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**The Second International Conference on Environmental Geography
and Geography Education**



PROCEEDINGS

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Jember - East Java - Indonesia

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Abstract. This research was motivated by the poverty of fishing workers that occurred in Pesisir Village, Besuki District, Situbondo Regency. The uncertain income of fisherman laborers caused them into poverty. This condition requires several wives of fisherman laborers to be creative to help their husbands in fulfilling the economic needs of their families. In this study, several wives of fishing workers were found to be creative. This research is a descriptive study using a qualitative approach. The research location is in Pesisir Village, Besuki District, Situbondo Regency. The writing of this article uses a qualitative descriptive method. To determine the informant using the snowball technique. Data collection techniques in this study used the method of observation and interviews conducted to informants, namely women who become fishermen laborers wives. The results of the study show that the role of wives in the family is very important. Beside being a housewife, also as a "treasurer" of the family. Creative behavior carried out by the wives of the fishing workers by making an effort in making crackers, fish paste and opening a grocery. The income from this creative behavior is able to fulfill the household needs and even pay the school fee of their children to senior high school and university degree. In addition, the wife of fisherman laborer is also motivated by the old paradigm that "a woman fate is in the kitchen" it should be able to prove that women can also be relied to fulfill their household needs. This becomes a benchmark to find out how big the role of the wife in the household. Therefore, the abilities and skills possessed must continue to be honed for a better life in the future.

1. Introduction

Coastal is part of the surface of the earth which is located between high tides and tides. When the tide rises, the coast is covered by sea water and at the time of tides it appears as land. The beach is a geographical form consisting of sand, and is found in coastal areas of the sea or parts of the land which are sealed with the sea. Coastal communities utilize terrestrial and marine ecosystems in coastal and coastal areas. Coastal and coastal are two different terms but both are interrelated and cannot be separated because they are both related to the sea and support the economic needs of coastal communities. Geographically, Situbondo Regency is a long coastal area and is located in the northern coast region. Fisheries resources, especially marine fisheries, are very dominant in Situbondo, considering Situbondo is pantura (North Coast) which has relatively large marine resources to develop. The people along the coastline from the Banyuglugur sub-district to the east end, namely Banyuputih sub-district, the majority of the population are fishermen.

Coastal communities are a group of people living in coastal areas and the source of their economic life depends directly on the use of marine and coastal resources. The coastal communities who are considered to be the most utilizing marine products and the potential of the marine and coastal environment for their survival are fishermen [7]. Fishermen in general are men who work in the sea (fishing) are people who become the backbone or head of the household for their families. This causes a family's income to be reduced which impacts on the education costs of the family's successor, so that this reduces the level of education for the lower middle class economy. It happens continually today, like a disease that has no cure. Seeing family as a system whose members interact and have interdependence with one another. Therefore, the problems faced by



individuals are usually influenced by the dynamics that exist in their families. As a consequence, changes to the members of the family will affect other family members. Fulfill the needs of the family, such as eating, school fee and others, they will still be fulfilled despite uncertain financial conditions. This is where the role of women or housewives becomes very important, even not only being a regulator of income and expenditure of basic necessities, but also an increase in income to cover all these shortcomings.

In other words the role of women in a family is doubled, by taking care of all family needs such as preparing the needs of schoolchildren, working husbands and others, and working as odd jobs such as trading, baking, or being a laundry worker to add insufficient family income. It is not mere selfishness that encourages that character to emerge in women, but the circumstances of the age that demand or force women to do so, with the husband's income as an odd worker who is less able to cover all the increasingly expensive and hard-to-obtain family needs or expenses, surely with an agreement discussed earlier by the family.

In general, people think that women are at home. Women are not making a living because those who earn a living are men or husbands. Even though women work and earn adequate income, he continues to have the status of "helping her husband". When many women work in the modern sector, this is at issue. There are fears that the child will be neglected and the household will be neglected. Even there is a worried that they will not be able to protect themselves so that it will cause slander and chaos in the community. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that a person can be said to have a role if she has status. In this status there are tasks that previously arranged based on his expectations, but must be in accordance with the expectations of the community. So, if in the original tasks arranged in accordance with the expectations of the person or institution that plays a role later it turns out that it is not in line with the expectations of the community, it can be said that it has not or does not play a good role.

