

The Influence of Gender Values and Gender Roles on The Resilience of Fisherman Families During The Pandemic COVID-19

Elizabeth R.M. Nainggolan¹, Herien Puspitawati^{1*}

¹Department of Family and Consumer Science, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Dramaga, Bogor 16680, Indonesia

*) Corresponding author: herien.puspitawati@gmail.com

Abstract

Fishermen's families, as the dominant family in coastal regions, are inextricably linked to the COVID-19 pandemic effect. Each family member must adapt to the changes that occur due to the different factors that impact the lives of fishermen's families. This study was carried out in Eretan Wetan Village, Indramayu District. The study was worked out in April-May 2022. This research uses a non-probability sampling method and a purposive sampling technique. The data collected through interviews using a questionnaire was then processed with the help of Microsoft Office Excel 2013 software and the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 25.0 for Windows. This study's participants were fishermen's wives with at least one child. Multiple linear regression analysis indicate that gender values and gender roles significantly positively affect the resilience of fishing families. These results show that gender values and gender roles that work well are needed to maintain the resilience of fishing families, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: family resilience, gender roles, gender values

Abstrak

Keluarga nelayan sebagai keluarga dominan di wilayah pesisir tidak dapat dipisahkan dari dampak pandemi COVID-19. Setiap anggota keluarga harus menyesuaikan diri dengan perubahan yang terjadi akibat berbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi kehidupan keluarga nelayan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Eretan Wetan, Kabupaten Indramayu. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan April-Mei 2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *non-probability sampling* yang dipadukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data yang telah terkumpul melalui wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner kemudian diolah dengan bantuan *software Microsoft Office Excel 2013* dan *Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 25.0 for Windows*. Partisipan penelitian ini adalah istri nelayan yang memiliki minimal satu orang anak. Analisis regresi linier berganda menunjukkan bahwa nilai gender dan peran gender berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap ketahanan keluarga nelayan. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa nilai gender dan peran gender yang berjalan dengan baik sangat dibutuhkan untuk menjaga ketahanan keluarga nelayan, terutama di masa pandemi COVID-19.

Kata kunci: ketahanan keluarga, nilai gender, peran gender

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic requires every husband and wife to carry out most of their roles at home. The division of gender roles during the COVID-19 pandemic was difficult for both husbands and wives. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed attitudes toward gender roles (Rosenfeld & Tomiyama, 2021). According to Riady (2021), during the COVID-19 pandemic, husbands and wives can negotiate to reach a mutual agreement regarding the division of roles, work, and family responsibilities. Research by Alon, Doepke, Olmstead-Rumsey, and Tertilt (2020) states that the COVID-19 pandemic has permanently affected gender roles and the division of labor in the household. The issues regarding gender roles each face vary according to different cultures, living conditions, and habits (Parlak, Celebi Cakiroglu, & Oksuz Gul, 2021). The government's efforts to reduce the spread of COVID-19 by advising people to stay at home have shifted child care back home and increased the domestic workload for women (Alon et al., 2020; Petts et al., 2021; Wenham et al., 2020).

Fishermen live in coastal areas and live by fishing in the sea. The fisherman family is the smallest community unit in the coastal community. Indramayu is one of the districts in West Java, with a population of 40,665 people working as fishermen (BPS, 2017). The characteristics of fishing communities are influenced by the uncertainties of fishermen's lives, such as seasons, fish prices, and markets (Wahyono, Imron, & Nadzir, 2014).

Gender perception is a person's belief about the responsibilities, roles, appearance, and actions of men and women in everyday life (Boediarsih, Shaluhiah, & Mustofa, 2016). An individual's gender perception can be gender-biased or gender sensitive. According to Fatimah (2016), gender bias is an attitude or condition that prioritizes one gender to create gender problems, while gender sensitivity is an attitude or condition that sees and evaluates aspects of life from a gender perspective. For example, most Indramayu residents regard boys as the family's pride, while girls are children who provide sustenance for the family (Puspitawati, 2017).

Men and women have different gender roles according to the socialization of gender embedded in each individual. Gender values owned by individuals are related to the division of gender roles carried out in fishermen's families. According to Mahyuddin, Wahyuddin, and Wahyuni (2020), the division of gender roles in the family is closely related to the husband and wife's understanding of gender equality. Fishermen's families generally believe that earning a living is the husband's main task, while the wife is in charge of taking care of the house and is allowed to help the husband earn a living (Kusumo, Charina, & Mukti, 2013). Gender values owned by husband and wife can be reflected in the roles and responsibilities carried out by husband and wife, even though there are biological differences (Puspitawati, 2019).

The results of Sahmiatik and Subaidi's research (2022) state that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the divorce rate in the Indramayu Regency for reasons of economic problems. As quoted from the 2020 Implementation Report of the Religious Court of Indramayu Regency, 8,478 divorce cases have been resolved. Another problem that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic was an increase in the number of cases of domestic violence (KDRT). The 2020 National Commission on Violence Against Women of the Republic of Indonesia study proves that during the COVID-19 pandemic, domestic violence cases increased, especially violence against children. Forming a family is to create prosperity and resilience (Puspitawati, 2017). The problems faced by families

during the COVID-19 pandemic affected family resilience, which could be seen in the family's gender values and gender roles.

