



ROLE OF FISHERMEN'S WIVES IN FAMILY DECISION MAKING.

(CASE STUDY IN KARANGSONG VILLAGE, INDRAMAYU SUB-DISTRICT, INDRAMAYU REGENCY, WEST JAVA)

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KeyWords

fishermen's wives contribution, the role of fishermen's wives, decision making pattern, total family income.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze contribution to the total income of fishermen household, decision-making pattern and the most influential factors in decision-making for fishermen's wives who are only housewives (unemployed) and making extra money in the family. This research is done in Karangsong Village, Indramayu District, West Java. This research took place in the research location in Januray 2019 to February 2019. The research was conducted by study case method in Karangsong Village by using primary data and secondary data. Sample technique was conducted by using purposive sampling with 30 working fishermen's wives and 30 unemployed fishermen's wives in total with data is analyzed through quantitative descriptive using logistic regression analysis. The average total income of the families of fishermen's wives who work throughout the year earn Rp 3.293.299 per month and the average total income of the families of the fishermen's wives who are unemployed earn Rp 2.703.631, the contribution of a working fisherman's wife is greater in improving the families' economy than the unemployed fisherman's wife. As for the working fishermen's wives, decision making process is dominated by the wives by the percentage of decision making by the wife is 66,7% and by the husband is 33,3%, meanwhile for the unemployed fishermen's wives, decision making process is proportional between the wife and the husband with percentage of each is 50%. The existing factors in decision making are the wives education background, the husbands education background, wives job status, family status and total family income. The result is factor that has a great chance in decision making is the wives job status factor, while other factors do not affect significantly except the total family income factor.

INTRODUCTION

Indramayu district is one of districts in West Java province that contributes a lot to fisheries industry, the amount of percentage is 61,50% from the total amount of captured fisheries production in West Java province (BPS Indramayu Regency 2015). The magnitude of the potential that exists in Indramayu Regency is used by the people in Indramayu Regency as their revenue. Most of people in Karangsong village, Indramayu regency work as fishermen (BPS Indramayu regency 2018). Total population in Karangsong village, Indramayu regency, in 2018, as for men are 3.452, and 3.288 for women, with the total entire population amounted to 6.470 and the number of poor people who work as fishermen is 703 households out of 2,177 households and dominated by traditional fishermen. (BPS Indramayu regency 2018)

Based on population census data in Karangsong Village, Indramayu regency, there are many fishermen families who are living in poverty. Facing such phenomenon, therefore the family of the fishermen have to be able to manage resources that they have in the most effective and efficient way so that they can achieve the family prosperity. With a low revenue of the husband, the only person that could help improving the household economy is the fisherman's wife. Aside from the fisherman's wife role as a wife and a mother in a domestic activity, the fishermen's women has a role in productive economy to help fulfill the household needs. (Anna 2012). According to Mubyarto et al (1984), the role of the women are really important in fishermen household that they can fulfill the role to work in processing industry, trading and controlling the household finance.

Fishermen's family are a poor family if the income doesn't cover their household needs. The cause of the high and low income in the fishermen's family is affected by some factors. As for factors that affect the fishermen's income are age factor, level of education, working hours, the number of dependents and capital (Cahyono 1998)

According to age factor, productive age is around 15 – 64 years old which is an ideal age for the workers. (Putri and Setiawina, 2013). In the productive age, generally, the more age increases, the more income that they will get, which also depends on type of jobs. People who are 20 – 59 years old in Karangsong village are qualified to be a productive worker, but unfortunately there are still many of the people who couldn't work in such productive age due to lack of skills and education so there are many people who would rather choose to be unemployed and the households needs are left unfulfilled.

Education factor also affects the income. People who has high level of education will get a better education (Ballentine 1983). Many people in Karangsong village has low level of education which are numbered 3.042 in total, and those who had never gone to school are 5.082 people. (Karangsong village profile). Such low level of education causes difficulty in finding jobs in formal sector, so the people in Karangsong village are experiencing low income due to the level of education that they get and the inability to innovate in starting a business and rather choose to be unemployed and work in an informal sector which has erratic income.

