having to participate in earning a living because of their poor financial situation that they can provide daily pocket money for their kids so that they will not skip schools.

Family's Financial Condition Before and After Becoming a Fisherwoman

It is a common knowledge that fisherwomen who still have husbands feel that their finances are unstable if they rely on their husbands only, so they help their husbands earn more to fulfill their family's needs. While fisherwomen

who do not have husbands, both the widows and unmarried women, feel that if they do not work, they will not eat since they have no one to support financially. Housewives fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village had the awareness to help their husbands so that they could meet the needs of their families. Meanwhile, fisherwomen who did not have husbands had no other option but to work hard to fulfill their daily necessities. This is in line with the Marxist-socialist theory of feminism, stating that women have the awareness to work.

THE EMPOWERMENT OF FISHERWOMEN

The fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village did not get new nets easily to catch fish, especially if the nets had started to loosen. They had no choice but to patch them with used nets and then add new nets so that the nets became longer to get more fishes. In this case, the government should have accommodated the need for nets and develop the welfare of the community, especially fisherwomen who are considered valuable potentials in the maritime sector.

Fish Net

Skill in Fish Net Making

Most of the fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village used simple tools to catch fish by using nets and learned to make nets from their parents and fellow fishermen who were the experts in making nets.

Fish Net Material

The fisherwomen were very good at recycling. They skillfully used and made their own nets from old fishing net material to repurpose their old and broken net. In this way, they could use it again to catch more fish.

Fish Catching Result per Day

The average fisherwoman in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village could obtain 10 kg, 20 kg, or 50 kg of fish. However, they often got 25 kg per day, equivalent to Rp 5,000 per day. The price of a kilo of fish was usually Rp 2,000.

The fisherwomen made their own nets for fishing. They made nets from used nets with the hope that the repaired nets could help them get a lot of fish although they obtain only around 10-25 kilos of fish per day. The process to get a net was not easy. Therefore, the role of the government in terms of protection and policies for fisherwomen was important. This is in accordance with the good governance theory by Mawhood (1983) explaining that for the welfare of society, the government's concern for its people is important. It is also in accordance with the theory of Marxist-socialist feminism (1983) explaining the awareness of the oppressed, encouraging women to be aware that they are a 'class' that has been disadvantaged.

FISH SPAWNING

According to Sentosa and Djumanto (2010), spawning is a form of breeding the fish with various types of fishes. Spawning or cultivation through hatchery is one of the starting points in fish

farming. The fish to be cultivated needs to be healthy so that they can grow and breed well.

The breeding of fish is expected to take place continuously in a sustainable manner to obtain high-quality fish. It needs to start with optimization in the parent fish and larvae in a hatchery.

The limitations of fishing community infrastructure for spawning pushed the fishing community to do it in a natural way and /or in a very conventional or traditional way, doing it by themselves (Slamet & Tridjoko, 1997). The purposes of spawning are:

- a. to spawn the fish,
- b. to get good quality and healthy fish.

The first step to a natural spawning of catfish is to choose mature female and male parent fish. Choosing a pair of catfish with balanced weight is important that one parent is not afraid of the other parent. Weight balance is very crucial to the success of spawning.

Before the catfish spawning process is started, a pond for spawning needs to be prepared. The ideal pond size for spawning is 2-3 meters long, 1 to 2 meters wide, and 1 meter deep. The bottom of the pool is recommended to be made of cement or fiberglass for easy monitoring of fertilizing eggs. First, the pond must be drained and dried, then filled with water as deep as 30 to 40 cm. The water used needs to be of good quality, clean, and clear.

The next step is to install *kakaban* or a laying media. It can be made from palm fibers clipped with

bamboo as big as the size of a pond area. It is suggested to use a ballast so that it does not sink or float on the surface of the water. *Kakaban* can help fish parents laying their eggs and can be moved easily.

The *kakaban* needs to be as solid as possible so that it is not cluttered by the active fish parent. Water for spawning catfish should be rich in oxygen, so aeration is needed. If there is an adequate water source, create a flow in and out, and set the water debit to 2 to 3 liters per second.

The right time to put the fish parent into the spawning pond is in the late afternoon. Usually, catfish will be able to spawn around 11.00 pm to 05.00 am. During catfish spawning, the pond must be closed to prevent the parent fish from jumping out of the pond.

In the morning, the spawning process has usually completed. Eggs will stick to *kakaban*. The eggs that are successfully fertilized are transparent, while those that fail are milky white in color. After the spawning process is complete, the female fish parent needs to be lifted from the catfish spawning pond immediately.

This is to avoid the eggs being eaten by the parent fish because the female parent will feel hungry after spawning. After this, the fertilized egg will hatch. Hatching can be done in spawning ponds or other places such as aquariums, fiberglass, or tarpaulin pool.

