
Research Article

Social Adaptation of Traditional Fishing Women in Helping the Family Economic Sustainability in Binuangen Banten

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Abstract: The role of women nowadays has been a regular work out of home to help her husband's work in order to increase family income. Likewise, the fishermen's community wives participate in supporting their husbands' activities as fishermen and eventually they play a double role, both as housewives as well as taking care of the family's life needs. The objective of this research is to know the role of fisherman women in the distribution of marine products and the pattern of adaptation of women fishermen in a double role of distribution of the catch. This research uses qualitative approach. Field data collection is done through participative observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. The results show that women who work in dual roles are due to the lives they face internally with uncertain sea conditions, while having shared responsibility to meet the needs of the children and their families. The pattern of adaptation of Binuangen fishermen in terms of distribution of catch is actually due to the lack of husband's income if it depends only on the catch and is marketed through a third party. The condition of the work, actually has been going on for generations, so in doing these activities are not too difficult to adapt. Patterns of adaptation of family relationship maintenance continue to run and perform its function as a housewife. Multiple role activities are performed only at certain times only distribution activities conducted in the morning and afternoon, based on the arrival of fishermen. Fishermen go to sea in the morning and evening until the evening, distribution activities conducted in the morning and afternoon until late afternoon.

Keywords: Social adaptation, women, traditional fishermen, family economy.

INTRODUCTION

Fishermen is one of the community communities who specifically work on the livelihood of catching fish and most of the society is domiciled around the coast. The use of more advanced fishing technologies such as outboard motors or motor boats have been used by traditional fishermen although their nature is still very limited. Satria (2002:28) that the control of the motorboat means more opportunities for fishermen to catch fish in the more distant waters and get a surplus from the catch because it has greater capability. Generally, these types of fishermen still operate in coastal areas and fishing is done around the coast.

Incomeally, fishermen are very dependent on the natural conditions, so that their family life is described as a seasonal income society and is considered poor. Mubyarto (1989:51) that Fishermen who have low or poor income, ie fishermen whose income from his boat is not sufficient for his life, so should be added to other work either for himself or for his wife and children. The dependence of fishing communities on marine resources and weather conditions and the natural surroundings, so that their income also depends on uncertain natural conditions and ultimately natural disturbances force them to not conduct fishing activities at sea.

Work as fishermen for the people who live in the coast Binuangen is the most dominant source of income both men and women. The fishermen community who live in the coast of Binuangen, mostly migrants and settled in a long time. The

fishermen came from Java, Bugis and Sundanese. The immigrant community, from its original place has become a culture or habit of descending down as fishermen. Fishermen who live in binuangen are still relatively traditional and rely on low capacity and limited engine.

Difficulties in meeting the economic needs, forcing women to participate in assisting the activities of fishermen. Participation of women in the public sector by working to assist family activities, making women have a strategy to build a household economy. The survival strategy, as Kusnadi (2002) that the role of family members (wife and children) is directly involved. Participation of a wife and child working to earn money to supplement family income is one way that can be done by the family of fishermen to maintain their family life. Similarly, fisherfolk in Binuangen have dual roles other than as housewife raising children as well as connecting the distribution of fisherman catch to market.

The difficult socioeconomic life, almost experienced by the fishermen, encourages the role of women to participate directly to assist in processing to market the catch. Fishing women in Binuangen, in addition to marketing the catch of their husbands or their children, also outsmart the catch outside their families. Shore up their family's economic life. With women taking part in the distribution of catches, the income of their family's economy will increase so that their lives will get better.

Profession as fisherman, generally the work of coastal community as fisherman is done by majority of men, but different situation happened to Coastal Binuangen society where most society livelihood as fisherman, and housewife participate in supporting activity of her husband as perpetrator Directly in the distribution of catches of fishermen. The life of female fishermen in the coast of Binuangen, not only as the work that sustains the family economy, the female fishermen participate directly in the process of production and distribution of the catch in the sea. They also choose to work as fishermen rather than looking for other activities, because in addition to the limited expertise they have there is no other source of livelihood worthy to be done other than as a supporter of fishermen.