The existence of COVID-19 made the government implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) regulations, which harmed fishermen because they had an impact on falling fish prices, obstacles to fish distribution, and increased operational costs at sea due to scarcity of fuel (Sari et al., 2020). These difficulties make fishermen's families feel economic hardships. In addition, the decline in fish prices and interest in buying fish due to mobility restrictions imposed by the government has made fishermen increasingly feel the impact of the pandemic on their family's economic conditions, which has left fishermen disoriented (Ocean, 2021). Research conducted by Rusman, Umar, and Majid (2021) states that economic anxiety in society is caused by people who have experienced layoffs or closed businesses, which have reduced family income but continue to increase expenses. This proves that the income of fishermen's families depends on natural and social conditions.

Gender values owned by husband and wife are related to the resilience of fishing families. Widodo (2012) states that women's involvement in marketing catches and catch processing activities can increase family economic resilience. In addition, the division of roles carried out in fishermen's families affects family resilience. According to Puspitawati (2019), the potential and role of family members are related to family resilience in facing life's challenges, including restoring family functions to their original state in dealing with difficult situations.

This study uses a functional, structural theory approach and social conflict theory. According to the structural-functional theory approach, a family consisting of a man (husband) is the main breadwinner, and a woman (wife) is the housewife. However, she can also do other tasks to help her husband earn a living. The application of functional, structural theory in research is to analyze the role of individuals in the family and recognize the diversity of social life; this diversity will then create the structure of society and acknowledge the truth about the division of tasks (Megawangi, 2014). The existence of new norms that apply in society is an assumption of social conflict theory. The social conflict theory approach during the COVID-19 pandemic can be used because of the adaptation process of each individual in the family to survive the new norms imposed on society. In addition, this study also uses gender theory (Moser, 1993). Moser (1993) states that gender roles can be divided into three categories: domestic, public, and social.

Research related to the influence of gender values on family resilience and the influence of gender roles on family resilience has previously been carried out qualitatively by several researchers. However, this research examines the influence of gender values quantitatively on family resilience. Furthermore, it focuses on the conditions of fishermen's families during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has never been done in Indonesia. Therefore, this research specifically has two objectives, namely: 1) to identify the characteristics of fishing families, gender values, husband and wife gender roles, and the resilience of fishing families during the COVID-19 pandemic, and 2) to analyze the influence of family characteristics, gender values, gender roles, toward the resilience of fishing families during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods

Participants

Data collection in this study was carried out by means of a cross-sectional study, namely data collection through interviews using questionnaires within a certain period. This research was conducted in April–May 2022. This study used an explanatory approach. According to Leedy and Ormrod (2019), explanatory research was conducted to explain the relationship between two or more variables. Sampling was done by non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling technique. The population in this study is a family of fishermen who live in Eretan Wetan Village, Kandanghaur District, Indramayu Regency. The reason for conducting research in this area is that, based on a survey conducted by BPS in 2017, Kandanghaur District is the highest area with people with livelihoods as fishermen in Indramayu Regency. The purposive sampling technique was used because the researcher did not obtain complete data on the number of fishermen's families, which became the criteria for being respondents in this study. People who live in Eretan Wetan Village have various professions, not only working as fishermen, so the criteria for being respondents in the study are the wives of their husbands who work as fishermen and already have at least one child. The consideration of the respondent's criteria is due to conducting an assessment of gender roles in domestic activities. The number of units of analysis in this study was 40 families, with a sample of 40 wives who settled and lived in the same area.

Measurement

Gender values are individual perceptions and attitudes toward understanding the concept and applying for gender roles. The variable gender value was measured using a modified Gender Bias Quiz questionnaire published by the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) in 2015, with a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.931. The questionnaire contains eight statements. Gender roles are the division of roles by husband and wife in decision-making, the pattern of labor division, and financial management. Gender role variables were measured using a modified questionnaire from the gender role research questionnaire Novrita (2013) in Puspitawati, Herawati, and Rizkillah (2021) with a Cronbach Alpha value of 0.724. Measurement of gender roles will be carried out on three dimensions of gender roles, namely gender roles in decision-making, gender roles in the pattern of division of labor, and gender roles in family financial management. The number of questionnaires used amounted to 52 statements. Family resilience is the ability of the family to survive and overcome the difficulties faced in carrying out each stage of family development. The measuring instrument that can be used to measure the family resilience variable can be referred to in KPPPA and BPS (2021), which will measure five dimensions, namely the legality-structure dimension, the physical resilience dimension, the economic resilience dimension, the socio-psychological resilience dimension, and the socio-cultural resilience dimension. The family resilience questionnaire has a Cronbach Alpha of 0.790. The family resilience questionnaire consists of 28 indicators.

Analysis

The data processing process begins with data entry, data cleaning, editing, coding, scoring, and data analysis stages. The data analysis stage was carried out using the help of the Microsoft Excel application and the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 25.0 for Windows. First, the total score of the variables of gender, gender roles, and

family resilience was transformed into index scores. Then the index scores are categorized according to the cut-off. The cut-off for categorizing gender values uses a cut-off. Namely, the category tends to be gender biased (<50,0), quite gender-sensitive (50.0-75,0), and the category is gender sensitive (>75,0). Cut off gender role categorization using cut-off, namely low category (<50,0), medium (50.0-75,0), and high category (>75,0). The categorization of family resilience variables refers to KPPPA (2021); namely, family resilience can be declared low if it gets a low-quality index value of (50.00), medium (50.00-75.00), and high (75.00). Furthermore, multiple linear regression tests were conducted to determine the effects of family characteristics, gender values, and gender roles on family resilience.

