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Analysis of the Role and Contribution of Fishermen's Wives to Family Income in Likupang Barat District, North Minahasa Regency, Indonesia

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Abstract:

Lembah West Likupang District is one of the tourist destinations in North Sulawesi and even in Indonesia. West Likupang District consists of 20 villages and three of them are villages located on the coast that have quite well-known beach tourism potential, namely Bahoi Village, Jayakarsa Village and Bulutui Village. The existence of these three coastal tourist village destinations helps the economy of the people who live in this coastal tourist area. Women's contributions are made to help their husbands earn a living, which in the end is expected to increase family income so that family needs are met. This research is intended to be based on this.

The research aims to identify and analyze the forms of activities of fishermen's wives and forms of independent business apart from being a housewife as well as supporting the family economy in West Likupang District and to analyze how much income fishermen's wives contribute to the income of fishermen's families in West Likupang District.

The research location was in Bahoi Village, Jayakarsa Village, Bulutui Village, West Likupang District and purposive sampling research method was used to carry out the research. The criteria for respondents were being married to a fisherman and living in Bahoi Village, Jayakarsa Village, and Bulutui Village. The number of respondents in each village was 10 people, so there were 30 respondents in total.

The research results show that there are two roles for fishermen's wives in carrying out daily activities, namely, the domestic role and the public role. The contribution of fishermen's wives' income to family income is 42%. This value shows how big a role women play in increasing family income and meeting family needs.

Keywords: *Women's contribution, family income, West Likupang, ecotourism*

1. Introduction

In accordance with the Unsrat Research Strategic Plan for 2021-2025 in the maritime focus area, especially on empowerment and increasing women's participation in the maritime environment, this research topic is very closely related. The role of a fisherman's wife in helping and supporting the family's economy in coastal village residential areas that have tourism areas is also in accordance with the Unsrat Research Strategic Plan.

The family is the smallest social unit in society and is the institution most responsible for ensuring the welfare of its family members, both social and economic welfare and the preservation of their lives. A family is formed in a household, which is not only the mother, father and children, but there may be other members in the family. In this way, the needs in a household can become larger and more complex, and various problems can be addressed jointly by all family members, and all family members can contribute according to their respective abilities (Sunarijati et al., 2000).

Based on the division of labor in the household in society, it is clear that the position and role of a mother is that of the person responsible for household affairs and caretaker of children. However, in its development, this unwritten division of labor underwent many changes. A mother can act as the breadwinner/family economy. This happens because the economic demands in the household are increasing, so a mother participates in dealing with these various demands. However, women's limitations in education and skills mean that women are willing to work in all types of jobs, and the most dominant ones work in the informal sector, namely working in their own households or as workers or working part-time.

Women have the potential to contribute to household income, especially in poor households. The results of research conducted by Mariun (2004) show that of the 53.44 percent of women who work, 72.79 percent are permanent

workers, meaning that women have certainty in obtaining income. Yuniarti and Haryanto (2005) state that the income of female workers in the clothing industry has a significant contribution to increasing family income. Women's contributions can be said to be a safety valve or support for poor households to meet their basic daily needs.

West Likupang District is one of the tourism destinations in North Sulawesi and even in Indonesia. West Likupang District consists of 20 villages and three of them are villages located on the coast that have quite well-known beach tourism potential, namely Bahoi Village, Jayakarsa Village and Bulutui Village. The existence of these three tourist destination villages helps the economy of the people who live in the tourist village area. This research is in accordance with the Unsrat Research Strategic Plan for 2021 - 2025 in the focus area of empowerment and increasing women's participation in the maritime environment, where the contribution of fishermen's wives' income to the income of fishermen's families in the three villages has never been studied. Based on this, this research would like to be carried out to analyze how far women's income contributes to the income of fishing families in West Likupang District.

2. Research Methods

2.1. Basic Research Methods

The method that will be used in this research is the survey method. The survey method is a critical observation or investigation to obtain good information about a particular problem in a particular area or location, which is designed to obtain the information needed. Surveys are research techniques that provide clear boundaries for data collection, investigation, and review. A survey is a research carried out by collecting, investigating, and interpreting general data available in the field (Creswell, 2009).

