Marginalization often occurs in Indonesia, and it makes people gradually consider marginalisation as a natural phenomenon. Female porters are one of the marginalized groups in Indonesia. They have been marginalized by others, but they do not realize it. This paper analyzes and describes the dilemmas and kind of marginalization faced by female porters in Pabean Surabaya market. The methods used in this study were qualitative, including direct observation and in-depth interviews. The results suggest that female porters marginalized by getting differential treatment by other people, they cannot negotiate their wages with customers which makes the income they earn incommensurate with their hard work, which is also exacerbated by the wage differential between female porters and male porters. They also face some dilemmas related to their work such as having double burden as housewives and workers, limited skills so they cannot choose better job for them, insufficient income for daily needs, social pressure from fellow workers and other people.

Keywords: dilemma, marginalization, female porters

INTRODUCTION

Diversity of cultures makes Indonesia become a rich and beautiful country that has its own uniqueness compared to other countries. It rich of local languages, traditional foods, traditional clothes, traditional dances, etc. Since it is very diverse, the cultural values are also diverse. Each cultural group has its own values. As a consequence, sometimes the diversity also brings some problems that may harm the unity and cause a disintegration from within. Marginalization is one of the problems caused by diversity. It is not only happening in rural area, but also in the big city such as Surabaya, the second biggest city in Indonesia.

Eventhough Surabaya is a metropolitan city with all the modern facilities to provide the community life, but traditional markets still have not lost its charm as the best place that sell groceries with low price. The customer is not only the commoners but also people who have large business in food sector. Since, there are many people from many social classes come to traditional market, the marginalization can happen even without them realize it. That is because marginalization has happened in a long time and in many places in Indonesia. In this paper, the research was focused on female porters in Pabean Surabaya Market because Pabean Surabaya Market is the oldest traditional market in Surabaya also the sellers and porters from this
traditional market are quite diverse in ethnicity, such as Chinese, Javanese, and Madurese which is very interesting to be learned.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

To understand the problems faced by female porters in Pabean Surabaya Market thoroughly, ethnographic approach was needed. Ethnography is a method used to understand people in their cultural setting, the way they act and interact in their social and cultural environment. Ethnography gives description that reveal various explanatory models created by human (Spradley, 2007). The type of this research is qualitative which including direct observation and interview to achieve thick description about their job and their problems from the female porter’s point of view. In this research, there were six female porters, two sellers, Head of Pabean Market, and some market staff interviewed. Words and acts from the people we observe or interview are the main source of data (Moleong, 2008). Therefore, interview is very important because from that we can obtain many information from the cultural actors themselves, while from direct observation we can see how they act in their cultural environment. The direct observation was done in Pabean Surabaya Market and also in some female porter’s houses. Secondary data were collected from Pabean market office.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

*Female Porters in Pabean Market Surabaya*

Female porter is actually quite common in Indonesia especially in Java. We can find female porters in many traditional market, such as in Klewer Market in Solo, Beringharjo Market and Giwangan Market in Yogyakarta, Traditional market in Selotinatah village in Magetan, etc. In Pabean Surabaya Market, the female porters are called *kuli panggul*. *Panggul* means carrying on the shoulder or head. They usually carrying 30-50 Kg of goods for several times in a day. They carry fishes, onion, garlic, chillies, vegetables, etc. and they get paid Rp.2000- Rp.5000 ($0.14- $0.35) per work. It is about 90% of the female porters in Pabean Market are Madurese and the rest is Javanese. Eventhough there’s different ethnic among the female porters but there’s no ethnic conflict happened.

*Marginalization of female porters in Pabean Surabaya Market*

Female porters are marginalized by other people because of several factors, such as:

a. Low formal education
   Female porters are mostly graduate from elementary school or middle school. Even some of them are couldn’t go to formal school because the family were too poor to afford formal education. Some of them have worked since childhood. Because of that, other people always underestimate them by treat them harshly or do not give respect for female porter’s hard work.

b. Negative stereotypes from other people
   Most of people do not recognize porter as a job. Since porter is seen as a rough job and people only see them from the surface, they look down on female porters. As a result, female porters always think little of their selves. It makes them cannot express their selves more. As mention before, most of female porters are Madurese. Since their characteristic is seen from many
CONCLUSIONS

Porter is not an easy job because it requires strength and skill to do it, but in Pabean Surabaya Market, many porters are women instead of men. While they do their hard work, they also have to face marginalization such as being treated differently by other people who look down on them because of their education and ethnicity, they don’t know their rights because they think little of their selves. They also face some dilemmas, such as they cannot choose better job because they have limited skill, their hard work is not incommensurate with the hard work and the wage is even different between male and female porters, meanwhile they have to fulfill the daily needs of their family.