Findings

Family Characteristics

The age of youngest respondent's husband is 20 years old, while the age of the youngest wife is 21 years old. The oldest wife is 62 years old, while the oldest husband is 65 years old. The husband's average age is 37.5 years, while the wife's age has average age of 35.65. The average age of the wife and husband is included in the category of early adulthood. The results showed that the highest education level of husband and wife in Eretan Wetan Village was at the high school level. Only 22.5 percent of husbands and wives completed their secondary education. The husband's occupation in this study is fisherman, with the wife mostly working as a trader (57.5%). In addition to being traders, there are five wives who have other jobs such as honorary teachers, laundry owners, factory workers, household members, and tailors, while 30.0 percent of wives choose not to work. The average length of marriage for fishermen's families is 13.75 years, and the longest marriage age is 42 years. The number of family members in this study was dominated by small families (70.0%), with the largest proportion of children being owned by fishing families, 1-2 children (70%).

Gender Value

Women and men have different social values in society. Gender values owned by a person determine attitudes and roles in interpreting the importance of the division of gender roles in the family. The results showed that more than half (52.5%) of fishing families had gender values that were categorized as gender biased. This means there are still respondents who are unsure about the form of gender equality that changes a person's status and position in traditional roles in society. More than one-fifth (47.5%) of fishing families are gender sensitive. This means that fishermen's families already have a good awareness of gender issues and have recognized that women should also have the same access as men to existing resources but still maintain certain aspects of traditional gender roles. None of the respondents in this study were included in the gender-sensitive category, meaning that none of the fishing families had accepted gender equality and equal rights for women, and believed that discrimination based on gender was an unfair act.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents' answers to the dimension of gender value level

Gender Value Category	n	%
Tend to be gender biased (<50.0)	21	52.5
Quite gender-sensitive (50.0 – 75.0)	19	47.5
Gender-sensitive (>75.0)	0	0.0
Minimum-maximum	29.17-75.0	
Mean±standard deviation	46.97±11.63	

Gender Role

Decision-making in a fisherman's family is an effort to determine one choice from several options available by husband and wife, with consideration of the best choice having an impact on the good of all family members. The fishing families in this study for the dimensions of gender roles in decision-making on domestic activities and public/economic activities are in the moderate category, while most of the social activities are in the moderate to high category. The results indicate that half of the fishing families in the study are quite active in dividing roles in decision-making between domestic and social activities. However, fishing families still need to improve in making decisions on public or economic activities. The pattern of labor division in fishermen's families generally places men in the scope of work at sea and women in the scope of work on the land. The results showed that fishing families mostly have a common pattern of labor division in the sub-dimension of domestic activity. Most fishing families have a pattern of labor that is included in the moderate category in public/economic activities and in social activities. Respondents' families still have a common pattern of labor division, namely in public/economic and social activities. This result means that between husband and wife, the intensity of activity could be better in the pattern of labor division related to domestic family activities and has a fairly good intensity of role division carried out in public/economic activities and social activities.

Fisherman's family financial management is an act of husband and wife managing family finances. The gender role of fishermen's families in financial management in the planning sub-dimension is in the low to medium category. The stages of family financial management in the implementation sub-dimension and the monitoring and evaluation sub-dimension are in the medium-to-high category. This means that the intensity of the division of gender roles in family financial management is quite good because the categories obtained by almost all sub-dimensions are in the medium to high category. The gender role category of fishermen's families shows that three-fifths (60.0%) of fishing families are in the moderate category. These results indicate that the fishing families have divided roles between husband and wife quite well because creating a prosperous and harmonious family does not rely on only one party but on cooperation between family members. The distribution of gender role categories in each dimension can be seen in detail in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents' gender roles per dimension and total

Dimension	Category						Min-Max	Mean±Std
	Low (<50.0)		Moderate (50.0-75.0)		High (>75)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Decision-making	3	7.5	30	75.0	7	17.5	34.78-89.13	64.94±11.62
Division of labor pattern	16	40.0	21	52.5	3	7.5	12.5-83.33	49.47±15.85
Financial management	8	20.0	14	35.0	18	45.0	20.59-100	63.30±22.01
Gender roles in total	8	20.0	24	60.0	8	20.0	30.77-89.42	62.47±14.61

Family Resilience

Family resilience in this study has five dimensions, namely the dimensions of legality-structure quality, dimensions of physical resilience, dimensions of economic resilience, dimensions of socio-psychological resilience, and dimensions of the quality of socio-cultural resilience. The quality of legality-structure owned by most of the respondents' families is in the high category. Table 3 shows that most fishing families have good legality-structure quality because they already have a marriage certificate issued by KUA or Civil Registry, all children have birth certificates, and all family members have lived in one house for the last six months. The quality of physical endurance of most fishing families in this study was high. These results mean that all respondents have been able to eat side dishes, vegetables, and fruit at least twice a day for the last six months. Almost all respondents do not have a family member who suffers from an acute illness or disability, do not suffer from nutritional problems, do not have children aged 5–17 years who smoke, and during the past month, did not suffer from illness until leaving the activity.