2.2. Sampling Method

This research will be carried out in West Likupang District by selecting three coastal villages that have beach ecotourism locations, namely Bahoi Village, Jayakarsa Village, and Bulutui Village. The respondents who will be used as samples in this research are women who are married to fishermen and live in these three villages.

The sampling method that will be used in this research is purposive sampling, namely a sampling technique that is based on certain considerations such as population characteristics or previously known characteristics (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Some of the criteria for respondents are being married to a fisherman and living in Bahoi Village, Jayakarsa Village and Bulutui Village. The number of respondents in each village was 10 people, so there were 30 respondents in total.

2.3. Data Collection Technique

The data collection techniques that will be used are observation and interviews using questionnaires.

2.4. Data Analysis

The data obtained will be processed and analyzed descriptively qualitatively and descriptively quantitatively. Qualitative descriptive analysis is used to provide discussions of qualitative data using the author's own sentences related to existing theory. The analyzed data is then interpreted as research results.

To determine the contribution of fishermen's wives' income to family income, according to Farida (2011), the following formula is used:

$$\text{Contribution (\%)} = \frac{\text{Woman's Income}}{\text{Total Family Income}} \times 100\%$$

3. Research Result

3.1. General Condition of Research Location

This research was carried out in three coastal villages located in West Likupang District, North Minahasa Regency, namely Bulutui Village, Jayakarsa Village and Bahoi Village. The research locations are as follows:

3.2. General Condition of Bulutui Village

In general, the topography of Bulutui Village is a hilly/highland, lowland and coastal area and has a tropical and rainy climate.

The boundaries of Bulutui Village are as follows:

- To the north, it borders Bahoi Village.
- To the east, it borders the Likupang Sea.
- To the south, it borders Munte e Village.
- To the west, it borders Mubune Village.

Most of the settlements are built on water, and most of the people in Bulutui Village work as fishermen, so the income of the 15 largest communities is from the fishing sector. The total area of the village is ± 163 ha. The distribution of the area of Bulutui Village is as follows.

No	Type of Use	Area (Ha)	Percentage (%)
1	Community Forests and Gardens	51,8	31,8
2	Settlements	7	4,3
3	Places of Worship	0,2	0,1
4	Mangrove Forest	12	7,4
5	Vacant Land	92	56,4
	Total	163	100%

Table 1: Bulutui Village Area and the Types of Use

Source: Bulutui Village Office, 2023

Table 1 shows that the largest area of Bulutui Village is 92 ha of empty or uncultivated land or 56.4%. The forest and community garden area covers an area of 51.8 ha and the smallest is a residential area with an area of 7 ha because some residents of Bulutui Village build houses on the water.

Overall, the population in Bulutui Village is 640 people, consisting of 190 families, with details of 331 men and 309 women. Research regarding population numbers can be seen in the following table.

Age Group (Years)	Bulutui Village		Number of People (Souls)	Percentage (%)
	Male	Female		
0-10	39	25	63	9,8
11-20	46	51	97	15,1
21-30	57	55	112	17,5
31-40	113	82	195	30,4
>41	76	97	173	27,1
	331	309	640	100

Table 2: Number of Population in Bulutui Village,

West Likupang District According to Age Group

Source: Bulutui Village Office, 2023

The largest age group of residents in Bulutui Village is 31-40 years and the least are aged 0-10 years. It was not obtained from village office sources clear information about the population with an age composition above 41 years.

The situation of the population in Bulutui Village based on education level can be seen in the following table.

Education Level	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
Not yet in school	27	4,2
Completed Kindergarten	39	6,1
Did not finish elementary school / did not go to school	330	51,5
Elementary School	69	10,8
Junior High School	52	8,1
High School	115	17,9
bachelor	9	1,2
Total	640	100

Table 3: Number of Population in Bulutui Village According to Education Level

Bulutui Village residents have various livelihoods. This research shows that the largest number are fishermen, numbering 177 people and the smallest number are civil servants, numbering 4 people. The number of residents in Bulutui Village according to livelihood is as follows.

