

The Inevitability of Double Burden Fisherwomen on the North Coast of Jakarta

Retnowulandari Wahyuni
{wahyuni.r@trisakti.ac.id}

Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract. According to data, fishermen in Indonesia belong to the poor people category even though marine wealth is infinite. Therefore, the problem of the double burden of fisherwomen is inevitable, and what legal protection efforts and women empowerment could be done to overcome their household economic problems. Whereas in CEDAW, it is explained that the State is mandated to ensure gender equality. Juridical research is supported by empirical data of descriptive nature and uses qualitative analysis approaches to systematically understand the living activities and role of Fisherwomen so that it is easy to understand and be concluded inductively. The results of the study revealed that they have not succeeded in developing fishing businesses and lack adaptation strategies to overcome poverty so that the outcome of the dual role of women has not been felt. Legal protection efforts on fisherwomen who have been accustomed to being able to manage time allocation, still need to improve education, skills, in empowering women outside the marine products to be able to overcome poverty and provide knowledge related to legal protection, to be more aware of their rights.

Keywords: fisherwomen legal protection; the double burden

1 Introduction

Indonesia as a maritime state does not seem to guarantee its fishermen a prosperous life. An analysis of data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) in 2017 showed fishermen as one of the poorest professions in Indonesia. 11.34% of people in the fisheries sector are classified as poor, higher than the restaurant service sector (5.56%), building construction (9.86%), and waste management (9.62%); this is very sad because the role of fishermen is significant because they contribute 70% of fisheries production [1]. They should be able to live prosperously, but the fact is inversely proportional, because of many causes of fishermen poverty which according to some researchers include policies that limit overfishing, as well as advances in fisheries technology that replace the role of fishermen. Besides, low incomes, added by the challenges of extreme weather at sea, as well as the emergence of reclaimed islands and long distances from family for a long time make fishermen an unattractive profession. In addition, the impact of the exploitation of extractive natural resources creating new disaster causes, namely the occurrence of climate change. Of all the impacts of natural resource exploitation that lasted hundreds of years has further impoverished

women because most fishermen in Jakarta are not ship owners. Proven by data on the number of fishermen in DKI Jakarta. The year 2019 [2] shows that the status of fishermen as owners is less than as workers and more immigrants than settlers.

Table 1. Number of Fishermen in DKI Jakarta Year 2019

Year	Status of Fishermen	Type of Fishermen	Number of Fishermen
2019	Settlers	owner	2276
2019	Settlers	worker	3025
2019	immigrants	owner	879
2019	immigrants	owner	22393

Based on such data, and data of Targeted Household of poor fishermen areas by the Poverty Management Acceleration Team, it is clear that fishermen in the bay of Jakarta special region include fishermen who are very poor approximately 20%, approximately 40% are poor, and 40% are almost poor. It means that fisherwomen will be poorer with a heavier workload to survive.

Therefore, the researcher is interested to find out why fishermen who are in the capital city of the state remain poor, especially the fisherwomen. So the problem of this research is why double burden becomes an inevitable choice for fisherwomen in the bay of Jakarta, and to overcome the family economy and legal protection of Jakarta bay's fisherwomen, what women empowerment efforts can be done to overcome the impoverishment of women as well as the legal protection of fisherwomen in the bay of Jakarta.

2 Research Methods

The type of research used in this research is empirical juridical [3] that is a research method carried out by combining normative legal approaches that are strengthened from various elements of empirical data conducted by previous researchers and those obtained directly in the field. In this case, the study of fisherwomen on the north coast of Jakarta, attributed to secondary data, namely the legislation on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which principled that the state has an active obligation to implement substantive equality and non-discrimination against fisherwomen and also associated with legislation on Protection and Empowerment of Fisherman, Fish Breeders, and Salt Farmers, Law No. 7 of 2016. Primary data is conducted through questionnaires and empirical data from existing journals. The nature of this research is descriptive and uses a qualitative analysis approach. By a qualitative approach, their activities can be identified comprehensively, so that this study can give descriptive data in writing and/or verbal from people and behaviors that can be observed [3]. This case, describing, various conditions, situations, and phenomena of social reality that exist in the community, especially fisherwomen in kampong Nelayan Cilincing Jakarta Utara.