Most people in Karangsong village work as a fisherman. Fisherman is known for the egalitarian attitude. According to Nopianti and Nia (2012), fisherman has an egalitarian attitude which means they see all the social

class equal. Fishermen don't discriminate someone's class to be a leader in work distribution. The egalitarian attitude is shown by the good cooperation between the owner and the fisherman where the owner also joins the fisherman to do the work, and not only govern them. The egalitarian attitude is shown by traditional fishermen who are open in solving things that happen during sailing or making fishing gear. An individual fisherman is someone who has their own fishing gear and doing the operation of fishing gear on their own.

The level of Income of every individual fisherman is usually low, where the income doesn't cover household needs (Megantari 2009). Therefore, by having such situation among the fishermen who have an egalitarian attitude, where there is understanding in seeing both men and women equally and still lacking in the income, husbands let their wives to earn a living by doing any work that will bring in income for the family (Septianto 2015). Such conditions make the wives of traditional fishermen to look for an alternative business to increase family income through productive activity that will earn money and not just being housewives.

Wives contribution counts in family. Wives could help husbands in domestic activity or productive economy activity so they should be involved and integrated in decision making. More Wives of fishermen in Karangsong village work in informal sector such as trading ice, processing fish, and stall business. The income that they will get could improve household economy. According to Efrita (2017), the biggest average income of fishermen household is a household where the wives work in processing fish. Such work is done for the sake of household needs include education cost of their children.

Based on the description above, poverty in fishermen's family make the wives play a role in improving the household economy because there is no chance for women to be restrained and under men's control and do not have any power over decision making in a family. Therefore, this research aims to know how far a working fishermen's wives and an unemployed fishermen's wives play role in family decision making with the egalitarian attitude of the fishermen (husband) which are free and open in improving household economy, especially in Karangsong village, Indramayu regency.

METHODS

Research Place and Time

Research is done in the research location in January 2019 to February 2019 in Karangsong Village, Indramayu sub-district, Indramayu regency, West Java by interviewing directly using questionnaire to some fishermen's wives who work and who don't.

Research Method

The type of method used is case study method in Karangsong village by collecting primary data and secondary data. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) stated that case study is a detailed calibration of a background, object or place for storing documents or events.

Data Retrieval Technique

Technique used in obtaining data from data source (respondents) in this research is direct observation, questionnaire and interview to some fishermen's wives who work and who don't

Respondent Determining Technique

Determining respondents is done by using purposive sampling method, a method where researcher determine the chosen respondent on their own due to certain consideration. According to Fauzi (2010) stated that

purposive sampling method is a method where respondents are chosen intentionally to determine a certain goal because the number of fishermen's wives that aren't figured.

This research compares between the working fishermen's wives and the unemployed fishermen's wives (only being a housewives), so the sample taken in this research amounted to 30 working fishermen's wives and 30 unemployed fishermen's wives because the number already represents the minimum limit of the chosen respondents. Thus, the amount of chosen respondents are 60 in total. The criteria of the respondents that will be taken as sample are:

Women fishermen who work to help husband have the following criteria: 1) women whose status as a wife of an individual fisherman whose husband uses bubu fishing gear, shrimp nets, crab nets and bottom gillnet. 2) the husband is an individual fisherman who actively uses bubu fishing gear, shrimp net, crab nets and bottom gillnet with ship size <10 GT 3) having additional work aside from her role as a housewife.

Unemployed women fishermen have the following criteria: 1) women whose status as a wife of an individual fisherman whose husband uses bubu fishing gear, shrimp nets, crab nets and bottom gillnet 2) the husband is an individual fisherman who actively uses bubu fishing gear, shrimp net, crab nets and bottom gillnet with ship size <10 GT. 3) does not have additional work (only receive money from the husband's income and income of the other family members) and only plays role as a housewife.