The division of roles and functions in the family at the current state in reality is no longer based on the individual status of the family. Functionally the presence of women in the public sector has been undertaken by women, and in the end has made increasing workload and allocation needs in working to serve the family. Positioning between roles and burdens for women certainly needs a separate separation, but in reality women are directly involved in assisting in mensuksekskan activities of her husband. Conditions that occur in various sectors of the profession and so is the fishing community. The role of women in the fisherman sector is not directly involved in catching the sea, but more done in the marketing sector of catch and the provision of capital for the needs of the sea.

Women's role and participation in sustaining economic activity is seen from the activities of women who work as a distribution power of catch as an effort to strengthen the socio-economic life of the weak coastal communities. Women working as fishermen are usually caused because the source of husband's income in the family is relatively small, so unable to meet the existing needs. Through the approach and emphasis of functional structural theory according to Ritzer (2005: 118) that on the mechanism of structure and function in maintaining the balance of the structure there needs to be emphasis, as the main characteristic of structural functionalism approach lies in structure and function. The structural-functional approach emphasizes the balance of a stable system in the family and the stability of the social system in society. In line with the reality that women work as fishermen for economic reasons especially to supplement family income, so that family income can be fulfilled.

If family income is insufficient to meet the needs, it encourages women to work in the public sector. The formulation of the problem in this research is how the role of fishermen in the distribution of marine products and how the pattern of adaptation of women fishermen in the dual role of the distribution of the catch. The purpose of research to determine the role of women fishermen in the distribution of marine products and the pattern of adaptation of women fishermen in a dual role of distribution of catch. Theoretical research benefits to improve and develop science, especially economic sociology and gender.

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used to obtain data in this study is qualitative research with case study method. Case study research is a method that seeks to describe, understand, and interpret the meaning of an event of human behavior in certain situations and to interpret objects according to what exists. Research location in Binuangen village, Pandeglang district. The researchers chose this location because the fishermen women in Binuangen worked double, as fishermen's households and at the same time participated in distributing the fisherman's catch directly to the fish auction as a marketing container. Informant of research is woman fisherman who work as fisherman household and also participate in distributing fisherman catch directly to fish auction as marketing container.

Data collection techniques obtained through direct research activities to the location to find the complete data and related to the problem under study. This data collection technique is done by observation on fisherman woman who work as fisherman's household and also participate in distributing fisherman catch directly to fish auction as marketing container. In this research will be conducted in-depth interviews to the women fishermen associated with the participation of women in the process of distribution of catches of fishermen.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Fishing Women in Coastal Binuangeun

Binuangen geographically is Pandeglang District Banten Province, is a fishing community community of various ethnicities of Java, Bugis, and Sundanese ethnic who live side by side. The life of fishermen is very harmonious and help each other in terms of exchange of information about kenelayanan up in terms of fixing the technology of fishing gear. Similarly, fisherman women are very visible to build a close relationship, in accordance with the needs and activities. The familiar conditions that, in terms of tetanggapun relationships somewhat close, because of the similarity of the profession as a fisherman's wife.

As the characteristics of fishing communities and fishing women fully depend on the natural wealth and biota in the sea. Fishing communities in Binuangen village are traditional fishermen and fishermen who use technology and small and relatively poor boats. As Satria (2009:23) [18], coastal villages are socio-economic, socio-cultural, and socio-ecological entities that form the boundary between land and sea. Based on the observation found that the life of people in Binuangen village as fisherman still live side by side to do their daily activities. Characteristics of the community as a fisherman, generally very dependent on the marine sector. Conducting daily activities as a large fishing community depends on weather conditions, climate, and seasons change especially at certain times fishermen have to stop doing activities to go to sea. Uncertain weather conditions, it will affect the income of coastal communities and almost no alternative option to

involve his family to earn income and even the fishermen forced themselves to rely on the owners of capital.

Ownership of fishing gear, in the fishing community in Binuangen village is mostly dependent on the patron of capital owners. Conditions were made because the fishermen only rely on his ability for generations and even some who arrived at his offspring engaged in a team to go to sea. The involvement of his family in running the sea activities, in fact there is no other option to look for additional work. The life situation as a fisherman, as if it had been institutionalized that would be passed on to the next generation to remain a fisherman.