As an analytical knife in obtaining equality in fisherwomen, in addition to the laws and regulations as outlined above, it also uses several feminist theories including from Patricia A. Cain, who argues that legal research should be based on women's experiences [4] and *Feminis Jurisprudence* theory from Sinha [5] that "Feminist studies are based on women's experiences, and arguably particular experiences, because not all women are the same". By that theory, it is expected that symptoms that arise in fisherwomen in Jakarta Utara revealed the truth or the source of the problem faced.

3 Findings and Discussion

3.1. Double Burden Becomes Inevitable Choice for Fisherwomen in

menjadi pilihan tidak terelakkan bagi Perempuan Nelayan di Jakarta Utara Bay Coast/Pesisir Teluk Jakarta Utara. It is the factor and facts of poverty that encourage all family members of the fishing community to take part in making a living so that daily needs are met, and most of the roles are taken over mainly by fisherwomen. But these efforts of fisherwomen are not followed by an appreciation for them, that's why it is not wrong if it can be analyzed from a gender perspective, that this is an impoverishment of women who have a double burden. This is proven by the KIARA Center of Data dan Information (*Pusat Data dan Informasi KIARA*) [6] (November 2015) which noted that at least 48 percent of fishermen's family income is contributed by fisherwomen. Thus, it means that 17 hours are used by fisherwomen to work. Other facts also show about 47 percent of the number of fisherwomen who work in the processing, marketing of fish catches, and also in the business of salt farmers. As field data this study chooses the location of Cilincing as respondents to fill out questionnaires; as one of the location points of the fishing port on the coast of Jakarta can be obtained from very limited respondents, namely 10 people on Jl. Recreation Cilincing lama RW 04 kecamatan cilincing. From data at this location shows that the profiles of the 10 fisherwomen respondents in Cilincing areas are in the below table;

Table 2. Profile of Respondents in Cilincing lama

Fisherwoman Income in Cilincing Jakarta Utara of 10 Responden							
	Number Resp	Income			Wife's income		Per month 600k- 1500 K
		10K - 100 K / hr	100K- 200K/ hr	>200- 5jt / hr	0-100	>100 - 500 K	
Ship owner Fisherman	5	-	-	5	1	2	2
Non-ship owner Fisherman	5	3	2	-	1	2	2

It can be concluded that Fishermen in Cilincing lama, shipowner or non-ship owners (fishermen as a worker) have very low incomes. So although they are in the capital city, they are still poor, therefore their wives generally help their husbands, by doing activities, peeling shells, opening small stalls because it is an inevitable choice for fisherwomen in the bay of Jakarta to cope with the economy of their poor families. This is also caused by the conditions and situation of fishermen in Cilincing and other coastal areas that are severely affected by climate change due to sea circulation patterns and sea-level rise that result in erratic weather (rain and strong winds) making it difficult for fishermen to go to the sea. In addition, the expansion of locations/reclamation in Ancol aggravates the fate of fishermen on the bay coast of Jakarta. Because it adds to the obstacles of fishermen while at sea, maybe soon there will be no more fishermen on the north coast of Jakarta because they are forced to change their profession. As seen in the location of the village atmosphere, no one does post-sea activities anymore because the sea products are decreasing added by the condition of covid 19 which prohibits gathering activities so that shell peeling activities can not be done anymore. This resulted in fishermen on the coast of Jakarta's being part of a society that is difficult to escape from the shackles of poverty because, in addition to climate change and the existence of reclaimed islands, to avoid danger, the intensity of fishermen going to the sea decreases, they

are also wracked by limitations in the areas of quality of human resources, access and mastery of technology, markets, and capital, and changes. The decrease of the catch certainly causes the decrease of the family income, so that women and children in the family become poor, but fishermen's women still contribute to the family economy and now the fisherwomen activities are more towards trading or selling their labor services to do anything to add to the family economy with more working time (double burden) without attention to their condition. This is evident because the fate of fisherwomen on the coast of Jakarta has not changed significantly, because based on the experience of women in Cilincing out of 10 (ten) respondents, 9 (Nine) of them consider their work is already too much (double burden). It means that it is in line with the feminist theory of Patricia A. Cain, and Sinha who argue that out of 10 (ten) respondents with particular experience, because not all women's experiences are the same, but when inferred almost all of their answers about their heavy lives, because they still bear a double burden.