The quality of the economic resilience of the respondent's family has an average value of 69.06. As much as 37.5 percent of fishing families are included in the category of medium economic resilience, and 42.5 percent of fishing families are included in the category of high economic resilience. However, there is still 20.0 percent of fishing families that are in the category of low economic resilience. The results showed that 55.0 percent of the respondents' families in this study already owned a house. 72.5 percent of respondents have a fixed income per month of IDR 455,000. Only 42.5 percent of respondents have savings in the form of a minimum of IDR 2,100,000, and only 55.0 percent of respondents' families in this study have family members who are actively registered with health insurance. The results also show that respondents' children have dropped out of school (17.5%) and are in arrears in paying their tuition fees or educational needs for the last six months (10.0%). During the last six months, as many as 70.0 percent of respondents were working wives, and 85.0 percent stated that their husbands managed family finances. The largest category of fishing families in this study had a high quality of socio-psychological resilience (90.0%). The entire respondent's family has never been involved in a problem that conflicts with the law. More than four-fifths of respondents stated that there was no physical or psychological violence between husband and wife (87.5%) and between parents and children (90.0%). 57.5 percent of the respondent's families did recreation together during the last six months.

The quality of the socio-cultural resilience of the respondent's family in this study was in the high category (60.0%) with an average value of 75.83. The results showed that the respondent's family married children under 18 (17.5%). Almost all respondents teach or provide examples for children to implement health protocols (70.0%), carry out religious activities regularly (95.0%), and accompany children to use gadgets (72.5%). Almost all (92.5%) fathers in this study set aside special time with their children, while all mothers always set aside special time with their children. The results showed that most respondents had family resilience in the high category (67.5%). The average value of the overall dimensions is 81.51, with a minimum value of 39.29. This shows that the fishing families in this study adapted well during the COVID-19 pandemic. More complete categories of family resilience are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents based on total family resilience

Category of Total Family Resilience	n	%
Low (<50.0)	1	2.5
Moderate (50.0-75.0)	12	30.0
Hight (>75.0)	27	67.5
Total	40	100.0
Minimum-maximum	39.29-100.0	
Mean ± standard deviation	81.51±14.44	

The Influence of Family Characteristics, Gender Values, and Gender Roles on Family Resilience

The influence of family characteristics, gender values, and gender roles on the resilience of fishermen's families was analyzed using a linear regression test. According to Table 4, the husband's income has a significant positive effect on the fisherman's family resilience ($\beta = 0.177, p = 0.030$), and the wife's income significantly positively affects the fisherman's family resilience ($\beta = 0.276, p=0.035$). Families with high incomes will have high family resilience. The measurement results showed that the value of gender ($\beta=0.155, p=0.004$) and gender roles ($\beta=0.216, p=0.018$) had a significant positive effect on family resilience. These results mean that families with high gender values and good gender roles will increase the resilience of fishermen's families. The results showed a significant negative effect of the number of children on the resilience of fishermen's families ($\beta= -0.364, p=0.009$). This means that more and more children will increase the needs that must be met by fishing families and will affect family resilience when facing difficult conditions, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. The measurement results show that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.529 (sig 0.000). The measurement results have a meaning if the variables studied, such as husband's age, wife's age, husband's last education level, wife's last education level, husband's income, wife's income, length of the marriage, number of children, gender values and gender roles influence 52.9 percent. On family resilience, while the rest is influenced by other variables not examined.

Table 4. The influence of family characteristics, gender values, and gender roles on total family resilience

Variable	Total family resilience		
	B is not standardized	B standardized	Sig.
Constant	78.491		0.000
Husband's age (years)	-6.692	-0.253	0.288
Wife's age (years)	0.668	0.023	0.902
Husband's last education level (years)	2.506	0.137	0.354
Wife's last education level (years)	-1.386	-0.086	0.658
Husband's income (Rp/month)	1.849	0.177	0.030**
Wife's income (Rp/month)	1.828	0.276	0.035**
Length of marriage (years)	3.535	0.259	0.189
Number of children (person)	-7.392	-0.364	0.009*
Gender values (composite score)	0.153	0.155	0.004**
Gender roles (index)	0.213	0.216	0.018**
F		5.379	
Adjusted R Square		0.529	
R Square		0.650	
Std. Error		9.9128	
Sig		0.000	

Note.(*) significant at $p<0.1$; (**) significant at $p<0.05$

Discussion

This study uses a structural-functional theory approach through gender values, gender roles, and family resilience. Chilcott (1998) in Potts, Vella, and Sipe (2014) states that the conceptual approach of structural-functional theory is to understand social systems and see the parts of the system that support individual performance in them. The functional, structural theory emphasizes the existence of a balance in the system in the family and the stability of the social system in society (Puspitawati, 2017). The family's division of roles, duties, responsibilities, rights, and obligations is also an important aspect emphasized in functional and structural theory (Puspitawati, 2017). This study groups the husband's age, wife's age, husband's education level, wife's education level, husband's income, wife's income, length of the marriage, number of children, and number of families into family characteristics variables. More than half of the fishermen's wives choose to work as traders. This is in line with the results of research (Mustaurida & Falatehan, 2020), which states that one hundred percent of the family members of female fishermen in their research carried out non-agricultural productive activities, namely trading. The goods the wife sells are quite diverse, such as food, vegetables, necessities, fish, and other marine catches.

