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## Local Knowledge of Coastal Women in Fisheries Resources Management (Study on Puger Coastal Women, Jember Regency)

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ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p>The purpose of the research is to describe the local knowledge of coastal women in the management of fisheries resources (study on coastal women of Puger, Jember Regency). Local knowledge of coastal women is analyzed through the theory of ecofeminism. Meanwhile, the management of fisheries resources carried out by women can be seen from community participation and communication skills. The type of research used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used were data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that coastal women's local knowledge is based on their experience from generation to generation which will cause them to be able to dominate participation in fisheries resource management. The ability of coastal women in selling their catches is based on their communication skills. In the view of ecofeminism, the involvement of coastal women must be recognized in managing and protecting nature in addition to their needs</p> <p>© 2024 UPI Journals and Publications Office</p>	<p><b>Article History:</b> <i>Submitted/Received 25 July 2024</i> <i>First Revised 30 July 2024</i> <i>Accepted 23 Aug 2024</i> <i>First Available online 30 Aug 2024</i> <i>Publication Date 30 Aug 2024</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Keyword:</b> <i>Coastal women,</i> <i>Local knowledge,</i> <i>Fisheries resource management</i></p>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Jember Regency, which borders the Pacific Ocean so that it has a coastal area, especially in Puger. On the border of Puger Wetan and Kulon, there is a Fish Auction Place (TPI) which is the center of fisheries management activities such as distribution, storage, and supervision of catches (Artanti et., 2022). The people of Puger village have a profession as fishermen and fish traders, with coastal women involved in the trade. The involvement of coastal women makes coastal women have a fairly important role (Wulandari, et al. 2022)

Coastal women have a strategic role in the fisheries economy, such as land-based fishermen, fishermen who are intermediaries, and traders who sell fish (Agustina et., 2019). The role of coastal women is aimed at maintaining the economy of mere families (Tuwu, 2018). Coastal women play a crucial role in the family and community economy, especially in the management of natural resources and fisheries activities (Apriani & Rahayu, 2024). They are involved in various productive activities such as catching fish, collecting marine products, and processing and selling fishery products. In addition, coastal women are also often responsible for household management and family welfare, including child care and family financial management (Susanti, 2022). Their role as a key actor in household economic activities contributes significantly to economic sustainability in coastal communities. Women in coastal areas of Indonesia are actively involved in the processing of fishery products such as the manufacture of salted fish, fish crackers, and other processed products with high economic value, as well as playing a role in the distribution and marketing of these products (Sarwono, et al., 2018).

In addition to their economic role, coastal women also play an important role in maintaining environmental sustainability and local wisdom (Awalia, et al., 2023). They are often involved in natural resource conservation activities, such as mangrove planting and coastal ecosystem management, which support climate change and natural disaster mitigation efforts. This role is supported by the local knowledge possessed by coastal women about local ecological conditions and seasonal patterns that affect the sustainability of their livelihoods. Other research highlights how coastal women have unique knowledge of environmentally friendly marine resource management techniques and are often involved in community organizations that promote environmental sustainability and community-based economic empowerment (Fitrah, 2023).

Although coastal women play an important role in the management of fishery resources, they face a variety of challenges that threaten the sustainability of these resources. One of the main challenges is overfishing or overfishing which causes a decrease in the number of fish in coastal waters (Kusdiantoro, 2019). The impact of this decrease in catch is very significant for women who depend on the processing and sale of fishery products as their main source of income. In addition, climate change and coastal environmental degradation, such as coral reef damage and the loss of mangrove forests, also exacerbate the situation by reducing fish habitats and availability (Samidjo, 2017). Many coastal women in Indonesia are now facing economic difficulties due to reduced fish catches and increasingly limited access to marine resources (Vibriyanti, 2016).

In addition to ecological challenges, coastal women are also faced with social and structural constraints, such as lack of access to environmentally friendly fisheries technology, natural resource management training, and capital. This gender inequality in access to resources often hinders women's ability to adapt to change and manage resources sustainably (Awalia, 2023). In many cases, fisheries management policies still do not take into account women's perspectives and needs, leading to them not being able to participate fully

in the decision-making process. Empowering coastal women through community-based education and training and providing access to technology and fair markets is essential to increase their resilience in facing the challenges of fisheries resource sustainability (Azzahra, 2023).

However, coastal women face challenges to the sustainability of fishery resources due to climate change affecting fish stocks. Local knowledge of coastal women who can understand the seasonal cycle, fish prices, and share of catches is key to sustainable management of fishery resources. The proximity of coastal women to nature is a process of gaining local knowledge for coastal women. This research aims to understand local knowledge in the management of fishery resources in Puger, Jember Regency.