In the questionnaire, it is also implied that 10 (ten) respondents consider the government has not done much that can change the fate of fisherwomen, still not in accordance with the main principle of CEDAW, namely the Principle of "Substantive Equality, Principle of Non-Discrimination, Principle of State Obligations" This indicates that there is still gender injustice because Jakarta fisherwomen are still doing double burden work (because they are used to it), but have not felt the benefit of their work and government assistance to female fishermen. In addition, four indicators must be met by a regulation to be gender-responsive, namely: "access, participation, control, and benefits." Among the four, "access" becomes an indicator that is very relevant in the context of female fishermen. Various gender mainstreaming and poverty reduction programs that are in line with global development ideals, MDG's (Millennium Development Goals) continued with SDGs (Sustainability Development Goals), implemented on the coast. However, these various empowerment models have not fully succeeded in driving fisheries and marine systems and businesses, because there is a tendency to weak fisheries and marine business support systems in creating "access" and opportunities for fisheries and marine resources control [7].

3.2 Efforts that Can Be Taken in Women's Legal Protection and Empowerment to Overcome the Impoverishment of Fisherwomen in Jakarta Bay

The efforts of double burden fisherwomen in helping the family economy have become an inevitable part as outlined above, given the husband's unstable income. Therefore, fisherwomen generally must have other activities outside of domestic activities (daily activities of a woman in general) and other social activities. The fisherwomen not only guarding and taking care of children, cleaning the house, and so on but are already involved in direct economic activities. Fishermen's income level is generally very small, as the work done by respondents in the research place is a job that directly makes money, including the system of direct wage work and buying and selling (daily activities of a woman in general) and other social activities. So that the fisherwomen can immediately get money after they work. The average income of a female fisherman is relatively lower than the income of her husband. Nevertheless, the contribution of fishermen's women's income is very helpful in meeting their needs. However, the involvement of fisherwomen in their efforts to make a family living is generally not balanced with the ability and skills they have to go to sea to find fish, as well as other activities related to the management of marine products, so there needs to be empowerment for the fishing community, especially for fisherwomen too improve their quality of life. Therefore, one of the main points of discussion in this study is to discuss efforts

that can be taken for legal protection and women's empowerment in overcoming the impoverishment of women so that the participation of working fisherwomen to improve their families' economies and must double burden, a clear assistance scheme must be prepared, so that the economy of the fishing community can develop [8].

Other efforts to build empowerment of fishing communities, especially fisherwomen on the coast of Jakarta, must be done considering that there are currently too many obstacles to go to the sea either because of climate change or because of reclamation, hence quoting previous research from Hikmah, Armen Zulham and Zahri Nasution on reclamation in the bay of Jakarta, that inevitably, social changes occur due to the development of reclaimed islands around Jakarta Bay, among others, changes in the type of income sources, changes in the pattern of fishing activities, changes in the social structure of fishing communities to non-fishermen's activities, which in their writing also recommend that the government assist fishing communities that are unable to adapt to changes due to reclaimed islands, while for fishing communities that are able to adapt to existing changes, alternative livelihood training programs can be given, and the researcher agree with this opinion that there is a need for alternative way of make a living, but it must be supported by fund assistance for it, because whatever the activities, they are poor fishermen who do not have money as business capital, besides the need for more patience for those with low level education by giving continuing guidance to them. Because the role of the wives of traditional fishing groups has been proven to be able to take double burden because the smaller the household income generated by the husband, demanding greater role of the wives in contributing income to meet household needs so that their efforts in finding alternative income to meet the economic needs of the household become greater as the results of the previous research from Zein [9]. This fact shows that women are used and able to not only act as housewives and educators to instill values to their children but are involved in making a living. They are also involved in other community activities [10]. This is because fisherwomen who from childhood have intersected with the sea and fish, have become accustomed to doing a dual role, and fisherwomen in the community are not even prevented from being breadwinners and do social activities even though patriarchy is still strong. This is also expected by women in the fishing community of the north coast of Jakarta, which is currently slumped and needs alternative economic resources to help the needs of families.

In general, the government has regulated in law number 7 of 2016 Article 30 paragraphs 1-6, that the government should provide insurance to fishermen, fish farmers, and salt farmers. But it seems that most fishermen in Cilincing only expect the coffers from daily income such as peeling shells, selling, and so on. But in the condition of pandemic covid 19, it can not be expected because of the ban from gathering, which is usually done when selling shells. So it can be said that the implementation of law number 7 of 2016 can not be felt by them, especially fisherwomen in Jakarta, because unlike fishermen elsewhere, in Cilincing Jakarta, there is no salting activity.