Fishermen around Binuangen village, have formed a village with typical layout of the village house located in the coastal plain Binuangen the form and size of the house almost the same. The settlement pattern for the fishing community in Binuangen does not have a fence and is organized according to the predetermined road alley position. In contrast to the surrounding community settlements outside the coast, settlements arranged neatly and have a fence of houses. Binuangen fishing village based on direct observation has approximately 350 heads of families who live on the coast and come from various ethnic and perform activities with harmonious and adapt both women and men united in carrying out their profession.

Among the fishermen women in Binuangen helped her husband in carrying out his activities as a fisherman, so the workload of women increased, in addition to housewives. Growing partnership insight between husband and wife in work, has involved women to adapt in following the demands of demands of demands and more professional demands in supporting the household economy. The development of the times and demands of the household needs, has changed the condition of women and more professional to carry out double role activities, both as housewives, as well as professionals working outside the home. Increasing the burden of work, the role of women is increasingly required to support the activities and work of her husband. Similarly women who settled in the village Binuangen, always participate in supporting activities and work of her husband as a fisherman. The participation of women as fishermen's wives, has taken a very strategic position and role to support his family as a fisherman by assisting in the production and distribution of the catch of husband and his family.

The participation of women fishermen in support of her husband, is a form of decara functional desire to support her husband as a fisherman. The presence of women in various economic activities, opening means eliminating its traditional functions as a housewife and arranging household life. Fishing women in Binuangen have never left the tradition of duties and fugsinya as housewives, but the role of housewives continue to run well and also support to her husband as a fisherman still take a role to manage the catch. The condition of the double job, the female fisherman can still divide her

time, because as housewife housework is completed before leaving home to do the distribution of fisherman's result and after doing activities outside the home keep returning home to perform function as tradition of household routine work.

The time to go to sea is usually done at around 04.00 am in the morning until 10:00 pm at noon. Upon arrival of fishermen on the coast, the women are ready to take the catch and distribute to the market until 12.00 pm. The schedule to go to sea in the afternoon fishermen usually leave at around 18:00 pm until 01.00 pm. For the distribution of the catch is done in the morning around 05.00 am. The catch based on observation is usually at least about 8 kg and at most about 25 kg. Usually the fishermen give the catch to women who have been waiting around the coast.

The fishermen living in Binuangen village are mostly traditional fishermen and catching only around Binuangen waters. Capacity of boat engine used has capacity between 3 pk to 5 pk. The fishing gear used in making fishing is still traditional. The pattern of catching is still fairly simple by utilizing existing materials, including bamboo and trawl made of fine nylon. Captured fish are only a large part of fish species of bloated, reef fish and other coastal fish. Similarly, if you are in the position of shrimp season, then the fishermen also use fishing gear to capture the shrimp. The catch of fisherman that has been used as a processed material and then disitibusikan by women fishermen who live in binuangen.

Women Adaptation Process In Fisherman's Activity

Kusnadi (2006) that the position and role of fishermen's wife in coastal communities is very important, because several things. First, in the sex-sharing system of fishermen communities, fishermen's wives take a big role in socio-economic activities on land, while men play a role in the sea to earn a living by catching fish, the two effects of the above division of labor system require Fishermen's wife to always engage in public activities, one of which is earning a living in anticipation if their husbands are not earning. The three systems of coastal community division of labor and the lack of certainty of daily income in fisherman households have placed the fishermen's wife as one of the pillars of the household's necessity.

Marine fishing activities in general are usually more dominant men, because the conditions of work and the environment do not allow women to be involved in it. However, in the fishing communities in Binuangen, women are involved in improvements to the distribution of catches. The occurrence of a movement in a role that leads to the distribution of work, does not create misunderstandings in terms of the division of labor between men and women. The movement that led to the shift in the role of women who originally served as mere households now turned into a group that was present to help the head of his family to perform activities as a fisherman's aide.

As Revelation Nugraheni et al (2012) found that in addition to fishermen women role as housewives (domestic), fishermen

women in the village Bedono also participate and earn a living for the fulfillment of his family's economy. The participation of wives in improving family welfare in the village Bedono embodied in the household environment, in the economic field, as well as in society. Constraints faced by fishermen women such as reduced time to gather with family and take care of households that against family harmony and education of children become neglected.

