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Contribution of fisherman's wives to increasing household income in Muara Telake village

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ABSTRACT

The contribution of fishermen's wife to fishermen's household income in Muara Telake Village is a description or role of women's position in household economic activities. The research was conducted in Muara Telake Village with 40 household respondents using a purposive sampling method. The research data were analyzed using the method of business cost analysis to generate profits and analysis of the contribution of fishermen's wife to determine how much the contribution of fishermen's wife to the income of fishermen's households. The results showed that the activities of fishermen's wife consisted of salted fish processors and fish or shrimp crackers producers. Fishermen's household income reached 183.939.458,33 IDR/month with an average of 4.598.486,46 IDR/month/respondent. The largest contribution to fishermen's family income comes from the head of the household, namely the husband, amounting to 3.408.135,42 IDR/month or with a percentage value of 74.11%. The contribution of fishermen's wife in increasing household income is included in the medium category, which can provide additional income of 1.190.351,04 IDR/month with a percentage value of 25.89%.

Introduction

Fishers' income highly depends on natural conditions and uncertain weather (Ramziati *et al.*, 2022). With a wide range of problems and pressures, such as a decline in their income, rising operational costs, unstable fuel prices, declining fish stocks, and marine habitat degradation (Prosperi *et al.*, 2019). Fishery resources can be utilized to improve the standard of living and welfare of fisher households. But in reality, it has not made fishermen out of poverty (Vibriyanti, 2019). One of the causes of the low level of welfare of coastal communities is the absence of basic infrastructure and utilities, which have a negative impact on the quality of the environment in residential areas where fishermen live, resulting in a decrease in yield (Musa *et al.*, 2024).

Small-scale fishers are highly dependent on fishing and aquatic resources, and often fail to increase the value of their catch and household welfare (Tikadar *et*

al., 2022; Purcell *et al.*, 2024). Fishermen face various challenges that affect their livelihoods and socioeconomic conditions, including declining incomes, problems selling fish, market prices, and natural conditions (Alam & Yousuf, 2024). The uncertain income of fishermen causes the economic conditions of some fishing families to be low (Firantika *et al.*, 2020). Fishermen's wife engage in alternative livelihoods to support the family, especially during lean times and low fish catches (Ameyaw *et al.*, 2020).

Unstable economic conditions encourage women to have a dual role, that is helping their husbands in providing for their family's financial needs (Wardana, 2022; Ramziati *et al.*, 2022; Sastro *et al.*, 2023; Timbangnusa *et al.*, 2022). Women are required to help with family finances, but on the other hand they have to do household chores well (Anang, 2022). The motivation or supporting factors for these Fisherman's Wife are to help meet the economic needs of the

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family, hope to live a good life, fulfill household needs, and educate their children (Dewi & Yulhendri, 2021).

Women are one of the pillars of the same economy as their husbands (Nikmah, 2022). Women's involvement is crucial in fishing households and coastal communities. Women represent nearly 50% of the total labor force involved in fisheries worldwide (Torrell et al., 2021). Women's involvement in key sectors of fishing activities contributes to poverty reduction and malnutrition (Ogbonnaya, 2021). Women's involvement in earning a living can increase family income (Wantini et al., 2020; Kusumawardhani and Susilowati, 2021; Hatim et al., 2022).

Fishermen in Muara Telake Village are one of the real evidence that exists in the community regarding the role of women in fishing communities in an effort to improve welfare. As one of the villages located on the coast, the main livelihood of the community is fishing. The remaining fishing results from fishermen will be processed by the fishermen's wives into salted fish or crackers, which will later be resold. Fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village utilize marine resources as a source of income to contribute to household income.

The daily life of fishermen in Muara Telake Village faces the same problems as other fishing communities. One of the problems faced by fishing communities in Muara Telake Village is poverty. Their uncertain and usually small income means that they cannot rely on economic factors in their daily lives. In addition, they have to consider a number of factors, including the weather, the season, the price of supplies, the state of the sea, and others. In this case, it depends on the ability of the Fisherman's Wife to manage their household economy, including generating additional income through productive activities or jobs that earn money. It is very interesting to prove in the field that women have a role and contribution in increasing household income, as seen in the activities of fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village, most of whom are salted fish and cracker producers.

Materials and Methods

Location and time of research

This research was conducted in Muara Telake Village from April to September 2024. The village's location was chosen because the majority of the population are traditional fishermen, so all residents' activities are inseparable from fisheries activities.