Therefore, the empowerment of women on the coast of North Jakarta needs more alternatives, because the activities of fisherwomen are very limited, so it is not surprising that their income is very minim as in table 4.1, whereas in the discussion above it is very clear that, fisherwomen have the potential to strengthen the pillars of family livelihood. *Pusat Data dan Informasi KIARA* [6] also recorded that at least 56 million people are involved in fishing activities. This activity ranging from catching, processing, to marketing the catches. Of these, 70 percent or about 39 million people are fisherwomen. In the study performed by KIARA, it is found that fisherwomen have a significant role in the economic value chain of fisheries, ranging from pre-production to marketing. *First*, in **pre-production**, women fishermen play a

role in preparing sea supplies. *Second, the production*, a small percentage of fisherwomen go to the sea. *Third, processing*, fisherwomen play a big role in processing fish catches and/or other coastal resources. *Fourth, marketing*, the role of women fishermen is very significant: start sorting, cleaning, and selling. It is not surprising that the UN recommendation in the 14th Fish Trade Negotiations by the FAO Fisheries Commission has asked its member countries to (1) Review the role of fisherwomen in the fisheries sector, both fishing and aquaculture; (2) Taking data on the number and distribution of fisherwomen; and (3) Formulating specific rules to recognize and protect fisherwomen. So significant the role plays by women in the fishing sector, but the state has not recognized and protected the existence and role of fisherwomen. Because the state only provides life insurance for those who are at risk in carrying out their work, and it is not specifically for fisherwomen, because insurance is only intended for fishermen who go to the sea and is associated with men so that women who go to sea are not noticed. This is because only a small number of women go to sea, and in some coastal areas, even prohibit women from going to sea, so they do not get insurance despite contributing significantly. So, it can be said that the impoverishment of fisherwomen, even though they have worked double burden, they are not appreciated. Indeed, the fate of fisherwomen is still of concern in Indonesia which is known as a maritime state surrounded by oceans. Whereas, at the international level there have been many agreements reached and ratified by the government. *First*, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). In this convention, it is mentioned very clearly about the obligation of states to be present to fulfill the basic rights of women. This convention should be used as a reference and guide for the advocacy of fisherwomen so that their economic life is also a concern of the state. Therefore, the government and society must pay attention to gender equality, namely by involving the role of women in the fisherwomen empowerment training, policymakers, and ideas or insight, because state involvement is a must as mandated in the CEDAW, among others that participating state of the convention " *In situations of poverty, women who have the least opportunity to get food, health care, education, training, or employment opportunities and other needs that with the establishment of a new international economic system, based on equality and justice, it will make a meaningful contribution.*" Therefore, the State or government is a representative or "servant" of people's interest. The government must ensure its function and responsibility to respect, fulfill and protect gender justice for all its people. It is important to always be vocal so that all are encouraged and understand the urgency. So it is clear that the government still has not provided protection to fisherwomen, and forces women to do double burdens to help family life, so there must be efforts in the field of law to protect women from the double burden which results cannot be enjoyed by women, by empowering fishermen and appreciating the results of the double burden that fisherwomen do as their property, because so far with the patriarchy that is still strong in Indonesia, fisherwomen who help make a living do not enjoy economic benefits personally, even though they double burden to help family needs. This should be a concern of the government considering that CEDAW has listed women's rights that must be protected.:

1. Right to work;
2. Right to have good occupational health and safety service;
3. Right to access and obtain proper education;
4. Right to obtain social security;
5. Right to obtain training and education (formal and informal);
6. Right to organize and establish cooperative as a forum to fight for equality;
7. Right to participate in all social activities;

8. The right to obtain fisheries credit, marketing services, and technology;
9. Land rights; and
10. Right to a home, sanitation, electricity, clean water, and transportation

In addition, *the second* is to ensure Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication)[6]:

1. Decent housing;
2. Safe and hygienic basic sanitation;
3. Safe drinking water for individual and household purposes;
4. Energy sources;
5. Savings, credit, and investment schemes;
6. Recognize the existence and role of women in the value chain of small-scale fisheries, especially post-harvest;
7. Creating conditions free from discrimination, crime, violence, sexual harassment, corruption, and abuse of power;
8. Safe drinking water for individual and household purposes;
9. Sources of energy;
10. Savings, credit, and investment schemes;
11. Recognize the existence and role of women in the value chain of small-scale fisheries, especially post-harvest;
12. Creating conditions free from discrimination, crime, violence, sexual harassment, corruption, and abuse of power;
13. Eliminate forced labor;
14. Facilitate women's participation in work;
15. Gender equality refers to CEDAW;

So, it can be concluded that the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2016 on the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Salt Farmers, is still not realized on fishermen in Cilincing if from the results of questionnaires in 10 respondents to the tenth stated that they have not felt the government's protection over them.

This is due to the tendency of the government to maintain the orientation of development policy on aspects of economic growth without observing the role that should be facilitated by the state in the economic activities of the community. Indeed, measurable targets are an inevitability to be achieved by the state, so that regional development policies no longer ignore intersectoral balance. On the other hand, there is a tendency to weaken the support system of fisheries and marine businesses in terms of the creation of access and opportunities for resource control according to Partosuwiryo, (2010) is also found in Cilincing, so that the researcher agrees with him that "access" by fisherwomen to resources, capital and market is still constrained by access to information to develop business, capital as well as insurance. Fisherwomen are still experiencing the negative impact of gender inequality because fishermen always get greater information opportunities than fisherwomen. Fisherwomen as members of the fishing community have the same rights and obligations as fishermen. The role of fishermen as economic actors should not be ignored because of their potential and participation in development. Therefore, it is necessary to empower fisherwomen, especially those aimed at improving the quality (competence) and productive access of fisherwomen in Cilincing, so that fisherwomen can contribute and develop their potential to the maximum in economic development on the north coast of Jakarta. Likewise, the opportunity for resource mastery needs to be done in Cilincing, especially Resource Development Efforts as quoted from the research of Jessica Prisca Humane et al that the researcher has added [11] namely:

a) An Effort to Provide Education

Interpreted as an attempt to direct learners (fisherwomen) whose education is low- from lack of knowledge to know when someone will become more focused in determining and making decisions, so as not to be easily fooled by malicious people. The important knowledge they know is about women's rights and their legal protections.

b) Efforts to Increase Environmental Knowledge and Insight

Environmental knowledge and insights are important to be applied to fishing communities to improve the development of human resources to provide the same and correct concepts and views to the community about their relationships and role in people's lives as a whole. Knowledge and environmental insights are also important to be given to fishermen in Cilincing per the environmental conditions of those who are in the big city of Jakarta with climate change and located in the village with reclamation islands that resulted in a lower frequency of fishermen going to sea. So that the type of work and alternative work can be adjusted more specifically and emphasize more on environmental knowledge and insights related directly to existing resources. The right way to increase environmental knowledge and insight in the community is to do counseling and training in the community environment such as by involving village and local sub-district officials so that they can identify what role each should play to improve their economy.

c) Efforts to Develop Community Skills

Interference from the government is required to encourage the participation of the whole community actively in improving people's skills to be able to improve human resources from environmental management. The researcher strongly agrees that it is very important that every community have skills and be optimized, because the results of research from Sakaria (2014), and Anggraini (2014) stated that government policies (environment policy) are not optimum yet and private sector support in empowering the potential of institutional and traditional social organization in fisheries and marine development is still insufficient. Therefore, the development of skills can help the Cilincing community in improving the quality of work to be more skillful and deft in doing work, by utilizing existing fishery resources in the coastal community of Cilincing and how the community utilizes the potential of fishery resources with skills possessed by the community to advance their economies such as good techniques in making salted fish, packaging of production, labeling, and marketing techniques.