To address the challenges faced by coastal women, the first step is to improve their access to relevant education and training. This training should include topics such as sustainable natural resource management, environmentally friendly fishing technologies, and entrepreneurial skills. By enhancing their knowledge and skills, coastal women can manage fishery resources more efficiently and sustainably, and develop businesses that add value to marine products. Additionally, training in financial management and marketing can help them expand their markets for processed fishery products, increase their income, and strengthen their families' economic resilience.

The second step is to increase coastal women's involvement in decision-making and resource management at the community and government levels. Encouraging active participation in community organizations, fisher groups, or cooperatives can amplify their voices in creating fair and inclusive fishery management policies. It is also important for the government and NGOs to support the development of gender-responsive policies that consider the needs and perspectives of coastal women. Strengthening networks and collaborations with various stakeholders can help coastal women access capital, technology, and markets, which are crucial for adapting to climate change and economic challenges.

Coastal women should also prioritize collaboration and set clear priorities as strategies to tackle these challenges. Collaboration can involve forming groups or joining community organizations that focus on managing fishery resources, such as fisher cooperatives or joint business groups. This teamwork can strengthen women's roles in the fishery economic chain, allowing them to share knowledge, resources, and access to broader markets. Additionally, partnerships with the government, NGOs, and the private sector can provide support in the form of training, technology, and access to better financing (Andriani & Kurniawati, 2021).

Setting priorities is essential to ensure that their efforts have a direct impact on improving family welfare and resilience. Coastal women should prioritize activities that promote environmental and economic sustainability, such as adopting environmentally friendly fishing technologies, focusing on high-value activities, and effectively managing family finances (Mulyadi et al., 2020). By setting clear priorities, coastal women can focus on actions that provide the greatest benefits, both in the short and long term, while maintaining a balance between their economic, environmental, and family roles (Santosa & Wijayanti, 2019).

## 2. METHODS

This research was conducted in Puger, Jember Regency, precisely along the lip of the TPI river, as for the technique of determining the place using *purposive area*, where the research location was chosen deliberately according to the phenomenon being studied. In determining the research subject, the *purposive sampling technique is used*, where the selection of the research subject is carried out deliberately to a group of informants in accordance with the

criteria of the problem or phenomenon (Soekarman, 2022). The informants in this study are land juragans, fishermen, traders, manols, and fishermen. According to Waruwu, (2023) in data collection techniques in qualitative research, interview, observation, and documentation techniques can be used. Data was collected by interview and observation techniques, namely making observations directly to the research location, where the role of the researcher was as an observer. Data analysis uses Mile and Huberman analysis, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn.

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **a. Local Knowledge of Coastal Women**

In the local knowledge of coastal women, it can be seen that these coastal women have received a source of knowledge in the realm of fishery resource management since they were children. According to Fatimah (2022) explained that coastal women have enough local knowledge, these local knowledge has been given to them for generations in managing the environment and marine products. So in line with this, in the view of ecofeminism that discusses women and nature, it also explains how women are close to nature. According to Tong (in Yogiswari, 2020) explained that basically women have been spiritually endowed with the capacity to feel their attachment to nature. Therefore, coastal women will very easily understand and master the fishery resource management system that they do.

Based on this presentation, the local knowledge of coastal women is also influenced by their demands to work which is the basis for the knowledge to be obtained. According to Wulandari et al., (2022) also stated that coastal women are not only at home as housewives, but also coastal women participate in earning a living. In the view of ecofeminism itself, coastal women must strive to solve the problems of human life and nature derived from experience for coastal women. Where these experiences are one of the sources of learning for coastal women in managing and preserving nature. According to Mies and Shiva (in Rohmi & Saipiatuddin, 2022) women must be able to lead the struggle to save the basics of life.

So in this case, it can be concluded that the local knowledge of coastal women has been able to have since childhood and the experience they have has made coastal women dominant. As for the way these coastal women get the source of knowledge through their experiences, this way of learning can be analyzed using *experiential learning*. By definition, *Experiential Learning* is a way for a person to learn to find knowledge from their own experiences. According to Kolb (in Soekarman, 2022) knowledge can emerge through the transformation of experience.

