

The Gender Equity Within Fisherman Community in Bone Regency, Indonesia

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The Gender Equity Within Fisherman Community in Bone Regency, Indonesia

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Abstract: *The research purpose was to describe the equality of role in the fishing community of Bone Regency of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The study is done with a descriptive qualitative approach. Observation and interviews are done on fishermen Community in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The informant as many as 12 people from communities settled in the area of research over ten years. Implementation of the research that is May 2016 – August 2016. The results showed that equality of role in the fishermen community of Bone Regency indicated on the household activities, civic and social activities and the economic activities. Equality is based on the value of belonging, a sense of responsibility and an opportunity.*

Keywords: equal participation, the fishing community, household.

1. Introduction

Fishermen communities who live in the coastal areas have typical characteristics and different from the urban community. The potential of natural resources supports the life of fishing communities to reach their prosperity. Economic, social life of fishermen communities is also related to the role of women as part of a social community. Gender roles in their behavior patterns of men and women who can be accepted by the community. The pattern was not only in behavior within the family but also in social life and economic activities every day.

Gender does not only refer to the difference between the sexes, but it relates to the role of the economic, political and social role and the cultural role. Gender equality also indicated on the same opportunity for a man and a woman. Subscribe gender with the role of social construction has developed historically and cross-culturally. Gender roles and gender norms depend on the specific culture in the various country.[1]. Gender differences in some countries appear to be on the nature of the male dominant in the role of a career than women roles are in the family. (gender in management). On the role of employment, gender equality has yet to demonstrate the proper stuff on the similarity of wages [2]. The gender equality supports the strength of family.

The family which is the smallest unit of a community is formed of a bond of marriage between men and women. The wealthy family is built with the support harmonization between husband and wife. Family resilience is a major contributor to a peaceful society. Whereby equality between a male role in the household should be formed.

The phenomenon of social and economic life fisherman's wife is interesting to study. Because of the role of the women in Indonesia sometimes is not recognized by the community. The fact caused by the cultural system sometimes can't recognize the women role in the society due to their position of the wife which has been part of the man role in the community. On the other hand, the position of the wife sometimes play important role; it motivated by economic

needs to improve family livelihoods and social pattern of the economic behavior of the community.

The biggest problems in Indonesia regarding gender are the function of the women in the household. Women in the lower level of education has been forced to be in workforce as a consequence the wages that they can earn especially in the informal sector is lower than usual salary, and it does not make as equal; as the time that they spent.

Social norms and culture in Indonesia and several underdeveloped countries have been put all the women on the second resources after man resources they are not equal as the men regarding financial issues, facility, environment workforce who are dominated by the men.

On the other hand, the role of the men shows that there is a significant increase of women role in several activities for improving the quality of their family and livelihoods [3].

The Bugis filosop[hy shows there are "Siri" terms which will conduct the women to have passive behaviors. Being given in the contents of the decision-making process in the family or the social decision [4]

Fact shows there are no frictions of social (social conflict) between gender role regarding the useful function of the community or examples; for some community, the activities of the fisherman's wife who sells fish in the traditional market system is not taboo and become part of the community traditional systems. At the community systems, the role of fishermen wife in the village Lonrae Taneteriataang Eastern District of Bone district there is more than one tribe (ethnic Bugis, Mandar, Bajo) but each work without any competition among them. Indeed, the fisherman's wife was interested in doing this job because of they sell fish at the place where he is domiciled. Moreover, that became customers or buyers, not only from the local community but also sometimes come from different regions around the area. For example, Sinjai regency, Soppeng, until Bulukumba, and even in the city of Makassar [5].

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2. Method

Study of gender equity in fishermen family is done with a descriptive qualitative approach. Observation and interviews are done on fishermen Community in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The informant as many as 12 people from communities settled in the area of research over ten years. Implementation of the research that is may 2016 – August 2016.

Analysis of the data used in this study is a qualitative analysis. In this model, there are three components of the analysis of reduction, presented data, and conclusion. [6]. This type of research used qualitative and used narrative approach. The step of the investigation [7] are:

- Select relevant sites and data.
- Interpret data.
- Conceptual and theoretical work
- Writing up findings
- Collection data

3. Result and Discussion

The Bone regency is one of the regency in the South Sulawesi who has a long cultural history. The Bone as the center of the Bone Kingdom is one of the biggest Kingdom in the South Sulawesi The Bone Kingdom is ruled by the Arung Pallaka which aligns with the Dutch in the war of the Gowa and Tallo Kingdom.

The Bone Society holds a bilious culture that supports religious values in Islam. The kinship system plays a major role in building a family identity in society. Bugis family households, in general, are not only inhabited by nuclear family (father, mother, and child). Most households are inhabited by extended families such as mother or father in-laws, uncles, and nieces.

3.1. The equality role in doing households activities

Domestic activities at home involve all family members. Answer informant about the role in the family are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Conclusions of answers of informant about the domestic role in family

No	Activity	Implementation	Role
1	Take care of households	Cleaning, washing and provides dining, shopping at the market and provide for the needs of family members	Woman
2	Take care of family members	Take the kids to school, pay attention to the child's academic progress, taking the child to the clinic for treatment	Woman
3	Teaches positive habits	Teaching discipline, read Qur'an, prayer habits	Women

Based on Table 1, the most of the responsibility for a domestic household has done by women. The more important role of women in fisherman families is to educate children in related with the guidance of Islamic value. The task of teaching Qur'an, prayer and other worship is largely the responsibility of the wife.