Even though women work outside the home such as factory workers, office workers, etc., it is to relieve the burden of husbands who earn less to cover their basic needs. The opinion that women are not the main breadwinner causes women's work to be invisible and not considered. The community and women themselves feel that their work is only part time and their income is an additional family income. Because women are considered as breadwinners, education and health obtained by women, both from family and from the community, are more limited than men. Therefore, women are far behind in terms of education and skills. Meanwhile, socio-cultural conditions that have set women as housewives hamper developing and achieving better conditions. All of the assumptions above do not make some married women whose husbands are having low income just stay at home doing nothing, some women who help their husbands in earning a living for their families still dare to take such risks, at the expense of a lot of time and effort and all households work after they return home from work and serve their husbands, and they continue to do so with sincerity and pleasure.

In their daily lives, fishing communities also face a number of complex political, social and economic problems. These problems are as follows:

- 1) Poverty, social inequality, and economic pressures that come at any time.
- 2) Limited access to capital, technology and markets that affect business dynamics.
- 3) Weaknesses of existing socio-economic institutional functions.
- 4) Low quality of human resources as a result of limited education, health, and public services.
- 5) Degradation of environmental resources, both coastal, marine and small islands.
- 6) The lack of strength of maritime-oriented policies as the main pillar of national development [7].

According to the results of previous studies, as revealed by Syuryani [22] that one of the causes of poverty that occurs in traditional fishing communities is due to various factors, such as catch season changes which cause uncertainty about the catch of the fishermen, so that when a catching fish season come the fishermen are very troubled to meet their daily consumption needs. In addition, it is caused by the low level of education of fishermen and the difficulty of finding work because of the limited ability and expertise possessed by fishermen workers. Traditional fishermen in fishing only use canoes and oars, have simple fishing gear that is inadequate, even they have to compete strongly with fishermen who have boats motorized and modern fishing gear. The strategy is carried out to deal with economic problems of fishermen families who have difficulty in fulfilling their family's needs, by active strategy, passive / reducing strategies and network strategies. Active

is to increase hours of work or have a side job, and passively / reduce that is to reduce expenses when there is not fish season, and the network is to borrow from relatives, neighbors, do a double income pattern, and do side work to increase family income.

Meanwhile, according to Subaidi [19], in his research entitled "The role of fishermen's wives in fulfilling family needs" stated that the wives of fishing workers worked in various sectors of employment according to their abilities. Not all wives of fisherman laborers can work to increase and help the economy of their families. The source of income in the family depends only on the income of her husband as a fisherman laborer. Her husband's uncertain income was unable to meet his family's needs and make his life below the poverty line. There are some fishermen wives who carry out their lives not only as wives, but they are able to manage household finances by minimizing daily expenses to a minimum and saving part of their husband's income during the fishing season. In addition, the wife of the fisherman laborer is able to educate or educate children socially and religiously. This is done to make their children having advanced thoughts and their life future will be better than their parents.

According to Kristianti [11], in her journal entitled "women's survival strategy in the fishing community" stated that the low access to resources, capital, technology and markets resulted in fishermen's income being very low. Small-scale fishing businesses and relatively low utilization of knowledge capabilities certainly result in low yields. In addition, the low fulfillment of basic needs also worsens the condition of fishing communities. This has resulted in poverty in the families of fishermen. The survival strategy carried out by labor fishermen in maintaining family survival can be done in two ways, namely social strategy and economic strategy. The social strategies include borrowing money from collecting traders and conducting social gathering.

Women are involved in carrying out this social survival strategy, one of them is by participating in social gathering. Arisan (social gathering) is intended to save money and strengthen their relationship with their neighbors. They can also use this close relationship to run another survival strategy, which is debt. In addition, there is also a strategy to survive on the economic aspects, namely the utilization of fishermen household members to work, job diversification, reducing expenses, and accounts payable. In carrying out economic survival strategies, women usually only regulate family expenses. Both of two survival strategies carried out by women, namely taking part in social gathering and managing expenses, they did not earn income because they only did it to preserve their lives, so that the conditions of fishermen women were still struggling with poverty. Seeing the reality that occurs, it is very important to know how much the role and creative behavior of the fishermen's wife and what efforts are being made in improving the family economy.