The finding, it was revealed that the participation of wife or woman in economic activity and or earn a living, was actually done to help her husband due to the inability to meet the needs of his living. In general, the participation of women in work, in fact will be neglected other aspects of the family. The neglected aspect is the unavailability of the internal environment of the family, and also from the educational aspect and the close relationship between the child and the parents is not well established. As a result the level of education is not neglected and dropped out of school so it can not afford to change his life on another job. Mobility from aspects of activities outside of the community is very limited, so that women in their parents' education level are low then forcing them to work as they are and just to survive.

According to Informant Dede (43 years) that the work done as a supporter of the husband's profession actually also has something to do with the education obtained. Based on the observation that housewives in Binuangen are only on average primary school and some are junior high school, but some do not finish primary school. The condition of the limited access to education and the ability of the human resources aspect, resulted in the female fishermen to perform activities in accordance with their ability. The educational conditions of children in Binuangen fishing village are very limited, although some continue to the level of senior high school education.

The process of adaptation of women in fishing activities in Binuangen villages occurred for generations due to the absence of jobs and the inability to perform work mobility for access out of the community. That reality, ultimately choosing to be a supporter of the economic activities of her husband. The potential presence of women in fishing activities in terms of processing and distribution of fishermen catch, is not a new thing and things that are considered disturbing the activities of fishermen in the distribution of catches. The processing of the catch from the fishing boats requires additional labor to market the catch. Opportunities that, fishermen women in Binuangen that strengthened to be one of the driving factors to get involved directly as part of the distribution group of fishermen catch. According to informants that the work as a distribution of fisherman's output is a job that is considered promising to help the family's economic life.

The involvement of women fishermen in Binuangen, based on Mina informant (37 years) that actually has long been going on. Why women are directly involved, because it begins from the condition of family's internal family life concerns. In

addition, the catch of fishermen is usually sold immediately after getting off the boat and without any market selection, so women began to involve themselves to regulate the distribution process of the catch of her husband. The presence of women in the distribution of the catch, has been welcomed by fishermen, because it can be helped in the process of marketing the results of his tangkapannya and done by his family. Usman (2013) domination role of fisherman wife is big enough in fisherman household life. Natural demands require the wife of the fisherman to be creative in addressing the husband's income from the sea that is fluctuating

The presence of women in terms of distribution of catches, based on observations and interviews is actually more motivated by family economic conditions. Almost all the female fishermen who settled in Binuangen village participated in the distribution of catches. The presence in the management of the catch is actually more to assist her husband in processing the catch. The existence of women as a companion, not only as a manpower distribution of the catch only, but women participate in improving fishing equipment that is damaged. Nets used by fishermen during fishing, there are often minor damage, especially on nets and trawlers. The damage, usually women embroidered, although not the main job, but it helps the fisherman or her husband in breaking down their fishing gear.

The presence of women fishermen in taking part to participate in handling fishing gear, is actually not a difficult thing done by women. The activity is a habit for a long time, especially if the woman is born from a fisherman's family, it has been educated in terms of improving the capture equipment and as the distribution power of the catch. Women fishermen who are accustomed to the conditions of accompanying fishermen, of course, has become a habit and only served until the preparation of fishermen departure and prepare the completeness of fishermen. The next task for fishing women is to reduce the catch and then processed through separating container then separating the fish based on their respective species.

In the framework of fulfilling the needs of the fishermen's family life, accidentally and over time, there has been a system of division of labor that is not binding but until now still running and women still follow the activities of fishermen who had been done only the men only. The opportunity owned by fishermen women in Binuangen to conduct activities as part of the process of catching fishermen is not only done by men, but also the women. Women participate in processing the catch of fishermen to help the husband's income and help her husband work.

The limited income of fishermen from the capital aspect is also a constraint and the presence of non-formal financing institutions can actually be an alternative, Masyuri (2014) the role of non-formal financing institutions seems to be a dominant factor. The institution remains important and always necessary as long as formal institutions have not been able to

provide opportunities for fishermen to obtain the business capital they need. In supporting the household economy of fishermen in Binuangen so far do not involve formal capital institutions, but they do other activities as alternative income such as trading in Binuangen market either in the form of vegetables and fish purchased at the auction place and then sold in Binuangen market.

