

“The Role of Coastal Women in Improving the Economy of Fisher Families in the South Coast of Java” (Case Studies Jetis, Nusawungu, Cilacap)



IAIN PURWOKERTO

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor's Degree in Economics Study (S.E.)

By:
IAIN PURWOKERTO
MEGA DEWI SASMITA
SIN. 1617201027

**SHARIA ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS
STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES
(IAIN) PURWOKERTO
2020**

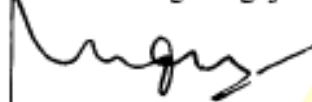
PENGESAHAN

Skripsi Berjudul

THE ROLE OF COASTAL WOMEN IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMY OF FISHER FAMILIES IN THE SOUTH COAST OF JAVA” (CASE STUDIES JETIS, NUSAWUNGU, CILACAP)

Yang disusun oleh Saudari **Mega Dewi Sasmita NIM. 1617201027** Jurusan/Program Studi **Ekonomi Syariah** Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam Institut Agama Islam Negeri Purwokerto, telah diujikan pada hari **Selasa** tanggal **11 Agustus 2020** dan dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat untuk memperoleh gelar **Sarjana Ekonomi (S.E.)** oleh Sidang Dewan Penguji Skripsi.

Ketua Sidang/Penguji



Dr. Ahmad Dahlan, M.S.I.
NIP. 19731014 200312 1 002

Sekretaris Sidang/Penguji



Ida. PW, S.E., Ak., M.Si., C.A
NIDN. 2004118201

Pembimbing/Penguji



Dani Kusumastuti, S.E., M.Si.
NIP. 19750420 200604 2 001

IAIN PURWOKERTO

Purwokerto, 11 September 2020

Mengetahui/Mengesahkan
Dekan




Dr. H. Saiful Abdul Aziz, M.Ag.
NIP. 19730921 200212 1 004

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The student who gives signature below:

Name : Mega Dewi Sasmita

Student Number : 1617201027

Grade : **S.1** (Bachelor Degree)

Faculty : Islamic Economic and Business

Major : Sharia Economic

Study Program : Sharia Economic

Title : “The role of coastal women in improving the economy of fisher families in the south coast of Java” (Care Studies Jetis, Nusawungu, Cilacap)

Declare that this undergraduate thesis script is entirely my own research outcome, except in some of part which are quoted by some of sources.



IAIN PURWOKERTO

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM OF SUPERVISOR

To the Honorable

Dean of Faculty of Islamic Economic and Business
State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto
At
Purwokerto

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullah Wabarakatuh

After doing guided, interpretation, direction and corrected the writing of this undergraduate thesis by Mega Dewi Sasmita, Student Number 1617201027, entitled:

“The Role of Coastal Women in Improving the Economy of Fisher Families in the South Coast of Java” (Case Studies Jetis, Nusawungu, Cilacap)

I argued that this undergraduate thesis has been able to submit to the Dean of Faculty of Islamic Economic and Business of IAIN Purwokerto to be examined as partial fulfillment of the requirements for Bachelor’s Degree in Economics Study (S.E).

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullah Wabarakatuh

Purwokerto, 11 September 2020
Supervisor,

IAIN PURW



Dani Kusumastuti, S.E., M.Si
NIP. 197504202006042001

“The role of coastal women in improving the economy of fisher families in the south coast of Java” (Case Studies Jetis, Nusawungu, Cilacap)

**MEGA DEWI SASMITA
SIN. 1617201027**

Email: megadee_1901@yahoo.com
Sharia Economics Department Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business State
Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto

ABSTRACT

Coastal communities are known to live below the poverty line, therefore they have to fight harder to survive or continue their lives for the better. In practice, the role of support from families, especially coastal women, is needed to improve the economy of fishermen families. In this study, the authors made direct observations to the Jetis Village, Nusawungu.

This study aims to determine how the role of fishermen's wives in improving the household economy by utilizing marine products to be processed with high value and supported by other jobs such as farming and other supporting businesses, as well as the contribution of women in the household. The research method used the survey method. Respondents were taken by purposive sampling.

The data analysis was conducted in a descriptive qualitative manner and adopted the Harvard analysis model. Data collection continued with the identification of fishermen wife respondents who have activities in helping to earn a living or as housewives, a questionnaire containing the activities of fishermen's wives, and the contribution of income from the questionnaire results, then the data is tabulated based on activities and income. followed by data analysis.

The results showed that 66 fishermen wife respondents indicated the income of the high-income group (> Rp. 3,000,000 / month) was 3 people (4.54%) and the low-income group (Rp. 500,000 - Rp. 1,000,000 / month) was 27 people or (40.90%). Increasing the role of wives in work is one of the current strategic efforts to increase household income and help meet family needs

Keywords: *The Role of Coastal Women, Income, Coastal Communities*

IAIN PURWOKERTO

TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINE

Transliteration of Arabic words used in this undergraduate thesis refers to the Decision Letter of the Minister of Religion and The Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia No. 158/ 1987 and No. 0543b/U/1987.

1. Consonant

Arabic Alphabets	Name	Latin Alphabet	Name
ا	Alif	No Symbol	No Symbol
ب	Ba'	B	Te
ت	ta'	T	Te
ث	Ṣa	Ṣ	es (with a dot on the letter)
ج	Jim	J	Je
ح	ḥa	ḥ	ha (with a dot under letter)
خ	kha'	Kh	ka and ha
د	Dal	D	De
ذ	Ḍal	Ḍ	zet (with a dot on the letter)
ر	ra'	R	Er
ز	Zai	Z	Ze
س	Sin	S	Es
ش	Syin	Sy	es dan ye
ص	Ṣad	Ṣ	es (with a dot under latter)
ض	d'ad	d'	de (with a dot under latter)
ط	Ṭa	Ṭ	te (with a dot under latter)
ظ	Ḍa	Ḍ	zet (with a dot on the latter)
ع	'ain	‘	Coma returned on the character
غ	Gain	G	Ge
ف	Fa'	F	Ef

ق	Qaf	Q	Qi
ك	Kaf	K	Ka
ل	Lam	L	'el
م	Mim	M	'em
ن	Nun	N	'en
و	Wawu	W	We
ه	Ha	H	Ha
ء	Hamzah	'	Apostrof
ي	ya'	Y	Ye

2. Double Consonant Because of *Syaddah*

متعددة	Become	<i>muta'addidah</i>
عدة	Become	<i>'iddah</i>

3. Ta'marbutah in The End of Sentence

حنيف	Become	<i>Hikmah</i>
جزية	Become	<i>Jizyah</i>

(This role **does not** use in the Arabic that was absorbed into Bahasa such as *zakat*, *shalat*, and others, expect desired by the original pronouncing)

IAIN PURWOKERTO

- a. If followed by *sanadang* word "al" and the second sentence is separate, it wrote by h.

كرامة الأولياء	Become	<i>Karamah al-auliya'</i>
----------------	--------	---------------------------

- b. If *ta'marbutoh* with *harakat*, *fathah* or *kasrah* or *dammah* become, it wrote
by below:

زكاة الفطر	Become	<i>Zakat al-fitr</i>
------------	--------	----------------------

4. Short Vocal

َ	Fathah	Become	A
ِ	Kasrah	Become	I
ُ	D'ammah	Become	U

5. Long Vocal

1.	Fathah + alif	Become	A
	جاهلية	Become	<i>Jahiliyah</i>
2.	Fathah + ya'	Become	A
	تنسي	Become	<i>Tansa</i>
3.	Kasrah + ya' mati	Become	I
	كريم	Become	<i>Karim</i>
4.	Dammah + wawu mati	Become	U
	فروض	Become	<i>Furud</i>

6. Doubel Vocal

1.	Fathah + ya' mati	Become	<i>Ai</i>
	بينكم	Become	<i>Bainakum</i>
2.	Fathah + wawu mati	Become	<i>Au</i>
	قول	Become	<i>Qaul</i>

7. Vocal which is double in one sentence it separate with the postrof

أنتم	Become	<i>a'antum</i>
أعدت	Become	<i>u'iddat</i>
لئن شكرتم	Become	<i>la'in syakartum</i>

a. Sandang of Alif + Lam

1. If followed by *Qomariyyah* alphabets

القرآن	Become	<i>al-Qur'an</i>
القياس	Become	<i>al-Qiyas</i>

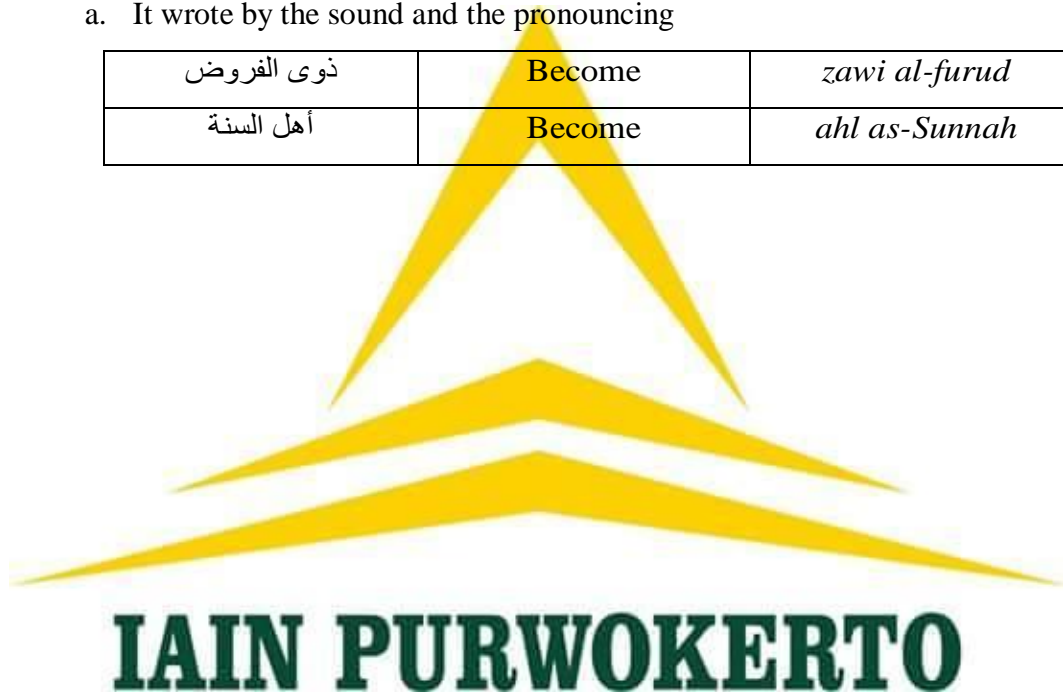
2. If followed by *Syamsiyyah* alphabets, it must be written with *syamsiyyah* alphabets that following, and with *l (el)* word.

