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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDEPENDENCE EMPOWERMENT OF FISHERWOMEN IN TANJUNG BATUQ HARAPAN VILLAGE OF MUARA MUNTAI DISTRICT, KUTAI KARTANEGARA REGENCY, EAST KALIMANTAN

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to find out and described the independence, empowerment of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village. This study used qualitative descriptive research. The sources of data were the Head of Muara Muntai Sub-district, the Head of Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village, fisherwomen and the villagers. The data analysis was conducted by several stages such as data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. The results of the study demonstrated that the independence and empowerment of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village was much implemented. This could be seen through the role of woman as wife whose duty was not only to take care of their husbands and children, they also multitasked themselves in a condition that they were not only a housewife but also a breadwinner of their family. Whereas, their husbands' roles were mostly earning money for a living and paid less attention in domestic matters. The majority of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan were widows and they felt marginalized by the infrastructure situation in their village. This was caused by the limitations of public infrastructure in the form of clean water, electricity, and roads which making it difficult to accommodate and sell fish they had caught, the internet connection was very poor and there was no socialization or a training to empower fisherwomen hence they were still confined in the atmosphere of traditional fisherwomen even though they had the potential to advance in maritime field as professional fisherwomen. Although various efforts had been made such as open deliberation in fisherwomen's households, providing equality and freedom of speech and promoting the potential of fisherwomen so that they did not feel marginalized, collaborated with women's institutions to conduct training in empowering fisherwomen and asked the government to take the concern of fisherwomen into account.

Keywords: Good Governance, Empowerment, Fisherwomen

1) INTRODUCTION

Geographically, the fishermen community is the growth and development of one community in land and sea area that is a living coastal area who live by relying on the potential that is found around them (Tegal & Central, 2014). Fishermen community is an association of people whose life activities are highly dependent on the diversity of marine products by various actions that are carried out either by capturing, selling, and carrying out seafood culture (Nelayan et al., 2010).

Reality shows that fisherwomen have primary activities so they tend to choose to live along the coast, without thinking about the risks of natural disasters such as wind and storm (Indarti & Wardana, 2013).

According to Presidential Regulation (PEPRES) No. 59 of 2015 on the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, especially in article 3, the need for formulation and determination of policies in the fields of gender equality, protection of women's rights, protection of children, child development, and

community participation (Protection, 2019). This is also supported by Indonesian Law No. 7 of 2016, especially in article 3 that there is a protection and empowerment of fishermen (Afrial Damriansyah et al., Nd). However, it is unfortunate because it turns out that the government has not optimally implemented it until now in relation to the presidential regulations and the said Indonesian Law, because of that, fisherwomen feel less confident of their profession, as in the case found in Muara Muntai district, Kutai Kartanegara regency, Muara Muntai district, especially Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village. Fisherwomen who live modestly, they catch fish with simple tools due to the lack of attention from the government. In general, fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village are widows, most of them are widows because their husbands have died and there are also some women who are old but not married yet who take part in the fishing community and what is very alarming is that they live in limited facilities and infrastructure, lack of skills and poor financial for a stable and prosperous life.

Based on the condition of the Tanjung Batuq Harapan village community, especially the fisherwomen, there is a role of the government who is responsible for the sustainable of its citizens. The role of the government is to take care their people's welfare by providing facilities, infrastructure and skills so that they can live independently in producing added value as the main source of income for fishing communities. Th fishing community certainly needs more attention and support from all government officials. It is the result of the lack of the support and attention of the government that makes them feel marginalized towards their profession as fisherwomen even though their potential are greatly appreciated by those who care for them (The Role of Development Communication in Empowering Coastal Communities , 2010). Likewise, if we look at the real situation and condition, the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries,

Mrs. Susi Pudjiastuti is a strong female figure who only graduated from junior high school but was able to take part in developing Indonesia as one of the ministers because of her intelligence in managing fisheries and other potentials of fisherwomen. If the government failed to implement the Indonesian Law No. 7 of 2016 on the fisherwomen in this village, then Indonesia will lose the potential of fisherwomen as one of the economic resources (Afrial Damriansyah et al., Nd). The government's role in this matter is important so that the fisherwomen can love and be proud of their profession (Bahrain Dwi Masitho, 2013). This experience shows that the empowerment of fisherwomen in marine and fisheries development is still very low due to the lack of government attention to the fishing community.