The presence of women who work in the catchment distribution sector is actually an opposing activity in sustaining the economic activities of the family. In this case women need adaptation in transition changes to adjust to the situation of the surrounding community. The participation of women in carrying out activities to help market seafood requires social adaptation from economic aspect and non economic aspect. With the changing role of women from the traditional role to the role of transition in the family, the role of women fishermen in the distribution of fishery catches while maintaining the traditional role of women as housewives. Economic factors that make women fishermen have to adjust and encourage the involvement of women to remain exist, despite facing various obstacles from the aspect of incommensurability when compared with women who exist in agrarian society.

Based on the observation that the role of women fishermen in the distribution of fisherman's results done by women, actually began to be done since the boat landed and then in the net and then in to the marketing. For marketing, usually done at the auction and or some are delivering directly to the traditional markets in Binuangen. The choice of marketing is actually happening, depending on the number of catches obtained by fishermen. This means that if the fishermen get a lot of 50 kg, then it is usually sold at the Fish Auction Place (TPI) Binuangen. But if the result is little that is about 20 kg, then usually sold to traditional market. The occurrence of the distribution process in the two marketing containers, actually has been done for generations, because the two segments where the distribution of each catch has a segmentation of buyers and enthusiasts. If sales at auction usually buyers take in the form of a very large number or group of retailers. While in the traditional market buyers mostly in the segment of household consumption, so buy only about the needs of his family only.

The marketing activities of the catch are carried out in two forms, namely marketing through the Binary auction Bineten (TPI) and Binuangen markets located not far from the auction site. Both marketing containers have been going hand in hand with the results obtained by fishermen. Dependence on marketing also actually focuses on the condition of the catch. Weather conditions are in good condition, then income may increase, but if if the weather is in a bad state, then there are also constraints in income. As Saenab informant (41 years) that the weather is very decisive pengasilan women engaged in the marketing of fish catches.

The presence of female fishermen in Binuangen, there is

actually the most urgent factor that is the increasingly complex family needs, so that women participate directly distribute the catch of fishermen. The complexity of the family's needs is the high price of food needs, while the income from the fishermen is so limited that the profession of the distribution of fisherman catches is run by women in Binuangen village. As expressed by Masitoh (34 years) that during this time the presence of women in distributing fishing catches, is actually a willingness to help the husband's income as the head of the family. Women's participation in the distribution of sebanarnya has occurred since the parents of its predecessor, so it is hereditary, and at the same time helps strengthen the family's income and maintain family life.

In addition Halimah (38 years) reveals that women's involvement is not only due to the fact that the government has nothing to do with it. With low educational factors that, then life as a coastal community still participate to help her husband as a fisherman in terms of distribution of catch. As a community living in the coastal areas and work as fishermen, the women inevitably have the decision to continue to participate in the success of the fishing community with the segment as a distribution power.

Women choose to work because the family's economic conditions require them to participate to meet the daily food needs. In the upper middle class economy, work is considered an increase in prestige and more likely to meet one's own needs. While in the middle to lower economic class work is considered as a necessity that is executed to meet the primary needs of the family, if they do not do so then the family economy will be disrupted. The role of women in the coastal area of Binuangen which is a family with lower middle class economy besides working in fulfilling domestic need of household also has double burden as complementary to family economic need.

Adaptation Women's Double Role Supports Fishermen's Activities

Kusnadi (2006) the creation of alternative livelihoods for fishermen's households, especially fishermen's wives, the first type of alternative livelihood that will be managed by the fishermen's wives is very dependent on the structure and potential of local economic resources available, both in coastal areas and by utilizing the potential of resources Sea. Both determination of the type of business as an alternative livelihood will affect the choice of technology and equipment needed to support the business. Third, extensive and far-reach marketing networks to ensure business sustainability of alternative livelihoods. Small-medium industry products in fishing villages have limited consumer reach and marketing area.

Usman (2013) there are three obligations that must be borne by the wife of the fisherman, the first obligation as a wife with domestic duties, both obligations to help the husband's income with the attitude of creativity in the economic field, the three social obligations by engaging in various social activities.

Fishing women in Binuangen apart from engaging in family economic activities, are also involved in pengajian and arisan activities of women fishermen. Pengajian is a monthly routine activity as an activity of motherhood in Binuangen as well as arisan activities conducted weekly fund collection. The recitation activity is usually done in surau or sometimes done on the house of the residents in turn, while the arisan is tossed every week as a container to save in turns.

