



Fishermen Household Organization and Division of Duties in Fisherman Households in South Maitara Village Tidore City Islands

Nuraini A. Damsiki, S.Pi., M.Si

Lecturer at Nuku University, Tidore North Maluku, Indonesia

Email: nur408315@gmail.com

Article Info

Article History:

Received: March, 21, 2020

Revised: March 30, 2020

Published: April 8, 2020

e-ISSN: 2623-2324

p-ISSN: 2654-2528

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3743905

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to uncover and study the form of fishing household community organizations in South Maitara Village, and to identify the types of roles in fishing households and the distribution of these roles to each family member of the fishing household community in South Maitara Village. The research method used is a case study that is an approach that aims to maintain the needs of the object to be studied. Case studies must be characterized as explorative research (Vredendregt, 1980). The research sample is a fishing household community in South Maitara village, fishing households in South Maitara village are 32 RTN. The results showed that the fishermen household organization is a combination of cooperation between family members in the fishing household in order to achieve the desired goals. The fishing household community in the village of South Maitara shows that there is harmony between family members in carrying out each of their roles. The role of family members of the fishing household community in South Maitara is still very dependent on the fulfillment of the household economy, the results of the study indicate that in general the role of household members, especially children, is more concentrated in domestic activities, where the division of tasks is carried out based on the ability of their children and gender.

Keywords: Organization and Division of Fisherman Household tasks

INTRODUCTION

The fishermen household organization is a combination of cooperation between family members of the fishermen household in order to achieve the desired goals. In line with household organization, the role of each family member plays an important role in fishermen's

household activities both in domestic and economic activities. The division of labor and time spent by each family member also influences the success in the fishermen's household organization (Salusu, 1996).

The role of each household member in increasing household income can be seen from the work contribution. The work contribution to income is obtained consecutively from the highest contributed by husband, wife, son, daughter. The difference in the planning of family members in the household is caused by biological factors and also socio-cultural and environmental factors, who reigns in the system (Patriarchate vs. Matriarlkat), who nurtures and educates children, and who makes a living (Budiman, 1981).

Financial problems have several influences on household life. According to Peck (1993), the level of household life and the means of obtaining and using income deserve attention. For this reason, a household must decide who will make a living and when, because it relates to decisions regarding when to have children and their care. Things that need to be considered include:

Important decisions regarding work. The time and effort used to carry out the task. The way of life and values related to usage, investment, saving and contributing. Decisions about how to decide on matters related to finance and work. Financial management. Tension caused by inadequate income, unemployment, tension at work, change of work and conflicts related to the things above.

The fact that exists today shows that household life is experiencing a lot of development, including household activities in the economic field and the role of each family member. Among these concerns economic transformation, which according to Tillyin Usman (1998) is categorized in three periods of development. First, *the family - based economy*, in this case the household is still the basis of economic activity. Many production activities are carried out in the house. That is why at that time there was no clear difference between economic activities and domestic life because all family members were responsible in the production process. Work in this period was conceived of as a productive activity for meeting household needs. All family members (including children) are workers who have made a significant contribution to meeting household needs. The wife is also in a central position in the household, because she has to be responsible for all the work that is in the house. Women have an important role in the decision making process related to household matters. The variation in economic activities between men and women in this period is indeed quite different, there is dependency on each other. They are unlikely to be separated, especially since the continuity of women's economic activities is determined by men's economic activities.

Second, *the family - wage economy* period, in this period labor is no longer concentrated in household activities, but outside the home, especially in factories that grow and develop together with the process of industrialization and economic development. Because household needs are at stake from wages earned from outside the home. The shifting of labor and the production of this kind of commodity affects the work character of family members in the household, especially women. Women are formed what is termed the "dual role" on the one hand as laborers who get wages and on the other hand as housewives. In this period the household is no longer the center of production activities, although economically the work of women at home is still needed. Because the focus of work is outside the home, the work value of a member the family in the household becomes more measured by the income earned outside the home. Work outside the home is considered to bring higher wages to be of high value. Women's work in the household is underappreciated because it does not bring in money. It is not surprising if the status and role of women in such situations become less equal to men.