Some problems in the integration of fisherwomen in marine and fisheries development that cause fisherwomen to be marginalized include: the level of education which is generally very low, women's labor is often not assessed, the socio-cultural values of the community as an obstacle to the active participation of fisherwomen, whereas the workload of women in the family is quite high (Handoko et al., nd).

The government should have involved in interfering the situation of fisherwomen who are living in poverty. The government should make an effort to anticipate the situation mentioned above and need to be pursued an empowerment program for fisherwomen. This program is essentially directed to develop and to mature various potentials that exist within the fisherwomen so that they can be involved in the implementation of fisheries development in line with their fellow fishermen (Fachrina, Yulkardi, Zeni Eka Putri, 2018). A way to empower women is through education and training (Kuncoro, 2015). The education can be in the form of formal education through schools for the younger generation of fishing community and through non-formal education in the form of counseling

or training to become a professional fishermen, also through informal education in the form of lectures in the study or social gathering, and informal discussion session in which they can exchange information about fisheries. This is where the role of fisherwomen is very important in conveying information about the sustainable use of natural resources (SDA) to their young generation (Muhartono, 2017). One of the cases is the marine and fisheries resource potential on the Mahakam coastal area.

The issue of the reality of fisherwomen who face many obstacles in their daily lives should be a concern for the government to be solved (Suyanto et al., 2011). But what actually happened was the neglect of fisherwomen who became housewives as well as fisherwomen who have no choice but to participate in helping the family financially to be able to survive and live independently (Widodo & Madura, 2017). With these conditions, researchers were interested in bringing up a study on the implementation of the independence empowerment of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village.

2) RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

This study was normative legal research (Marzuki, 2010) with a descriptive analysis that aimed to explain the government's control of fisherwomen empowerment.

To outline the variables in this study which were included in the indicators as part of scientific efforts that would be described and analyzed, the researchers applied the following approach: the philosophical approach to find out the government's role in empowering and protecting fishermen, especially to fisherwomen as stated in Indonesian Law Number 7 of 2016; the conceptual approach, by moving views and doctrines that develop in the science of law so that new ideas and principles that are relevant to the problem under study can be found; The approach on analyzing constitution by

applying statute approach and conceptual approach (Ashshofa, 1996).

The researchers used legal research materials such as primary, secondary, and tertiary sources (Sunggono, 1997). This primary legal material was in the form of legislation related to the protection of fisherwomen. Secondary legal material was in the form of legal literature regarding the empowerment of fisherwomen, legal materials were obtained from the internet, books, journals, findings of previous related research, symposiums and workshop results related to the object of research. Meanwhile tertiary legal materials were supporting documents, such as statistical data as well as monographs and others of the same type in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village, East Kalimantan. (Waluyo, 1991)

Information obtained by researchers through the Tanjung Batuq Harapan village office in East Kalimantan in 2017, showed that there were many cases of fisherwomen who did not receive enough attention from the government that should have helped them, especially fisherwomen who had become single parents. They made their own nets for fishing even though it took a long time to make the nets while the household's basic needs were increasingly high over time. There were a deviation of government authority and the rights possessed by fisherwomen was very much a concern in the life of the nation and state. (Xie et al., 2020).

3) FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Geographically, Tanjung Batuq Harapan is a new village and a small village of a division from Batuq village in Muara Muntai District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan. Tanjung Batuq Harapan itself is a flatter coastal area and surrounded by three large lakes namely Lake Semayang, Melintang and Jempang with a population of 412 people, with a total area of 49.5 KM.

1. The Life of Fisherwomen in Reality

a. As a Housewife

Mistakes that have occurred so far: **First**, if a woman is married then all domestic matters become an obligation for woman. In fact, it has become a stereotype that more domestic work must be borne by women. This concept is certainly wrong which is triggered by the assumption that women have a nurturing and diligent nature so that all domestic work is the responsibility of women.