The Dilemmas of Female Porters

There are also some dilemmas of working as female porters in Pabean Surabaya Market:

a. Double burden
As women who live in patriarchal culture, female porters have to work not only in Pabean Surabaya Market, but also work as housewives when they are home. They have to do all the house chores, despite all those hard and rough work in the market. If they do not do it, their husband and other people would think that they have neglected their family. Women have to make home comfortable and tranquil for their husband and children (Saptari and Holzner, 2016).

b. Social pressure from fellow female porter
Female porters commonly work in a group of 4-6 persons. Even though they are coworkers, when one of them get more money than the others, some of them will get envy and accused her for stealing. Female porters in a group mostly come from the same kin or neighbourhood, so it is hard for a new person to work there. Whenever there is newcomer, they will treat them as stranger and sometimes the old female porters will ask money to the newcomer or the male porters will harass them, especially to the young one.

c. Limited individual skill
Based on the interview results, female porters actually dislike their job, but they do not have other option as they need to fulfil their daily needs while it cannot be covered only from the husband’s income. They also have limited skill and education to get a better job. They have to work for the sake of their family, husbands, and children.

point of views, negative stereotype can appear. Madurese sometimes is seen as people who have harsh and fierce trait by other ethnic, though it is not really true. They only fierce if people offend their pride (Rochana, 2012). Because of that stereotype, people often look down on them.

c. Female porters do not know their rights
They always think little of their selves, so they tend to accept no matter how much people pay for their work. As it has mentioned before, their payment is low that it is not worth their hard work. However, they do not raise the cost of their payment because they are afraid that they will not get many customers. The payment is even different between the male porter and female porter, because male porter can lift more weight than female porter so people prefer to use male porter’s services.
Poverty is a problem that still becomes an obstacle until now in the development process. In overcoming the problem of poverty in society, it is necessary to have a planned, integrated and comprehensive resolution in all aspects of life. Poverty is one of the social symptoms that gives various kinds of gaps in people's lives, especially for fishing community groups. This fact is also found in the community in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency, where the people only rely on marine results as a reinforcement of all aspects of the family's economic resilience. The situation of the sea which is erratic and changes every time has an impact on the economic condition of fishermen in Pajala Village that is becoming unstable. On the other hand, the low quality of education and their lack of access to the outside world make the Pajala Village fishing community increasingly left behind and trapped in poverty. The poverty of fishing community in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency is not only caused by one factor, but is also caused by several key factors so that the poverty has not been properly addressed until now. The root of the problems of poverty in fishing communities needs to be systematically explored in order to produce a concept that is truly capable of lifting and improving the standard of living of fishing communities, especially those in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency.

This research used a qualitative research method in the form of a description to provide an overview of the problems discussed in this research, namely analysis of factors causing poverty in fishing community in Pajala Village in Maginti Sub-district. According to Patton in his book Moleong (2001: 103) states that data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organizing in a pattern, category and large description units. Analysis of qualitative research data is an analysis of primary and secondary data obtained in the main form and not using statistical rules. The data that have been collected in the research were analyzed in several stages, starting with organizing the data, by making the transcript of the interview results into sections in the form of written descriptions. After that, grouping was done based on categories, themes, and patterns of answers according to the research problems. The stages of presenting the data began with exploratory data, data triangulation and finally made the conclusion.

This research was conducted in Pajala Village, Maginti Sub-district, West Muna Regency. This area was chosen as the research area because some of its people work as fishermen and at the same time make the work of fishermen as the main job in fulfilling their needs. There were three data collection techniques used in this research, namely interview, observation, and document study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


**ANALYSIS OF FACTORS CAUSING POVERTY IN FISHING COMMUNITY IN PAJALA VILLAGE, MAGINTI SUB-DISTRICT, WEST MUNA REGENCY**

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