During the hatching process, the oxygen supply (aeration) must be maintained and the temperature should be stabilized in the range of 28-29o C. Fertilized eggs will hatch within 24 hours into larvae. After

that, the failed eggs or dead larvae need to be immediately separated to prevent mold growth. Hatched larvae will survive without supplementary feeding for 3 to 4 days. Furthermore, it can perform the process of larval rearing.

The fisherwomen went through all the fish farming process by themselves, from fishing using boats and nets to drying fish. Although the process was very long and tiring, the fisherwomen were very enthusiastic about doing it because of the financial situation making them more mature and independent to fulfill the skyrocketing daily needs. In this case, the researchers did not see the government's contribution to the fishing community, especially the fisherwomen sacrificing their energy for not so much income.

SALTED FISH MAKING PROCESS

The processes of making salted fish undergone by fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village are as follows:

- a. The fishes are cleaned.
- b. Fishes that have been cleaned are neatly slit into two parts.
- c. After that, they gave as much salt as possible so that the fishes become odorless and reach a certain quality.
- d. The fishes are then dried under the sun so that the results are optimal.
- e. After the drying process, the fish are weighed and wrapped neatly.

Salted fish making activities are hampered by the expensive salt factor. In mid-2017, the price of Salt Indonesia was high. This impacted fisherwomen in the remote area of Tanjung Batuq Harapan village. They stopped producing salted fish and, of course, this created a monetary crisis among the fishing community, especially fisherwomen.

THE QUALITY OF SALTED FISH

To get neatly the maximum results, the fisherwomen are competing to improve the quality of their salted fish by making their best recipe ranging from the appropriate level of salinity, neat packaging, and long lastingness to make sure the salted fish will last for a month. Those are the fisherwomen's efforts to attract buyers, the distributors, although they only come once a month.

Fisherwomen themselves went through all of the processes, from catching the fish in the sea until drying them. In the process, the fisherwomen faced some issues like dealing with fish that were hard to process but were sold very cheaply. The money they got was sometimes not worth the labor and capital they had spent. This was where the fisherwomen needed the help of the local government. The theory of good governance by Mawhood (1983) has suggested that for the welfare of the community, the government's concern for the people is important. In practice, the government in the area did not seem to accommodate the needs of the fishing community, especially the fisherwomen. The government

seemed to rarely conduct visitations to see real conditions.

TRADING

In general, the life of the coastal area community is in concerning structural poverty. First, their natural production results are easy to rot. Second, they are prone to a bad debt due to the irregular rhythm of the fish season, overcrowded water conditions, modernization of fishing, business competition and market mechanisms, the pressure of inflation, and basic needs that give a difficult choice for fishing families. They often have to sell some or even all of the products they have to cover their debts and fulfill their daily needs.

Selling Value of Salted Fish is Influenced by Weather

One of the supporting factors of the selling value of salted fish is the weather. If the weather is good then the results of salting fish will be good and this leads to a good value or price. On the contrary, if the weather is bad, there will be a great chance that the fish will rot and the selling value will be lower or cannot be sold at all. In this case, the price will be around Rp. 15,000 (fifteen thousand rupiahs) up to Rp. 30,000 (thirty thousand rupiahs).

More Products, Less Costumer

Because of the location of Tanjung Batuq Harpan village is at the end of the Muara Muntai District and very remote, it is not surprising that the production is

more than the demand. There are a lot of fish always wasted away.

Fish Marketing Center

The fisherwomen in the marketing center for fish in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village hope that there will be distributors buying their salted fish and bring them to Kotabangun, Samarinda, Surabaya, Banjar, and other regions.

The price of salted fish is also determined by the weather. The fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village often experienced overproduction because the demand was low. The customers came once a month, while the distributors coming would bring the products to Kota Bangun, Samarinda, Surabaya, Banjar, and other regions. If they marketed their fish themselves, it would be very costly since they would need to travel and spend a lot on the expensive transportation cost and gasoline for boats. Therefore, the government should have taken the issue into account and made a regulation to help the community.

GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR FISHERWOMEN

Indonesian Law on the protection and empowerment of fishermen No. 7 of 2016 sheds a hope that the local government will immediately take action to protect the fisherwomen. The protection of fisherwomen is very important in fisheries resource utilization because the existence of traditional fishermen in utilizing fishery resources is not merely seen as a survival economic activity. The

activity of utilizing fishery resources by fisherwomen is also related to culture, human relations with the environment, relations between humans, and the Almighty God. In this case, the protection of fisherwomen, both for their independence and their capacity, cannot be separated from subsidies and zone overseeing. In protecting fisherwomen, justice must be explored by considering several things, namely poverty rates, usage access, access to markets, and access to management. All of these things must be considered carefully because without taking sides to traditional fisherwomen, the potential for physical environmental destruction may lead to the socio-cultural and economic environment destructions. Fisherwomen believe that all the ecosystems in their market resources are interrelated. When one subsystem is disturbed, it will interfere with the other. Third, the development of fisheries protection laws must accommodate the most important basic issue, the providence of basic rights services by the state as stated in the constitution. Access restriction or the absence of partiality will bring the traditional fishermen to marginal political, social, cultural, and economic conditions.