Due to the spread of the concept of the role of women is limited to domestic households, as a result, women feel guilty if they do not carry out these domestic tasks. On the contrary, men felt that domestic work household is not the responsibility of the husband. Then this becomes a trigger and begins to take root in the concept of community understanding which prohibits men from doing domestic work. Finally, this belief affected women, especially for women who work outside the home to also meet their household needs.

Second, domestic work has been looked down because it has no economic value. This condition is often happened in families that are able to hire a babysister, a household assistant to take over the domestic tasks including educating their children. Therefore, for poor families, to provide facilities such facilities in their house, all domestic work is done by women themselves. Therefore, their time to rest and eat is often neglected because they have a very heavy workload to the point that there is a saying that 24 hours is not enough to carry all the workload that she bears. Just because of a tradition that has taken over, it burdens the women throughout the years while their husband and male figures in their family have the luxury to rest more since their role are mostly rotate on earning money for the family, they

rarely pay attention or help the women for domestic matters.

This is the beginning of the stereotypes that promotes incorrect understanding about domestic work. People found those who work as baby sister, household assistants, are women because according to the stereotype, they are considered appropriate. As the result, women become marginalized, subordinated and even the workload of the wife is given to the household assistant and or babysister. This condition is called gender inequality.

Gender inequality has spread in society, forming stereotypes and is difficult to be removed because it has been passed down and being a core of how people see the matters in general that strengthen the beliefs and ideology of roles for both woman and man.

Gender inequality is also felt by fisherwomen in Tanjung Village. Almost all women who live along the coast worked as fisherwomen to help the family financially even though they continue to do the domestic tasks as wives or mothers for their children. The community has a rooted belief and ideology that domestic work can only be done by women, without considering the fact that the women there not only had to complete their domestic tasks on daily basis as wives but also helped their husbands or family by working outside their house to fulfill their household's needs.

Gender inequality needs to be addressed so more people would be aware of it and the effect it might cause, which should be given to the current generation in order to change the stereotypes. All children must be educated to be able to do domestic work, especially boys. For girls, they also need to be educated with the ability in the form of skills, as an investment for their future so that they will not rely on their luckiness in life, they could

earn money for a living too as an independent figure.

Besides that, it is also necessary to socialize properly that all fields of work must have working hour. There is a fixed time when the work starts and ends. Usually, one's working hours are no more than 10 hours. For example, one clock in at 8 AM to go home at 5 PM, while a housewife who is also a fisherwoman works from the time they wake up until they go to sleep. You can imagine how many hours they work a day. Being a housewife is a noble work. This is in accordance with the Equilibrium Theory by R.H. Tawney or the balance theory emphasizing the concept of partnership and harmony in the relationship between woman and man. This view does not contradict woman and man, because both must cooperate in partnership and harmony in the life of the family, society, nation, and country.

b. As a Breadwinner

In Tanjung Batuq Harapan, the village is known as a coastal area, it is certain that their income is very much comes from the fisheries, especially fisherwomen who still have husbands and whose husbands were passed away (widows) and women who have never been married, they are very enthusiastic in earning money for a living in order to fulfill the needs of their families especially their children which is increasingly expensive, it makes fisherwomen play a double role, as a housewife and breadwinner at the same time. The role of fisherwomen should not be underestimated, they are able to demonstrate two functions at once, reproductive/domestic and productive/public. Fisherwomen who have been considered weak, but in reality in the field are able to change the family's economy even in the community. The delta contribution of women in improving family welfare in the program is very high. Women are able

to plan what they should have done to free themselves and their families from poverty. However, this effort is not easy to do in Indonesia in a view of the characteristics and problems of the coast, empowerment must be initiated beforehand, develop and be controlled from education. The education provided is primarily to improve the efficiency of human productivity. This means all of which are aimed to improve the quality of the reproductive and productive functions of fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village itself. For this reason, there needs to be support from stakeholders with full awareness and sincerity so that coastal empowerment programs always pay attention to gender equality and justice. The fisherwomen not only work as fisherwomen who only catch fish on the coast as practiced by most men, but the fisherwomen are also busy taking care of their families, this of course makes the fisherwomen lack of rest due to having to participate in earning a living because of their poor financial situation while on the other hand, their family needs are increasing and they have to provide daily pocket money for their kids so that they would not skip the school.