السماء	Become	<i>as-Sama'</i>
الشمس	Become	<i>asy-Syams</i>

8. The Writing of Words in a Sentence

a. It wrote by the sound and the pronouncing

ذوى الفروض	Become	<i>zawi al-furud</i>
أهل السنة	Become	<i>ahl as-Sunnah</i>



PREFACE

Alhamdulillah Rabb al-'alamiin, First, praise is mere to the Almighty Allah SWT for the gracious mercy and tremendous blessing that enables me to finish this graduating paper as my graduation proof. Second, may peace and salutation always is given to our prophet Muhammad *Shallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam* who has guided us from the darkness to the brightness. By his guidance, we are able to differentiate the good thing and the bad one. May he will give us his *syafa'at* at the end of human life. *Aamiin*.

This undergraduate thesis entitled “The role of coastal women in improving the economy of fishing families in the south coast of Java” (Case Studies Jetis, Nusawungu, Cilacap)” is presented to fulfill one of the requirements in accomplishing Bachelor’s Degree in Sharia Economics Study Program, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto. Hereby, the author can finish this undergraduate thesis because of all those who supported it from the beginning to the end. So, I would like to thanks of the special appreciation to:

1. Dr. H. Moh. Roqib, M.Ag., Rector of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto.
2. Dr. Fauzi, M.Ag., First Vice-Rector of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto.
3. Dr. H. Ridwan, M.Ag., Second Vice-Rector of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto.
4. Dr. H. Sulkhan Chakim, S.Ag. M.M., Third Vice-Rector of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto.
5. Dr. H. Jamal Abdul Aziz, M.Ag., Dean Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto.
6. Dewi Laela Hilyatin, S.E., M.S.I., Head of ShariaEconomic Department of Islamic Economics and Business Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto.

7. Dani Kusumastuti, S.E, M.Si, thank you for your kindness and patience in guiding the author to finish this graduating paper. May Allah blessed you always.
8. All lecturers and staffs in the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) Purwokerto.
9. To family fisherman and all informants in the author's research, thank you for your sincerity to help me to arrange and finish this undergraduate thesis.
10. To my mother, Supriyati and my father Tachrir for their struggle in guiding and supporting me in every condition. And my beloved sister, Rahma Aolia Akmal who always accompanies me in every condition, and also for my younger brother, Chandra Wening Ananda, I wish you happiness in His Heaven.
11. To Ayah Supani, M.A. and Bunda Enung Asmaya, M.Si. and the big Family of Islamic Boarding School of Darul Falah Kedungwuluh, Purwokerto Barat, thank you for the knowledge, motivations, experiences and many things you have given to me.
12. To all my beloved friends, especially for Ekonomi Syariah A 2016, thank you for filling up my day, may our struggle for 4 years will bring us to the top of successfulness.
13. Thank you to the Nusawungu Sub-District Chief, and the Jetis village head who gave me permission to do research in the area.
14. Thank you to all members of the Jetis village community, who have taken the time and information to me
15. Thanks for my honey Usse who people always give me a support.
16. To my family in KKN team 69 in Desa Karangrejo, Petanahan, Kebumen. Thank you for all supporting.
17. To all of my organization family that has been accompanied me for several years, Febi English Club 2016-2018, DEMA FEBI 2018, thank you for the journeys, experiences, lessons, motivations, struggles, and many things you have given to me.
18. To all parties who have helped me to finish this undergraduate thesis.

The author knows that this graduating paper still has a limitation on several aspects. Then, critiques and suggestions are hoped for the perfection of this graduating paper. The author hopes this graduating paper can give a significant contribution in academic matters.

Purwokerto, 11 September 2020

The Author,



Mega Dewi Sasmita
SIN. 1617201027



CONTENTS

COVER PAGE	i
ENDORSEMENT	ii
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY	iii
OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM OF SUPERVISOR	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINE OF INDONESIAN-ARABIC	vi
PREFACE	x
CONTENTS	xiii
LIST OF TABLES	xvii
LIST OF APPENDIXES	xviii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Problem	1
B. Operational Definition.....	3
C. Problem Statements.....	4
D. Objectives and Significance of Research	4
E. Literature Review	5
F. Outline of the Undergraduate Thesis.....	6
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BASIS	
A. The Role of Women	8
1. Definition of the Role of Women.....	8
a. Traditional role.....	8
b. The role of transition.....	8
c. Contemporary Role.....	9
d. Productive Role.....	9
e. Domestic Role.....	9
f. Social Role.....	9
2. Definition of the Role of Coastal Women.....	11
3. The Role of Women in the Fishermen's Economy.....	13

4. The Role of Women in Islam.....	13
B. Fishing family.....	16
a. Poor Fisherman.....	17
b. The cause of poor Indonesian fishermen.....	28
C. Coastal Economics	
1. The State of the Coastal Economy of Indonesia.....	20
2. Coastal Economy in Jetis, Nusawungu.....	20

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

A. Type of Research.....	22
B. Problem Limitation.....	23
C. Location and Time of research.....	23
D. Subject and Objective of Research.....	23
E. Data Resources.....	24
F. Sampling Method.....	24
G. Data Collection Technique.....	25
H. Data Analysis Technique.....	27
I. Data Validity Test.....	30

CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Overview of Research Sites.....	31
B. General Monographs of Jetis Village.....	31
C. General Characteristics of Jetis Village Fishermen's Wife.....	32
1. Age Level.....	32
2. Education Level.....	32
3. Number of family dependents.....	33
4. Business experience.....	34
5. Percentage of Fishermen Wife Income.....	35
6. Types of work of coastal women.....	37
a. Fresh fish seller.....	38
b. Store.....	38
c. Making Salted Fish.....	38
d. Indonesian Workers (TKI).....	39

e. Odd jobs.....	39
f. Farming and Gardening.....	39
g. Housewife (IRT).....	39
7. Responses to work.....	40
8. Cosmopolitan Level.....	40
D. Activities and Roles of Women.....	40
1. Productive Activities.....	40
2. Reproductive Activity.....	41
3. Division of Work for Men and Women in Salted Fish Processing...	43
4. The division of labor between men and women in fish fillet processing	44
5. Community Activities.....	45
E. The Economic Condition of Jetis Fishermen.....	47
1. Net Income for Arrest Operations.....	47
2. Average expenditure on food consumption per month.....	47
a. Average consumption expenditure as a Trader.....	47
b. Average consumption expenditure as Labor.....	48
c. Average consumption expenditure as Labor.....	49
3. Monthly average non-food consumption expenditure.....	50
a. Average consumption expenditure as a Trader.....	51
b. Average consumption expenditure as Labor.....	51
c. Average consumption expenditure as Labor.....	51
4. Contribution of income between husband and wife of fishermen...	52
F. Access and Control over Resources.....	54
1. Access and Control for Women and Men.....	54
2. Factors affecting each other "Activity profile and Access and Control Profile.....	55
G. Factors that affect Jetper Women.....	55
1. Husband income level.....	56
2. Environmental Factors.....	56
3. Independence and self-actualization factors.....	56

CHAPTER V CLOSURE

A. Conclusion	58
B. Suggestion.....	59

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIXES

CURRICULUM VITAE



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Previous Research
Table 2.1	Informants Interviewed
Table 3.1	Age of fishermen's wife
Table 3.2	Level of education of fishermen's wife
Table 3.3	Number of dependents of Jetis
Table 3.4	Business Experience Coastal Women
Table 3.5	Percentage of fishermen's wife's monthly income
Table 3.6	Type of Jetis Village Coastal Women's work
Table 3.7	Coastal Women's Productive Activities
Table 3.8	Reproductive activities of coastal women
Table 3.9	The division of labor between men and women in the processing of salted fish
Table 4.1	The division of labor between men and women in fish fillet processing
Table 4.2	Average time spent by informants for community activities
Table 4.3	Consumption of families of coastal women as traders
Table 4.4	Consumption of coastal women's families as workers
Table 4.5	Consumption of coastal women's families as laborers
Table 4.6	Consumption of coastal women's families as traders
Table 4.7	Consumption of coastal women's families as workers
Table 4.8	Consumption of coastal women's families as laborers
Table 4.9	Income contribution between husband and wife
Table 5.1	Access and Control for Women and Men
Table 5.2	Factors affecting each other "activity profiles and access and control profiles"

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1	Interview Guidance
Appendix 2	Result of the Interview
Appendix 3	Documentation of the Research
Appendix 4	Individual Research Permission Letter
Appendix 5	Recommendation Letter for Research
Appendix 6	Research Permission Letter
Appendix 7	Approval Letter for Graduating Paper Supervisor
Appendix 8	Letter of Following the Proposal Seminar Test
Appendix 9	Letter of Graduating Paper Proposal Test
Appendix 10	Newsletter of Proposal Seminar
Appendix 11	Letter of Comprehensive Test
Appendix 12	Recommendation Letter for Final Test
Appendix 13	Guidance Proof Letter



IAIN PURWOKERTO

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

HR: Human Research



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Coastal communities in the coastal area face various problems that cause poverty. In general, they depend on their livelihoods from the use of marine and coastal resources which require large investments and are very season-dependent. Most of them work as small fishermen, fishing laborers, small-scale fish processors and small traders because they have limited investment capabilities.