Based on preliminary observations made in this study, it shows that the role of the fishermen's wife is very important in improving the family's economy. This can be seen from the creative behavior carried out by several fishermen wives. The success of some of these poor fishing households can be an example and motivation for other households. Poverty that occurs in fishing communities actually can still be overcome. All this depends on the efforts made by the husband and wife in the household. The most important thing is having a belief by increasing the skills and creativity to be able to live with a better economy.

Some of the creative behaviors carried out by fishermen's wives include those who work selling fish in the market, becoming household washing workers, and a small number who also have creative behavior by making their own businesses such as making crackers, petis and opening pre-owned shops. But not a few also from the wife of a fisherman worker who just remained silent as if resigned to the situation. The most interesting thing from this condition is the creative behavior of several wives of fishing workers. Although with a little capital they have a fighting spirit to survive even some of them are motivated also with a strong desire that their children can continue their education to a higher level so that they can compete and break the chain of poverty that occurs in their families.

2. Research Methods

The writing of this research journal uses a qualitative descriptive method to provide an overview of the creative behavior of the wives of fishermen workers. To determine informants using *snowball* techniques. Data collection techniques in this study used the method of observation and interviews conducted to informants, namely women with the status of wives of fishermen in Pesisir Village, Kec.

Besuki - Situbondo and study documentation such as literature, official documents, photographs and so on. While the data analysis technique in this study uses raw data collection, data transcripts, coding, temporary conclusions and triangulation. For data validity techniques, researchers used source triangulation in the hope that this study could show a significant condition of the role and creative behavior of fishermen wives in improving the family economy.

3. Results and Discussion

In Indonesia, most of the fishermen are categorized as traditional fishermen and labor fishermen [8]. Even though they are the main suppliers of national fisheries production. Even though they are producers, the income earned is not large. For fishermen, famine season does not only add to their difficulties in getting catches, but also makes them difficult in fulfilling their daily need. Traditional fishermen are fishermen who use fisheries resources with traditional fishing tools, small capital, and simple fishing organizations [9]. Poor traditional fishermen usually prefer to accept fate and try to adapt to the conditions of poverty that are shackling it rather than trying to work around it by finding alternative businesses.

Poverty tends to occur in the families of fishermen, especially experienced by women as wives of fishing workers. The income earned by their husbands from fishing activities is still quite low, this causes their quality of life to be low. Based on the low income earned by their husbands, the wives try to help increasing family income. The fisherman's wife is divided into two namely , wives of wealthy fishermen (wives) and wives of fishermen laborers. Wives of fisherman workers are also classified into two, namely laborers' wives who have savings and who do not have savings. The methods taken are also different. The survival strategy carried out by the wives of rich fishermen partly works by selling daily necessities, while the wives of fishermen's workers are seen in terms of food expenditure, clothing, household equipment, and savings or savings arrangements. Survival strategies carried out by the wives of fishing workers generally only save expenses so that the income earned is fixed. Poverty experienced by the wives of fishing workers causes them to carry out a survival strategy that is by creative behavior as an effort to survive and fulfill their family's needs.

In a study of both quantitative and qualitative, theory becomes an important tool to analysis in helping to reveal the facts deeply behind the reality of an existing social phenomenon. In the research that will be conducted about "Creative behavior of fishermen's wives in the village of Pesisir kec. Besuki - Situbondo "will be discussed and analyzed using the theory of survival mechanisms from James C. Scott as the main theory. Although the pressure of poverty does not happen to poor families once in a while, the fact that it happens shows that not a few poor families continue to survive, even out of situations that shake it safely. In this case, the mechanism of survival is important. In everyday life, poor families generally reduce or expand the circle of family members to meet their needs and adapt to changing socio-economic situations. Business activities are intended to guarantee the necessity of family life through subsistence production, which is increasingly through additional production for markets, such as through the formation of capital in agricultural businesses to expand the basis of its existence.