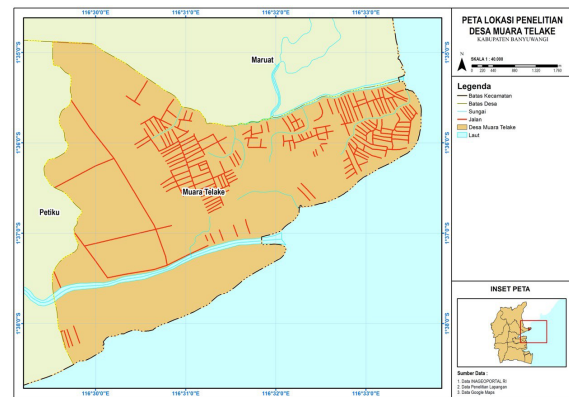


Figure 1. Maps showing the location of Muara Telake Village

The sampling method used in this research is the purposive sampling technique. Siyoto & Sodik (2015), purposive sampling is a sampling method that involves special selection or specific considerations. Hardani et al. (2020), The primary characteristic of this sampling is that sample participants are specifically chosen in accordance with the goals of the study. The population of fishing households in Muara Telake Village is 203 households. The sample of fishing households in Muara Telake Village that will be selected are households that are considered to meet the following criteria: (1) Fishing households residing in Muara Telake Village for at least 5 years. (2) Fishing households whose marriage age is at least 5 years old. (3) Head of household or husband works as a fisherman for at least 5 years (4) Fishermen's wife who have productive activities (5) Can communicate and can provide information. Based on these criteria, 40 fisher households were selected as the sample.

Data Analysis

Fishermen's household income is analyzed by adding up the income of the husband, wife and other sources of income (Untari & Darma, 2023). The income of fishing households in Muara Telake Village was calculated using the formula:

1. Business Analysis

According to Boediono (2002), in terms of the nature of costs in relation to the level of output, production costs can be divided into fixed costs and variable costs.

Fixed costs include depreciation and maintenance costs. Depreciation costs can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Def} = \frac{P \times Q}{\text{Technical Lifetime}}$$

Description:

- Def : Depreciation (IDR/Month)
P : Price (IDR/Month)
Q : Quantity (Unit)

The total cost can be calculated based on the following formula:

$$TC = TFC + TVC$$

Description:

- TC : Total Cost (IDR/Month)
TFC : Total Fixed Cost (IDR/Month)
TVC : Total Variable Cost (IDR/Month)

To find out the income from the fishery business will be calculated by the revenue and income analysis formula as follows (Soekartawi, 2003):

$$TR = P \times Q$$

Description:

- TR : Total Revenue (IDR/Month)
P : Price (IDR/Month)
Q : Quantity (Unit)

Mathematically, the profit formula can be written as follows (Soeharno, 2007):

$$\pi = TR - TC$$

- π : Profit/Income (IDR/Month)
T : Total Revenue (IDR/Month)
TC : Total Cost (IDR/Month)

2. Household Income

$$Irt = If + Im + Io$$

Description:

- Irt : Household Income (IDR/Month)
If : Wife's Income (IDR/Month)
Im : Husband's Income (IDR/Month)
Io : Other Source Income (IDR/Month)

3. To determine the contribution of a Fisherman's wives income to household income, the formula is used:

$$Kf = \frac{If}{If + Im + Io} \times 100\%$$

Description:

- Kf : Wife's Income Contribution (%)
If : Wife's Income (IDR/Month)
Im : Husband's Income (IDR/Month)
Io : Other source income (IDR/Month)

The categories of fishermen's wife contributions to household income can be seen in (Table 1).

Table 1. Income contribution criteria

Interval Class	Criteria
0,00% - 25,00%	Low
25,01% - 50,00%	Medium
50,01% - 100%	High

Source: Taufiq et al. (2022)

Results

Productive Activities of Fisherman's Wife

Productive activities of Fisherman's Wife in the fisheries sector in Muara Telake Village are salted fish producers and cracker producers. More details on the types of productive activities of fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village can be seen in (Table 2).

Table 2. Productive Activities of Fisherman's Wives

Activities	Quantity (Person)	Percentage (%)
Salted Fish Producers	37	92,50
Fish / Shrimp Crackers Producers	3	7,50
Total	40	100

Source: Primary data processed 2024

Based on Table 2, the types of productive activities of fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village are dominated by fishermen's wives who work as salted fish producers, namely 37 people or 92.50%, while cracker producers are 3 people or 7.50%. This is because the majority of livelihoods in Muara Telake Village are as fishermen, so the fishermen's wives utilize fishermen's catches to produce fishery products.