Jetis fishermen are classified as traditional fishermen, they still use motorboats with jukung type with fiber and medium-sized materials. This boat only holds a maximum of 4 people at sea. Which contained 1 crew as the owner of the boat and was assisted by 3 other crew members.

Traditional fishermen are only able to utilize resources in coastal areas with catches that tend to be erratic due to weather factors. The catch that is easily damaged makes the fisherman must have other alternatives in managing their catch.

The exploitative relationship between capital owners and workers and fishermen, as well as uncertain fishing outcomes due to weather factors make it difficult for coastal communities to escape poverty.

The increasing number of fishermen, the economic activities will experience competition with each other. With the aim of getting a decent life, this must be balanced with other alternative business activities if you want a decent life and to be able to survive below the poverty line.

The Role of Coastal Women, Income. The livelihood strategy includes the aspect of choosing several sources of income in society. More variety of choices makes a livelihood strategy possible. The livelihood strategy can also be viewed from the economic side of production through cost minimization and profit maximization Coastal Communities.

In addition to choices, a livelihood strategy also requires human resources and capital. Carner (1984) states that there are several strategies that can be carried out by poor rural households, among others (Widodo, 2011):

1. Perform a variety of jobs even with low wages.
2. Make use of kinship ties and mutual exchange in providing security and protection.
3. Migrating to other areas is usually rural-urban migration as the last alternative if there is no longer a choice of livelihood in the village.

The role of the family is a supporting factor in the smooth economic development of fishermen. The role of women in the terrestrial economy is believed to be able to help fishermen businesses to earn extra income in their families.

A large social role accompanied by control of family economic resources opens up opportunities for women's dominance in household decision making or control over household resources (Acheson, 1981: 297-299; Budiman, 1982; Illodan Polo, 1990) in (Drs. Kusnadi, 2015) .

Economic pressure is the main factor that causes the wife to work. Lack of family income makes housewives work to help their husbands so that their daily needs are met. The coastal women of Jetis village, try to help the fishermen's economy by working as sellers and processors of seafood at the Fish Auction Place (TPI), farming, gardening, and laborers.

Fishermen's wives feel that relying solely on income from their husbands goes to sea, it is not enough to meet all the needs of the family. Therefore, fishermen's wives choose to do various businesses to increase their husband's income.

The role of the wife in meeting fishermen's needs is quite dominant. Activities related to household chores include several things, for example, household financial arrangements are mostly carried out by wives. Daily household expenditure arrangements are based on the level of income earned,

and not based on the level of consumption needs of the number of household members.

The efforts made by fishermen's wives in Jetis Village to increase family economic income are by selling the catch of their husbands, processing the catch into pickles, shredded, crackers, shrimp paste, selling, farming, gardening, making trawlers, and repairing damaged trawlers. in spare time

The strategy chosen by women to maintain their existence and position in trade is to form business groups. This is to minimize competition among women and strengthen group capital.

The supporting factors for increasing the role of women are high workability, strong family encouragement, and the location of the activity is a potential tourist attraction that requires women's activities in trafficking.

The constraints faced are the low access of women to capital resources, transformation, and information. To improve this condition, it is necessary for agencies related to women to carry out socialization activities, especially women fishermen's wives.

From the background of the above problems, the compilers are interested in researching the role of coastal women in the economy, with the title: *"The role of coastal women in improving the economy of fisher families in the south coast of Java"* (Care Studies Jetis, Nusawungu, Cilacap).

B. Operational Definition

There are some key terms to clarify the meaning:

1. The Role of Women

Women are not only as objects of development (human resources / capital development) but also are the subject of development (decision makers / policies / innovators). Women have the same rights and opportunities as men to maximize their potential in development and actively

involved to plan for his future (Baden, 2000; Lewandowski, 2015; Marwanti & Astuti, 2012; Moser, 1993; Ruslan, 2010). Gender in development itself is intended to increase the active role of women and women's position in the development process which is more equitable for men and women (Kusumaningrum, 2016).

So, the definition above can be concluded that the many benefits when we involve empowering the role of women. All village development activities, both social, economic and cultural, will run smoothly.

1. Fishermen

People who do work such as making nets, transporting fishing gear into boats or motorboats, transporting fish from boats or motorboats, are not categorized as fishermen (Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2002).

2. Fisherman Family Economy

Coastal economy is an activity or activities carried out by utilizing marine resources, by mobilizing human labor. Coastal economic activities can be in the form of buying and selling fisheries, processing seafood, and nature tourism.

Intra generational equity is the equal distribution of welfare for each group or community with the use of a resource (Wahyudi).

From the three variables above, it can be concluded that the operational definition is where coastal women act as fisheries processors, fishermen sellers, and determinants in the fisheries household economy.

C. Problem Statements:

Based on the background of the problems above, the problems of this study are:

1. What is the role of coastal women in participating in the problem of household economic activities?
2. What is the duty of coastal women in the household?

D. Objectives and Significance of Research

1. Research purposes

- a. To find out the role of coastal women in helping with their household economic problems
- b. To find out the task of coastal women in the household

2. Benefits of research:

a. For writers

As a tool to measure the success of lectures as well as add insight to science for writers, especially in the field of the role of women, and can apply and compare theories that have been obtained lectured with the actual situation.

b. For the coastal women

It is expected to be taken into consideration and input into her role as a woman to help improve the family economy.

c. For Outside Parties

As additional information material and reference for other students who want to make a thesis related to this research.

E. Literature Review

The authors also reviewed existing research, which has similarities to the title raised in relation to the role of coastal women in the fisheries household economy.

Tabel 1.1
Previous research

No.	Researcher and research title	Similarities	Differences
-----	-------------------------------	--------------	-------------

1.	Sumrin ¹ , Abdu Hafidz Olii ² , Alfi Sahri Remi Baruadi ³ , <i>Studi Peran Perempuan Pesisir dalam Menunjang Aktivitas Perikanan di Desa Torosiaje Laut Kecamatan Popayato Kabupaten Puhowato</i>	Discuss the role of women at the age, education, livelihood, and income level of fishermen's wives.	Only reveals the profile of women (education, general, job classification, and daily income)
2.	Raodah, <i>Peranan istri Nelayan dalam Meningkatkan Ekonomi Keluarga di Kelurahan Lapulu, Kota Kendari, Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara</i>	Discuss the role of women from domestic and social roles to the contribution of income of fishermen wives in improving the economy.	Not yet revealed the productive and reproductive activities and access and control activities over resources.
3.	Nolfin Diyata, Victoria E.N Manoppo, Swenekhe S. Durand, <i>Peran Perempuan Terhadap Rumah Tangga Nelayan Buruh Yang Beraktivitas di Tempat Pelelangan Ikan (TPI) Tilamuta, Kabupaten Boalemo</i>	The role of women in fishing families has two active roles, namely social and domestic roles performed in household activities.	There is no explanation of the reproductive role of women, the role of husbands in the household, and the role of micro-institutions
4.	Nurlaili ¹ , Rizky Muhartono ² , <i>Peran Perempuan Nelayan Dalam Usaha Perikanan Tangkap dan Peningkatan Ekonomi Rumah Tangga Pesisir Teluk Jakarta</i>	Discuss the General Description and Characteristics of Coastal Women	There is no explanation of the role of husband and wife in the public sector, access and control of resources, as well as factors influencing coastal women to play a dual role
5.	Siti Alfaniatur Rokhmah Yuyun Suprapti ² , Miftachul Munir ³ , <i>Karakteristik Istri Nelayan Dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Pendapatan Keluarga Pesisir Pantura Di Desa King-King Kecamatan Tuban Kabupaten Tuban</i>	Discuss the general profile of coastal women as a whole (from the age of the worker to the income contribution of the fishermen's wife)	Not compare with husband and wife factor activities in the public sector, as well as productive and reproductive roles)

F. Outline of the Undergraduate Thesis

The discussion in this thesis will be presented in 5 (five) sequential chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION This chapter explains the background of the problem of the role of coastal women in fishing families in improving the economy of the south coast of Java, the formulation of the problem, the purpose and usefulness of research and writing systematic.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW This chapter is a part that contains the theoretical basis that is used as a theoretical basis for research, among others, regarding the role of coastal women, the activities of the south coast of Java, coastal economy, previous research, research, and hypotheses.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODS This chapter contains a description of the research method which includes the type of research, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis methods.