No	Livelihood/Employment	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1	Farmer	25	7,9
2	Fishermen	177	55,8
3	Handyman	11	3,5
4	Small Businesses	32	10,1
5	Private Employees	37	11,8
6	Civil servants	4	1,3
7	Drivers and motorcycle taxis	6	1,9
8	Handyman laborer	10	3,1
9	Temporary Workers	15	4,7
	Total	317	100

Table 4: Number of Bulutui Village Population According to Livelihoods /Work

Source: Bulutui Village Office 2023

Research illustrates that the source of livelihood in Bulutui Village is a fisherman with various fishing tools, one of which is tools to catch the Arrow (Jubi).

3.3. General Condition of Jayakarsa Village

Jyakarsa Village has an area of 178 Ha with 4 areas called guard areas. The regional boundaries are as follows:

- To the north, it is bordered by Papatungan Village.
- To the south, it is bordered by Teremaal Village.
- To the East, it is bordered by Papatungan Village and Tanah Putih Village.
- To the West, it is bordered by the Sulawesi Sea.

The vision of Jayakarsa Village is: A just and prosperous society through improving the quality of human resources in the field of fisheries and maritime affairs. North Minahasa Regency (2018) can be read in the history of Jayakarsa Village, which began with the arrival of a group of people from Siau Island and Tagulandang Island in 1924. This group came together. Their respective families and live in family, community, Sangihe backgrounds and there are also some with Minahasa backgrounds. They formed a village that, at that time, was still part of the Papatungan Village government area. Community leaders called their village Kualamati. This name is related to the existence of two water streams (gullies), which flow very quickly during the rainy season. The first water flow is in the East and flows towards the South. Meanwhile, the second water flow is in the South and flows towards the East before emptying into the West. During the dry season, these two waterways dry up, which is why the village is called Kualamati.

3.4. Respondents' Profile

The respondents in this research were women who were married and had businesses living in Bulutui Village, Jayakarsa Village and Bahoi Village.

3.4.1. Age Distribution of Respondents

The Age Distribution of Respondents can be seen in the following table.

No	Age (Year)	Number	Percentage (%)
1	30-40	10	33
2	41-50	12	40
3	51-60	6	20
4	61-70	2	7
Total		30	100%

Table 5: The Age Distribution of Respondents
Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 5 above shows that the largest distribution of respondents was in the age range 41-50 years, amounting to 12 respondents or 40% of the total respondents. This shows that the potential age still dominates among women who work in coastal tourism areas who still have a lot of extra energy to help the family economy so that the family's needs are met.

3.4.2. Education Level

The education level of respondents can be seen in the following table.

No	Education	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Elementary School	18	60
2	Junior High School	8	27
3	High School	4	13
Total		30	100%

Table 6: Respondents' Educational Level
Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 6 above shows that the education level of the largest respondents is elementary school graduates, amounting to 18 respondents or 60% of the total respondents. This shows that the quality of the respondents' education is still low, which affects their ability to manage the finances of the business they are running.

3.4.3. Business Experience

The respondents' business experience can be seen in the following table.

No	Business Experience/Year	Total	Percentage (%)
1	1-5	10	33
2	6-10	12	40
3	11-15	8	27
Total		30	100%

Table 7: Respondents' Business Experience
Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 7 above shows that the largest number of respondents have 6-10 years of experience in running a business, namely 12 respondents or 40%. This illustrates that the respondents are very experienced in business and that they are still surviving to date, showing that there is a contribution of income to family income, which will help meet family needs.

3.4.4. Women's Activities as Respondents

Women as wives and housewives have various roles and functions that must be carried out as a woman's nature. These roles and functions are carried out alternately every day with the aim of carrying out the duties and functions of a wife in the family to help the husband fulfill the family's needs, namely the domestic role and the public role.