Third, the period of *the family - consumer economy*. In this period productivity, which in its development makes family members in the household more on the function of consuming and reproduction. Although in this period production is outside the home, but actually the labor of members of the workforce in the household has a very meaningful contribution to meeting

the economic needs of the household. This happens because women are dual functioning, meaning that they are still doing domestic work, despite rapid technological changes and increased work outside the home. Conditions like this women's productivity can be even more higher than the previous period. All the description above, it appears that the concept of work in the household turned out to have changed dimensions. Every community including family members in the household in accordance with the period of economic activity has a different concept and system of distribution of roles and division of labor. Changes in the mechanism that occur have significant significance for shifting social structures and social systems that prevail in society.

Analysis of the division of labor both inside and outside the household can help understand social status in the household and in the community. The concept of power or authority is used to express the capacity of a person or group to make decisions. Within the household, authority can be distributed equally between family members in the household, especially in the household, especially between husband and wife.

The division of labor in a gender perspective refers to the ways that all types of work (reproductive, productive and social) are divided between men and women and how the work is valued and culturally valued in certain communities. Reproductive or domestic work is an activity related to maintenance of human resources and household tasks, such as preparing food, shopping, caring for and educating children. Productive work involves all work that aims to produce goods and services for self-consumption or trading. Social work is work or activities related to aspects of status, power or obligation for someone who is formed culturally in the structure of society in the area occupied.

In peasant households and farm laborers, the role of wives appears to be dominant in decision making in the fields of finance, food and other family needs. In the field of child education, health, and strategies for meeting the needs of life, decisions are made jointly between husband and wife (Hikmah, *et al.*, 2008).

Time is a measure that has economic value, time resource is a unique variable because besides it cannot be categorized as human or non-human resources, it also cannot be added, subtracted, accumulated, stored, or replaced. Time resources owned by everyone the same is 24 hours a day (Guhardja, *et al.*, 1993).

Suprihatin (1986), time allocation is divided into 4 types, namely:

1. Time for a living (wN), i.e. all the time used for economically valuable activities such as working in the fields or fields, looking for grass, grazing cattle, shopping for trade and waiting shop.
2. Time for domestic workers (wRT), i.e. all the time used for household activities that are not of economic value such as cleaning the house, washing, cooking, caring for children and husband.
3. Personal time (wP), i.e. time used to take care of myself such as bathing, worshiping, eating, and sleeping.
4. Free time (wL), i.e. the remaining time - time above.

The use of individual time during a certain unit of time varies between one individual and another individual, even between one community and another. Kasrin (1989), said that a person's behavior in allocating and using time can be reflected in the level of progress and level of life of a person or society. The pattern of the use of time is a function of all activities carried out by individuals in a day measured in units of minutes or hours, such as the activity of seeking bafkah (work), household chores, personal activities and free time.

Sumaryanto (1990) states that the decision made by a family member to allocate his time is strongly influenced by internal factors, namely age, sex, level of education, work experience, large family members, the use of productive and non-productive sets. Similarly, the view of Wowor (1994), which states that each individual in allocating his time is influenced by internal and external factors, namely:

1. Internal factors include: age of labor, work experience, gender, knowledge and skills of labor, number of family dependents, household income, land and other assets.
2. External factors include: the environment in which the workforce is located, the level of wages, the price of household goods, the type of work, technology and social structure of the local community.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used is a case study that is an approach that aims to maintain the needs of the object to be studied. Case studies must be characterized as explorative research (Vredenburg, 1980). The research lasted for 5 (five) months starting from the issuance of a research introduction letter on January 20 until July 2011. The research site was in Maitara Island, North Tidore District, Tidore City, North Maluku Province. The research sample is a fishing household community in South Maitara village, fishing households in South Maitara village are 32 RTN. The research data collected consisted of two types, namely primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary data, i.e. data obtained from interviews both directly and with questionnaires with respondents in the form of individual characteristics such as age, number of family members, education, type of work, income, expenditure and others - others.
2. Secondary data, namely data obtained from documents and data from relevant agencies according to the data requirements in this study.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Capturing business is a type of business that is mostly carried out by residents who live in coastal areas. Respondent status for South Maitara Village related to fishing effort can be seen in the table. The distribution of respondents related to the fishing effort in South Maitara village consisted of 4 boat owners (12.50%), 10 boat owners (31.25%), and 18 crew crews (56.25%).