The existence of gender differences makes people often view men and women in various aspects as being opposites. However, something that is considered the opposite is related to the community's perspective on gender itself. It is often found that there is a gender bias in the lives of Indonesian people. According to Costa-jussà (2019), gender bias is defined as the dominance of one gender in certain contexts (such as in work or social roles). Gender values are important things that need to be owned by the community to maximize the function of each gender role. Some fishing families in this study did not agree that men were considered more powerful in managing family life. This differs slightly from the patriarchal culture that fishing families usually follow in Javanese culture. Patriarchal culture is a system of social structures and practices dominated by men who often oppress and exploit women (Walby, 1990). Culture is formed by humans and socialized from one generation to the next, so realizing gender equality can be done even though a community group has been practicing patriarchal culture for a long time (Koentjaraningrat, 1985). More than half of fishing families do not agree that the birth of a son is considered more important than a daughter. The people of Indramayu, especially in Eretan Wetan Village, consider daughters valuable assets because they can help the family economy. This is in line with research conducted by Mulyana and Octavianti (2018), which states that the culture of losing money in Indramayu, or if interpreted roughly as prostitution, which is a form of meaning for the Indramayu community towards women's bodies, is seen as an asset, added value, or commodity that can This sale has made Indramayu known as one of the sending areas for female migrant workers and even sex workers in Indonesia. In line with this research, Budiarto and Koentjoro (2018) state that girls in Indramayu are considered family assets because they can change the course of the family fate and improve their social status if they succeed in becoming sex workers in the city. In addition, Farah's research (2020) shows that the desire to be rich and live luxuriously encourages parents in Indramayu to send their daughters to become migrant workers abroad.

Respondents in this study assume that women can also earn a living to help ease the family's economic burden. This supports the results of research from Farah (2020), which shows the success of TKW from Indramayu in breaking down the paradigm that men only

do the obligation to make a living. Many jobs are considered to be able to be done by women from fishing families in Indramayu to help the family economy without having to leave their obligations as wives, one of which is Wawansyah, Gumilar, and Taufiqurahman (2012) as traders and processing the caught fish into salted fish. This is in line with the research results of Wawansyah, Gumilar, and Taufiqurahman (2012), which state that the average wife of a fishing family does 5.35 hours per day to help her husband earn a living, with the contribution of income generated is 39.45 percent. The remaining 4.8 hours are used for domestic activities and 2.73 hours for social activities.

The fishing families in this study have gender values that tend to be gender-biased and quite gender sensitive. Gender values that are quite gender-sensitive indicate that some aspects of traditional culture cannot be changed in the similarity of men's and women's roles. According to Qomariah (2019), culture greatly influences the implementation of gender equality. An understanding of gender equality needs to be instilled in every individual because women and men are created with the same position, rights, and ability to develop their potential. Although, the majority of mother controlling domestic sector (Rizkillah & Simanjuntak, 2018), but according to Dewi, Yanzi, and Nurmalisa (2015), women have a large role in various fields in education, society, culture, and politics.

Gender differences in society give birth to a division of roles, often called gender roles. Fishermen carry out most of their production activities by looking for marine fish. The existence of time to go to sea, which requires fishermen to leave their homes, requires fishermen's families to be able to divide gender roles during fishing and non-fishing seasons. The measures of gender roles in this study are the dimensions of gender roles in decision-making, patterns of division of labor, and financial management. The distribution of the gender roles of fishermen's families in the three dimensions is mostly in the medium category. The study results show that decision-making and the pattern of division of labor in domestic activities carried out by husband and wife of fishermen's families together are decisions for children's education, health, home improvement, reproduction, and saving. These results align with Azizi, Hikmah, and Pranowo's (2017) research, which states that decision-making is not dominated by one party (only husband or wife), so it can be interpreted if there is no gender gap in decision-making on domestic activities. The husband mostly does the decision-making of fishermen's families in public/economic activities. However, during the off-season, the wife is dominant in working to increase family income. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Setyawati and Ningrum (2018), namely that the husband entirely the husband's decision to make a living, but to increase the income of the fishermen's family, the fishermen's wives help their husbands meet their daily needs by working. The results of Romdhon and Sukiyono's research (2017) also show that the role of the wife in decision-making in public/economic activities still exists even though the main decision is dominated by the husband, especially on the utilization and sale of the catch. The division of roles in the pattern of division of labor and decision-making in social activities of fishermen's families is mostly carried out by husbands and wives for religious activities and social activities such as mutual cooperation and celebrations, while for association activities or fishermen's coaching, most is carried out by husbands. This study's results align with the results of research by Azizi, Hikmah, and Pranowo (2017) which states that there is a tendency for institutional separation for women and men in social activities. Gender roles in financial management in the planning, monitoring, and evaluation sub-dimensions are mostly in the medium category. In the implementation sub-dimension,

some fishing families are in the medium category, and some are in the high category. The results of this study are similar to the results of research by Johan, Muflikhati, and Mukhti (2013), which states that two-thirds of fishing families in their research belong to the medium category in financial planning. In general, the role of gender in financial management is greater than half of the respondents in the moderate category.

Family resilience is the strength that the family has, as a unified functional system, to survive and thrive when the family is under pressure when facing difficult conditions (Walsh, 2016). According to Musfiroh, Setyowati, Ada, and Sholahuddin (2020), one of the threats to family resilience comes from the physical and biological environment, currently occurring in the form of the COVID-19 pandemic. Family resilience is a combination of individual characteristics, patterns of relationships, and interactions between family members to form strong and positive relationships within the family (Sagita, Proverbs, & Fairuz, 2020). The results showed that the resilience of fishermen's families during the COVID-19 pandemic was mostly in the high category. Family resilience is dynamic because when the family is in a vulnerable situation, the family not only adapts but also learns how to survive and get out of these difficult conditions (Gauvin-Lepage, Lefebvre, & Malo, 2014). According to Daks, Peltz, and Rogge (2020), during the COVID-19 pandemic, families need psychological flexibility, which is a source of family resilience in facing challenges during the pandemic. Psychological flexibility means an attitude that pays attention to changing situations uses strategies that are considered to be able to meet demands and evaluates and modifies strategies used to meet changing needs during the pandemic (Bonanno & Burton, 2013). According to Shanahan et al. (2022), maintaining daily routines and determining strategies to deal with problems can reduce the pressure of difficult situations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Family resilience is needed because it can affect the lives of every family member in all aspects, especially in the educational and socio-economic aspects (Carr, 2015).