CHAPTER IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION This chapter describes the object of research, which is a general description of the study site, general data of Jetis village monographs, General Characteristics of Fishermen Wives, Activities and roles of coastal women, economic conditions of Jetis fishermen, Access and Control over resources, and factors affecting coastal women play a dual role.

CHAPTER V: CLOSING This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions that can be used as material for consideration or recommendations for actions that need to be taken by the government and local communities for further progress. Then at the end of this thesis the author includes a bibliography, attachments, and curriculum vitae.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BASIC

A. ROLE OF WOMEN

1. Definition of the Role of Women

The role of women is an activity or action in which women take part in the success of these activities. Apart from that, the role of women must be needed when imposing an action concerning the future of a woman later. Women should not be underestimated, because women also have an important role in everyday life. Cannot be explained with certainty how she felt as a working woman, because of the many roles she had to hold.

Adapun pengertian perempuan menurut Suratman (2000:15) adalah fungsi atau tingkah laku yang diharapkan ada pada individu seksual sebagai status aktifitas yang mencakup peran domestik maupun peran publik dalam (Nastiti, 2015)

According to Hubies (in Alghaasyiyah: 2014) that an alternative analysis of the solution or division of women's roles can be seen from the perspective in relation to its position as a household manager, development participant and breadwinner worker. If seen from the role of women in the household, it can be classified as: (Ginting, 2018)

a. Traditional Role

This role is a woman must do all the household chores, starting from cleaning the house, cooking, washing, caring for children and things related to the household. Domestic work in managing the household and guiding and caring for children cannot be measured in monetary terms. The mother is the most decisive figure in the child's personal formation. This is because children are very attached to their mothers from the womb.

b. The Role of Transition

Is the role of women who also play a role or are accustomed to working to make a living. The participation of women or mothers in the workforce is caused by several factors, for example in agriculture, women are needed only to increase the available workforce, while in the industry the opportunities for women to work as industrial workers, especially in small industries are suitable for women with low education. Another factor is the economic problem that drives more women to make a living.

c. Contemporary Role

Is a role where a woman only has a role outside the household or as a career woman.

Meanwhile according to (Astuti, 1998) Concerning the gender roles of women consists of:

a. Productive Role

The productive role is basically almost the same as the transition role, namely the role of a woman who has an additional role as an additional breadwinner for her family. A productive role is a role that is valued with money or goods that produce money or services related to economic activities. This role is identified as the role of women in the public sector, for example: farmers, tailors, laborers, teachers, and traders.

b. Domestic Role

Basically almost the same as traditional roles, only this role is more focused on the nature of women biologically can not be valued with the value of money or goods. This role is related to human survival, for example the role of the mother during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding her child is the nature of the mother. This role will be followed later by doing the obligations of doing household chores.

c. Social Role

The social role is basically a need of housewives to actualize themselves in society.

From the above understanding it can be concluded that, the role of women is the code of conduct or function of a woman which is carried out in accordance with the obligations as a woman both naturally and socially.

Internationally strengthening the role of women in the world can be seen in the international demands contained in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which must be fulfilled by 2015. In September 2000 at the United Nations Summit (Summit), as many as 189 UN member countries including Indonesia agreed to declare Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as part of achieving national progress (anonim, Posisi pencapaian MDG'S di Indonesia, t.t)

This declaration rests on the fulfillment of basic human rights. The MDGs consist of 8 interrelated and inseparable objectives, namely: 1. Eradicating poverty and hunger 2. Basic education for all 3. Promoting gender equality and empowering women 4. Reducing child mortality 5. Improving maternal health 6. Combating HIV / AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases 7. Ensuring environmental sustainability 8. Building global cooperation for development (Ahdiah, 2013).

From the final results of the MDG session we can see that the role of women is very significant in various fields. The results of the MDG session will run well if the community's mindset about women should only be active in the family environment can be changed to the role of women very supportive of activities outside the household.

Women's participation today does not merely demand equality but also states that its function has meaning for development in Indonesian society. Women's participation involves the role of tradition and the role of transition. The role of tradition or domestic includes the role of women as wives, mothers and household managers. (Sari Dewi & et.al, 2016).

While the role of transition includes understanding women as workers, actively participating in economic activities (earning a living) in

various activities in accordance with their skills and education and available jobs (Sukessi, 1991).

The role of women in life is very complex, the tendencies that emerge in society so far, women have duties in the function of reproduction, giving birth and caring for children. In addition, in some conditions women can have a work function in the form of a productive economy that is useful to support the family economy (Syaifuddin Zuhdi, 2018).

As stated by Moser in Julia Cleves Mosse (2004: 37) that there are three roles of women which include roles in reproduction, productive economy, and community management. This shows, basically women have a dual role in addition to having to do domestic or domestic work, also have the role of breadwinners to achieve welfare (Clevess Mosse, 2004).

Journal entitled *“Perempuan sebagai agen perubahan Sosial-Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir Sekitar PLTH, Pantai Baru, Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta”* by (Widhyharto, 2015) said that:

“women are considered to be vulnerable to changes in their surroundings, especially changes that occur in household conditions and the surrounding environment”.

Vulnerability of women arises when they face events and new elements in the form of behavior and mindset which then affect their socio-economic life, such as work and income which is largely determined by household conditions and social pressure around.

2. Definition of the Role of Coastal Women

The role of coastal women is an activity or activities that are mostly carried out by women with the aim of improving the family economy by working in the land economy sector, while the husband works in the sea sector.

Coastal women is a term for women who live in coastal areas, both those who live in a family environment with activities as fishermen and

those in the coastal environment with activities to earn a living outside of life as fishermen (Gunaisah).

The social structure of coastal communities or fishing communities places women in unique positions and roles as manifestations of the characteristics of capture fisheries economic activities.

This specific special position makes coastal women (especially fishing wives) play an important role in maintaining the survival of their households and the economic activities of their communities.

This social position is obtained by coastal women because of natural demands, not because of the result of official intervention with gender equality dimension. Along with the actual changes that occur due to the state economic policy, exploitative management of coastal and marine resources, and visible global warming on the lives of fishermen, these things have created a burden on the responsibilities of coastal women, especially to meet the economic needs of the household, which is getting heavier.

If this continues to develop it will become a serious threat to the survival of coastal communities (Hasan, 2015). In research (Djuwita, Peran Perempuan Masyarakat Pesisir dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Keluarga Nelayan di Desa Mertasinga, 2015), explained that: "To increase the income of a fisherman's family, a dual role of a woman or fisherman's wife is to be a wife who does domestic work or work and earns a living to help her husband meet their daily needs".

There are even women who are the main backbone or breadwinner in the family because her husband works seasonal or does not work at all so that he relies on his wife's income. Then women have a very big role in improving the family economy.

The role of the wife in meeting household needs is quite dominant. Activities related to domestic work include a number of things, for example financial arrangements in the household are mostly carried out by the wife. Daily household expenditure arrangements are based on the level of income earned, and not on the level of consumption needs of the number of household members (Sumrin & et.al, 2015).

3. The Role of Women in the Fishermen's Economy

Seeing the coastal economy that relies on uncertain marine resources and uncontrolled harvest patterns so that the food they get is very lacking, this makes coastal women have to play a dual role.

In Ani Rostiyati's research entitled "*Peran Ganda Perempuan Nelayan di Desa Muara Gading Mas Lampung Timur*", explain that:

"The position and role of fishing women in fishing communities is very important because in the sexual division of the system, women of fishermen take a large role in socio-economic activities on land while men play a role at sea to make a living by catching fish".

In general, the dual role of women is defined as two or more roles that must be played by a woman at the same time. With the concept of multiple roles like this, women no longer merely have to struggle in the domestic sector but can also penetrate into the public sector (Megawangi, 1999).

The impact of the division of labor above requires women to always be involved in public activities, that is, looking for family income in anticipation if their husbands do not earn income (Kusnadi, 2000).

4. The Role of Women in Islam

Women as wives according to the concept of Islam have very urgent responsibilities in regulating the household economy. The wife must be able to manage her household budget expenses according to the husband's income or income. The wife must not burden the husband beyond his ability and must accept what is owned as is. This is in accordance with the words of Allah S.W.T:

لِيُنْفِقَ ذُو سَعَةٍ مِّنْ سَعَتِهِ ۗ وَمَنْ قُدِرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقُهُ ۖ فَلْيُنْفِقْ مِمَّا آتَاهُ اللَّهُ ۗ لَا يَكْفِ اللَّهُ
لِيُنْفِقَ ذُو سَعَةٍ مِّنْ سَعَتِهِ ۗ وَمَنْ قُدِرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقُهُ ۖ فَلْيُنْفِقْ مِمَّا آتَاهُ اللَّهُ ۗ لَا يَكْفِ اللَّهُ
نَفْسًا إِلَّا مِمَّا آتَاهُ اللَّهُ سَيَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ بَعْدَ عُسْرٍ يُسْرًا (Q.S. At- Talaq (7)).

"Let someone who is able to provide a living according to his ability. And those who are narrowed down in their sustenance must provide for the sustenance of wealth given by God to them. God does not

impose a burden on someone but rather what God gives him. God will give some time after the narrowness ". (Kemenag, Qur'an Kemenag)

With the duties and responsibilities of women in managing the economy, it means that women have an important feeling in realizing the economic welfare of the household. The role of women in the household according to the Islamic economy regulates the spending budget adjusted to the income and income of the husband.