Coastal women with local knowledge that have been taught by their ancestors are also used in the realm of fisheries resource management, with which they have been able to understand the climate that will occur. The view of ecofeminism also explains that the proximity of women to nature makes them able to know the dynamics of nature that occurs. This is in accordance with the statement of Rohmi & Saipiatuddin, (2022) where in the view of ecofeminism, women with their concern and knowledge are required to be present in managing nature and sources of life. This means that the knowledge possessed by coastal women will be very useful for them in storing or managing their catches.

The participation of coastal women makes them required to be required to play two dual roles at once and also to divide time between the world of work and family. This is aimed at activities at home and activities on the coast while they work, where coastal women start their activities in the morning to prepare all family interests, both children and families, then

after that coastal women return to carry out their activities to work, especially in the realm of fishery resource management.

Ecofeminism basically views this as a form of oppression for women, where ecofeminism in its essence considers that the injustice that occurs in industrial societies is not only related to nature (ecological crisis) but also women who experience oppression committed by patriarchal forces (Priyatna in Rohmi & Saipiatuddin, 2022).

The results of other studies also show that the demand for coastal women will actually position women as the front line in overcoming excessive resource exploitation. This is aimed at the awareness of coastal women to reduce their activities in overexploiting fishery resources.

In the view of ecofeminism, Vandana Shiva also explained the more practical problems in natural resource management, because without proper environmental management, it will have an impact on the environment itself (Yogiswari, 2020). Where ecofeminism is more concerned with the needs of future generations, not only for the needs of exploitation today.

It is crucial for coastal women to have knowledge about the local potential of their regions, as this knowledge plays a significant role in managing natural resources and enhancing the economic well-being of coastal communities. Research by (Rahmawati et al. 2021) shows that coastal women who possess local knowledge about fish species and fishing seasons can optimize their catch and minimize the risk of losses due to unpredictable weather and seasonal changes. This knowledge enables them to make better decisions regarding the timing and methods of fishing, which directly impacts their income and the sustainability of fishery resources.

Furthermore, according to a study conducted by (Lestari & Putri, 2020), coastal women with in-depth understanding of local potential are also capable of developing value-added marine products, such as salted fish, fish crackers, and other processed products that are in demand in the market. This not only increases household income but also opens up new business opportunities that can reduce dependence on fishing alone. Additionally, research by (Kartika et al. 2019) highlights that the local knowledge of coastal women contributes to environmental conservation practices, such as the maintenance of mangroves and coral reefs, which are essential for the sustainability of coastal ecosystems.

On the other hand, a study by (Sari & Nugraha, 2018) found that coastal women who actively participate in community groups and fisheries cooperatives are able to improve their access to training, capital, and technology needed to manage resources more efficiently. This indicates that the local knowledge possessed by coastal women not only benefits their own economic activities but also plays a role in strengthening the community's capacity to manage fishery resources sustainably.

Therefore, mastering local knowledge by coastal women is key to maximizing economic potential and maintaining environmental sustainability in coastal areas. This knowledge not only strengthens the position of women within their families and communities but also enables them to become agents of change who support fair and sustainable resource management policies and practices.

#### b. Fishery Resources Management

The role of coastal women as family economic managers is closely linked to economic resilience, especially in coastal communities that heavily rely on the fisheries sector. Coastal women are not only responsible for managing fish catches but also actively participate in processing and marketing fishery products, which are the primary source of family income. According to (Astuti et al. 2022), coastal women play a significant role in economic activities

through the processing of post-catch fishery products, which directly supports the economic resilience of families by ensuring a stable source of income.

Furthermore, research by (Firdausi et al, 2021) indicates that the socio-cultural construction prioritizing women's roles in economic management strengthens their position as key actors in household economic sustainability, thereby enhancing the overall economic resilience of the community. (Rahayu et al. 2020) found that the role of coastal women in managing family finances and organizing fishermen's catches not only contributes to household welfare but also strengthens women's positions in economic decision-making at the community level.

(Wahyuni et al, 2019) emphasized that the ability of coastal women to effectively manage family finances is crucial for family economic stability, especially amid the frequent fluctuations in fish catches. This suggests that the role of coastal women in family economics serves as a buffer that helps communities cope with economic uncertainties. (Susanti et al, 2018) also affirmed that empowering women in these economic roles enhances their capacity to make strategic decisions that positively impact the economic resilience of both families and communities.

This analysis demonstrates that the role of coastal women as economic managers is not only vital for household economic stability but also serves as a foundation for the overall economic resilience of coastal communities, creating a more robust and competitive environment.