Business Cost Analysis

Capture Fisheries Business Analysis

Fishermen in Muara Telake Village use Dogol fishing gear. They usually fish four times a week. The distance travelled by fishermen from home to the fishing ground is around 1-2 hours, depending on the distance to the desired fishing ground. (Table 3) shows the cost analysis of the Dogol fishing business.

Table 3. Capture Fisheries Business Analysis

Cost Components	Total (IDR)	Average (IDR/Month)
Investment Cost	3.003.900.000,00	75.097.500,00
Fixed Cost	44.194.583,33	1.104.864,58
Variable Cost	100.800.000,00	2.520.000,00
Total Cost	144.994.583,33	3.624.864,58
Revenue	281.320.000,00	7.033.000,00
Profit	136.325.416,67	3.408.135,42

Source: Primary data processed 2024

Based on Table 3, investment costs are the initial capital spent by fishermen to start a fishing business both in the form of money and equipment that will later be used in the production process. The investment cost incurred by fishermen for the fishing business is IDR 75.097.500/respondent; this value is the average value obtained from all investment costs incurred by fishermen, which is IDR 3.003.900.000.

Fixed costs incurred for fishing businesses are depreciation costs and maintenance costs of fishing businesses. Total fixed costs in the fishing business amounted to IDR 1.104.864,58/respondent/month with an average depreciation cost of IDR 899.864,58/respondent/month and an average maintenance cost of IDR 205.000/respondent/month. Variable costs are costs incurred by fishermen whose amount is not always constant/the same in one fishing trip. The types of variable costs incurred by fishermen during one month consist of costs to buy diesel fuel, ice cubes, consumption, bread (snacks) and cigarettes. The average variable cost of fishing business is IDR 2.520.000/respondent/month. Total costs in the fishing business in Muara Telake Village amounted to IDR 3.624.864,58/respondent/month with an average fixed cost of IDR 1.104.864,58/respondent/month and an average variable cost of IDR 2.520.000/respondent/month. The total cost of the fishing business of all respondents was IDR 144.994.583,33/month. The income received by fishermen in Muara Telake Village consists of pomfret, bete-bete fish, mackerel, layur fish, snapper fish, mixed fish, squid and shrimp. The total revenue of the fishing business was IDR 281.320.000/month with an average of IDR 7.033.000/respondent /month. The profit of all fishermen respondents in the fishing business in Muara Telake Village is IDR 136.325.416,67/month with an average for each fisherman of IDR 3.408.135,42/month.

Salted Fish Processing Business Analysis

The cost components incurred by fishermen's wife in the salted fish processing business are presented in (Table 4).

Table 4. Cost Analysis of Salted Fish Processing Business

Cost Components	Total (IDR)	Average (IDR/Month)
Investment Cost	23.835.000,00	644.189,19
Fixed Cost	1.952.291,67	52.764,64
Variable Cost	31.504.000,00	851.459,46
Total Cost	33.456.291,67	904.224,10
Revenue	75.096.000,00	2.029.621,62
Profit	41.639.708,33	1.125.397,52

Source: Primary data processed 2024

Based on Table 4, the investment costs incurred by fishermen's wives in salted fish processing businesses are knives, basins, fish drying places and cutting boards. investment costs incurred by fishermen's wives for salted fish processing businesses amounted to IDR 644.189,19/respondent. The value is the average value obtained from the total investment

costs incurred by 37 fishermen's wives, amounting to IDR 23.853.000. The total fixed cost of salted fish processing in Muara Telake Village is IDR 52.764,64/respondent/month with an average depreciation cost of IDR 32.764,64/respondent/month and an average maintenance cost of IDR 20.000/respondent/month. Variable costs incurred by the fisherman's wife for one month consist of costs to buy salt and mixed fish. The total cost of salted fish processing is IDR 31.504.000,00 with an average of IDR 851.459,46/respondent/month. The total cost of salted fish processing is the sum of fixed and variable costs. The total cost of salted fish processing business of all respondents is IDR 33.456.291,67/ month with an average of IDR 904.224,10 /respondent/month. Salted fish products produced by fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village consist of Gulama fish, chicken feather fish (round), chicken feather fish (split), anchovies, sea cork fish, Otek fish and small rays. The total revenue of the salted fish business is IDR 75.096.000/month with an average of IDR 2.029.622/respondent/month. The total profit of the salted fish processing business in Muara Telake Village is IDR 41.639.708,33/month, with an average for each fisherman's wife is IDR 1.125.397,52/month.