Operational Definition

The parameters observed in this research are:

1. Working Fisherman's Wife
Fisherman's wife who works in formal sector or informal sector to improve household economy aside from her role as a housewife (in the amount of per person)
2. Unemployed Fisherman's Wife
Fisherman's wife who doesn't work to improve household economy and her role only as housewife. in the amount of per person)
3. Individual Fisherman
Traditional fisherman who has and uses bubu fishing gear, shrip net, crab net and bottom gillnet
4. Level of education
Level of education a wife and a husband can be seen through the highest formal education which are divided into 4 groups, they are 1) doesn't go to school 2) elementary school 3) junior high school 4) senior high school
5. Family status
Family status can be mentioned from the category of having child or not having child
6. Total family income
Total family income is total income that is earned by family, either husband or wife or the other family members who have worked per month which is earned throughout the year. (in Rp)

Data Analysis

Data processing is one of the necessary step in this research. This is done so that the collected data have significance and can be summed up in a summary as an answer to the problem. Steps used in processing data in this research are: questionnaire selection, questionnaire data analysis, Instrument validity test, reliability test, counting household income, logistic regression analysis, hypothesis testing.

Instrument validity test:

The Product moment correlation formula is:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

explanation:

r_{xy} = correlation coefficient between variable X Y
 N = number of subjects
 X = score of each item
 Y = total of score item

Reliability Test

According to Sudjana (2005) the measurement of reliability is done using Alpha Cronbach formula, with the following formula:

$$r_{11} = \left[\frac{n}{(n-1)} \right] \left[1 - \frac{\sum \sigma^2}{\sigma^2} \right]$$

explanation:

r_{11} = instrument reliability
 n = number of items
 $\sum \sigma^2$ = score of each item
 σ^2 = variance total

Household Income

There are 3 sources of Household income, they are husband, wife and the other family members. According to Mardiana (2005), household income respondent can be measured with the following formula:

$$I_t = I_m + I_f + I_o$$

Explanation:

I_t = household income
 I_m = husband's income
 I_f = wife's income
 I_o = the other family members' income.

Logistic Regression Analysis

This analysis is assisted by SPSS software. This research used binary logistic regression. Binary logistic regression is used when there are only two responses variable possibility (Y), such as buy and do not buy so in this research the response variable encompass yes or no. logistic regression model that is used to verify research result are with the following formula:

$$Y = \log \frac{pi}{1-pi} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + X_5 X_5$$

Explanation:

Y = decision making by fisherman's wife (dominated by wife or husband)
 X_1 = Wife's education (Didn't go to school/ES/JHS/SHS/Bachelor/Master/Doctor)
 X_2 = Husband's education (Didn't go to school/ES/JHS/SHS/Bachelor/Master/Doctor)
 X_3 = Wife work status (work/do not work)
 X_4 = family status (have children/do not have children)
 X_5 = Total family income (in rupiah)
 α = constant
 β = variable coefficient

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Questionnaire Test

Questionnaire test is done using reliability and validity test. Validity test is done to figure out whether each item in questionnaire measuring tool does measure decision making for fisherman wife.

Validity test is done by comparing r count and r table. Questionnaire consists of 34 questions and is stated valid due to the bigger validity coefficient value (r count) than the critical limit given (r table = 0,361). This means all questions are worth to be submitted and used for the next process.

Results of variable reliability test of fishermen's wives decision making. Reliability coefficient earned is 0,56. This means variable of fishermen's wives decision making is very reliably than value r table 7%

Income Level of Fishermen's Wives

The income level of whose husband works as a fisherman is fluctuating and erratic every month caused by income of the husband depended by its haul. If they got a lot of haul, the level of income will increase and if it was not, then the level of income will be low. Another factor that made fishermen's income is erratic was the hindrance when they sailed, such as bad weather and their fishing gears got stolen by other fishermen when they fish, even a damage of the fishing gears itself. Tambunan (2008) stated the sailing frequency of fishing impacted to fishermen's income. This indicated the more time they spent to head seaward, the more haul they got. In this economic, fishermen's wives is working to help their families' economy. The income of fishermen's wives came from a job they took outside their house such as open a small shop, selling coconut drink, crackers, pepes, fruits drink, be a fishmonger, fried onion processors, and open a mini gas station.