In an effort to realize household welfare according to Islam, women as wives must be good at saving money to face future crises because humans do not know what will happen tomorrow. The matter of Allah SWT says in the letter Luqman verse 34 which reads:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ وَيُنزِلُ الْغَيْثَ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِي الْأَرْحَامِ وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ مَّاذَا تَكْسِبُ غَدًا
وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ بِأَيِّ أَرْضٍ تَمُوتُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

"Verily Allah, only on His side alone is knowledge of the Day of Resurrection: and He is the one who sends rain, and knows what is in the womb. And no one can know (for certain) what he will try tomorrow. And no one can know on what earth he will die. Truly Allah is All-knowing, All-knowing " (Kemenag, Qur'an Kemenag).

If the household economy is below the poverty threshold, where the husband's income or income is insufficient to meet primary needs, then women demand that Islam may work to obtain adequate income for the survival of their household. Islam guarantees the right of women to work according to their character and the rules of the shari'ah with the aim of protecting the personality and respect of women. Allah SWT says in the An-Nisa verse verse 32 that;

وَلَا تَتَمَنَّوْا مَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بِهِ بَعْضَكُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ لِّلرِّجَالِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا كَسَبُوا وَلِلنِّسَاءِ
نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا كَسَبْنَ ۗ وَسَأَلُوا اللَّهَ مِن فَضْلِهِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ

"And do not be jealous of what God has given to some of you more than others. (Because) for men there is a part of what they strive for, and

for women (even) there is a part of what they strive for, and ask Allah for forgiveness in part from His gifts. Surely Allah knows everything " (Kemenag, Qur'an Kemenag).

Working women have a role in the welfare of the household economy, however, working women cannot be separated from the rules and guidelines of Islamic sharia. Working with women besides being able to help the husband's income in order to meet the economic needs of the household. "A woman also has a stake in caring for, caring for and providing for her children". (Ayyub) This is also in accordance with the words of the Prophet Muhammad as follows:

عن عائشة رضي الله عنها.... قل لث : قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم
ان من اطيب ما اكل الرجل من كسبه وولد ه من كسبه (رواه هبو داود)

From Aisha said: Rasulullah SAW said: actually, the best food eaten by someone is from the results of his efforts, and his child is included from the results of his efforts (HR. Imam Abu Daud) (Muhammad Abduh Tuasical).

Based on the description above it can be concluded that the role of women in household economic welfare according to the Islamic concept is as follows:

a. Women as wives are responsible for managing household expenses, such as: food, drinking, clothing needs, shelter, children's education costs, health of family members, and other expenses that can realize the five objectives of Islamic law, namely maintaining religion, resourcefulness, honor, soul and wealth, and economical savings.

b. Women work because the husband's income cannot meet household basic needs. Working with women as wives can support the household economy, so that income from two sources can meet both primary and secondary needs.

In the Islamic view there is a harmonious family view. Harmonious family can be formed from the foundation or pillars of faith and devotion

to Allah S.W.T and also has the nature of sakinah, mawwadah and warrahmah in it. The following sakinah or peaceful families are mentioned in the QS. Ar-Rum: 21:


وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ أَنْ خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مِنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا لِئَلَّا يَكُونَ بَيْنَكُمْ مَوَدَّةٌ وَرَحْمَةٌ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ

"And among the signs of His power is that He created for you wives of your own kind, so that you feel calm and at ease with him, and He made you with love and affection. Surely in that there really are signs for people who think. " (Kemenag, quran.kemenag).

According to the verse, marriage is an integration between peace (sakinah), full of love (mawaddah) and affection (rahmah). Sakinah is a sense of calm and peace of the heart that is felt and obtained from a partner, not only the wife for the husband but also the husband for the wife.

Because the wife can be a place where the husband gets peace if the wife also receives peace from the husband. This arises from mawaddah, which is explained as a sense of love that is poured out for the couple. As well as from mercy, the affection that flows from a partner.

B. Fisherman Family

 Fishermen are people whose livelihood is fishing (Perikanan, 2009). Fisherman families generally live on the beach, a residential neighborhood close to the location of activities. Some literature states that fishermen are a group of people classified as poor (Mubyarto, 1984).

Fact according to (Winahyu & Santiasih, 1993), When compared with other community groups around agriculture, fishermen (especially fishing laborers and traditional fishermen) can be classified as the poorest social strata, although it cannot be said that all fishermen are poor.

1. Poor Fishermen

Viewed from the scope, poverty of fisherfolk families is also divided into two categories, namely poverty in infrastructure and family poverty. Infrastructure poverty can be seen in the physical infrastructure

available in fishing villages, which are generally still very minimal, such as the unavailability of clean water, far from the market, and the lack of access to get fuel that is in accordance with standard prices.

This poverty of infrastructure indirectly also contributes to the emergence of family poverty. The unavailability of clean water, for example, forces families to spend money to buy clean water, which means reducing their income. Or if they don't buy, they are forced to waste time getting clean water, which means reducing the time they have to do productive work.

Likewise, the location is far from the market, making them have to pay higher fees to sell the catch, or have to give up the catch to be bought by middlemen at a low price even below the market price.

The expenditure items for boat operating fuels are also enlarged because they do not have direct fuel purchase access to official sales points. Therefore, poverty in infrastructure can result in families who are below the poverty line (near poor) can degenerate into poor families (Imron, Kemiskinan Dalam Masyarakat Nelayan, 2003).

Some alternatives taken by fishermen families in facing their poverty. The first choice is to stay afloat as a fisherman, using the fishing gear he already has. The first choice has serious consequences, namely that fishing productivity cannot be increased, so that fishermen remain trapped in the confines of their productivity, either through intensification or by means of limited capital.

Therefore, the third option is very open to fishermen, which is trying to increase their productivity in ways that are considered cheap, but the level of exploitation is very high. Unfortunately, this choice tends to damage the environment, because it is done with bombing or the use of potassium (Imron, Kemiskinan Dalam Masyarakat Nelayan, 2003).

2. Causes of Poor Indonesian Fishermen

Poverty refers to life that is completely limited, marginalized, outermost, and left behind. This is common in the lives of fishermen,

therefore fishermen are always regarded as a worrying profession. Both in economic terms, as well as socially and culturally from a sociological perspective.

Poverty is a condition where a person is unable to maintain himself in accordance with the standard of life of the group and is also unable to be able to utilize his energy, mental or physical in this form (Soekanto, 2006). Poverty is a very prominent feature of the lives of coastal communities who are still reluctant to stay away from the lives of fishermen.

They are one of the social groups of residents or communities that have been marginalized both socially, economically, and politically and are identified as being poor and have the lowest income besides farmers so that it is natural for people to term them as the poorest of the poor.

Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Indonesian Traditional Fishermen Association (KNTI) M Riza Damanik (Deny, 2014) said that the root cause of the problem of local fishermen's poverty comes from three things:

1. In the unequal use of fish resources where out of 2.8 million small fishermen in Indonesia, 90% only bring home an average of 2 kg of fish per day. If the fish are sold in the fishermen's income market, the average is only between Rp. 20 thousand - Rp. 30 thousand. "This is not because there are no fish at sea, but because of the lack of catch of fishermen's fish this is caused by the ineffectiveness of state instruments working at sea. Because the state allows large-weight vessels to catch fish in the waters of the islands or operate less than 12mil of sea from the main coastline," he said in Balai Kartini, South Jakarta, Thursday (7/17/2014).

Riza explained, as many as 99.5% of the fishing fleet in Indonesia, including vessels weighing 30 GT-100 GT operating in the waters of the archipelago. While only the remaining 0.5% dares to deal with foreign fishing vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone. "Other contributing factors include the declining quality of the marine environment and increasingly extreme weather," he continued.

2. Non-fulfillment of the basic rights of families of fishermen and fishers, such as fishermen in the Marunda region, North Jakarta. Even in the capital city, the government still has not provided proper protection to fishermen's families.

3. The strong flow of liberalization which at the end of 2015 Indonesia will enter the ASEAN Economic Community and fisheries commodities has become 1 of the 12 single market priority sectors. "If it's too late to clean up, the Indonesian sea will soon be flooded with foreign fishermen and more and more fishery products will be imported from Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam and Malaysia."

According to (Ginancar, 1996) explains that poverty of an area can be classified as: first, persistent poverty, ie chronic or hereditary poverty. Areas like these are generally areas that have a natural resource crisis, or isolated areas. Second is the cyclical poverty, which is poverty which covers the pattern of the whole economic cycle.

Third is seasonal poverty, which is season poverty as often found in the case of fishermen and capture crop agriculture. The fourth is accidental poverty, which is poverty that occurs due to natural disasters or regional impact of a particular policy that causes the level of welfare of a community.

C. Coastal Economics

According to (Colgan, 2004) Coastal economy is an approach to expanding geographical economy. Represents all activities that take place in the coastal region. Geographically all economic activities in the coastal region, where full employment opportunities, wages up to each output are geographically considered as a coastal economy

1. The state of Indonesia's coastal economy

The level of welfare of the fishermen (fishermen) is still below other sectors, including the agricultural sector. Fishermen (especially labor fishermen and traditional fishermen) are community groups that can be

classified as the poorest social strata among other community groups in the agricultural sector.