The role of men tend to be low due time is largely spent in fishing. Also, there is a strong norm that is believed by the public that domestic matters are the responsibility of women. The role of men is as the head of the family and responsible for economic purposes families. The male role in the household is the decision maker, taking the policy and as chairman of the household.[8], [9].

3.2. The role of equality in social interaction

Social interaction in the community is growing with the awareness of its people and its limitations. The activities encourage the growth of cooperation and communication among residents. Results of interviews with informants about equal participation in social activity outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Summarize of answers of informant about the social interaction.

No	Activity	Implementation	Role
1	Involved in community organizations	Active in teaching activities Active in social activity	Women
2	Involved in social activity	Attending in the traditional bridal party, aqiqah ceremonial.	Women
3	Worked together to improve the facilities	Fixing drains, building mosques and roads	Men

Based on Table 2 that the equality role in the research area strongly supports community activities. Family as part of society also affects social conditions at the sites. The role of women in social activities is huge especially on non-formal institutions such as mosques organizations and women's organizations. Also, the role of women in social activities materialized in the form of attendance at social events such as weddings and other family events. The role of men in the social community appears as influential decision makers.

3.3. The role of equality in the fishermen households

The role of women in economic activities is also marked by the activity of selling fish. Many women engaged selling fish is not only caused by the factor of sheer necessity, but the talent is inherited from their parents. Because of such activities is an activity that is carried out by the family from generation to generation. Also, there is an orientation will be the creation of a relationship of harmony within the home environment. An activity that exists in families of fishermen is the result of teamwork between husband and wife. Norms and social values inherent in a fishing family environment strengthen the involvement of women in economic activities.

3.4. Discussion

Women's have multiple roles performed by taking a position as a domestic worker in the household (homework) as well as public workers who generate income directly (income-earning work) proves that women can simultaneously conduct production and consumption activities simultaneously. As such, then the involvement of women in economic activities supported by the norm.

This theory assumes that the task and opportunity for females in the household is a liability. Women's involvement in building the economy of the home in the family. Involvement of women especially in the work of housewives who bring in results can be viewed from two aspects, namely, the first search where opportunity exists, both the extent to which that opportunity open to them. Secondly, the study focused on the aspects closely related to their duties as a housewife.

The sharing of decision-making within the family appears in economic activity. The fisherman's wife did the fish selling activity not only because of the need factor but based on considering to help her husband. Women consider that fish sales work does not degrade and even as a family obligation. Women's decisions to help the family economy are supported by the demand for family harmony. With such cooperation, social norms and values are backed up by gender equality [10].

Women's involvement in building a family economy can hardly be said to do selfless. The role means that the maternal instinct is responsible for maintaining family life, especially for children, both culturally and religiously. The activities carried out is a form of concern although on the other hand is often not appreciated the activities undertaken by the acquisition of remuneration (revenue) by its work. [11]. Viewing women who work gives an idea of their dual role performed by taking a position as a domestic worker in the home as well as public employees who generate revenue directly prove that women can simultaneously perform activities of production and consumption activities simultaneously.

This theory assumes that the duties and opportunities of women in the household are an obligation, although in certain circumstances have to prioritize tasks and responsibilities as women domestic workers and career in public.

Cultures and norms of Bugis play in women involvement of the family economy. The awareness to create a harmonious family is the basic role of women in the family. School needs and daily needs continue to increase and should be available in the family. With this, women are aware and involved in earning a living according to their knowledge and skills, values, which is still attached to a specific ethnic no disrespect to the husband as the main breadwinner in home environment at a particular group of people

The theory above is assumed that to achieve economic needs in rural communities is a big thing and a very influential to the economic requirements of the household.

Therefore, women have a significant role in social life both for the benefit of domestic and also plays a role in the public interest, then this opinion affirmed by [12], [13]. The role of women in the household is very high this can be proved by all the economic needs of households and regarding decision-making in the household and women as managers of the household are decisive about decision making.

The involvement of women, especially housewives in jobs that bring results can be viewed from two aspects, first the extent of the opportunity, the second, the magnitude of the opportunity open to them. When examined, these two aspects are closely related to their fundamental duty as a housewife. While the second point of female is very dependent on employment opportunities especially in the formal sector [14].

For the development of science. This research is expected to provide benefits to the development of sociology and in particular, can give us knowledge about the social and economic life of fishing communities in the Village of East Taneteriattang Lonrae districts for the life of the fishing communities. Gender equality is a fundamental principle in a variety of public and domestic activities, regarding equality between the sexes, namely equality [13].

A man is more aggressive regarding behaviors, attitudes, and performance. on the other hand the women have their dignity or in the Bugis terms alebbireng which should be maintained. Therefore they should be limited their aggressivity [15]. On the history of *I Laga Ligo*, (the hero from Bugis epic) the role of gender shows the women role as the main important role. The women should have their maintain their dignity or in the Bugis terms melebbi Meanwhile the man as the protector should show their braveness or in the Bugis terms warani. The differences of the role of those parties show the dominant value of the person rather than women regarding the decision making. On the contrary woman knowledge or perspective also has

4. Conclusion

Gender equity in the fishermen community of Bone Regency indicated on the household activities, civic and social activities and the economic activities. Equality is based on the value of belonging, a sense of responsibility and an opportunity.

Theoretical solutions that can be applied in achieving the balance of his wife's role in the household and as a fishmonger. It can be argued that in the family's role as a fishmonger's wife and the husband as the main breadwinner, each having a drink at different times.

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