According to Table 1, average comparison between husband (fishermen) and their wives who works' income is Rp 1.051.012 (32,75%) for the wives and Rp 2.158.259 (67,25%) for the husband which resulted fishermen has bigger income than their wives who works as well. It was because husband is the head of the house and the main breadwinner in the family. According to Azizah (2001), husband contributed more for the income in the family compared to their wives and responsible husband is the main breadwinner.

Whereas average income of the fishermen's wives who do not work (being a housewife) is Rp 0, it is because the wives decided to help their husband by making fishing gears for them in the house. Besides, the wives who do not work just wanted to taking care of their child and cleaning the house, it is also because they were getting weak as they grow old resulted they chose to not working. Therefore, household's income came from the husband and other family members like their child or siblings.

Based on the job types, income level of husband who works as a fisherman has biggest average income for the fisherman who used bottom gillnet for Rp 2.600.000 and Rp 2.783.333. This indicated the use of bottom gillnet is efficient and gets you more haul compared to other fishing gears. Average income hits the lowest for the fishermen who used portable traps and trammel net for Rp 1.608.756 and Rp 2.221.429 each. Indicated impact of the fishing gears that used by the fishermen for the income of the fishermen itself depended on the situation of the water and fishing seasons.

Income level of the family does not always come from the wives and husbands, but also other members of the family. In this research, average income of the other family members whose wives do work is smaller than the income of the other family members whose wives do not work. Average income of the other family members whose wives do work is Rp 83.929, while the average income of the other family members whose wives do not work is Rp 172.083 (Table 1). In conclusion, the reason why the wives whose works chose to work is caused by the needs to increase the family income because they did not get an income from other member of the family. While the wives whose do not work gets an income from other family member to fulfill their daily needs aside from the lack of their husband's income to fulfill their daily needs.

Based on Table 1 and Table 2, it is stated that the total average income of the family and in the interview with the respondents is Rp 3.293.199 and Rp 2.703.631. We can see that the total of average income of whose wives do work is higher than whose wives do not work. It is caused by the contribution of the fishermen's wives helps the family's economy to increase, aside from helping their husband to be a breadwinner, they also helps to take care of the household (doing domestic activities). Whereas the contribution of whose wives do not work is lower because they do not help family's economy to increase, only dominant to help their husband with its fishing gears and taking care of household (doing domestic activities). Respondents stated the total income of the family equals the total outcomes, it is caused by the nature of fishermen's family could not control their finance and did not have any savings. Therefore when their husband could not fulfilled their daily needs, they tend to do debt to their neighbor.

Table 1. Monthly average income level of family whose wives works

No	Occupation Types of the Husband	Income Level			Total Family Income (Rp.)
		Husbands (Rp.)	Wives (Rp.)	Other Family Members (Rp.)	
1	Portable Traps Fishermen	1.608.756	1.310.000	50.000	2.968.750
2	Set Gill Nets Fishermen	2.385.714	892.857	78.571	3.357.143
3	Trammel Net Fishermen	2.038.571	1.092.857	57.143	3.188.571
4	Bottom Gillnet Fishermen	2.600.000	908.333	150.000	3.658.333
	Averages	2.158.259	1.051.012	83.929	3.293.199

Table 2. Monthly average income level of family whose wives do not works

No	Occupation Types of the Husband	Income Level			Total Family Income (Rp.)
		Husbands (Rp.)	Wives (Rp.)	Other Family Members (Rp.)	
1	Portable Traps Fishermen	2.550.000	0	180.000	2.730.000
2	Set Gill Nets Fishermen	2.571.429	0	57.143	2.628.571
3	Trammel Net Fishermen	2.221.429	0	292.857	2.514.286
4	Bottom Gillnet Fishermen	2.783.333	0	158.333	2.941.667
	Averages	2.531.548	0	172.083	2.703.631

Family Decision Making Pattern

Based on Table 3, stated that the pattern of 60 respondents' decision making which divided by two categories, 30 respondents from fishermen's whose wives do work and the other 30 respondents from whose wives do not

work. Decision making in the fishermen's family whose wives works is more dominant by its wife, leaded by 20 people (66,7%) and in whose wives do not work category, the decision making balanced between husbands and wives resulted 15 people each (50,0%).