c. The Family's Financial Condition Before and After Becoming a Fisherwoman

It is a common knowledge that fisherwomen who still have husbands feel that their financial is unstable if they rely on their husbands only, so they help their husbands to earn more in order to fulfill their family's needs. While fisherwomen who do not have husbands either widowed or unmarried feel that if they do not work, they will not eat since they have no one to rely on to support them financially. Fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village who are housewives have the awareness to help their

husbands so that they would be able to cover the needs of their families and for fisherwomen who do not have husbands, they have no other option but to work hard in order to fulfill their daily necessities which is in line with Marxist-socialist theory of feminism, where women have the awareness to work.

2. The Empowerment of Fisherwomen

The fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village do not get new nets easily to catch fish, especially if the nets have started to loose, they have no choice but to patch them with used nets and then add new nets so that the nets become long in order to get a higher chance of catching more fishes, from the issue of the net itself, the government should not turn a blind eye but rather be more open to the welfare of the community, especially fishing women who are considered a valuable potential in the maritime sector.

(1) Fish Net

a. Skill in Fish Net Making

Most of the fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village used simple tool to catch fish by using nets and they learned to make nets from their parents and fellow fishermen who are experts in the field of making these nets.

b. Fish Net Material

The fisherwomen were very good at recycling. They were skillfully using and making their own nets from old fish net material to repurpose their old and broken net. That way, they could use it again to catch more fish.

c. Fish Catching Result per Day

The average fisherwoman in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village got the results of fishing was 10 kg, 20 kg or 50 kg. But, more often they got 25 kg per day that is equivalent to Rp

5,000 per day, the price of a kilo of fish was usually Rp 2,000.

The fisherwomen made their own nets for fishing. They made nets from used nets and then combine them with the hope that the fixed nets could help them get a lot of fish despite the fact they caught fish around 10-25 kilos per day and also it turned out the process to get a net was not easy, therefore the role of the government in terms of protection and policies for fisherwomen is important which is in accordance with the Good Governance Theory by Mawhood which explains that for the welfare of society, government decentralization or government concern for its people is important. It is also in accordance with the theory of Marxist-Socialist Feminism explaining the awareness of the oppressed, so that women are aware that they are a 'class' that has been disadvantaged.

(2) Fish Spawning

According to (Arifin, 2010) spawning is a form of breeding the fish with various types of fishes. Spawning or also called cultivation through hatchery is one of the starting points in fish farming. Fish to be cultivated have healthy conditions so that they can grow and breed according to our expectations.

Breeding of fish is expected to take place continuously in a sustainable manner so that the produced fish have good quality, it needs to start with optimization in the parent fish and larvae in a hatchery.

The limitations of fishing community infrastructure for spawning pushed the fishing community to do it in a natural way and /or in a very conventional or traditional way which was done by themselves (Larva & Grouper, nd). The purpose of fisherwomen to do spawning is:

- a. to spawn the fish;
- b. to get a good quality and healthy fish

The first step to be able to conduct a natural spawning of catfish is to choose the female and male parent fish that have matured. Choose a pair of catfish that have

a balanced weight, so that one parent is not afraid of the other parent. Weight balance is very influential on the success of spawning.

Before the catfish spawning process is started, prepare a pond for spawning. The ideal size for spawning is 2-3 meters long, 1 to 2 meters wide and 1 meter deep. We recommend that the bottom of the pool is made of cement or fiberglass for easy monitoring of fertilized eggs. First, the pond must be able to be drained and dried, then filled with water as deep as 30 to 40 cm. Use water that is of good quality, clean and clear.

Install kakaban or laying media, it can be made with palm fibers clipped with bamboo as big as the size of a pond area. Use ballast so that it does not sink or float on the surface of the water. Kakaban can help fish parent in laying their eggs and can be moved easily.