If the food demand cannot be fulfilled adequately, there are several ways that the household can handle it. First, the members of poor household families diversify their activities. The most degrading jobs are accepted, even though the pay is low. If this activity is still inadequate, they will usually turn to the supporting systems in the village. Richer relatives may provide loans or a little land to grow vegetables. In facing the declining income and opportunities, the poorest people survive and hoping that their friends and family will share whatever they have.

Women are one of the most important actors in coastal development, but in some aspects of the study or coastal development programs they are not much involved. Such conditions have been considered normal because in Madurese culture, women have long been constructed socially and culturally that "*oreng binek paggun buruh ka depor (women work in the kitchen)*". This assumption needs to be broken down to not surrender to the situation. The economic crush and the willingness to live properly are an inspiration for fishermen's wives to be skilled and creative in the economic field. They are well aware that the income of her husband as a fisherman is not enough to survive, especially to fulfill the education needs of her children. What is done is only an effort to achieve a decent life so that their children can continue their education to a higher level. The wives of

fishermen have never hoped and thought to get help from the government even though now there are many poverty assistance programs from the central government in the field of education such as PIP, PKH, etc. The creative behavior they do is mostly engaged in the business of making fish crackers.

Based on field observations made through interviews with the wives of fishing workers, it can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of income from the creative behavior of fishermen wives compared to husbands

No	Name	Age	Creative Behavior	Wife Income/Day	Husband Income/Day	Percentage
1	Mrs Tija	43 years	Making Creackers	Rp. 125.000,-	Rp. 25.000,-	20,3 %
2	Mrs Suryati	46 years	Making Creackers and grocery	Rp. 150.000,-	Rp. 35.000,-	24%
3	Mrs Tina	50 years	Making Fish Paste	Rp. 75.000,-	Rp. 35.000,-	50,2%
4	Mrs Masini	45 years	Selling Fish	Rp. 65.000,-	Rp. 50.000,-	83%
5	Mrs Halima	50 years	Making Kotel	Rp. 35.000,-	Rp. 70.000,-	50%

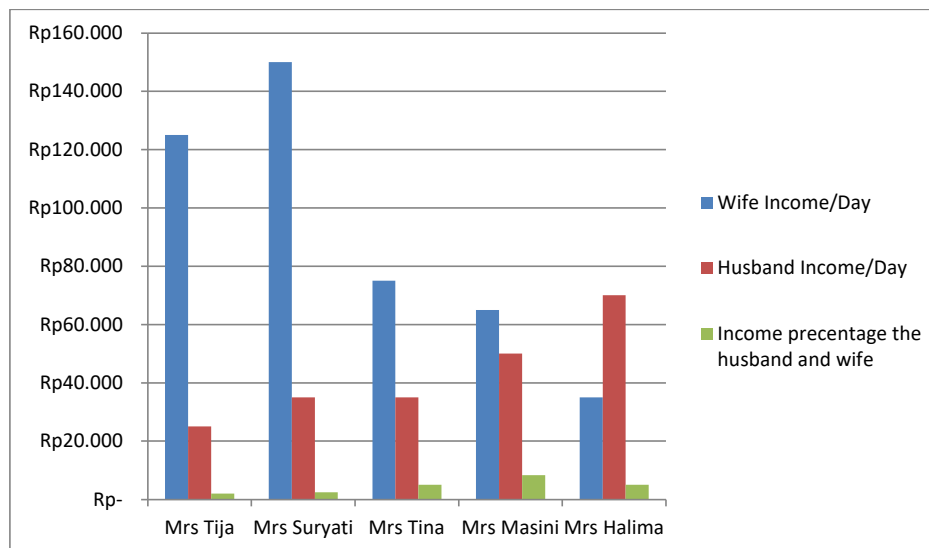


Figure 1. Income percentage husband and creative behavior of wife fisherman

The creative behavior of the fisherman laborer's wife has been able to fulfill their daily needs and even finance their children's education to the Bachelor level. In addition, the creative behavior of fishermen's wives is in accordance with the theory of survival mechanisms popularized by James C. Scott, that there are three ways in which poor people survive, one of them is to use subsistence alternatives, namely self-help which includes activities such as small-scale selling, working as a handyman, as a casual worker, or migrating to find work.