3.4.4.1. Domestic Role

In accordance with their nature, women as housewives must be responsible for household affairs. Women's domestic roles consist of various kinds of household work such as washing, cooking, ironing, cleaning the house, caring for children and shopping for family needs. Details of women's domestic roles as respondents can be seen in the following table.

Activities	Activity Hours	Time Allocation
Prepare breakfast	05.00-06.00	1 hour
Take children to school	6.30-7.30	1 hour
House cleaning	08-00-09.00	1 hour
Shopping at the market	09-00-10.00	1 hour
Preparing lunch	10.00-11.30	1.5 hour
Washing/ironing clothes	15.00-17.00	2 hour
Preparing dinner	17.00-18.00	1 hour

Table 8: List of Domestic Roles
Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 8 above shows the respondent's domestic role as a woman, wife, and housewife in a family. This role is carried out every day patiently and diligently by every fisherman's wife who lives in the coastal ecotourism area in West Likupang District. A woman's ability as a wife and housewife to carry out this role is worthy of respect because apart from playing a domestic role, they also play another role in helping their husband fulfill the family's economic needs, namely a public role.

3.4.4.2. Public Role

A woman's public role as a housewife in a family is carried out to help increase family income so that she can meet the family's needs. The public role of women as respondents who live in the coastal tourist area in East Likupang District is opening a small business by selling food and soft drinks, providing toilet services and renting out huts for visitors. The time allocated for this public role is 9 hours a day during the holiday season or even on weekends. This shows that a woman's public role is very large in helping to increase family income.

3.5. Respondent's Income

The incomes of fishermen's wives in Bulutui Village, Jayakarsa Village, Bahoi Village, and West Likupang District can be seen in the following table.

No. of Respondents	Income/Week (Rp)	Income/Month (Rp)	Type of Business
1	250000	1000000	Selling Cooked Fish
2	300000	1200000	Selling food/soft drinks
3	350000	1400000	Selling food/soft drinks.
4	400000	1600000	Selling food/soft drinks and renting cottages
5	700000	2800000	Stall
6	200000	800000	Selling food/soft drinks
7	2000000	8000000	Village Officials
8	650000	2600000	Selling food/soft drinks and renting cottages
9	300000	1200000	Selling food/soft drinks
10	450000	1800000	Stall

No. of Respondents	Income/Week (Rp)	Income/Month(Rp)	Type of Business
11	350000	1400000	Sell food
12	400000	1600000	Stalls
13	350000	1400000	Selling food/soft drinks
14	400000	1600000	Cottage Rental
15	250000	1000000	Cottage Rental
16	300000	1200000	Selling food/soft drinks and renting cottages
17	400000	1600000	Selling food/soft drinks
18	600000	2400000	Stall
19	400000	1600000	Cottage Rental
20	300000	1200000	Cottage Rental
21	1000000	4000000	House Rent
22	1000000	4000000	House Rent
23	650000	2600000	Stalls
24	300000	1200000	Selling food/soft drinks
25	350000	1400000	Selling food/soft drinks
26	500000	2000000	Selling Cakes
27	500000	2000000	House Rent
28	350000	1400000	Selling Cakes
29	500000	2000000	Cottage Rental
30	650000	2600000	Selling food/soft drinks and renting cottages
Average	15150000	60600000	

Table 9: Respondents' Income

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 9 above shows that there are several types of businesses for fishermen's wives who live in coastal tourist areas, namely selling food and soft drinks, renting out cottages, and renting out houses to tourists with various incomes.

3.5.1. Income of Family Members

The income of family members also influences the total family income. The following table will show the income of family members, such as the income of the husband and children.

