

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Women's Role in Smoke Fish Processing Business in Koto Mesjid Village XIII Koto Kampar Kampar District, Riau Province

To cite this article: E Firdaus and S Andrikasmi 2021 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **934** 012033

View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.

You may also like

- [Identification of Seawater Intrusion in Kota Lama Semarang and Surrounding Based on Geoelectrical Resistivity Survey](#)
Supriyadi, T N Fitrianto, Khumaedi et al.
- [Building resilience in heritage district: lesson learned from Kotagede Yogyakarta Indonesia](#)
Dwita Hadi Rahmi
- [Scientific Session of the Division of Physical Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences, in commemoration of Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotel'nikov \(22 February 2006\)](#)
Yurii V Gulyaev, Nataliya V Kotel'nikova, Vladimir N Sachkov et al.



The Electrochemical Society
Advancing solid state & electrochemical science & technology

241st ECS Meeting

May 29 – June 2, 2022 Vancouver • BC • Canada

Extended abstract submission deadline: Dec 17, 2021

Connect. Engage. Champion. Empower. Accelerate.
Move science forward



Submit your abstract



Women's Role in Smoke Fish Processing Business in Koto Mesjid Village XIII Koto Kampar Kampar District, Riau Province

E Firdaus^{1*}, S Andrikasmi²

¹ Faculty of Law, Riau University, Pattimura area No. 9 Pekanbaru

*firdaus@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Abstract. Koto Mesjid Village, XIII District Koto Kampar is a long-known smoked fish-producing village in Kampar Regency. The large potential of smoked catfish resources in Koto Mesjid village has led to high public interest in processing fish as an effort to improve the family economy. This study used sociological juridical research method, namely field research. Data collection techniques used the method of observation, interviews and purposive sampling. The purpose of this study was to find out what are the roles of women in the smoked fish processing business in area, what are the inhibiting factors and efforts to increase the role of women in the smoked fish processing business. The results showed that the role of women in the smoked catfish business in Koto Masjid Village, was very important. Starting from the process of availability of raw materials, provision of equipment and processing materials, washing, fish division, involving the role of women, but still done traditionally.

1. Introduction

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, as the basic law, is a constitution that applies to all Indonesian citizens regardless of ethnicity and religion. Every citizen is protected by his rights and has the same obligations. The right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right to have a family, the right to equality before the law and so on, are the rights of every citizen. Thus, women should not have to get unfair behavior or violent behavior by men in the househo

The importance of guaranteeing human rights, so that in the constitution of a country the first content material is the protection of human rights and citizens, as stated by Sri Soemantri as quoted by Ellydar Chaidir in his book Law and Constitution: that in general the Constitution contains three main things, namely first, the existence of guarantees for human rights and citizens; second, the establishment of a fundamental constitutional structure; third, the division and limitation of constitutional duties which are also fundamental (Chaidir, 2007: 15).

Domestic violence is any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the household. [1]

The National Commission for Women (Komnas Perempuan) presented an annual record of violence against women handled by partner institutions of Komnas Perempuan, since 2001 showing a consistent and significant increase in the number of cases. In 2001 there were 3,169 cases, and an increase of 60 percent in 2002, which was 5,163 cases. In 2003, it increased again by 66 percent to



7,787 cases, and to 14,020 cases in 2004. In 2005 it became 20,391 cases. Throughout 2005, Komnas Perempuan received complaints from 595 cases of violence against women from 20 provinces. Of these cases, as many as 454 were cases of domestic violence.[2]

Riau Province, is a very strategic province and has quite a lot of potential natural resources, such as mining, agriculture and fisheries. However, recently Riau has been highlighted again by events related to domestic violence, this can be seen from the P2TP2A data of Riau Province, in 2018 there were 49 cases of domestic violence, with details of 40 cases in Pekanbaru, and the remaining 9 cases. there are in Kampar and Rokan Hilir, the rest are in other regencies/cities. [3]

The term gender was first introduced by Robert Stoller (1968) to separate human characteristics based on definitions that are socio-cultural in nature with definitions derived from biological physical characteristics. In the social sciences, the person who is also very instrumental in developing the term and understanding of gender is Ann Oakley (1972). Like Stoller, Oakley defines gender as a social construction or attribute imposed on humans that is built by human culture.[4]

The husband's duties and obligations in a harmonious household are certainly believed to be carried out well by his husband and are responsible, but if the household is less harmonious then the wife's role is also expected to help (if able) to ensure the household remains intact. Domestic problems will certainly come at any time, because as the nature of life that must be lived the problems will come along with the process carried out, but this of course cannot be silent, accept problems, or contemplate existing fate, therefore a woman too required to be independent without having to always depend on her husband.

Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2021, there are at least 18 development goals and targets through the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) of the Village, one of which is a gender-equal village, so that women involved and protected.[5] Efforts to achieve village SDGs in the situation and conditions of the COVID-19 Pandemic are not easy, therefore, the use of 2021 village funds is prioritized to finance activities that support the achievement of village SDGs related to national economic recovery activities, national priority programs, adaptation of new village habits and increasing involvement village women, especially in the involvement of women in the business of processing smoked fish in Koto Masjid Village.

The village of Koto The mosque is known the most popular is the salai patin. Salai patin is a typical food of the Riau region and the most sought after by tourists. Catfish Salai is an innovation of processed catfish that is dried to make it last longer by smoking. In short, salami catfish is also known as smoked catfish. Koto Mesjid Village is an expansion village from Pulau Gadang Village in 1999 according to the Decree of the Governor of Riau Number: 247 of 1999. Every house here has a fish pond, the fish pond started in early 2000, so the term is, 1 house at least 1 catfish pond The village of Koto Mesjid has the motto "No House Without a Pool". The fishery potential in Koto Mesjid has had a tremendous impact on the progress of this village. The total area of the catfish pond in Koto Mesjid currently has reached 62 hectares. This number will continue to grow because every day there are new pools added. The results of the production are not half-hearted. 13 tons per day can be produced by this village. The round of money, when calculated from the harvest alone, could reach Rp190 million per day.

Riau Province with the capital city of Pekanbaru, Kampar Regency, known as the Veranda of Mecca, is an area that still has a strong Malay culture. Malay culture is based on Islamic teachings. Adat is based on syara', syara' is based on the book of Allah, meaning that all provisions required by the Islamic religion must be contained in customs. Islam places a high regard for women and prohibits violence against women, this means that the Malay cultural perspective on gender must also position women as in Islamic teachings.

In fact, on the contrary, the placement of women in the social order is unfair. Malay women are isolated from a patriarchal culture that is still very strong. There are still restrictions on women to take part in the public sphere, some groups are still reluctant to accept women as leaders, and especially in the private sphere or in domestic life, there are still many women who receive violent treatment from their partners or husbands, with the reason that the violence is part of the husband's guidance against wife. Furthermore, the application of women's protection actually lies not only in the situation of how they feel safe, full attention starting from needs, education and also a place to play. Many women's rights are sometimes forgotten and lack of attention

2. Methodology

The research was carried out in Koto Masjid Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency, Riau Province. Secondary data collection in the library of the Faculty of Law, Riau University, Pekanbaru City Library, Soeman HS Regional Library, with a research time of 7 (seven) months. The sampling method is purposive sampling, namely the taking is adjusted to the research objectives, the sample size is not in question, the samples taken are only those that are in accordance with the research objectives.[6] that is:

Table 1. Respondent Data, Population and Research Sample

No.	Respondent	Population	Sampel	Persentase
1	Kampar District Fisheries Service	1	1	100%
2	Businessmen	1	1	100%
3	Woman	10	8	100%
4	village government	1	1	100%

Types and sources of data in this study are sociological juridical with an emphasis on field research. The sociological juridical approach is carried out because the problem under study revolves around how the law is applied in society. Judging from its nature, this research is descriptive, because it intends to describe the reality that is being studied clearly and systematically. The data that will be used in this research are:

1. Primary Data is data obtained directly from respondents by using data collection tools in the form of interviews;
2. Secondary data is data obtained from statutory regulations, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia. Number 23 of 2004. About. Elimination of Domestic Violence, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, as well as the literature related to the main problem of this research;
3. Tertiary data is data obtained through dictionaries, encyclopedias, and the like to support primary and secondary data.

Data Collection Techniques by conducting document studies in the form of seminar results, research results, and literature that have relevance to the object of research, and interviews, namely to parties who are considered competent and authorized in answering the problem of women's roles in the business of processing smoked fish in Koto Masjid Village. XIII Koto Kampar, Kampar Regency, Riau Province, consists of the Fisheries Service, Business Actors and the community in Koto Masjid Village.

Then the applied statistical analysis techniques (applied statistics) data are collecting data, presenting data, analyzing data using purposive sampling method, and interpreting a conclusion analysis result. Furthermore, the data obtained through this study were analyzed using qualitative

juridical methods, looking for living and unwritten laws. Regulations must not conflict with one another, taking into account the hierarchy of laws and regulations and legal certainty.

3. Results and Discussion

Women with a weak nature than men, sometimes always become victims of domestic violence, their submissive personality is always made an object for men who do not think that women are actually a gift that must be protected. Violence against women is usually caused by lack of religious knowledge, economic factors, marriage at a young age, low education or ignorance of women about their rights, so the role of women needs to be explained in each sector.