The condition of fishermen or coastal communities is a group of people who are relatively economically, socially disadvantaged (especially in terms of access to education and health services), and culturally compared to other community groups. The condition of coastal communities or fishing communities in various regions is generally marked by the presence of several characteristics, such as poverty, socio-cultural underdevelopment, low human resources (HR).

Coastal area is defined as a transitional area between the sea and land, towards the land includes areas that are still affected by sea water or tidal sparks, and towards the sea covers the continental exposure area. kinds of human activity.

Therefore, with the use of coastal and marine resources intensively, optimally and in a controlled manner it can encourage high local economic growth and can have a large beneficial effect on the welfare of coastal communities. But in reality, up to now coastal and marine areas have not been a top priority for national and economic growth have not been able to provide welfare for their people, so that at this time it can be seen that most of the coastal communities are still below the poverty line.

2. Coastal economy in Jetis, Nusawungu

Coastal economic activities or activities that occur in many areas are carried out by women. This is indeed a job for women in helping their husbands earn a living. Many of the women in Jetis village, Nusawungu work as traders, farmers, laborers, artisans, and other supporting activities, and husbands work in the marine economy sector, they leave at night and return to the mainland early in the morning.

Arriving fishermen on the mainland, fishermen immediately sell their catches to traders or their wives who become traders or fish collectors. The catch of fish can be sold in processed form (salted fish, seafood dishes, shrimp paste, crackers, and shredded). The village women of Jetis took the initiative to process various catches with the aim that consumers were satisfied with visiting Jetis village, and could indirectly increase family income in the village of Jetis, Nusawungu.

MAIN FURWORKERS

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is basically a scientific way to get data with specific purposes and uses. In general, data obtained from research can be used to understand, solve, and anticipate problems. The general purpose of this research is to get a problem solving or get an answer to the problem formulation (Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, 2014).

A. Research Type

Research is all the activities of searching, investigating and experimenting naturally in a particular field, to obtain new facts or principles that aim to gain new understanding and raise the level of science in technology (Margono, 2000).

This type of research includes field research (Field Research) with the Miles and Huberman model by adopting the Harvard gender analysis model to determine the role of women, as well as a qualitative descriptive approach.

The Harvard gender analysis framework is one of the first gender analysis and planning frameworks. It is designed to map the differences in access and control between women and men over resources in one development program. The data collection matrix using Harvard analysis at the micro level (community and household) has three main components namely activity profiles, access and control profiles, analysis of influence factors.

Research involving work in the field. The researcher deals physically with people, locations or institutions to observe or record their natural behavior (Moloeng L. J., 2001). The right approach is a qualitative approach.

According to (Sugiyono, Memahami penelitian Kualitatif, 2008) Qualitative descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions. The qualitative research method itself is a research method used to examine natural object conditions by distributing questionnaires (as opposed to being experimental).

In this case the author went directly to the field, namely in Jetis village, Nusawungu sub-district, to conduct research. The objects in this study were fishermen women in Jetis Village, Nusawungu District, Cilacap Regency, totaling 661 fishermen. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which is data collection techniques with certain considerations such as housewives of fishermen (Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D, 2008)

B. Problem Limitation

This study focuses on the role of coastal women with the status of fishermen's wife in improving the economy of southern Javanese fishing families, Case Study of Jetis Village, Nusawungu District, Cilacap Regency.

C. Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted on coastal women who have a husband as a fisherman. The time of the study was carried out in December 2019, and continued again from April to June 2020.

D. Subject and Observation of Research

1. Research Subject

The subject of this research is intended to be studied or expected for information about matters relating to the problem under study. The subjects in this study were coastal women in improving the economics of fishing families.

2. Research Objects

Whereas the object of this research is the role of coastal women daily as the wife of a fisherman.

E. Data Resources

Data sources used in this study are

1. Primary Data

The data used in this study came from interviews with researchers and informants. Interviews were conducted with informants who have been determined using interview guides on the role of coastal women in improving the economics of fishing families.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is a source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or through documents. Secondary data, namely written data that is used as supporting information in primary data analysis.

This data is generally in the form of written documents. Secondary data sources in this study were obtained through documents relating to the research, namely coastal women, village biography book jetis 2019, previous studies, and journals that deal with the role of coastal women in improving the economics of fishing families.

F. Sampling Method

The researcher uses a purposive sampling method, where the researcher determines the sampling by determining specific characteristics that are in accordance with the research objectives so that it is expected to answer the research problem.

The sample selection is done by interviewing several informants with the status of wives from husbands who work as fishermen in Jetis

Village, Nusawungu. Samples are part of the number and characteristics possessed by certain populations.

From about 658 people who work as fishermen in the village of Jetis, researchers took a sample of 10% of 658 people, so the total sample of researchers in this case as many as 66 people. Sampling for research according to Suharsimi Arikunto in his book entitled “Penelitian Penelitian Mengenai Prosedur”: If the subject is less than 100 people, it is better to take all of them, if the subject is large or more than 100 people can be taken 10-15% or 20-25% or more. (Arikunto, Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek, 1998).

G. Data Collection Techniques

1. Interview

Interviews are conducted as the main data collection technique, a technique carried out by meeting two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic (Esterberg, 2002 dalam Sugiyono, 2012:231).

In this study, researchers went directly to informants to obtain information related to the focus of research. Related to this research, interviews that will be conducted by the writer include structured interviews. Through structured interviews, it means that the writer has prepared research instruments in the form of written questions, and semistructure interviews or in-depth interviews, namely the implementation is more free and the aim is to find problems more openly, where the parties invited to interview are asked opinions, and ideas.

So, in conducting interviews, the writer will need to listen carefully and record what is stated by the informant. Here are the informants the researchers interviewed:

Table 2.1
Informants interviewed

No	Name	Profession
1	Iin	Shirt trader
2	Ratinem	Farmers

3	Sri Anisah	salted fish trader
4	Siti Fatimah	salted fish trader
5	Tukini	salted fish trader
6	Ni'matul	Shirt trader
7	Siti Baedah	Pulse trader
8	Adminarti	salted fish trader
9	Hj. Kasinah	Farmers
10	Susi	Rames rice seller
11	Tiyem	fresh fish trader
12	Ngademi	Farmers
13	Sukinah	fresh fish trader
14	Robiah	fresh fish trader
15	Taziyem	fresh fish trader
16	Warisem	Farmers
17	Suprapti	Housewife
18	Sawiyem	Farmers
19	Tutini	Seafood restaurant
20	Monas	Seafood restaurant
21	Wiwik	Seafood restaurant
22	Ani	Seafood restaurant
23	Sukasmi	fresh fish trader
24	Watini	Seafood restaurant
25	Suti	Seafood restaurant
26	Rasini	Housewife
27	Puji	Housewife
28	Bariyah	fresh fish trader
29	Basiyem	fresh fish trader
30	Triningsih	fresh fish trader
31	Musliyah Hayati	Gardener
32	Darti	fresh fish trader
33	Ngademi	chicken noodle seller
34	Mursini	Laborers
35	Sukinah	Housewife
36	Mami Ningsih	Housewife
37	Sri Wahyuni	Petrol dealer
38	Ratini	Housewife
39	Mujjati	Housewife
40	Trisna Herlina	Housewife
41	Kholifah	Housewife
42	Istiana Ningsih	Housewife
43	Sakini	Laborers
44	Partini	Housewife
45	Trikayati	Fresh fish trader
46	Satinah	Fresh fish trader
47	Radinem	Farmers
48	Marsiyem	Housewife
49	Marsinah	Seafood restaurant
50	Liswati	Housewife
51	Sinah	salted fish trader
52	Kanis	Rames rice seller
53	Ponirah	Fresh fish trader
54	Supriani	Housewife
55	Turiyah	shop owner

56	Nurahmah	Housewife
57	Sini	shop owner
58	Adminah	Cracker seller
59	Sambiyati	Grocer shop owner
60	Siwen	fresh fish trader
61	Sipon	fresh fish trader
62	Tumini	Pecel trader
63	Siti	Housewife
64	Warisem	Indonesian workers
65	Wati	Shirt trader
66	Iin	Housewife

Primary data sources are processed, Jetis, 2020

2. Documentation

The document study in this study was conducted by collecting secondary data related to the research problem. The document is a record of events that have already passed. Documents can take the form of writing, pictures, or momental works from someone.

The document study is a complement to the use of the method of observation and interviews in qualitative research (Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif R&D, 2012). In this study, researchers searched for or found a number of documents related to the research, the jetis village monograph document in 2019.

3. Observation

Observation technique is a data collection technique that is done through an observation, accompanied by several records of the behavior of the target object (Fathoni, 2006).

The implementation used is to observe the object of research directly, namely the role of coastal women in improving the economy of fishermen's families. In addition, the researcher also records the observations of the images that are closely related to the problem under study. It aims to get the results of in-depth research.

H. Data analysis technique

Data analysis is the process of systematic searching and compilation of data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation then making conclusions to facilitate understanding of this

research. In gender research the writer adopts Harvard's descriptive qualitative data analysis model.

The Harvard analytical framework is one of the first gender analysis and planning frameworks. It is designed to map the differences in access and control between women and men over resources in one development program. The data collection matrix using Harvard analysis at the micro level (community and household) has three main components namely activity profiles, access and control profiles, analysis of influence factors (Musridin et al. 2008).

Basically, qualitative data analysis is a way to support and reinforce quantitative calculations that are described in separate words or sentences. With the use of the Harvard framework the authors can find out there is an economic investment made by women.