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Related to Catching Business in South Maitara Village (n = 32)

No	Respondent Status	Husband		Wife	
		Number of Respondents	(%)	Number of Respondents	(%)
1.	Fishermen who own Pajeko ships	4	12.50		
2.	Fishermen who reservoir vessels	10	hold31,25		
3.	ABK	18	56.25		

Age is one of the factors that influence the ability and willingness of everyone to work besides age also affects the way of thinking, absorption and application of new technology. Data on the results of the study of the age distribution of respondents in the village of South Maitara can be seen in the picture.

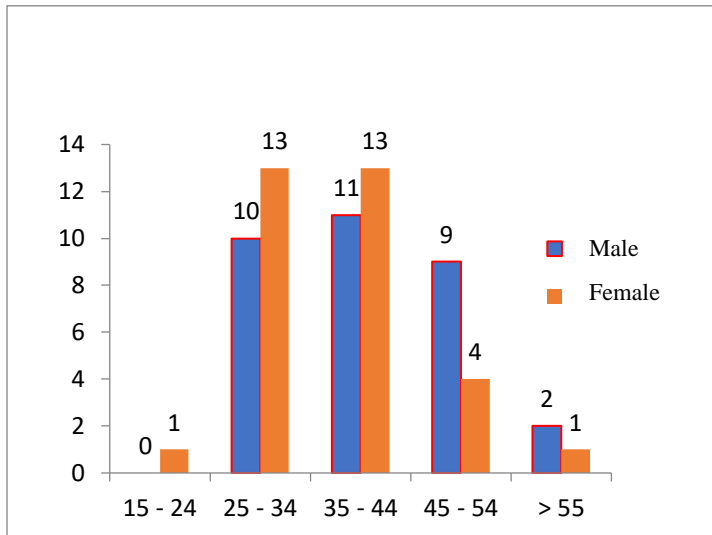


Figure 1. age distribution of respondents in South Maitara village

The results of the study of the age distribution of respondents in the village of South Maitara were in the productive age, the highest percentage of the age range was in the range of 35 - 44 years by 34.37% (11 people) for husbands and 43.75% (14 people) for wives. The wife's age range is younger than the husband's range, because at the time of marriage women tend to be younger than men.

Age of fishermen determines productivity, fishermen aged over 55 years despite having a lot of experience, but the energy they have does not help much in fishing activities that require strong physical conditions because they have to work hard overnight, on the contrary young fishermen, will be carried away with emotion so that the actions are taken without careful consideration.

Education and experience are one of the factors that can influence decision making. The higher the level of education and the more experience will be very good influence on the considerations to be taken so that what is decided is in accordance with what is expected.

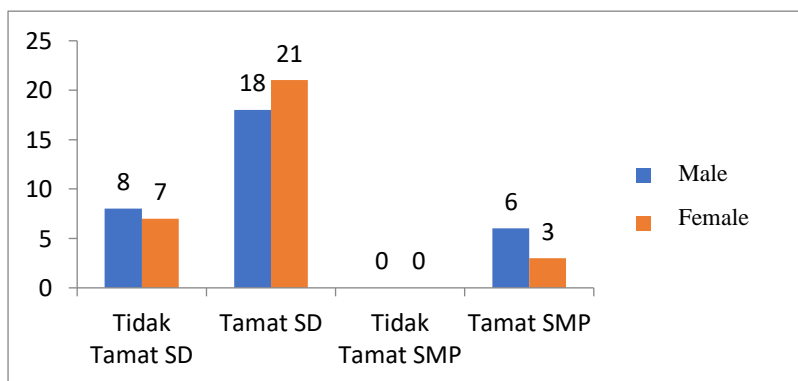


Figure 2. Distribution of Education Level of Respondents in South Maitara Village