The results showed a significant positive relationship between husband and wife income and the resilience of fishermen's families. This study's results align with the research results of Apriliani and Nurwati (2020). The results of research by Musfiroh, Mulyani, Cahyanto, Nugraheni, and Sumiyarsi (2019) also stated that the higher the income of a husband and wife, the more the family can solve problems and difficulties optimally. According to Dewi, Wahyuni, and Mayasari (2022), high family income increases family welfare and creates family resilience by meeting family needs.

The results of the regression test conducted showed that in this study, there was a significant influence between the variables of gender roles and family resilience. The results of this study are similar to the results of Herlina's research (2018), which states that the division of gender roles in the family is one of the supporting indicators for the realization of family resilience. Furthermore, the results of this study are in line with the results of research by Rosenfeld and Tomiyama (2021), which found that the division of gender roles that were carried out well during the COVID-19 pandemic would support the adaptation process carried out by families to get through difficult times during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this study's results differ from the research by Karimah and Puspitawati (2020), which states that there is no significant effect between gender roles and the resilience of fishermen's families.

The regression test showed a significant positive effect between gender values and family resilience. Equal rights and responsibilities in the family will positively impact the husband and wife's ability to manage family resources optimally. According to Wulandari, Indrianti, and Hilmi (2022), the existence of equal rights and responsibilities

in fishermen's families in carrying out family development tasks has been proven to increase the resilience of fishermen's families, especially in family economic resilience. Good gender values in the family will create family resilience and welfare (Novitasari, 2021). The results of this study are also in line with the Qomariah research (2019), which states that the high value of gender in society will improve family welfare.

This study has limitations, including data that comes from the wife only. The data obtained should be more concrete if an interview between husband and wife is conducted. In addition, the study did not test the difference between the conditions of the fishermen's families in the fishing season and the non-fishing season, so it is possible to find differences in family conditions in the two seasons. Finally, the results of this study cannot be generalized because it only covers one area, namely Eretan Wetan Village, Indramayu Regency.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

In this study, the gender values held by fishing families are more in line with their nature, which tends to be gender biased compared to gender-sensitive families. This states that most fishing families still do not have a good awareness of gender issues, and most fishing families do not recognize that women and men have equal access to existing resources. The results of this study indicate that most fishing families have a gender role in the moderate category. However, the resilience of fishing families in this study is mostly high. These results can reveal that there has been a good division of gender roles within fishermen's families to create a family that can survive amidst difficult situations and conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Multiple linear regression tests show that husband and wife income, gender values, and gender roles significantly positively affect the resilience of fishing families. Conversely, the number of children significantly negatively impacts the resilience of fishing families.

Recommendation

In this research, the gender role in fishermen's families is medium. Families and communities should be able to implement gender-based cooperation principles in different divisions of responsibilities within the family and community. The gender-based collaboration concept in the family strives not to burden any family members with their duties. Most families' gender beliefs are gender-biased and quite gender sensitive; thus, fishermen's families can adopt gender-responsive parenting. By stressing fairness and gender equality in getting access to family and natural resources, gender-responsive parenting will help children comprehend gender values. Future research can examine family resilience using independent variables, methodologies, and approaches other than those used in this study.

There is the resilience of fishing families in the low and medium categories. Therefore, the government can step up its GEMARIKAN program development to help fishing families become more physically and financially resilient. Campaigning for the GEMARIKAN program (Movement to Popularize Fish Eating) is carried out to increase fishermen's families' economic resilience as more people purchase fish. Fish consumption can make people stay healthy, so GEMARIKAN will also increase fish consumption, supporting fishing families' physical resilience.

