

# Coastal women empowerment in improving enterprise of fish product processing in Sanga-Sanga Districts

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**Abstract.** This research was conducted to identify and scrutinize women empowerment of fish product processing group in the District of Sanga-Sanga on 2017. The method used was survey method, which is direct observation and interview to respondent. Data were collected in the form of primary and secondary data. Collected data then processed, tabulated, and displayed in the table and graph. The measurement of women empowerment degree was measured by Likert Scale on 3 level, that are score 1 = low, score 2 = less, and score 3 = high. The result of research demonstrated that the rate of empowerment women group of fish product processor was high (score 42,75). Partially, awareness level or willingness to change of processing enterprise group which indicate empowerment indicator categorized as high (91,67%). The level of capability to increase the chance of acquiring access was high (66,67%), the level of capability to overcome an obstacle tend to categorized as less (50%) and the level of capability to collaborate was high (66,67%). It means that the level of coastal women empowerment could be reliable to do a reformation.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background

In the context of coastal societies, the gap of status and role between women and men in family is commonly occurred. Women status and role are highly respected in one hands, on the other hand however women are placed as men subordinate. A lot of women status is related to household management, children raising, family finance management. Really regrettable due to their time are wasted which is actually could be utilized to increase family economy by empowering women. In the other side, fishery potential is relatively large, therefore there are a lot of chance for developing a various alternative enterprise by utilizing local resources potential. Recently, a lot of empowerment program have been implemented however it has not tackled the problem faced by societies yet. Dependencies attitudes of coastal communities are high, it mostly happened when no fishing activity (due to season affect, meanwhile non fisheries activities had not developed yet. High dependencies on ponggawa or capital owner is undeniable due to the general condition faced by fishermen community, they require aids to fulfill their needs. As this phenomenon goes by, it is difficult for societies to disentangle from poverty traps. The chain of poverty as if twisted them without stopping. Responding to this condition, it is needed to find systematized, focused and planned solution. Empowerment action of coastal women communities is obviously needs to do.



The research results on women public role in coastal societies could be found in Sinjai Regency. Processing enterprise which has been done by housewives in East Sinjai was smoked fish. The problems emerged on input subsystem of smoked fish are : the lack of sufficient amount of fish as raw material , the difficulties to acquire fire woods, the use of additives food coloring is inappropriate with food safety standard, fish container could damage easily, work force wage is unavailable [1].

The research result of demonstrate that women who live in coastal area of Sanga-Sanga District have prospective potential and chance to be empowered through various activities consisting of productive enterprise and accompaniment activities [2].

### 1.2. *The Aim of Research*

The goal to be achieved is to identify and assess the empowerment of women processing group of fishery products in Sanga-Sanga District

## 2. Method of Research

### 2.1. *Location and Time of Research*

This research was conducted in Sanga-Sanga District in The Regency of Kutai Kartanegara on April to August 2017.

### 2.2. *Data Gathering Method*

Survey method by direct observing is used in this research, in which direct observation is conducted in the location. Data embrace two sorts of data, i.e. primary and secondary data. In detail, required data are: a. Collecting primary and secondary data. Primary data is gained from main sources, whether through direct observation or interview to respondent refer to questionnaire which has been compiled according to research aim. Respondent who has been chosen is a group of women conducting activity of fish processing enterprise. Secondary data is required as supporting data, it is gained from village office, Marine and Fisheries Department, and reports of similar research. Collecting of secondary data is conducted by literature study and relevant reference to this research. Secondary data were included profile of area, potential and opportunity of fish enterprise developing and business capital, b. Conducting Focus Group Discussion. It is conducted to community leaders, consisted of district envoy, village leader, fishermen group and group of fish processing entrepreneur.

### 2.3. *Data Analysis Method*

Data collected will be processed in the table and graph and will be analyzed descriptively. To measure the level of empowering on women group of fish product processing using Likert Scale with three level, i.e. score 1 = low, score 2 = less, score 3 = high.