Make the kakaban as solid as possible so that it is not cluttered by the active fish parent. Water for spawning catfish should be rich in oxygen, so give aeration to the spawning pond. If there is an adequate water source, create a flow in and out. Set the water debit to 2 to 3 liters per second.

The right time to be able to put the fish parent into the spawning pond is late afternoon. Usually catfish will be able to spawn around 23.00 pm until 05 pm. During the process of spawning catfish, pond must be closed, to prevent the parent fish jumping out of the pond.

In the morning, the spawning process has usually completed. Eggs will stick to kakaban. The eggs that are successfully fertilized are transparent while those that fail are milky white. After the spawning process is complete, lift the female fish parent from the catfish spawning pond immediately.

This is to avoid the eggs being eaten by the parent fish because the female parent will feel hungry after spawning. Then the fertilized egg is hatched. Hatching can be done in spawning pond or in other places such as aquariums, fiberglass or tarpaulin pool.

During the process of hatching, the oxygen supply (aeration) must be maintained and the temperature should be stabilized in the range of 28-29° C. Fertilized eggs will hatch within 24 hours into larvae. After that, separate the failed eggs or dead larvae immediately to prevent mold growth. Hatched larvae will survive without supplementary feeding for 3 to 4 days. Furthermore, it can perform the process of larval rearing.

However, for fisherwomen who do the process of fish farming, they do it all by themselves from fishing using boats and nets to drying fish, although the process is very long and tiring but they are very enthusiastic doing it because the awareness of the financial situation that makes them more mature and independent to solely fulfill daily needs which are increasingly skyrocketing. From this, the researchers had expected the concern of the local government for the fishing community, especially fisherwomen where they sacrificed their energy for the labor compared to the income they got.

1) Salted Fish making Process

The process of making salted fish done by fisherwoman in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village are as follows:

- a. The fishes that have been caught by their net are cleaned.
 - b. Fishes that have been cleaned are slit into two parts neatly.
 - c. After that, they gave as much salt as possible so that the fishes become odorless and reach certain quality.
 - d. Then the fishes are dried under the sun, so that the results are optimal.
 - e. After drying process, the fish are weighed and wrapped neatly.
- 2) Salted fish making activities are hampered by the expensive salt factor. In mid-2017, Indonesia experienced the high price of salt and this impacted fisherwomen in remote area of Tanjung Batuq Harapan village, they

had stopped producing salted fish and of course this created a monetary crisis among the fishing community, especially fisherwomen.

3) The Quality of Salted Fish

To get maximum results, of course the fisherwomen are competing to improve the quality of their salted fish by making their own recipe as good as possible from the right salinity, the neat package and make sure the salted fish would last for a month so this will also make consumers interested to buy it even though the distributor comes only once a month.

Fisherwomen make salted fish starting from catching the fishes in the sea until the drying process by themselves. However, in this process of salting the fishes, there are issues they need to overcome like when there are certain fish that are very hard to process but the selling value are very cheap and sometimes even not in accordance with labor and capital such as the use of salt which is used a lot and expensive. In this case, fisherwomen need the help of the local government. Based on the theory of Good Governance by Mawhood which explains that for the welfare of the community, government decentralization or government concern for the people is important, but, in reality the government in the area is very contrary to this theory, they rarely go into the field to see the situation and condition of fishermen, especially fisherwomen.

(3) Trading

As we know, the reality of life in coastal areas in general is a structural poverty that is very worrying. First, their natural production results are easy to rot. Second, the trap of debt by the salted fish business owner due to the irregular rhythm of the fish season, overcrowded water conditions, modernization of fishing, business competition and market mechanisms, pressure of inflation and basic necessities that give a difficult choice for fishing families. They often have to sell

some or even all of the products they have to cover their debts and fulfill their daily needs.