Cracker Processing Business Analysis

The cost components incurred by Fisherman's Wife in the cracker processing business are presented in (Table 5).

Table 5. Cost Analysis of Cracker Processing Business

Cost Components	Total (IDR)	Average (IDR/Month)
Investment Cost	2.884.000,00	961.333,33
Fixed Cost	191.666,67	63.888,89
Variable Cost	5.494.000,00	1.831.333,33
Total Cost	5.685.667,00	1.895.222,22
Revenue	9.960.000,00	3.320.000,00
Profit	4.274.333,33	1.424.777,78

Source: Primary data processed 2024

Investment costs are the costs incurred by the Fisherman's Wife to start a cracker processing business consisting of basins, fish drying places and cutting boards. The investment cost incurred by Fisherman's Wife for the cracker processing business is IDR 961.333,33/respondent; this value is the average value obtained from the total investment costs incurred by 3 Fisherman's Wife, which amounted to IDR 2.884.000. Total fixed costs in the cracker processing business amounted to IDR 63.888,89/respondent/month with an average depreciation cost of IDR 43.888,89/respondent/month and an average maintenance cost of IDR

20.000/respondent/month. The total fixed cost of all respondents in one month was IDR 191.666,67. The variable costs incurred by fishermen's wife during one month consisted of costs to buy Masako, ladaku, garlic, eggs, shrimp and fish. The variable cost of cracker processing is IDR 5.494.000.00 with an average of IDR 1.831.333,33/respondent/month. The total cost of the cracker processing business is IDR 5.685.666,67 with an average of IDR 1.895.222,22/respondent/month. The income received by fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village consists of small packaged and kilogram packaged cracker products. The total revenue of the cracker business is IDR 9.960.000/month with an average of IDR 3.320.000/respondent/month. The profit obtained in the cracker processing business in Muara Telake Village is IDR 4.274.333,33/month with an average of IDR 1.424.777,78/month for each Fisherman's Wife.

Household Income

In this research, a fisherman's household income is the amount of profit earned by the husband as a fisherman, assisted by the wife's income. More details can be seen in (Table 6).

Table 6. Fishermen's Household Income

Household Income	Total (IDR/Month)	Average (IDR/Month)
Husband's Income	136.325.416,67	3.408.135,42
Wife's income	47.614.041,67	1.190.351,04
Total Income	183.939.458,33	4.598.486,46

Source: Primary data processed 2024

Based on Table 6, the fishermen's household income is IDR 183.939.458,33, with an average of IDR 4.598.486,46 per month. The husband's income is IDR 136.325.416,67, with an average of IDR 3.408.135,42 per month, and the wife's income is IDR 47.614.041,67 per month, with an average of IDR 1.190.351,04 per respondent per month.

Contribution of Fishermen's Wife

The contribution of a Fisherman's wives' income is the amount of contribution of a Fisherman's wives' income derived from the business carried out to the total income of fishermen's households calculated in percent (%). The contribution of fishermen's wives' income to the fulfilment of household needs is generally quite large in improving the household economy. The income contribution of the Fisherman's Wife in Muara Telake Village can be seen in (Table 7).

Table 7. Contribution of Fishermen's Wives

Household Income	Total (IDR)	Average (IDR/Month)	Percentage (%)
Husband	136.325.416,67	3.408.135,42	74,11
Wife	47.614.041,67	1.190.351,04	25,89
Total Income	183.939.458,33	4.598.486,46	100

Source: Primary data processed 2024

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the largest contribution to household income comes from the head of the household, namely the husband at 74,11%. The contribution of the fishermen's wife in increasing household income in Muara Telake Village is IDR 1.190.351,04/respondent/month with a percentage value of 25,89%. The contribution of fishermen's wives to fishermen's household income in Muara Telake Village is a description or role of the position of women in household economic activities

Discussion

Fishermen in Muara Telake Village conduct fishing activities in the morning starting at 06.00 am - 17.00 pm (13 hours). The distance travelled by fishermen from home to the fishing ground is around 1-2 hours, according to the distance of the desired fishing ground. The farther the fishing ground is located, the more fish are obtained.