1. Activity profile

Useful for identifying productive and reproductive work with a key question: who does what. In this way the writer can find out how the division of activities of coastal women work.

Other parameters also need to be seen but depend on the context, such as:

- a. Gender and age classification: adult women, men, girls, boys, or elderly who do the work.
- b. Time allocation: how much time is allocated for a particular job and is it done seasonally or daily.
- c. Job location: where the work is carried out, the aim is to find out population mobility maps.

2. Resources and Benefits

Useful to help users to make a list of family or community resources for activities carried out in Tool 1. This tool shows whether women or men have access to resources, who controls their use, who controls the use of resources. Family-owned or residents' resources. Access is an opportunity to use resources but does not have the right to

control them, while Control is the power to make decisions about the use of resources and their benefits.

3. Factors affecting each other "activity profiles and access and control profiles"

Useful to obtain information on factors affecting gender differences in terms of employment, access, and control as listed in tool 1 and tool 2. Identification of factors that influence both past and present helps to provide an indication or signal for trends in the future.

This identification is important because it will show opportunities and obstacles for both women and men because of their gender differences. These influencing factors include everything that forms gender relations and determines differences in opportunities and relationships for men and women, namely:

- a. Social norms and social strata (eg family / community patterns / patterns, cultural practices, beliefs / religions, etc.);
- b. Demographic conditions;
- c. Institutional structures, including government bureaucratic structures, social agreements, and the transmission of knowledge, skills and technology;
- d. General economic conditions, for example poverty rates, inflation rates, income distribution, international trade trends, and infrastructure;
- e. Political activities both internal and external,
- f. Legal parameters,
- g. Training and education, community attitudes towards development workers.

4. Conclusions

Verification is the last step in analyzing data. The data is tested for validity through internal validity, namely truth, external validity, namely application, reliability, namely consistency and objectivity. Data that has been tested can then be concluded.

The conclusion is the stage of searching for meaning, meaning and explaining in a concise manner so that it is easy to understand according to the research objectives. Researchers' activities in data verification are to use appropriate and coherent writing according to data that has undergone the data display process.

The researcher reviews the field notes that fit the research needs. Existing data were analyzed using a theoretical approach to answer the research objectives.

I. Test Data Validity

The researcher must test the validity of the data to get valid data. To determine the validity of the data required inspection techniques. The data validity checking technique in this study is triangulation. According to (Moloeng L. J., Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, 2009), Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that uses something other than data to examine or compare data. Triangulation in credibility testing is defined as examining data from various sources in various ways, and at various times. Thus there is triangulation of sources, triangulation of data collection techniques, and time.

With source triangulation techniques, researchers compare the results of interviews obtained from each source or research information as a comparison to check the truth of the information obtained. In testing the validity of the data obtained, the researchers conducted interviews with the Jetis Village Head, the Treasurer of the Jetis Village, the Head of the Business Woman (KWU), the Wife of the Fisherman, both working and not working, and the Fisherman.

CHAPTER IV

Results and Discussion.

A. Overview of Research Sites

Jetis is a village in Nusawungu sub-district, Cilacap Regency, Central Java Province of Indonesia. Jetis village is 9 Km from the center of Nusawungu sub-district and 50 Km from the city of Cilacap district. Jetis Village has an area of 606 hectares and is inhabited by more than 6,596 people.

Jetis village is included as an agrotourism village because along the shoreline there is an area of Fruit and Vegetable Plantations. There is the Ijo River along the eastern border of Jetis Village as a natural boundary with Kebumen Regency. This village is famous for its tourism objects, Jetis Beach and TPI Jetis.

The following are the boundaries of the Jetis village area:

North: Kebumen Regency


South: Indian Ocean

East: Kebumen Regency

West: Banjarsari and Banjareja

B. General Monographs of Jetis Village (anonim, Monografi Desa Jetis, 2019)

1. Village Typology

- 
- a. Rice fields: 219 Ha
 - b. Housing: 0
 - c. Plantation: 0
 - d. Ranch: 102
 - e. Fishermen: 658
 - f. Mining / Mining: 0
 - g. Crafts and Small Industries: 171
 - h. Medium and large industries: 0
 - i. Services and trade: 115

2. Village Development Level: Self-Sufficiency / Self-Help / Workshops
3. Area: 606 Ha
4. Orbitration (Distance from the Government Center):
 - a. Distance from the District Government Center: 9 Km
 - b. Distance from City Government Center: 50 Km
 - c. Distance from city / regency capital: 50 Km
 - d. Distance from the Capital of the Province: 248 Km

C. General Characteristics of the Fisherman's Wife of Jetis village, Nusawungu

1. Age Level

Age groupings are based on productive and non-productive criteria. Unproductive age (under 15 years and 65 years and above), with productive age (between 15 to 64 years) multiplied by 100 (anonim, Earning and Non Earning according to BPS, t.p).

Tabel 3.1

Age of fishermen's wife

No.	Age Level	Fisherman wife	Percentage (%)
1	20 – 40 year	43 people	65, 15%
2	41 – 50 year	20 people	30,30%
3	>50 year	3 people	4,54%
Total		66 people	100%

The primary data source is processed, Jetis, 2020

The age of fishermen's wife who became the dominant informant was at the age level of 20-40 years with 43 people with a percentage (65.15%). While the age above 50 years as many as 3 people with a percentage (4.54%). It could be said that many informants were classified as being able to do work to help the family economy.

2. Education Level

The level of education in question is formal education ever taken by the wife of a fisherman. The level of education can be decisive in choosing a job and making decisions. The education level of the fisherman's wife in the Jetis village is as follows:

Table 3.2

Level of education of fishermen's wives

No	Level Education	Fisherman Wife	Precentage (%)
1	Kindergarten	-	-
2	Primary School	45 people	68,18%
3	Junior High School	16 people	24,24%
4	Senior High School	5 people	7,57%
Total		66 people	100 %

The primary data source is processed, Jetis, 2020

Informants with an elementary education were 45 people with a percentage (68.18%), while those who graduated from junior high school were 16 people with a percentage (16%), and those who were in high school or equivalent level as many as 5 people with a percentage (7.57%) and none who has tasted state tertiary institutions, both diplomas and scholars.

This shows that education is still relatively low so that it influences mindset especially in making decisions on family economic management.

If you look at it from an educational background it turns out that there is no need for high schools to do the type of work they pursue. If it is associated with research results (Nilakusumawati, 2009) which states that in general those involved in informal sector work have low levels of education.

So for the wife of a fisherman in the village of Jetis also experienced the same thing. It is known that the level of education of fishermen's wives is not completed primary school and / or graduated from elementary school (68.18%), and those who have educated to senior high school only (7.57%).

3. Number of family dependents

Table 3.3

Number of dependents of Jetis fishing families

No	Number of dependents in the family	Total	Precentage(%)
1	2 people	10	15, 15%
2	3 people	21	31, 81%
3	4 people	28	42, 42%

4	5 people	5	7,57 %
5	6 people	2	3,03 %
Total		66 people	100 %

The primary data source is processed, Jetis, 2020

Number of dependents for families in Jetis village. Number of dependents 1-4 people are owned by 59 households (89.38%). The number of dependents is included in the category of small family dependents. While dependents above 4 people are 7KK (10.6%) included in the category of extended family.

From the data it was obtained that each family has a portion to provide household expenses, both on a small and large scale. So there is the role of other family members, especially the wife, to help improve the family's economy.

4. Business Experience

(Ferdhi, 2016) explained that the experience of trying to be categorized sufficiently if it has been in the business for 5-10 years, while ten years and over are categorized as experienced and less than 5 years are categorized as less experienced. A description of the informant's fisherman's wife based on experience in business activities can be seen in

Tabel 3.4
Business Experience Coastal Women

No.	Category	Coastal Women	Percentage
1	Experience (> 10 years)	23 people	47,91%
2	Experienced Enough (5-10 years)	11 people	22,91%
3	Less Experienced (<5 years)	14 people	29,1%
Total		48 people	100%

Primary data sources are processed, Jetis, 2020

From the data obtained states that 47.91% of Jetis village women experienced in the economic field, which was done to help their household economy. And only 29.1% of people have less experience in economic activities.

This tells us that coastal women have extraordinary experience in carrying out business activities. especially the place they live in is a tourist

spot, so in the implementation of their business they have been able to recognize since they were young to adulthood.

Jetis native people, usually more familiar with the state of the economic season, they have ways and tactics that can make the economy more smoothly. Like developing his parents' business, or opening another business.

As said by Mrs. Tiyem “*lah nek di itung-itung aku dagang wis kawit cilik mba, wong melu wong tuane pada kaya kue sih, nek dagang dewek ya wis ana 30 tahunan*”. This shows that business experience activities as a trader are said to be very experienced, seeing economic activity on land has occurred from generation to generation.

This experience in trying, trading or trading is urgently needed so as not to trigger economic problems in the future. A forum or organization is needed to help smooth the business of coastal women, this aims to ensure that there are no disputes with each other.

5. Presentation of Jetis Village Fishermen Wife Income

Table 3.5

Percentage of fishermen's wife's monthly income

No.	Category	Fisherman wife	Percentage
1	A (-)	18 people	27,27%
2	B (500.000 – 1.000.000)	27 people	40,90%
3	C (1.500.000 – 2.000.000)	9 people	13,63%
4	D (2.500.000 – 3.000.000)	9 people	13,63%
5	E (> 3.000.000)	3 people	4,54%
Total		66 people	72,7%

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

The income obtained by Jetis village fishermen from fishing results is the main source of income for fishermen's families. Although the level of income obtained is quite fluctuating, but the contribution of wife's income is very helpful to the needs of fishermen families.