1. Selling Value of Salted Fish Based on Weather

One of the supporting factors of the selling value of salted fish is the weather. If the weather is good then the results of salting fish will be good and this leads to a good value or price, on the contrary, if the weather is bad, there will be a great chance that the fish will rot and the selling value will be lower or cannot be sold at all. In this case, the price will be around Rp. 15,000 (fifteen thousand rupiahs) up to Rp. 30,000 (thirty thousand rupiah).

2. More Products, Less Customer

Because of the location of Tanjung Batuq Harpan village is at the end of the Muara Muntai District and very remote, it is not surprising that they produced more than the demand, there are a lot of fishes there and always being wasted away.

3. Fish Marketing Center

The marketing center for fish for fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village hope that there will be distributors who buy their salted fishes and then bring it to Kotabangun, Samarinda, Surabaya, Banjar and other regions of the archipelago.

The price of salted fish is also determined by the weather and in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village often experiences over production while the demand is low, the customers often come once a month at most, while the Distributors who come will bring the production to Kota Bangun, Samarinda, Surabaya, Banjar and other archipelago. If they market their fish themselves, they will need to travel while the transportation costs and gasoline for boat fuel are very expensive. Therefore, it is necessary for the government in accordance with the theory of governance by Mawhood to take this issue into account and make a regulation to help them.

3. Good Governance toward Fisherwomen

According to Indonesian Law on the protection and empowerment of fishermen No. 7 of 2016, it is hoped that the local government will immediately make protection for fisherwomen. The protection of fisherwomen is very important in fisheries resources utilization because the existence of traditional fishermen in utilizing fishery resources is not merely seen as a survival economic activity. The activity of utilizing fishery resources by fisherwomen is also related to culture, in relation to human relations with the environment, relations between humans, even with the Almighty God. Under these conditions, the protection of fisherwomen are both for their independence and their capacity cannot be separated from subsidies and overseeing their zones. The factor of justice in protecting fisherwomen must be explored considering several things, namely poverty rates, access to use, accessing markets, and access to management. All of these things must be considered carefully because without taking sides to traditional fisherwomen, the potential for the destruction of the physical environment leads to the socio-cultural and economic environment. Fisherwomen consider that all the ecosystems in their market resources are interrelated. When one subsystem is disturbed, it will interfere the other. Third, the development of fisheries protection laws must be related to the most important basic issue, which is to present the state in providing basic rights services as stated in the constitution. Restricting access or absence of partiality will basically lead to traditional fishermen in marginal conditions both politically, socially, culturally, and economically.

a. Protection

1. The State of the People in Economic, Welfare and Social Aspects

The people of Tanjung Batuq Harapan village especially the fisherwomen were very enthusiastic and independent in their profession with a total of 90% working as fishermen, this is proven by the increase in their economy so that they are able to

generate prosperity in their families and regions. In terms of social, they are also very welcoming to guests who come to the village. Nevertheless it turns out that one of the fishermen in the village has experienced the loss of a boat that is used daily to catch fish, but the government explained that the village was fine even though the community was hoping that their village was given security from government instructions as a form of protection.

2. Problems of Fisherwomen and the Role of Government

The government stated there were no serious problems from the fishing community of Tanjung Batuq Harapan village, especially for fisherwomen, all were in good condition, but in reality, on the field, the fisherwomen themselves revealed that they had problems that could hamper their profession as fisherwomen to help the government in maritime sector, that is they need a good road infrastructure to facilitate them to go to the market, and also they need clean water so that fisherwomen can produce fish with clean water and electricity so that they can store the fishes with a refrigerator to facilitate their activities in improving maritime quality.

The government has explained that the condition of the people in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village in terms of economic, welfare and social conditions are all in good condition without any serious problems. While the fishing communities, especially fisherwomen feel the opposite, they explain that, they have various problems, one of which is over production while consumers are very low, therefore the fishing community hopes that the government will soon bring electricity, clean water and roads to advance maritime potential in the village. This is in accordance with the theory of Good Governance by Mawhood which explains that for the welfare of society, the government decentralization or government concern for its people is important.