d) Efforts to Increase Legal Awareness

The term legal awareness is used by social and legal scientists as an understanding that gives meaning to people's experiences and actions. Part of the knowledge of substance (Achmad Ali) [12]; Soerjono Soekanto in Achmad Ali and Wiwie Heryani [13] there is 4 elements of legal awareness, namely: (1) Regulation of law, (2) Knowledge of law, (3) Legal attitude, (4) Pattern of legal conduct. So it is also necessary for the fishing community, especially in Cilincing, to be given legal insights that include 4 elements in the form of regulation, knowledge, attitudes, and legal behavior related to their activities in, marine and fisheries law, fisheries business, and other supporting businesses along with the rights and obligations of fishermen and fisherwomen by providing Legal Counseling in the form of

counseling on the prohibition of discrimination between fishermen and fisherwomen in the form of insurance, capital, cooperatives, which can improve their economy. So that counseling on the prohibition of discrimination, about marine and fisheries law, insurance law, about environmental law, on cooperatives and intellectual property rights becomes important because Cilincing district which has Cilincing coastal area has potential for the development of fishing and aquaculture for the welfare of its population on the one hand. On the other hand, they are also vulnerable to climate change, constrained by reclamation, business capital problems, and low quality of education due to poverty.

- a. Fighting for complete elimination of reclamation, as well as environmental movements so that climate change does not get worse.
- b. Providing special skills training to fishermen in Cilincing, both related to the ability to develop human resources from the environmental management of fishing development and their cultivation and other alternative efforts in the fishing community for the welfare of their residents.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1 Conclusion

- a. Task division in the family of fisherwomen in Cilincing is not much different from fisherwomen in Indonesia in general, namely working and having a greater responsibility than husbands, considering that fishermen stay longer at sea than on land. So that fisherwomen can not avoid double burden on land for the family, because the role of fisherwomen takes very long of their daily time, starting with carrying out the task of taking care of the household, preparing the departure of the husband who will go to sea, making a net, and after the husband returns bringing the catch, the wives/women do the sorting, cleaning, peeling fish, shells and other catches, after which women also do the selling. With that long time allocation, women can't enjoy the fruits of their efforts because everything is done as if just to help the husband. Moreover, in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.7 of 2016, Article 1 definition of fishermen as any person who does fishing for a living. So that Article 30 paragraphs 1-6, of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.7 of 2016 is interpreted to provide insurance only to those who go to sea (who are at high risk) and to women who have double burden doing fishing business are not given insurance. In addition, the role of women in fisheries that are only considered as helping the husband has no economic rights for the women. This can be said as t impoverishment of fisherwomen because there has been marginalization due to the concept of patriarchy in the fishing family. Therefore, fisherwomen, families, the fishing community itself, and also the State must change the mindset of fisherwomen, as stipulated in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 1984 concerning the prohibition of discrimination against women (CEDAW) that states shall protect women in situations of poverty, provide, maintain health, education, training, employment opportunities and other needs based on equality and justice, and make meaningful contributions, to the families of fishermen, especially poor fisherwomen.
- b. Efforts that can be taken for legal protection and women's empowerment in overcoming the impoverishment of fisherwomen in Cilincing bay Jakarta, is by:
 - 1) Providing education and providing counseling to fisherwomen about gender-perspective legal awareness related to women's rights, so that women know their rights

in the fishing business that they do have to double burden.

- 2) With the awareness, women's rights can be done by themselves, or with the support of the community such as the People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice (KIARA) to improve the ability of fisherwomen to increase their income during the covid 19 pandemic and after reclamation runs, fishermen's incomes dropped by 90%, with alternative efforts according to the skills provided by communities who care for fisherman such as KIARA.
- 3) Fighting for complete elimination of reclamation, as well as environmental movements so that climate change does not get worse.
- 4) Providing special skills training to Fishermen in Cilincing both related to the ability to develop human resources from environmental management of fishing development and aquaculture and other alternative efforts in the fishing community for the welfare of its population.

4.2 Recommendation

The government/ State redefines fishermen so that there is no discrimination against women in giving equal rights to male fishermen because fisherwomen have the double burden in the economic efforts of fishermen's families. After all, there is currently a tendency of the government to maintain the orientation of development policy on aspects of economic growth without looking at the role of women who should be facilitated by the state in the economic activities of the community, so it feels gender bias.

Providing counseling for legal awareness, and training in improving the skills of fishing communities, especially in Cilincing, about legal insights that include 4 elements in the form of regulations, knowledge, attitudes, and legal behavior related to their rights and activities. Training and counseling that can be provided include marine and fisheries law, insurance law, cooperative law, fisheries business, and other supporting businesses along with the rights and obligations of fishermen and fisherwomen. So that they understand the prohibition of discrimination between fishermen and fisherwomen, and can increase the knowledge of skills to improve their economy.

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