The highest percentage of respondents' formal education in South Maitara village was 56.25% (18 people) from elementary school (68 people) for husbands and 68.75% (22 people) for wives, 25% (8 people) who did not complete elementary school for husbands and 21.87% (7 people) for wives. Respondents who completed junior high school were 18.75% (6 people) for husbands and 9.3% (3 people) for wives. The majority of respondent's formal education in the village of South Maitara, only completed elementary school. This is influenced by the lack of facilities and infrastructure in obtaining education as in 1958 there were only elementary

schools until 2005 only having built junior high schools so that many people only graduated from elementary school. Not to mention the distance of schools that have not yet reached and not yet opened access to land transportation and the lack of public awareness to continue their education at a higher level. Coastal communities assume that living as a fisherman does not need to have a high level of education, because the expertise acquired is hereditary.

The nuclear family is a social unit consisting of husband, wife and children from their marriages. The results of the study the number of respondents' core family members in the village of South Maitara (n = 32) can be seen in the picture below:

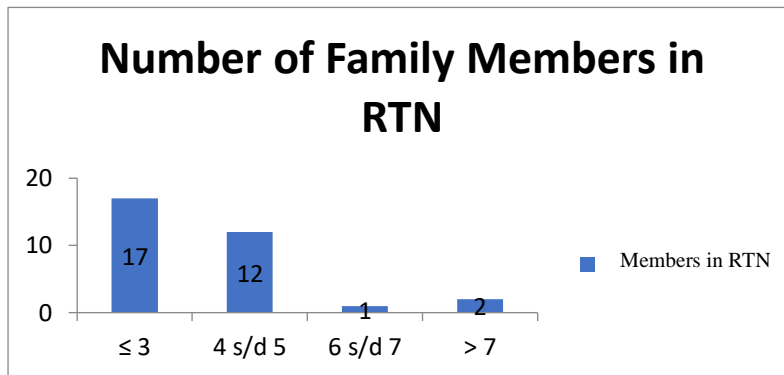


Figure 3. Number of Nucleus Respondents in the South Maitara Village

The number of core family members of respondents in the village of South Maitara majority have a number of nuclear family members ≤ 3 at 53.12% (17 RTN), this means the community has begun to realize to limit the number of family members because of the increasing costs incurred to meet the necessities of life .

Household

Organization Fisherman household organization is a combination of cooperation between family members in a fishing household to achieve the desired goal. The fishing household community in the village of South Maitara shows that there is harmony between family members in carrying out each of their roles. The scheme of fishermen household organization in the village of Maitara Selatab can be seen in the schema below.

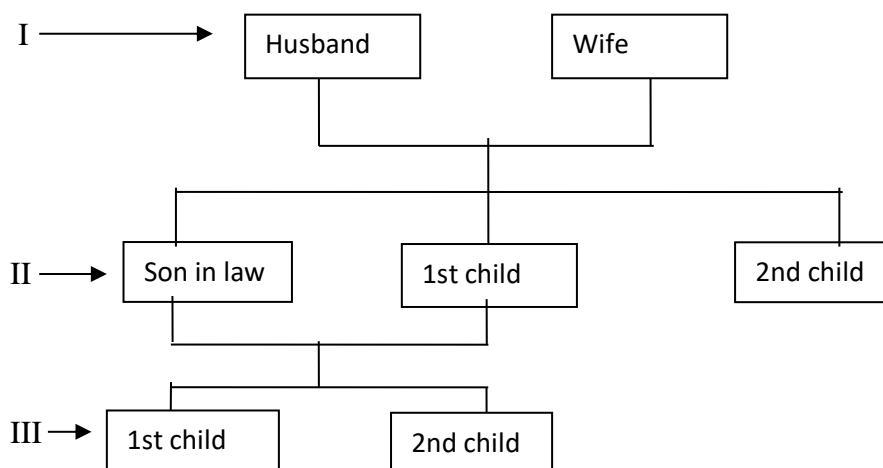


Figure 4. Scheme of Fishermen Household Organization

From the scheme shows that the results of a marriage between husband and wife (I) will produce children and the term for parents is male, for female parents called mama, children who have grown up and then remarried with children from other families, husband or wife from biological children referred to as son-in-law (II), the results of the marriage also produce children. The names children from marriage (II) to marriage (I) are tete for men and nene for women and children from marriage (II) are grandchildren of marriage (I). The name of the child of marriage (II) to the sibling of his father or mother is om for men and ci for women. Households that still have tete and nene as well as uncle or ci are households that still live in the same house as their parents, while households that already have their own homes only consist of papa, mama and their children.