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the creative behavior of the fishermen's wife can help and increase the family's economic income. This can be seen from table 1 and diagram 1 showing a significant role. Like the creative behavior carried out by Mrs. Tija (43 years) by making crackers can earn Rp. 125,000 per day. While her husband's income is only Rp. 25,000 per day or 20.2% of his wife's income. Income from Ms. Suryati (46 years old) makes crackers and selling grocery stores earns an income of Rp. 150,000 while her husband's income is Rp. 35,000 / day or 24% of his wife's income. Tina's income (50 years) makes Petis get an income of Rp. 75,000 / day while her husband earns Rp. 35,000 / day or 50.2% of his wife's income. The income of Mrs. Masini

(45 years) by selling salted fish gets a profit of Rp. 65,000 per day, while her husband's income is Rp. 50,000 / day or 83% of his wife's income. Income from Ms. Halima (50 years old) by making "Kotel" a profit of Rp. 35,000 per day, while her husband's income is Rp. 70,000, or 50% more than his wife.

From the explanation above, it is clear that there is a significant role of the creative behavior of fishermen wives in improving the family economy which then impacts on the welfare of the family. In addition, it can also finance the education of their children to a higher level.

In a previous study, Subaidi [19] in his research results stated that the wife's role in the domestic field included providing food and drinks for the family, washing family clothes, cleaning the house, managing household finances and educating children. But besides that as a fish seller, determining the price of fish and money lenders. It can be concluded that the role of the wife is very important in the family. In another study, Joko [3] in his research results showed that one of the efforts of fishermen to overcome their economic difficulties is job diversification. Job diversification does not only involve the husband as head of the household but also his wife and sometimes their children. They work together to cover up their economic difficulties. Raodah [14] in her research stated that the wives of fishermen were very instrumental in efforts to improve the family's economy. They work to help her husband as a salted fish processor, making shrimp paste, various processed foods from seaweed and fish, as well as working as laborers in the fish processing industry. The income earned by fishermen's wives makes a significant contribution in helping to overcome the costs of fishing household needs.

From some of the results of these studies, it can be seen clearly that the role of the wife is needed in supporting the family economy. Likewise the results in this study, show that creative behavior and the role of wives are very helpful in improving the family economy.

4. Conclusion

Income as a fishing laborer is generally not able to meet the needs of his family's life. This is because fishermen work uncertain and not every day. This is one of the causes of poverty in the families of fishing workers. The economic pressures experienced by fishing workers make their wives must be surveillance and creative in helping and sustaining the economic needs of their families. Many of the fishermen's wives who work as laborers, namely selling fish have their masters and working odd jobs. But in the author's observation, it turns out that not all the wives of fisherman workers only surrender to the situation. This is the writer found when doing field observations. Apparently there are several wives of fishing workers in the village of Pesisir kec. Besuki - Situbondo who actually behaves creatively, namely making fish crackers, petis, salted fish, selling Kotel and opening grocery stores. From the business carried out by the wife of a fisherman worker, he was finally able to fulfill his daily needs, build a house and pay for his children's education up to the Bachelor's level. The creative behavior of the fisherman's laborer's wife deserves appreciation and serves as an example to other fishermen's worker's wives. The old paradigm that "*oreng binek pagghun ka depor* (working women remains in the kitchen)" must be abandoned. The abilities and skills possessed must continue to be honed for a better life in the future. Therefore, the government should be able to implement poverty reduction policy and program instruments continuously and truly control the results of these programs. One of them can be done by providing training and empowerment to the wives of fishermen so that they behave more creatively and not only rely on their husband's income as fishermen, so that they can improve the welfare of the fishermen laborers' families. In addition, the fishermen's wives also need to get soft capital loans to be used as venture capital, with the hope that the results obtained are more optimal. The education limitation of fishermen's wives also needs government attention. As well as the need to promote back education outside of the form of functional literacy. It is very necessary to support the creativity of the fishermen's wives. Research conducted on the focus on the role and creativity of fishermen in helping improve agriculture. From the research conducted it is very possible that various weaknesses occur. Therefore, it is expected that research results can be used as research references for other authors with the same topic and are more focused and deep so that the results of research are more optimal.

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