Protection should be obtained by women as regulated in laws and regulations, including the role of various parties so that whatever type of violence women receive cannot be justified. The role of all parties is needed so that women are no longer victims of ignorance of their rights. It is not non-existent in this country, special institutions tasked with providing protection to women who are victims of domestic violence, but we are aware of their existence because they are still limited.

Kampar Regency with its plurality of people, especially with a fairly large area, has tried to provide protection to women who are victims of crime, this can be seen from the existence of a Task Force for the elimination of violence against domestic violence in every existing sub-district. . This task force, which is indirectly part of the activities of PKK women in the sub-district, works together with the community health center (puskesmas) and the sector police to carry out a series of tasks in accordance with their main duties and functions.

Avoiding more women who become victims of domestic violence in Kampar Regency, all parties and especially the community as the front line who must know sooner that domestic violence has occurred can do simple patterns or good ways to avoid the occurrence of domestic violence again . The Kampar Regency Government can through related institutions and agencies can encourage the role of women in processing smoked fish in Koto Mesjid Village, namely by empowering women, including if it involves men.

Women have an important role in the family and society, with a soft character, women can adapt and solve problems that exist in their environment. The role of women in realizing the village SDGs is an integrated effort to create a women-friendly village that aims to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development so that women can participate in independent village development.

Gender equality is one of the programs of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, which brings its own challenges. Local government policies are needed to protect and empower women workers in the smoked fish processing business, as a form of commitment and joint action to realize the SDGs in Indonesia

In the international provisions, the Convention requires States to realize substantive equality between women and men in the following fields:[7]

1. Political and public life (Article 7)
2. Represent the State at the international level and participate in the work of international organizations (Article 8).
3. Obtain, change or retain their nationality (Article 9).
4. Education, including participation in the same curriculum and examinations, as well as teaching staff, buildings, and school equipment of the same quality (Article 10).
5. Employment, including work as a human right, the right to equal employment opportunities, freely choosing a profession and occupation, equal pay including benefits and equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as the right to social security, protection of health and work safety, and protection of reproductive functions (Article 11).
6. Health care, including the right to obtain services related to family planning, pregnancy and breastfeeding (Article 12)
7. The right to family allowances, bank loans and other forms of capital credit, recreational activities, sports, and others (Article 13).

8. Marriage and family, including the right to enter marriage, choose a partner, as well as the same rights and obligations as parents in matters relating to their children (Article 16).
9. The Convention pays attention to the special problems faced by rural women and eliminates discrimination against women in rural areas so that they can participate in, and enjoy the benefits of rural development (Article 14).
10. Ensure equal rights of women and men before the law, equal legal competence, and respect for the mobility of people and the choice of place of residence and domicile (Article 15).

Women with inherent human rights, women's position is also very strategic in unifying the household and the development of the Indonesian nation, so it must be protected by the State from any threats on an ongoing basis through the fulfillment of their rights in the life of the nation and state. The following are the important roles of women in each sector, especially in the smoked fish business sector, namely:

1. The household as the smallest group in the state, so that the position of women in the household is as the glue that unites the household, both in carrying out the duties of a wife for her husband and the mother of her children;
2. The personality of a woman who loves, as a mother, a woman is more capable and careful in solving every problem in her way, so that it is not wrong when a woman who completes household affairs will be more thorough, gentle and pay attention to everything that will happen;
3. The habit of women preferring to gather and do positive things such as cooking, groups according to their respective hobbies, PKK women, taklim councils, social gatherings and other family social groups;
4. Habits of women are more able to organize and conceptualize their habits than men, so that women do more positive things than men who hang out to spend time;
5. Women need attention and care for their independence;
6. Women are considered weak, so they often get unfair treatment from men, especially in the household.

From the above, it is natural for women to get models and concepts of empowerment so that women's independence is more focused and has an impact on the smoothness and integrity of the household. Just giving protection without empowering women will not achieve its target, because with women's habits it will be easier for women to become more independent and can support their husbands in their domestic life.

Ralph Linton describes, in a legal system, as well as its sub-systems in a complex community group there are judges, lawyers, legislators (lawmakers), government administration, prosecutors and police officers. Each of the principles of and other roles can be analyzed through 3 (three) points of view: [8]

1. Estimates/expectations of roles,
2. Role orientation/purpose, and
3. Role behavior.

The estimation/expectation of the role of a legitimate individual according to the law is based on legal regulations, administrative regulations, relating to the code of ethics and others. If there is no agreement in the estimation or expectation of this role, then the occupant or member of the role himself who trains or determines what size of policy is carried out by a role occupant in a legal / legal system is part of the function of his orientation or attitude towards the expectation / role expectation.