References

- Alon, T., Doepke, M., Olmstead-Rumsey, J., and Tertilt, M. (2020, June). The Impact of Covid-19 on Gender Equality. NBER Working Paper. doi:10.3386/w26947.
- Apriliani, F. T., and Nurwati, N. (2020). Pengaruh perkawinan muda terhadap ketahanan keluarga. *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 7(1), 90. doi:10.24198/jppm.v7i1.28141.
- Azizi, A., Hikmah, H., and Pranowo, S. A. (2017). Peran gender dalam pengambilan keputusan rumah tangga nelayan di Kota Semarang Utara, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan Dan Perikanan*, 7(1), 113. doi:10.15578/jsekp.v7i1.5740.
- [BPS] Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Indramayu. (2017). Status nelayan 2017. Retrieved from <https://indramayukab.bps.go.id/indicator/56/75/1/status-nelayan.html>
- Boediarsih, B., Shaluhiah, Z., and Mustofa, S. B. (2016). Persepsi remaja tentang peran gender dan gender seksualitas di Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia*, 11(1), 28. doi:10.14710/jpki.11.1.28-37.
- Bonanno, G. A., and Burton, C. L. (2013). Regulatory flexibility: an individual differences perspective on coping and emotion regulation. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 8(6), 591–612. doi:10.1177/1745691613504116.
- Budiarto, S., and Koentjoro, K. (2018). Tradisi luru duit di Indramayu. *Jurnal Ilmu Perilaku*, 1(2), 125–152. doi:10.25077/jip.1.2.125-152.2017.
- [COL] Commonwealth of Learning. (2015). Gender bias quiz. Retrieved from <https://oasis.col.org/colserver/api/core/bitstreams/4a358ff8-2683-4918-9dc3-bda71ee03c01/content>
- Carr, K. (2015). Communication and family resilience. *The International Encyclopedia of Interpersonal Communication*, 1–9. doi:10.1002/9781118540190.wbeic198.
- Costa-jussà, M. R. (2019). An analysis of gender bias studies in natural language processing. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 1(11), 495–496. doi:10.1038/s42256-019-0105-5.
- Daks, J. S., Peltz, J. S., and Rogge, R. D. (2020). Psychological flexibility and inflexibility as sources of resiliency and risk during a pandemic: Modeling the cascade of COVID-19 stress on family systems with a contextual behavioral science lens. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*, 18, 16–27. doi:10.1016/j.jcbs.2020.08.003.
- Dewi, G. A. K. R. S., Wahyuni, M. A., and Mayasari, M. D. A. (2022). Usaha peningkatan pendapatan keluarga pada kelompok program keluarga harapan (pkh) Desa Sinabun di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1), 6–13. doi:10.38043/parta.v3i1.3559.
- Dewi, K. L. W., Yanzi, H., and Nurmalisa, Y. (2015). Pengaruh sistem patrilineal terhadap kesetaraan gender dalam masyarakat Bali di Desa Trimulyo. *Jurnal Kultur Demokrasi*, 3(1).
- Farah, N. (2020). Pergeseran peran gender: studi kasus multi peran tkw di Desa Purwajaya Kecamatan Krangkeng Kabupaten Indramayu. *Equalita: Jurnal Studi Gender Dan Anak*, 2(2), 182–201. doi:10.24235/equalita.v2i2.7457.
- Fatimah, J. M. (2016). Family communication strategy to improve gender equality for girls in coastal of South Sulawesi Province. *Journal Pekommas*, 1(2), 189–196. doi:10.30818/jpkm.2016.2010208.

- Ferraro, G., and Andreatta, S. (2014). *Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective (Tenth Edition)*. Stamford, CT: Cengage Learning.
- Gauvin-Lepage, J., Lefebvre, H., and Malo, D. (2014). Family resilience: defining the concept from a humanist perspective. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Family Studies*, 19(2), 22–36.
- Herlina. (2018). Gender Harmony dalam pembangunan ketahanan keluarga. *Jurnal Al-Himayah*, 2(1), 119–127.
- Johan, I. R., Muflikhati, I., and Mukhti, D. S. (2013). Gaya hidup, manajemen keuangan, strategi coping, dan kesejahteraan keluarga nelayan. *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga Dan Konsumen*, 6(1), 30–39. doi:10.24156/jikk.2013.6.1.30.
- [KPPPA and BPS] Kementerian Pemberdayaan dan Perlindungan Anak and Badan Pusat Statistik. 2021. *Indeks kualitas keluarga Tahun 2020*. Jakarta: KPPPA and BPS.
- Karimah, R. A., and Puspitawati, H. (2020). The influence of gender roles and coping strategies to the fishermen's family happiness index. *Journal of Family Sciences*, 5(1), 1–19. doi:10.29244/jfs.5.1.1-19.
- Koentjaraningrat. (1985). *Bunga Rampai: Kebudayaan, Mentalitas, dan Pembangunan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Kusumo, R. A. B., Charina, A., and Mukti, G. W. (2013). Analisis gender dalam kehidupan keluarga nelayan di Kecamatan Pangandaran Kabupaten Ciamis. *Jurnal Social Economic of Agriculture*, 2(1), 42–53. doi:10.26418/j.sea.v2i1.5118.
- Leedy, P. D., and Ormrod, J. E. (2019). *Practical Practical (Twelfth Edition)*. New York, NY: Pearson Education.
- Mahyuddin, Wahyuddin, M., and Wahyuni. (2020). Keluarga nelayan dan Budaya Sibaliparri': menyingkap relasi kesetaraan gender dalam Masyarakat Mandar. *Journal Media Transformasi Gender Dalam Paradigma Sosial Keagamaan*, 13(1). doi:10.35905/al-maiyyah.v13i1.715.
- Moser, C. arolin. O. N. (1993). Gender planning and development: Theory, practice and training. In *Routledge*. Routledge. doi:10.2307/1395333.
- Mulyana, S., and Octavianti, M. (2018). Kemiskinan dan budaya konsumtif: paradoks pada masyarakat Indramayu. *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Komunikasi*, 01(01), 776–785.
- Musfiroh, M., Mulyani, S., Cahyanto, E. B., Nugraheni, A., and Sumiyarsi, I. (2019). Analisis Faktor-faktor ketahanan keluarga di kampung kb rw 18 Kelurahan Kadipiro Kota Surakarta. *PLACENTUM: Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan dan Aplikasinya*, 7(2), 61–66. doi:10.20961/placentum.v7i2.32224.
- Musfiroh, M., Setyowati, R., Ada, Y. R., and Sholahuddin. (2020). Implementasi Delapan fungsi keluarga selama masa pandemi Covid-19. *Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat. UNDIP 2020*, 310–314. <https://proceedings.undip.ac.id/index.php/semnasppm2019/article/download/320/200>
- Mustaurida, R., and Falatehan, S. F. (2020). Analisis gender pada rumah tangga nelayan terhadap fenomena perubahan iklim. *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat*, 4(2), 137–154. doi:10.29244/jskpm.4.2.137-154.
- Novitasari, A. (2021). Pengaruh pemberdayaan perempuan terhadap ketahanan perekonomian keluarga. *Lifelong Education Journal*, 1(2). doi:10.180685/lej.v1i2.33.
- Parlak, S., Celebi Cakiroglu, O., and Oksuz Gul, F. (2021). Gender roles during COVID-19 pandemic: The experiences of Turkish female academics. *Gender, Work and*