Table 1. Measurement criteria of empowering level

No	Interval Class	Criteria
1.	17,00 - 28,33	Low
2.	28,34 - 39,66	Less
3.	39,67 - 51,00	High

Source: Primary data processed, 2017

## 3. Results and Discussions

### 3.1. *General Description of Research Location*

Sanga-Sanga Districted is geographically located in the equator between of 117° 01' East Longitude – 117° 17' East Longitude and 0° 35' South Latitude – 0° 45' South Latitude, with the area of 233,4 km<sup>2</sup>. The boarder area administered as follow:

North Side : Anggana District  
 East Side : Anggana District  
 South Side : Muara Jawa District  
 West Side : Palaran District/Kota Samarinda

Sanga-Sanga District consist of five villages: Jawa, Sanga-Sanga Dalam, Pendingin, Sarijaya, and Sanga-Sanga Muara. The river which flows in Sanga-Sanga District is Sanga-Sanga River. Jawa Village is a biggest village (60,63 km<sup>2</sup>), and the smallest is Sarijaya Village (22,81 km<sup>2</sup>).

The amount of dweller of Sanga-Sanga District in 2015 is greater than in 2014, it increased from 19.419 to 19.828 (increased about 0,03%). Dweller composition consist of 10.651 male (53,72%) and 9.177 female (46,28%), it distributed in 5 village. The average of dweller density in Sanga-Sanga District is around 84 inhabitant/km<sup>2</sup>. Inhabitant distribution is uneven among village.

### 3.2. Fishery Potential

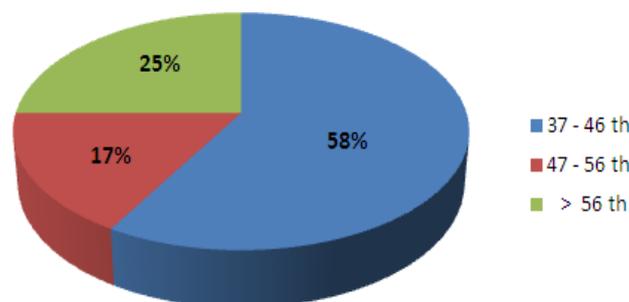
The amount of fishery household in Sanga-Sanga District on 2015 are 512 households consisted of 197 household of marine fisheries, 51 household of pond culture fisheries, and 264 keramba fish culture.

In Sanga-Sanga District, the vast majority of village have potential on marine fisheries unless Jawa Village. The amount of motor boat with 0-5 GT capacity used for catching fish in the sea are 51 pieces. Whereas, the amount of fishing machine boat used in the public waters are 234 pieces. Total production of marine fisheries are 148,556 ton, ponds are 0,605 ton and karamba 0,3 ton.

The most common fishing boat used by fishermen is attached motor, and motor boat in less than 5 GT capacity. It's a kind of small boat, therefore it affect on catching yield. This condition needs a consideration, thus the capacity of catching could be increased and its cruising capacity will be wider [3].

### 3.3. Respondent Characteristics

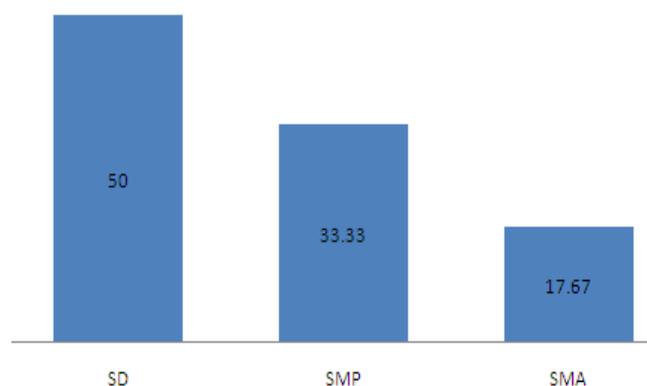
According to the result of interview to fish product processor (amplang and fish crackers) it is known that respondent ages are ranging from 37 to 67 years old. The vast majority of respondent ages are ranging from 37 – 46 years old (58%), 47 – 56 years old (17%), and age group of >56 years old is 25%. Refer to age composition, it is varied from youth to retired people. However, amplang or crackers processor who are retired is still enough. It demonstrates that occupation as fish product processor is a good alternative as a household livelihood. Respondent's age is provided in this picture 1.



Picture 1. The percentage of respondent based on ages group

Education is an important thing to increase societies welfare. Education will increase their knowledge and will advance their thought. According to survey results, it could be known that education level is range from elementary school to senior high school. All of women processor have

gained formal education. Some women processor had ever studied at non formal education such as training or courses. In detail it can be seen in picture 2.