b. Policy

The District Government of Muara Muntai and Tanjung Batuq Harapan village or commonly referred to as the local government have not made a policy regarding fisherwomen even though this is very important in order to facilitate the productive activities of fisherwomen even though in the Executive Director of the Maritime Study Center for Humanity in Indonesian Law No. 7 of 2016 on Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers was ratified, are still not widely known by fishermen. Especially, in regards of the protection of the risks of fishing activities, fish cultivation, and salted fish business as stipulated in Article 30. According to Halim, to be able to carry out this mandate, the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has issued the implementation of regulations, namely Ministerial Regulation Number 18 of 2016 on Guaranteed Protection of Risks to Fishermen, Fish Cultivators, and Salt Farmers. Unfortunately, this regulation has not been implemented well in coastal villages, especially in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries must improve its performance in implementing life insurance and fisheries insurance protection for fishermen, fish farmers, and salt farmers. They must collaborate with local governments in the provinces and districts / cities. In Article 33 paragraph (2) of Indonesian Law No.7 of 2016, the central and regional governments should be proactive in facilitating fishermen, especially fisherwomen. The government from the Sub-District and Village has never made any policy for fisherwomen because they believe that fisherwomen will be fine, whereas from here the community really hopes that the government issues policies and accountability to its people as in the theory of good governance by Mawhood as a good government should prioritize the interests of the community.

c. Responsibility

It is the duties and responsibilities of the government in upholding the power and authority of the State for its people. To govern is a classic duty of government obligation, because it has existed since a long time ago. Government is run by the officials in the form of legal acts (rechtshandeling) and or legal decisions (rechtsbesluiten) in the functions of:

1. Regulations, determine regulations which hold the power of law (delegated legislation).
2. Community development, which is generally in the form of establishing policies, directing the course of community life.
3. Police, which is acting directly against violators of the law and disturbing the authority of the state and public security.
4. Justice, which means resolving various kinds of conflicts or disputes between members of the community or between an institution and a member of the community or between an agency and an agency.

Therefore, from the above statement, the local government also has the responsibility towards fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village as follows:

1. Government Loyalty to Fisherwomen

The Head of Tanjung Batuq Harapan village explained that they are always ready to serve and help whatever the problems of the fishing community, especially to fisherwomen, but in fact the government rarely came to the village.

2. Government Assistance to Fisherwomen

As for the assistance that has been given by fisherwomen, especially those who have become widows, such as assistance in the form of boats and fishing gear. However, according to the fisherwomen, the assistance was only once and a long

time ago, so that the fisherwomen had to work independently twice as hard to achieve the targets to meet the needs of the household. Although most of them are widowed, this is what makes them very enthusiastic in making a living.

3. Obstacles Faced by Fisherwomen
The obstacles faced by fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village are,
 - a. The absence of clean water so that their skin and their children become itchy.
 - b. There is no electricity so it is difficult for them to store the fishes.
 - c. Roads are getting worse, especially if during the rainy season while water transport is very expensive.

In addition to fisherwomen are having electricity, clean water and road issues, the government said that they were ready to help, in accordance with Indonesian Law No. 7 of 2016 on the protection and empowerment of fisherwomen and in accordance with the theory of the government issuing policies and accountability to its community as in Theory of good governance by Mawhood.

4) CONCLUSION

After the authors conducted research for 3 (three) months, the authors can conclude that the reality of fisherwomen to good governance efforts to realize protection, policy and accountability in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village, Muara Muntai District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province are as follows:

1. The reality of fisherwomen in the village of Tanjung Batuq Harapan is not only as a housewife but also helps her husband as a breadwinner because of an inadequate family economy. Whereas the women who are widows as the backbone of the family must work hard to support their families while they

feel marginalized by this condition as a form of independence of the fishing women in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village, East Kalimantan.

2. The empowerment of fisherwomen is not optimal and traditional because there is no socialization or special activator in the field of empowerment of fisherwomen so that the quality of maritime human resources in Tanjung Batuq Harapan Village is still below by the standards even though the potential for marine resources is very high.
3. Efforts of good governance in implementing the protection, policy, and accountability so far have not been realized properly because the government rarely visits fisherwomen in Tanjung Batuq Harapan village.

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