Fishermen whose wives do work have higher percentage in decision making rather than fishermen whose wives do not work. It caused by the wives whose work has a high confidence and responsibility about their family with double role they took as a housewife and breadwinner. The statement strengthened by Holmboe and Wandel (1991), women whose works and managing finance has dominant decision making in the household rather than woman who does not. According to Barnet and Rivers (1996), wives have a responsibility and higher confidence about their double role as breadwinner and housewife, resulted a bigger impact in decision making within family rather than their husband.

Those things remarked that occupation influenced the way fishermen's wives think that also influenced in domestic or even productive decision making. According to Sajogyo (1983) in Setyaningrum (2008), wives' occupation and wealth factor has positive intercourse with wives' decision making within household, wives whose works tend to make a wife take more major role in decision making within family about domestic things or even public.

Meanwhile fishermen's wives whose do not work tend to discuss everything with their husband before deciding something within family. Resulted every domestic or public activities are based on joint decision between husband and wife. According to Saleha et al. (2008), wife who is only a housewife would make a household decision together based on compromises between husband and wife.

Based in the result of the interview, decision making in domestic area such as cooking, laundry, taking care of children, and buying ingredients are dominated by its wife. And the husband dominated a decision making about his job as fisherman and decision about house renovation. It happened because the wife interacted more within family while the husband as fisherman tends to spend their time more in the sea. According to Indrawasih (1997), the wife role within household in domestic activities or economy activities would affect wife position in decision making about household itself.

Table 3. Decision making pattern in fishermen's family whose wives works and who does not work

Decision Making	Wives whose works		Wives who does not work	
	Sum (People)	%	Sum (People)	%
Husbands	10	33.3	15	50.0
Wives	20	66.7	15	50.0
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0

Analysis of Fishermen's Wives Logit Decision Making

Presentation of odd ratio for wives' education is 1,265 which means every escalation in wives' education will escalated the risk of wife's decision making by 1,265 times higher than family whose wives do not experienced escalation in education. That means the higher wives' education the more dominant decision making made by wife and the lower wives' education the more less wives' role in decision making. According to Arfianto (2013), one of the factor that influenced decision making is education background that they had. The higher education the more confident that wife had on decision making within family.

Odd ratio percentage for husband's education is 0,702 that means for every escalation in husbands' education would suppress wives' risk of decision making by 0,702 times higher compared to whose family who do not experience husbands' escalation in education. This remarked the higher husbands' education escalated the less decision making made by wife and the lower husbands' education the more dominant decision making made by wife within family. According to Kiranantika (2013), the higher wives' education than their husband resulted the

power she had about decision making within family, and the higher husbands' education would make the less power that wife had in decision making.

Odd ratio for wives' occupation has 1,301 percentage which means in every escalation in wives' occupation would escalate the risk of decision making made by the wives by 1,301 times higher than other family whose wives do not experienced escalation in occupation. That means the respondents role is bigger in decision making than respondents whose do not work. According to Yusuf and Duasa (2010), decision making that influenced by wives' occupation and her salary. Wives who had her own income (working) has a higher chance to make a decision making about household and participated more in every process of decision making within family compare to the wives who do not have her own income (do not working).

Odd ratio for family's status is 1,081 implied that every child's escalation would escalate the risk of wives' decision making by 1,081 times higher than family who does not experienced child's escalation. The statement implied that the respondents who had one child or more would dominated decision making rather than respondents who had no child. According to Berey and Pollay (1968), the more a wife gave a birth the bigger picture they saw in decision making within family. It is also because a wife who had more children felt a lot happier rather than a wife who had no children, therefore a mother who had a child tends to feel motivated to make the best decision for their family.