Role behavior, in contrast to role orientation and role expectations/expectations, includes actions that have a clear purpose orientation in principle; decision-making in the case of legitimate roles can take many forms. In terms of legitimate roles, role behavior is a function of role expectations and role orientation. Other additional factors that can influence the behavior of a role authority are the expectations and demands that arise from members of the role set which is referred to as "role conflict

/ conflict set". It doesn't matter how the conflicting sets of roles are resolved, they will always influence the behavior of the role authority.

Without the participation of the community, especially women for these two things, efforts to increase business and development will be hampered and even run in place. In addition, the existence of the community component in a business is at the same time a "social force" in overseeing the course or action of the economic cycle of a region and the product of the business itself. In this case, the fundamental problem is what approach and how is the right one to use to gain strong support from the community in an effort to build a business that is advanced and can prosper the community through increasing the role of women in the smoked fish processing business in Koto Masjid Village.

The following is data on business actors and the number of workers based on business groups in Koto Masjid Village, XIII Koto Kampar District in 2020, namely:

Table 2. Smoked Fish Business Actors Group Data Koto Masjid Village, XIII Koto Kampar Village, Kampar Regency

No.	Business Actors Name	Number of Female Workers
1	Yendri	3
2	Mustakim, S.Pd	2
3	Februs Aperi	2
4	Wilbon	3
5	Firdaus	4
6	Ales Giono	3
7	M. Harijon	3
8	Firman Edy	3
9	Rio Jenero Ari Tonang	3
10	Megawati	1

Source: Koto Masjid Village Smoked Fish Center 2020

Then in increasing the competence of women in the management of smoked fish, there are several empowerment efforts that can be given, namely:

1. Empowerment through the concept of entrepreneurship, with natural resources owned and existing companies, will certainly bring great opportunities for women to create new home-based businesses;
2. Empowerment through the Concept of Crafts and Fashion, as a woman, she certainly has a comprehensive and painstaking spirit in making handicrafts and sewing clothes or batik which can later be marketed in every existing company;
3. Empowerment with a model of improving the processing of factory products that can still be used, such as palm seeds that can be used as local souvenirs;
4. Empowerment by making special skills in processing various kinds of processed foods, so that the regions located in the cross-Sumatra area can create special foods that can be sold along the way;
5. Empowerment of freshwater fish management, as an area that flows through the Kampar River, women in Kampar Regency can create independent villages that produce special smoked fish from the country of Koto Masjid Village;
6. Empowerment through biodiversity, namely by planting flowers, so as to create a beautiful environment and generate income for households;
7. Structured empowerment by providing special building assistance provided in the CSR program, so that it can be used by mothers who already have the results of the empowerment, both to market and showcase their products;

8. Empowerment for the development of women's human resources, namely by providing or establishing special institutions outside the government that work and play a role in providing guidance and education for women's special competencies.

Efforts to realize women's empowerment so that they can realize independent women through the Kampar Regency government's strategic program, together with other agencies or institutions to ensure women's rights are protected, such as the Kampar Resort Police, guidance on Kampar Regency PKK programs, sub-district PKK, to PKK at the village/output level, the Kampar Customary Institution/Riau Malay Customary Institution and the Pelalawan Ministry of Religion Office.

To strengthen women's empowerment so that women can be more independent in Kampar Regency, so that they can be more focused, they can apply it with several things, namely:

- a. Strengthening economic improvement by increasing entrepreneurship centers,
- b. Involving the role of the ministry of religion in the district, in order to provide socialization to women and men.
- c. Provide a follow-up platform for women who have received entrepreneurship training and how to implement the marketing of the results.

4. Conclusion

The results showed that the role of women in the smoked catfish business in Masjid Koto Masjid Village, District XII Koto Kampar was very important. Starting from the process of availability of raw materials, provision of equipment and processing materials, washing, fish division, involving the role of women

References

- [1] A S Luhulima 2007 *Teaching Materials about Women's Rights* (Jakarta: Torch Book)
- [2] A Muhammad 2004 *Law and Legal Research* (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bhakti)
- [3] E Firdaus 2019 *Protection of Women's Rights in Marriage according to Kampar Malay Customary Law* (Pekanbaru: Publisher of Taman Karya)
- [4] Chaidir, Ellydar 2007 *Hukum dan Konstitusi* (Yogyakarta: Kreasi Total Media)
- [5] Kompas Daily, March 8, 2006
- [6] Online media www.tribunpekanbaru.com
- [7] R Nugroho 2008 *Gender and Mainstreaming Strategies in Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar)
- [8] Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds
- [9] Social Structural Theory Of Law; *Role Analysis in the Sociology of Law* (W. M. Evans); edited (The Free Press: London)