PROTECTION

Economic, Welfare and Social Conditions of the People

The people of Tanjung Batuq Harapan village, especially the fisherwomen, were very enthusiastic and independent, with a total of 90% working as fishermen. It was reflected by the increase in

their family and region economy. The people were also very welcome to guests who come to the village. One of the fishermen in the village once lost the boat. About the case, the government only assured them that everything was fine, without providing a better security system for protection.

Problems of Fisherwomen and the Role of Government

The government stated there were no serious problems in the fishing community, especially fisherwomen, in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village. This is in contrast with the explanation of the fisherwomen revealing the need for good road infrastructures to facilitate them to go to the market, clean water to produce fish, and electricity to power refrigerators to store fish.

The government stated that there were no serious problems in the economic, welfare, and social conditions of the people in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village. On the other hand, the fishing communities, especially fisherwomen, revealed the opposite. They faced some problems with overproduction, electricity, clean water, and roads to advance the maritime potential of the village. In this case, according to Mawhood's theory (1983), the government should have accommodated the concern of the people to increase welfare.

POLICY

The district government of Muara Muntai and Tanjung Batuq Harapan village had not made any policy regarding fisherwomen even

though it was crucial to facilitate the productive activities of fisherwomen. The fisherwomen were not even aware of the ratification of Indonesian Law No. 7 of 2016 on Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers. The ratification was on the protection of the risks of fishing activities, fish cultivation, and salted fish business as stipulated in Article 30. According to Halim, to be able to carry out this mandate, the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has issued the implementation of regulations through Ministerial Regulation Number 18 of 2016 on Guaranteed Protection of Risks to Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers. Unfortunately, this regulation has not been implemented well in coastal villages, especially in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village. About this, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries must improve its performance in implementing life insurance and fisheries insurance protection for fishermen, fish farmers, and salt farmers. They must collaborate with local governments in the provinces and districts/cities. In Article 33 paragraph (2) of Indonesian Law No.7 of 2016. The central and regional governments should be proactive in facilitating fishermen, especially fisherwomen. The government from the Sub-district and village has never made any policy for fisherwomen because they believe that there are no problems with fisherwomen. In fact, the community hopes that the government issues policies for its people to prioritize the interests of the community as suggested by Mawhood (1983).

RESPONSIBILITY

It is the duties and responsibilities of the government to uphold the power and authority of the state for its people. To govern is a classic duty of government obligation because it has existed since a long time ago. Government is run by the officials in the form of legal acts (*rechtshandeling*) and or legal decisions (*rechtsbesluiten*) with the following functions:

1. Regulate, determine regulations (delegated legislation).
2. Develop community by establishing policies and directing the course of community life.
3. Police, act directly against violators of the law disturbing the authority of the state and public security.
4. Pursue justice, resolve various kinds of conflicts or disputes between members of the community or between an institution and a member of the community or between an agency and an agency.

Therefore, from the above statement, the local government is responsible for fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village for:

1. Government Loyalty to Fisherwomen

The head of Tanjung Batuq Harapan village explained that the government is always ready to serve and help the fishing community, especially fisherwomen, in dealing with problems. However, the government rarely conducted monitoring by coming to the village.

2. Government Assistance to Fisherwomen

The government had facilitated the fisherwomen, especially the widows, with boats and fishing gear. However, according to the fisherwomen, it was only done once. After that, as widows, they must work independently to achieve the targets to meet the needs of the household.

3. Obstacles Faced by Fisherwomen

The obstacles faced by fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village were,

- a. The absence of clean water making that their skin became itchy.
- b. There absence of electricity making it difficult for them to store the fish.
- c. The worsening road condition, especially during the rainy season, while water transport was very expensive.

Responding to the above problems, the government offered help. In this way, the government fulfills Indonesian Law No. 7 of 2016 on the protection and empowerment of fisherwomen and Mawhood's (1983) theory.

CONCLUSION

After researching for 3 (three) months, in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village, Muara Muntai District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province the researchers came to the following conclusions:

1. The fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village were not only housewives but also breadwinners due to inadequate family economy. The widows must work hard to support their families even though they felt marginalized.
2. The empowerment of fisherwomen was not optimal and traditional because there was no socialization or special activator so that human resource quality in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village was below the standards despite the high potential of marine resources.
3. The efforts to good governance to implement protection, policy, and accountability so far had not been properly manifested because the government rarely conducted visitations.

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ABOUT

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SJ is inspired by the need to put into visibility the Indonesian and South East Asian women to ensure a dissemination of knowledge to a wider general audience.

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