The fishermen's wives took the initiative to make salted fish and crackers to boost the fishermen's harvest's commercial worth. This is supported by [Firantika et al. \(2019\)](#) that fishermen's wives work to earn additional income by becoming laborers and processing fishermen's catches into salted fish. According to [Sari et al. \(2020\)](#) fisheries processing aims to increase the added value of fishery products, both from capture fisheries and aquaculture. [Sartika et al. \(2022\)](#) Coastal communities with high fisheries potential, where the average village inhabitant earns a living as a fisherman, and where the majority of fishermen's wives work as fish processors.

Salted fish processing by fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village is carried out with a traditional system of sun drying or natural drying. The availability of raw materials used is also adjusted to the fish season and the catch of fishermen, so production cannot be done continuously. When it is not a fish season, there is no production process, so this is an obstacle for fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village. Based on research from [Sa'adah \(2021\)](#) Fish processing aims to reduce the water content in the fish body, one of which is by making salted fish, and to increase the value of fish and fishery products. [Indrastuti et al. \(2019\)](#) stated that the final quality of salted fish is determined by various processing technologies and the quality of raw materials used. This salted fish processing business is

mostly owned by individuals and is carried out on a household scale, where other family members can assist in processing. For raw materials for salted fish, usually fishermen's wives use mixed fish caught by her husband, who works as a Dogol fisherman.

The stages of salted fish processing are the weeding stage carried out to remove fins, gills and fish entrails, the salting stage is carried out after the cleaning and washing process is completed and then sprinkled with salt as needed, the salted fish drying stage is carried out by placing the salted fish in the drying place that has been provided, such as boards, zinc and nets, the next stage the fish is ready to be marketed to salted fish collectors.

The cracker-making business in Muara Telake Village is a home industry, where fishermen's wives carry out production in their respective homes, and the raw materials used are the catch of their husbands as fishermen. The production of crackers is highly dependent on the fishermen's income; if the fishermen's catch is high, then the fishermen's wife will produce fish or shrimp crackers. The making of shrimp crackers goes through several stages such as dough making, steaming, cooling, slicing, drying, frying and packaging. Based on research by Rosalina et al. (2023), the shrimp cracker-making business has a big role in the economy, so business owners have succeeded in improving their family's economy.

Family income is the total money generated by all family members used to meet family needs (Alfiah et al., 2020). Income is any form of effort made by family members to produce money, goods, or services that can be used to meet the needs of household life (Bawolye et al., 2019). Fishermen's household income consists of the husband's income as a fisherman and the income of his wife who has productive activities. The husband's income as a fisherman is obtained from the calculation of costs such as investment costs, depreciation costs, maintenance costs, fixed costs, variable costs, production, revenue and profits obtained by fishermen. The income of the Fisherman's Wife consists of fisheries and non-fisheries. The income of a Fisherman's Wife in the fisheries sector is obtained from the calculation of business costs consisting of investment costs, maintenance costs, depreciation costs, fixed costs, variable costs, production, revenue and profit. While the income of non-fishermen's wives is obtained from the turnover that rotates for one month.

Although fisherwomen's income contributes far less to household income than their husbands', it is critical to preserving household economic and financial stability. The involvement of fishermen's wives in Muara Telake Village in fishermen's

household economic activities is quite influential on fishermen's household income because it is able to contribute 25,89% or IDR 1.190.351,04/month to fishermen's household income. Based on the results of research conducted by Hatim et al. (2022), the income of a Fisherman's Wife contributed 31.11% to total household income. Meanwhile, Nurhaliza et al. (2024), in their research, the contribution of fishermen's wives to household income is 30%. The income of fishermen's wives as fish processors is very dependent on the catch of their husbands because, in general, fishermen's wives catch fish from their husbands that have low economic value.

Conclusion

The role of fishermen's wives in improving fishermen's households is as salted fish producers and cracker producers. Fishermen's household income is IDR 183.939.458,33 with an average of IDR 4.598.486,46/respondent/month consisting of husband's income of IDR 136.325.416,67 with an average of IDR 3.408.135,42/respondent/month and wife's income of IDR 47.614.041,67 with an average of IDR 1.190.351,04/respondent/month. The contribution of fishermen's wives' income in increasing household income is IDR 1.190.351,04/month/respondent of IDR 4.598.486,46 household income or with a relatively medium percentage of 25,89%.

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