- Organization*, 28(S2), 461–483. doi:10.1111/gwao.12655.
- Petts, R. J., Carlson, D. L., and Pepin, J. R. (2021). A gendered pandemic: childcare, homeschooling, and parents' employment during COVID-19. *Gender, Work and Organization*, 28(S2), 515–534. doi:10.1111/gwao.12614.
- Potts, R., Vella, K., and Sipe, N. (2014). Exploring the usefulness of structural – functional approaches to analyse governance of planning systems. *Planning Theory*. doi:10.1177/1473095214553519.
- Puspitawati, H. (2017). *Gender dan keluarga: konsep dan realita di Indonesia Edisi Revisi*. Bogor(ID): IPB Press.
- Puspitawati, H., Herawati, T., Rizkillah, R. (2021). *Assessment Gender dan Keluarga Jilid 1*. Bogor(ID): IPB Press.
- Qomariah, D. N. (2019). Persepsi masyarakat mengenai kesetaraan gender dalam keluarga. *Jurnal Cendekiawan Ilmiah*, 4(2), 52–58. doi:10.37058/jpls.v4i2.1601.
- Riady, A. S. (2021). Bentuk pembagian peran suami istri pada keluarga di Desa Kromasan, Ngunut, Tulungagung pada masa pandemi Covid-19. *Journal For Gender Mainstreaming*, 15(1), 31–44. doi:10.20414/qawwam.v15i1.3320.
- Rizkillah, R., & Simanjuntak, M. (2018). Family Resources Management in Cibanteng Village, Ciampea, Bogor District. *Journal of Family Sciences*, 3(2), 55-66. doi:https://doi.org/10.29244/jfs.3.2.55-66
- Romdhon, M. M., and Sukiyono, K. (2017). Socio economic characteristics and patterns of decision making women's fishermen in the City Bengkulu. *Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, 5(1). doi:10.22500/sodality.v5i1.16271.
- Rosenfeld, D. L., and Tomiyama, A. J. (2021). Can a pandemic make people more socially conservative? political ideology, gender roles, and the case of COVID-19. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 51(4), 425–433. doi:10.1111/jasp.12745.
- Rusman, A. D. P., Umar, F., and Majid, M. (2021). Kecemasan masyarakat selama masa pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Kesmas (Kesehatan Masyarakat) Khatulistiwa*, 8(1), 10. doi:10.29406/jkkm.v8i1.2554.
- Sagita, D. D., Amsal, M. F., and Fairuz, S. U. N. (2020). Analysis of family resilience: the effects of the COVID-19. *Jurnal Studi Gender*, 15(2), 275–294. doi:10.21580/sa.v15i2.6542.
- Sahmiatik, E., and Subaidi. (2022). Perceraian, aktor, modal pendidikan, dan ekonomi dalam masyarakat Indramayu. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8(1), 178–188. doi:10.5281/zenodo.5824770.
- Samudera, H. D. (2021). Mekanisme survival nelayan pada masa pandemi covid-19 di lingkungan nelayan ii Kabupaten Bangka. *Jurnal Studi Inovasi*, 1(4), 23–32. doi:10.52000/jsi.v1i4.56.
- Setyawati, N. W., and Ningrum, E. P. (2018). Potensi peran wanita dalam meningkatkan pendapatan keluarga nelayan. *Journal FAME: Journal Food and Beverage, Product and Services, Accomodation Industry, Entertainment Services*, 1(1), 1–7. doi:10.30813/fame.v1i1.1323.
- Shanahan, L., Steinhoff, A., Bechtiger, L., Murray, A. L., Nivette, A., Hepp, U., Ribeaud, D., and Eisner, M. (2022). Emotional distress in young adults during the COVID-19 pandemic: evidence of risk and resilience from a longitudinal cohort study. *Psychological Medicine*, 52(5), 824–833. doi:10.1017/S003329172000241X.
- Wahyono, A., Imron, M., and Nadzir, I. (2014). Resiliensi komunitas nelayan dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim : Kasus di Desa Grajagan Pantai , Banyuwangi , Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Masyarakat and Budaya*, 16(2), 259–274.

- Walby, S. (1990). *Theorizing Patriarchy*. Cambridge, MA(UK):Blackwell.
- Walsh, F. (2016). Family resilience: a developmental systems framework. *European Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 13(3), 313–324. doi:10.1080/17405629.2016.1154035.
- Wawansyah, H., Gumilar, I., and Taufiqurahman, A. (2012). Kontribusi ekonomi produktif waniata nelayan terhadap pendapatan keluarga nelayan. *Jurnal Perikanan dan Kelautan*, 3(3), 95–105.
- Wenham, C., Smith, J., and Morgan, R. (2020). COVID-19: the gendered impacts of the outbreak. *The Lancet*, 395(10227), 846–848. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30526-2.
- Wulandari, N., Indrianti, D. T., and Hilmi, M. I. (2022). Analisis gender peran perempuan pesisir pada ketahanan keluarga di Desa Puger Kulon Kabupaten Jember. *Jurnal Cendekiawan Ilmiah Pendidikan Luar Sekolah*, 7(1), 52–60. doi:10.37058/jpls.v7i1.4758.