The involvement of women in various domestic sectors, is an epidemic that has been implemented in the form of activities undertaken to assist the economic needs of the family. Arisan activities conducted by women, is one form to create family savings and become one of the containers to raise additional capital to increase business in the domestic household. Weekly Arisan of Binuangen fishermen women Rp. 50.000, - and based on the acknowledgment of informants that the arisan grouped about 20 people so that every member of the social gathering a week earned Rp. 1,000,000, - through the arisan activities, can be used as security for the family needs are fairly urgent.

The presence of women fishermen, actually as a supporter in terms of economic aspects has actually been done for a long time. Based on the results of interviews from several informants said that women (fishermen's wife) who live in Binuangen actually have long participated in supporting the activities of her husband as a fisherman, especially functioning as a marketing force and even functioning in preparing fishing gear and capital preparation.

The condition of adaptation of fishermen women in Binuangen there is a working relationship between her husband and his wife, because he felt that the environment around his family is a fisherman. As a family of fishermen, women feel obligated to help her husband in terms of marketing aspects. The involvement of women in fishing activities, is limited only in terms of marketing aspects, but not active in the activities of fishing and fishing. Women fishermen, only much help in the aspect of providing technological support and marketing aspects. Involvement in the carrying capacity of the fishing gear technology, only in the repair of fishing gear when it is damaged.

The people who live around the coast, have their own culture in maintaining their life by searching for sea products. Characteristics of people who grew up in the region pemicis, have openness to perform activities based on ability and the surrounding environment. Based on the statement of several informants it was revealed that in fact one of the causes of women working outside the home has a goal to be able to earn additional income. Activities in carrying out duties and functions as auxiliary husband as a fisherman, actually because there is a desire to lighten the husband's burden in terms of marketing, because during this time the catch is often taken over by middlemen (collector). Although there are many other factors, the most dominant is the problem of difficulty in fulfilling the necessities of life causing women to live with

double role. As Amah (37 years old) pointed out, in fact the participation of female fishermen on the move outside the home and helping to increase family income is actually a consciousness of the women themselves and sees opportunities to participate in the distribution of fisherman catches. Employment as a distribution worker is not a tough and distressing job for women and the work is done happily and without any intervention from the family.

Based on the expression of some informants, the more emphasized that the participation of women in the distribution of catches, as long as it actually does not face the challenges of both the family and the surrounding environment. Leaving home and family from 5:30 to 9:30 am does not mean leaving the job as a housewife. Every woman wants to leave the house and her family first to prepare the household needs. Among them are preparing meals and cleaning up the house and prepare various needs of their children. So actually women fishermen do their activities have obtained permission from big family. Leaving the house to distribute the catch is one of the commitments that have taken place between family and children. Adjustment of women's presence in the domestic sector, in fact, is not an obstacle to doing activities that are opposed and considered inconsistent with the culture of the local community.

As the findings of Endang Sungkawati, Ratnawati (2015) that women's motivation to work in order to improve its role in the economic field for several reasons, namely: (1) Some working women feel fit to work as a vegetable trader (mlijo) because the work is a source of household economy, 2) household income is insufficient to enable them to live properly without their participation, 3) financially they do not want to depend on their husbands, 4) the work done now (as mlijo) is a work that is not tied to time and 5) as mlijo Is a job that can be done according to his ability.

Based on these findings, it was revealed that women participated directly to work outside the home, in fact because it stemmed from the inadequate economic needs of households and the achievement of decent living. In addition women have a desire to help the husband as the head of the household. In the tardisi of Indonesian society in general, women are actually only in the house and take care of the household, but because the insistence on the need, then force the women to participate in activities outside the home with the reason to help the family economy. In the above cases women actually work, carried out in conditions that are not bound by time and can be done on a regular basis and not bound by the targets to be achieved.

In relation to the cases of vegetables traders conducted by women, there is actually a connection with the existence of fishermen women in Binuangen in the domestic sector as an additional force in selling the catch. The involvement of women in aspects of pemasararang, actually tied at a certain time based on the departure or not of fishermen to catch fish. Why it happens, because the condition of women fishermen

who sell the catch of fishermen completely depends on the conditions and sea weather. The existence of women fishermen in the marketing sector of catches has illustrated that fishing women are rapidly adapting to jointly support their family's economy.