Odd ratio for family's total income is 1,000 implied that every escalation of total income would escalate the risk of wives' decision making by 1,000 times higher than a family who did not experienced escalation of total income. This remarked the higher sum of family's total income the more dominant wives' participation in decision making within family and the lesser sum of family's total income the lower wives' participation in decision making within family. Sum of total income could be compared with Districts' Minimum Wage (UMK) in Indramayu. Districts' Minimum Wage (UMK) in Indramayu is Rp 1.900.000 whereas total income of fishermen's families are lower than Districts' Minimum Wage (UMK) therefore they are classified has low incomes. According to Guhardja et al. (1989), the contribution of family's income corresponded significantly to interaction pattern within family itself. The higher contribution of family's income impacted the higher frequencies of family's interaction. It is caused by the contribution of its wives, husbands, and other family's members in family's income escalated the proportion of family's economy, therefore its wives could effectively had an interaction and gave more contribution in doing house core and solving problem, also decision making.

Between factors of wives' education, husbands' education, wives' work status, family's status, and total income, resulted the biggest factor in decision making within family is wives' work status.

According to Table 4, we got the sum of P-value. P-value is a probability range of power of the evidence to decline or accept null hypothesis (H_0). The smaller P-value means the stronger evidence to decline null hypothesis. In this research, P-value compared to 0,05 alpha value. The result showed that almost all of the variables do not influence the process of decision making except variable of total income. It attained from the P 0,049 value in step-5 which is lower than 0,05. This means the factor of total income became the most impactful in decision making. Correspondent between total family incomes and decision making in the family is very significant because in every out comes for needs has to consider how much the monthly total incomes. If the income were low, therefore the wives would face a difficulty in managing calculation of outcomes to fulfill family's needs. Otherwise if the income were high, therefore the wives would find much easier to make a decision about calculation of outcomes to fulfill family's needs.

Table 4. Model of Multiple Logistic Regression Equations Of Wives Decision Making

		Variables in the Equation					95% C.I. for EXP(B)		
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
Step 1 ^a	Wives'Education	,235	,459	,262	1	,609	1,265	,514	3,110
	Husbands'Education	-,354	,538	,432	1	,511	,702	,244	2,016
	Wives'WorkStatus	,263	,603	,191	1	,662	1,301	,399	4,246
	Family'sStatus	,078	,680	,013	1	,909	1,081	,285	4,095
	TotalIncome	,000	,000	2,752	1	,097	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Constant	-2,640	1,692	2,433	1	,119	,071		
Step 2 ^a	Wives'Education	,249	,442	,317	1	,573	1,283	,539	3,052
	Husbands'Education	-,362	,534	,460	1	,498	,696	,245	1,983
	Family'sStatus	,266	,603	,194	1	,660	1,304	,400	4,252
	TotalIncome	,000	,000	2,811	1	,094	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Constant	-2,577	1,602	2,589	1	,108	,076		
Step 3 ^a	Wives'Education	,243	,440	,305	1	,581	1,275	,538	3,022
	Husbands'Education	-,344	,529	,423	1	,516	,709	,252	1,998
	TotalIncome	,000	,000	3,921	1	,048	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Constant	-2,749	1,557	3,118	1	,077	,064		
Step 4 ^a	Husbands'Education	-,203	,456	,199	1	,656	,816	,334	1,994
	TotalIncome	,000	,000	3,954	1	,047	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Constant	-2,562	1,519	2,843	1	,092	,077		
Step 5 ^a	TotalIncome	,000	,000	3,876	1	,049	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Constant	-2,612	1,514	2,978	1	,084	,073		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Wives'Education, Husbands'Education, Wives'WorkStatus, Family'sStatus, TotalIncome.

CONCLUSIONS

Average of total monthly income for the family of fishermen whose wives works in a year is Rp 3.293.199 and whose wives do not work is Rp 2.703.631. Contribution of the family whose wives works is higher in helps of the family economy because the wives had their own income compared to whose wives does not work.

In those family whose wives work, the process of decision making dominated by its wives with percentage of decision making is 66,7% and its husbands with 33,3%. Meanwhile in those family whose wives do not work , the process of decision making balanced between wives with percentage of 50,0% and husbands with 50,0%.

The biggest factor in decision making is wives' work status and other factors do not have any significant impact except factor of family total incomes.

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