Community organizations in Maitara Island include the 50-member Ta'lim assembly, conducted by women who conduct prayers every Friday night and religious events, the 20-member PNPM tourism association consists of 2 groups which each week rotate as many as 5 people, they sell at tourism sites on Maitara Island, but this does not make a meaningful contribution to the community's income due to lack of community visits from outside Maitara Island and not maintaining the existing tourism facilities on Maitara Island besides they also rent out chairs and kitchen equipment if there is a celebration in the village. Society for men is association for death, because the majority of people in Maitara Island are Muslim so that during grief there are always men who carry out funeral and recitation (tahlilan) while women are tasked with preparing food during recitation.

The Role of Household Members

The role of family members of fishing household communities in South Maitara is still very dependent on the fulfillment of the household economy, the results of the study indicate that in general the role of household members, especially children, is more concentrated in domestic activities, where the division of tasks is based on the ability of their children and the type sex, boys tend to do work that requires a lot of physical strength, while girls are more concerned with cooking, washing and cleaning the house. Production activities (earning a living) are still the responsibility of parents, because in the majority of fishermen household communities on Maitara Island \pm 60% of their children are less than 15 years of age so that they cannot yet make a living, but there are also fishing households whose children are aged over 15 years and has worked but the child's income is used to meet their own needs.

The majority of children get a division of tasks to do domestic work, for boys given the task of taking water in the well, sweeping the yard while the girls are given the task of cooking, washing and cleaning the house. This division of tasks is given by the fisherman's mother or wife to her children so that they can reduce the work of the mother because the fishermen's mother or wife's time is also widely used to make a living to support the household economy. The husband rarely gets domestic duties because of his profession as a fisherman so that most of his time is spent going to sea, Pajeko fishermen spend 3 (three) to 5 (five) months to go to sea while the collecting fishermen spend 2 (two) weeks to go catch the catch after that they rest for 2 (two) or 3 (three) days waiting for a call from Pajeko fishermen so that within 1 (one) month the accommodating fishermen can make 2 (two) trips depending on the catches obtained by Pajeko fishermen. Because a lot of husband's time is spent going to sea so that almost all activities carried out in the household are the wife's responsibility. Salusu (1996) states that the division of labor and time spent by each family member also influences the success of the fishermen household organization.

CONCLUSION

Efforts to understand the improvement in the welfare of fishermen's households require an approach that shows the division of labor and the time devoted to fishing households. The division of duties of family members in fishermen households internally carried out such as: productive activities carried out by household members within the fisheries sub-sector and outside the fisheries sub-sector, which act as producers and consumers, and involvement of fishermen household members in efforts to meet the needs household, and social sector. The difference in opportunities for participation in the decision-making process is influenced by the personal resources donated by each husband and wife to the place of marriage and the norms regarding gender roles prevailing in the area where they live. The time spent doing each activity by household members varies, depending on the type of activity carried out by each member of the fishing household. Research Objectives To uncover and study the organizational forms of fishing household communities in South Maitara Village and identify the types of roles in fishing households and the distribution of these roles to each family member of fishing household communities in South Maitara Village. Research locations in the village of South Maitara by using a case study method.

The fishermen household organization is a combination of cooperation between family members in the fishing household to achieve the desired goals. The fishing household community in the village of South Maitara shows that there is harmony between family members in carrying out each of their roles.

The role of family members of the fishing household community in South Maitara is still very dependent on the fulfillment of the household economy, the results of the study indicate that in general the role of household members, especially children, is more concentrated in domestic activities, where the division of tasks is carried out based on the ability of their children and gender

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