The presence of women is one of the strategies in responding to the challenge of meeting the needs of his family. Women's involvement in fishing communities to help support their families is not new, but it is considered part of the custom. Habitual and hereditary factors that, because female fishermen do not need much consideration to take part as a help the family to market the catch of her husband. Willingness, it does not experience obstacles both in the family environment and with the environment, because women have been involved in many to assist the activities of fishermen.

The spirit of working fishermen's meeting in the public sector, sebanarnya not only work done in the present, but has lasted long enough. Activities in the catchment hail sector are not only physically demanding, but also fishermen need the ability to negotiate to get the catch of fishermen that can be sold to the market. Conditions that occur, because if faced by a complicated condition and her husband did not get the catch, it is necessary to have expertise to get the catch from other fishermen. The condition of the fisherman is not always lucky and successful in carrying out activities during fishing, so women need to work hard to obtain additional to be distributed to the market.

The unsuccessful condition of fishermen in obtaining satisfactory results is actually very dependent on weather conditions and season conditions that are considered unfriendly. If fishermen do not earn money, especially in high winds season, then almost no fishermen who go to sea. As a result of this, fishermen also distribute the catches in the face of severe constraints and can not carry out activities as a distribution power of catches. That reality is actually a hereditary experience and fishermen women are already familiar with the situation. The cessation of fishing activities and the distribution of catches, the fisherman women participate together with her husband to take care of the catchment equipment that is considered damaged to be straightened and fixed one by one.

Women work as the distribution of fisherman catch mostly for economic reasons, especially to increase family income so that family income can be fulfilled. Reality that happened to Binuangen fishermen so far, the income sector for the needs of families is not sufficient to meet the needs of daily living, so women choose adaptation strategies to work in the public sector. In addition, the interest of women as actors actors of economic activity is also marked by activities undertaken by women in the mastery of marine resources ranging from the production process in this case ranging from improving the technology of fishing equipment to processing and distribution of catch to the market.

From the interviews it was revealed that the factors that cause women to become working actors are the daily habits of women in Binuangen, the main livelihood of women on the coast of Binuangen is to assist her husband's activities. As a fisherman Income of a husband is not fixed tend to be limited, in accordance with the conditions and the state of the sea, while the increasingly complex economic needs, so would not you participate in maintaining and meet the basic needs of his family. The existence of Binuangen fishing women, participate in adaptation based on the situation and the surrounding environment to maintain the basic needs of his family. Maintaining the relationship between the family especially in terms of activity, for women is a form of devotion to the family.

Pattern Maintenance of the relationship between the environment and the family, does not mean it will be an obstacle with the active women in helping her husband activities. It can be seen that the condition of the family continues to run according to their respective agendas. It was found in the field that many of the fisherman's children were schooling and kept going to school and were escorted by his mother. If marketing is done in the morning, then his mother still accompanies after school, besides also before picking up catch hasi at 05.00 am women fishermen still prepare various needs of family and children. Likewise, the distribution of catches that came in the afternoon, women still actively distribute, but after returning activities, still run the activities as housewives to prepare food and other needs that are managed by women.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

Portraits of Fishermen and Fishermen Women In Coastal Binuangen generally participate directly in the distribution of fisherman catches and carried out from generation to generation. The distribution of the catch is done, not only from the catch of her husband, but also often take the catch from outside her husband. The process of adaptation of women fishermen to work outside the home as extra labor, not too difficult because it has learned from her mother in her childhood. As a woman who has multiple roles, while doing housework and also acts as a breadwinner. Women work as fisherman's catch because of the economic needs, because if only rely on husband's income alone, then it will likely face economic difficulties. Although the distribution of fishermen catch is a routine work of daily life, it is not income to support the family's economic needs. The dual role of female fishermen in the distribution of catches, as an addition to the strengthening of the family economy has occurred in the hereditary village of Binuangen.

SUGGESTION

The emergence of women as a power distribution of the catch, it is expected to the relevant parties to do more creative empowerment and through the processing of household industries from fish catches fishermen. For women's

empowerment, it is hoped that the relevant agencies will cooperate with private companies to provide guidance on how to modify the seafood to become something more productive value that can be sold in processed form.

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