Picture 2. The percentage of respondent based on education level

### 3.4. Women Empowerment Indicator

Empowerment is transformation of power relation between men and women on different strata, i.e. family, society, market and state. Empowerment concept could be understood in two context. First, the power in decision process making focused on the importance of women role. Second, empowerment in term of women empowerment and its impact on men in the diversity of societies [4].

The result of study of found that there are many of poor women in Wedy District. They require special treatment for disentangling form poverty. To be seen from the profile of poor women in Wedi District, it is known that they live in unfeasible home to live, do not have education access and low income. This condition make them trap in poverty circle. Based on the result of study, it can be concluded that all of respondents (poor women) have high potential in doing entrepreneurship profession or entrepreneur candidate [5]. In line with that, the result study confirmed that the concept of policy on developing productive economy of fish product processing business sustainably using training and accompanying methods to fishermen families is able to increase fishermen societies welfare [6].

Women empowerment is a bottom-up process to transform gender relation both individually or collectively due to increasing awareness of women subordination and the creation of ability to face it. The substance of women empowerment concept is an understanding of the power itself. Women empowerment does not mean women take over the control which previously men have, however it is more related to a need to transform the value of power relation. The power could be understood as 'power within' or self confidence, 'power with' or the ability to organize collective aim collaboratively, and 'power to' emerging a change and making decision by others [7].

As an effort to improve the strength of societies empowerment on coastal women, this research should consider its actor itself. The results of analysis and measurement of indicators used to measure women empowering level is provided in this following table.

Table 2. Analysis result of women empowering level

No	Indicators	Gained score
1	Awareness of desire to change ( <i>Power Within</i> )	13.42
2	Capacity of getting access ( <i>Power To</i> )	12.08
3	Capacity of overcoming threat ( <i>Power Over</i> )	7.08
4	Capacity of cooperating ( <i>Power With</i> )	10.17
Jumlah		42.75

Sources : Primary data processed, 2017

From the table 2 it can be known that the level of empowerment on women group of fish product processing in Sanga-Sanga District is categorized as high (score 42,75 in 39,67 – 51,00 score range). It indicate that this group of women have high level of empowering to be able to do a change. Those condition could be utilized to conduct an event more intensively by accompanier, as originally this women group is willing to do a change.

Partially, the level of women group empowering based on empowerment indicators are follows:

3.4.1. *The awareness or the willingness to change (Power Within)* As known, community development activity is an effort to increase capacity and potential belong to a society, thus they are able to actualize their identity and prestige optimally to defend and develop themselves independently. It is intended to disentangle society from poverty trap and backwardness. Economic empowerment means the effort of income and wealth increasing focused on economic strength itself, hence the society is able to fulfill the need of living independently.

According to data analysis acquired the awareness level or willingness to change processing business group could be categorized into two part i.e. high (91,67%) and less (8,33%). It indicates that those two groups have willingness to improve their condition.

Table 3. The level of awareness or willingness to change (*Power Within*)

No	Interval Class	Percentage	Description
1.	5,00 - 8,33	0,00	Low
2.	8,34 - 11,66	8,33	Less
3.	11,67 - 15,00	91,67	High
		100,00	

Source : Primary data processed, 2017

Women ability to see and identify her potential has been classified into two categories such as the ability to identify natural resources potential surrounding their milieu and the ability to develop its potential. Those ability are is highly important due to the higher is the awareness of actors is becoming a trigger for developing its potential. It could be implemented if it is followed by many activities which is able to rise willingness up to change. Accompaniment and extension activities need to undertake systematically. In line with research result state that poverty allevation of village through women development will change women group therefore they are motivated to gain income [8]. Through empowerment, village women is able to develop its potential to create local based productive economic enterprise therefore societies reliant is set, eventually village women empowerment could reduced poverty.

3.4.2. *Capacity of getting access (Power To)*. Capacity of getting access consisted of an opportunity to acquire information, market access, technology access, and access to income. Research result demonstrate that the ability to improve opportunity to get access can be categorized into three: high (66,67%), less (25%) and low (8,33%). In detailed it is displayed in table 4.