### c. Community Participation

Participation in the management of fishery resources, both by coastal and non-coastal communities, highlights the importance of community involvement in sustainable resource management. This involvement is driven by economic needs, which push both coastal and non-coastal women to actively participate in fisheries management. The high level of community participation in managing these resources reflects a shared responsibility that transcends geographic boundaries. (As Sakti, 2023) stated, coastal area management should not be solely focused on government efforts but must include the broader community, particularly coastal communities, to ensure effective and sustainable management. This participatory approach aligns with the concept of co-management in fisheries, which emphasizes the importance of shared governance and community engagement in decision-making processes (Jentoft, 2000).

The concept of co-management, as outlined by (Pomeroy and Berkes, 1997), underscores the collaborative efforts between government bodies and local communities in managing natural resources, including fisheries. This approach ensures that the unique knowledge and needs of local communities, such as those of coastal women, are incorporated into management strategies, leading to more tailored and effective resource use. For coastal women in Puger, their participation is not just an economic necessity but also a way to assert their role in the community's socio-economic structure. This aligns with the findings of Widodo (in Safaruddin, 2022), which suggest that economic factors, such as poverty, drive increased participation of coastal women in fisheries management. This participation is essential not only for their economic survival but also for the overall sustainability of fishery resources, as it fosters a more inclusive and equitable approach to resource management. By integrating the economic motivations of these women into broader management strategies, communities can create a more resilient and adaptive management framework that supports both ecological and socio-economic sustainability (Bene et al., 2009).

Involving coastal women in fisheries management is not just about addressing immediate economic needs; it is also about empowering these women and recognizing their crucial role in the sustainable management of resources. According to (Agrawal and Gibson, 1999), effective resource management often requires the inclusion of local stakeholders who directly depend on these resources for their livelihoods. This approach ensures that the strategies developed are not only sustainable but also socially equitable. The active involvement of coastal women in Puger, even those not originally from coastal areas, exemplifies this principle, demonstrating how inclusive management can lead to better outcomes for both communities and the environment. By embracing these concepts, fisheries management can move beyond traditional, top-down approaches and towards more community-centered, co-managed systems that recognize and leverage the vital contributions of all stakeholders, including women, in ensuring the sustainability of fishery resources.

d. Communication Skills

In the sub-focus of coastal women's communication skills, the results of the study show that coastal women have good communication skills, especially when coastal women carry out bargaining activities with customers and fishermen. According to (Safaruddin, 2022), coastal women's communication is carried out by verbal communication (when communicating with buyers) and non-verbal (when communicating with fishermen).

Based on this presentation, it can be concluded that the management of fishery resources is fully carried out with a cooperative system carried out by coastal women and fishermen. The absence of a structure in the management of fishery resources but having a cooperative relationship to facilitate the implementation of policies in fishery resource management is one of the characteristics and characteristics of community-based fishery resource management. So in this case, it can be interpreted that the management of fishery resources applied in Puger is the management of fishery resources based on local wisdom.

Coastal women need to have good communication skills because their role is not only as family economic managers but also as intermediaries in social and economic interactions with others, such as fishermen, buyers, and the broader community. Good communication skills enable coastal women to negotiate, build relationships, and facilitate economic transactions that directly contribute to the well-being and economic resilience of their families. According to (Rahmawati et al. 2021), effective communication by coastal women in the process of buying and selling fishery products not only increases family income but also strengthens their position in household economic decision-making, which ultimately has a positive impact on family resilience.

The communication skills of coastal women are also closely related to family resilience because good communication allows them to manage conflicts, build social support, and enhance family cohesion. A study by (Putri et al. 2020) showed that women with strong communication skills are more capable of influencing family financial decisions and optimizing available resources, thereby improving family resilience amidst economic and social challenges. Additionally, research by (Lestari, 2019) emphasized that strong communication skills in coastal women help them share information, build support networks, and access broader economic opportunities, all of which contribute to family resilience and well-being.

Therefore, the communication skills of coastal women are not only tools for conducting economic activities but also key to strengthening family resilience, enabling them to adapt and endure various social and economic conditions.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the local knowledge of coastal women in the management of fishery resources has been inherited from generation to generation and strengthened by the experience of coastal women. The way of learning from the experience of coastal women can also be called (experiential learning). Coastal women also play an important role in the fisheries sector and face gender injustice by holding dual roles at home and at work. The active participation of coastal women reflects the sustainable management of fishery resources, because coastal women in the view of ecofeminism have the sensitivity to preserve nature in addition to their living needs. Their communication skills are a valuable asset in carrying out fishery resource management activities. Therefore, it is important to recognize the role of coastal women in managing fishery resources which has a positive impact on ecological sustainability and reducing gender inequality.

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