No. of Respondents	Income of Family Members				Total (Rp)
	Husband	Work	Children	Work	
1	2000000	Fisherman			2000000
2	2000000	Fisherman			2000000
3	2500000	Village Officials			2500000
4	2200000	Fisherman			2000000
5	2000000	Fisherman	1000000	Craftsman	3000000
6	2000000	Fisherman			2000000
7	2500000	Fisherman			2500000
8	2200000	Fisherman	2000000	Fisherman	4200000
9	2200000	Fisherman			2200000
10	2500000	Fisherman			2500000
11	2000000	Farmers			2000000
12	2250000	Village Officials			2250000
13	2000000	Farmers			2000000
14	2500000	Handyman	2250000	Craftsman	4750000
15	2200000	Fisherman			2200000
16	2250000	Village Officials			2250000
17	2200000	Fisherman			2200000
18	2000000	Farmers	2000000	Farmer	4000000
19	2250000	Village Officials			2250000
20	2500000	Village Officials			2500000
21	2000000	Farmers			2000000
22	2500000	Handyman			2500000
23	2000000	Farmers	2250000	Village officials	4250000
24	2000000	Farmers			2000000
25	2250000	Village Officials			2250000
26	2200000	Fisherman			2200000
27	2000000	Farmers			2000000

No. of Respondents	Income of Family Members				Total (Rp)
	Husband	Work	Children	Work	
28	2200000	Fisherman	1500000	Shopkeeper	3700000
29	2200000	Fisherman			2200000
30	2500000	Handyman			2500000
Average	66100000		11000000		76900000

Table 10: Income of Family Members

Source: Primary Data 2023

Table 10 above shows that there are 6 respondents who have children who are already working to help increase family income, namely working as village officials, craftsmen and farmers.

3.5.2. Total Family Income

The total family income can be seen in the following table.

No. of Respondents	Wife's Income	Total Income of Husband and Children	Total Income	Contribution of Women/Wives (%)
1	1000000	2000000	3000000	33%
2	1200000	2000000	3200000	37%
3	1400000	2500000	3900000	36%
4	1600000	2200000	3800000	42%
5	2800000	3000000	5800000	48%
6	800000	2000000	2800000	29%
7	8000000	2500000	10500000	76%
8	2600000	4200000	6800000	38%
9	1200000	2200000	3400000	35%
10	1800000	2500000	4300000	41%
11	1400000	2000000	3400000	42%
12	1600000	2250000	3850000	41%
13	1400000	2000000	3400000	42%
14	1600000	4750000	6350000	25%
15	1000000	2200000	3200000	31%
16	1200000	2250000	3450000	35%
17	1600000	2200000	3800000	42%
18	2400000	4000000	6400000	37%
19	1600000	2250000	3850000	41%
20	1200000	2500000	3700000	32%
21	4000000	2000000	6000000	67%
22	4000000	2500000	6500000	61%
23	2600000	4250000	6850000	38%
24	1200000	2000000	3200000	37%
25	1400000	2250000	3650000	38%
26	2000000	2200000	4200000	48%
27	2000000	2000000	4000000	50%
28	1400000	3700000	5100000	27%
29	2000000	2200000	4200000	48%
30	2600000	2500000	5100000	51%
Average	60600000	77100000	137700000	44%

Table 11: Total Family Income

Source: Primary Data, 2023. Contribution of Women

3.5.3. Contribution of Women's Income to Family Income

To calculate women's contribution to family income, according to Farida (2011), the following formula is used:

$$\text{Contribution (\%)} = \frac{\text{Woman's Income}}{\text{Total Family Income}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Woman's Income Contribution (\%)} = \frac{\text{Rp. 60600000}}{\text{Rp. 137700000}} \times 100\% = 44\%$$

Based on the calculations above, it can be seen that women who live in coastal tourist areas in East Likupang District contribute 44% to family income. This value shows how big a role women play in increasing family income and meeting family needs.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusion

Based on the research results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

There are two roles for a fisherman's wife in carrying out her activities, namely, the domestic role and the public role. The domestic role is the role that a woman must carry out as a fisherman's wife as a woman's nature, such as cooking, washing, and cleaning the house. Meanwhile, the public role is the role of fishermen's wives outside the home, such as trading and being village officials.

The contribution of fishermen's wives' income to family income is 44%. This figure shows that the income of fishermen's wives has not been used as the main source of family income, even though this figure contributes quite a lot to the total family income.

4.2. Suggestion/Recommendations

Further research related to this research needs to be considered by policymakers in determining policies related to fishermen's wives who work as traders.

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