Table 4. Capacity of getting access (*Power To*)

No	Interval Class	Percentage	Description
1.	5,00 - 8,33	8,33	Low
2.	8,34 - 11,66	25,00	Less
3.	11,67 - 15,00	66,67	High
		100,00	

Source : Primary data processed, 2017

The table demonstrate that the vast majority of fish product processor state that they are able to get a chance to access information related to technology, market, information and income related to group of fish product processing or processing business. Information in terms of technology is acquired mostly from extension agent and university. Whereas, information and market opportunity related to the product is quite abandoned however, business actors still get difficulties to develop it. They said that there are many factors or constraint such as the lack of a place to promote product, the lack of capital, product continuity is uncertain due to the lack of raw material, administration requirements such as BPOM (Organization of Medicine and Food Controller), place rent, and product continuity.

Market is an attractor factor in which it will be a main constraint if it does not develop well. therefore, opening market access is a way for developing enterprise. An enterprise will not develop if there is no market. One of the ways to develop market for coastal societies product is facilitating people to big companies that export fishery product. For doing so, hence trading contract between people and company must be organized [9]. This kind of cooperation is beneficial to assure market and price for societies. People are taught about product quality control and are given capital aid for enterprise developing by companies.

*3.4.3. Capacity of overcoming threat (Power over).* Constraint and problem are certainty in the business teamwork context. They have to overcome and manage every single impediment faced, otherwise it will affect on teamwork and business activity. Based on research result known that the ability of fish processor to tackle an impediment could be categorized as less (50%), low (16,67%) and high (33,33%). It indicate that they did not overcome a constraint optimally. Considering to those fact, it is important for extension agent to improve their role maximally. The detail of the ability to tackle impediment displayed on table 5.

Table 5. The percentage of the ability to tackle a constraint

No	Interval class	Percentage	Description
1.	5,00 - 8,33	16,67	Low
2.	8,34 - 11,66	50,00	Less
3.	11,67 - 15,00	33,33	High
		100,00	

Sources : Primary data processed, 2017

*3.4.4. Capacity of cooperation/Solidarity (Power with).* Wikipedia define solidarity term as integration, level and integration type which is shown by society or group to other people or their neighbor. It refer to societies relationship or social relationship which bond to each other. This term is commonly used in sociology and other social discipline.

According to table 6 known that the vast majority of respondent state that they are able to cooperate well is 66.67%. Whereas, respondent who state that they have less ability to cooperate is 25% and 8.33% of respondent have low ability to cooperate. Strong cooperation or solidarity of each group members has a great impact on group development.

Table 6. the percentage of ability to cooperate/solidarity

No	Interval Class	Percentage	Description
1.	5,00 - 8,33	8,33	Low
2.	8,34 - 11,66	25,00	Less
3.	11,67 - 15,00	66,67	High
		100,00	

Source : Primary data processed, 2017

### 3.5. Women participation in inclining household economic of fishermen

Societies participation on many aspects of development is highly important. Society is not an object of development, however they can be also development subject. Therefore, societies participation will impact on development process itself. Societies will have sense of responsibility and motivation to implement development collectively. According to M. Rogers in [10], participation terminology is involvement level of social system members in decision making process. If we scrutinize it however, participation is not only related to decision making, but also it has boarder definition, including of planning, decision making, actuating, evaluating process and benefiting development outcomes. The study result demonstrates that the income of fishermen housewife contribute to 24,04% of household total income. The income of fishermen housewife as fish processor depend on her husband's catching yields, since generally speaking that fishermen housewife only process fish with low economic value [11].

This research find that contribution of coastal women is quite good in Sanga-Sanga District. It can be seen on some activities or business mainly on fish product processing enterprise. dominant activities are amplang, crackers (kerupuk), terasi and petis processing. Those activities have grown since 15 years ago, and nowadays is still continuing.

## 4. Conclusion

Coastal women empowerment on processing enterprise group can be concluded from empowerment indicators as follows: the empowerment level of women group on fish product processing categorized as high (gained score is 42,75), and partially, based on empowerment indicators, it demonstrates that is the capacity level to increase a chance to gain access is about 66,67% categorized as high, 25% categorized as less, and 8,33 categorized as low, the capacity level of overcoming an impediment tend to categorized as less (50%), while 16,67% categorized as low, and 33,33% categorized as high. And the capacity level of cooperating for 66,67% is high, 25% is less and 8,33% is low.

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