Based on the data obtained the average income of women fishermen is 500,000 - 1 million rupiah per month. This income is not

greater than the income of fishermen who on average each month reach 2 million rupiah per month. The average total income of fisherman families every month is 3 million rupiah per month.

The highest income is obtained from the wife of a fisherman who works abroad, amounting to 7 million rupiah, while the lowest income is owned by the beach clothes trader and cracker seller, which is 500,000.00 per month. This is due to the lack of interest of visitors to the beach clothes and processed crackers.

Zero (0) rupiah income or no income at all amounted to 27.27% obtained by coastal women who only work as housewives, there is no activity whatsoever and only rely on fishing income from the husband. They do this because there are dependents of young children who cannot be left working, lack of venture capital, lack of interest in economic activity.

Knitting laborers work only when there is an order to go to sea and repair damaged knits. The effect of an uncertain fishing season from fishermen makes these knitting laborers have uncertain income. With that, the biggest income was obtained from the wife of a fisherman who worked as an Indonesian Worker (TKI) abroad, then followed by a seafood stall business owner, a stall business owner, a fish trader, farmer business owner, and finally a laborer.

The contribution of women's income to the fishermen's family greatly helps the family's economy, even though the amount does not exceed the income of the husband. The income of women fishermen also depends on the condition of the sea season and the number of visitors. In the fish season and holiday season the income obtained is quite large, weighed in the usual days. But there are some jobs that still have a large income, which is not influenced by the fishermen's season and the number of visitors.

In the fish harvest season, they earn a lot of income, this they use to increase business capital, send their children to state universities and buy household furniture needs.

6. Type of Jetis Village Coastal Women's Work

Table 3.6

Type of Jetis Village Coastal Women's Work

No.	Profession	Number of people	Precentage
1	Fishmonger	23	34,84%
2	Shirt Dealer	2	3,03%
3	Credit seller	1	1,51%
4	Housewife	18	27,27%
5	Laborers	2	3,03%
6	The farmer	4	6,06%
7	Garden	1	1,51%
8	Chicken noodle seller	1	1,51%
9	SeaFood Restaurant	7	10,60%
10	Petrol dealer	1	1,51%
11	Groceries	3	4,54%
12	Rames seller	2	3,03%
13	Indonesian workers	1	1,51%
Total		66 people	100 %

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

The highest occupation was dominated by fish sellers, amounting to 34.84%. This proves that the work done by the fishermen's wife in Jetis Village is generally in the fisheries sector and is informal.

The work activities chosen by the fishermen's wife in Jetis village are not bound by working hours. Informal work done by fishermen's wives is self-created work. This job does not depend on other parties so that the work time is not bound.

The type of work done by fishermen's wives is inseparable from the potential and condition of the resources around them, so it is not surprising that the type of work carried out tends to be in the fisheries sector.

Jetis Village is one of the fisheries production centers in Cilacap Regency and the majority of the family heads here work as fishermen, fisheries workers and fishery product sellers.

The types of work carried out by the wife of a Jetis village fisherman can be seen in the Table. The types of economic activities carried out by the fishermen's wife include:

a. Selling Fresh Fish

Women fishermen who have a relationship with fishermen, in this case are usually their own husbands. They immediately take and sell their respective paces so that there is a trade-off between the fishermen and the seller or partner.

If they are not partners of the fishermen, they take the fish directly from the boat that just rests and sell the fish retail to consumers.

They sell a variety of fish ranging from squid, shellfish, various types of fish, shrimp, cuttlefish, depending on the results of catching to sea, the weather does not support can cause fish that are needed to become rare. In the Chinese New Year season, people of Chinese descent buy red snapper or pomfret.

This is the biggest income opportunity for fresh fish sellers. Whatever the price, usually they will still buy, because at the belief of the person, this type of fish must be present at the celebration because it is believed to bring blessings.

b. Store

Many Jetis village women open a food, grocer, pulse, food and seafood stalls. Stalls are a side job at home, but some are located in the market.

Among all jobs, food stalls or trade business is a business that is not too affected by changes in fish season. The income obtained is quite stable even though it is quiet.

While other businesses such as fish pickling, crackers, knitting, seafood are jobs that depend on the fish season. Because the raw material for making these preparations comes from fish that are difficult to obtain.

c. Making Salted Fish

The catches obtained by their fishermen if the fish do not rot quickly. What they often do is make salted fish. The way to make salted fish is, the fish is cleaned and discarded and given salt, then dried for several days to dry.

The types of anchovies they usually process are rare teeth, anchovies, teri teri, anchovy anchovies, pe fish, beard fish, salted squid. The price also varies depending on the type and weight of fish.

d. Indonesian workers

Is a profession that is done outside the country, and works to serve the employer. This is done because on the basis of urgent economic needs.

e. Odd jobs

Working odd jobs that is a job that is done both flexible in all fields that can make money, with a place to work in a house or selling around.

f. Farming and Gardening

Besides being famous for its marine products, Jetis also has an income in the agricultural sector. Among them: watermelons, crops, and vegetables. They usually plant their agricultural products not far from the location of TPI (Fish Auction Place).

Farmers usually lease land owned by the local government to grow crops, then the results are sold around the TPI (Fish Auction Place) or outside TPI (Fish Auction Place). Jetis is also famous for selling watermelons.

g. Housewife

For fishermen women in Jetis village who do not work, choose at home to do activities as ordinary housewives without income. This is due to the prohibition by their husbands, as well as the obligation to take care of children who are still toddlers, as well as capital and minimal ability factors.

It can be seen that the role of Jetis village coastal women has various roles besides being a housewife, they also become the foundation of the family by working in several employment sectors.

The supporting factors for increasing the role of coastal women in Jetis village are high work ability, strong family encouragement, and the location of their activities as potential tourism objects, which require the role of coastal women to carry out their economic activities on land.

The obstacle factor faced by coastal women is the lack of capital, transportation and information resources.

7. Responses to Work

Responses to the work done are quite diverse. The positive responses expressed by most of the informants were that the informants could obtain income from the work they were involved in so as to help the family economy. The negative response expressed by the informants, especially wage laborers, is that wages from working as laborers are sometimes insufficient for the needs that continue to grow, but require a long working day in one day.

8. The level of Cosmopolitan

The merchant informants and family members generally have a high level of cosmopolitanism from the informants with status as laborers. The level of this cosmopolitan was measured by the level of informant travel frequently out of town. Most of the merchant informants go out of town at least once a year for the purpose of vacationing, or visiting relatives. Labor informants were considered to be smaller in their cosmopolitan level because most said they rarely even went out of town, citing busy work.

D. Women's Activities and Roles

1. Productive Activities

The role of women in supporting the family economy is something that cannot be ignored. During this time women have proven their real contribution by devoting time to work that is directly able to contribute income to the family economy.

The length of time women work in fish processing activities varies depending on the season of fish.

In the season of many fish, women generally work from 7:00 in the morning until 4:00 in the afternoon and some even work more dawn than that time. Informants who work much earlier usually are women with the status of traders who are only assisted by family workers and do not employ a large number of laborers, but during the lean period the informant can work later than usual or after the auction is over.

Tabel 3.7

Coastal women's daily productive activities

No	Employment status	Amount of Time / Day
1	Trader	13 hour
2	Worker	8 hour
3	Labor	5 hour

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

From the table it can be seen that the time spent by women differs according to the status of work they have. The highest amount of time is obtained by women with work status as traders, with an average time of 11 hours (starting from the start of opening a business hours 07.00 until 17.00 pm).

As said by Mr. Tarman “*Mba nek mengeneh jam-jam sore kaya jam 4 apa jam 5 malah pada akeh wonge tes pada bali sih kang laut, nek ayewene (jam 09.00) ya langka wis pada bubar dewek-dewek nang TPI (Tempat Pelelangan Ikan)*”. Women with family workforce status have a 9-hour work day. These work hours follow the habit of when workplaces start to open until closed.

Whereas workers get work time when they get a job at certain hours and certain jobs. The fish auction is conducted at the local Fish Auction Place (TPI). The fish auction activity starts in the morning at 09.00 and ends before noon. While the auction will be held again after midday to late afternoon, where the auction will be held every day of the week.

2. Reproductive Activity

Table 3.8

Reproductive activities of coastal women

No	House chores	Trader		Worker		Labor	
		Minute	%	Minute	%	Minute	%
1	Cook	30	7, 69	60	30	60	27, 90
2	Wash	90	23, 07	60	30	60	27, 90
3	Ironing	30	7, 69	10	5	15	6, 97
4	Cleaning the house	120	30, 76	60	30	60	27, 90
5	Shop	120	30, 76	10	5	20	9, 30
6	Parenting	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	390	100	200	100	215	100

Sources: Primary data is processed, 2020

From the table above it can be seen that cooking activities as traders are spent for 30 minutes or 7.69%. This is due to the many other activities that will be carried out by the fishermen's wife outside of his responsibilities as a housewife (IRT).

While their family and laborers spend 60 minutes cooking time with 30% and 27.90% respectively. This is influenced by the activities of those who do not have too much burden or other work.

The time spent by the fishermen's wife as traders to wash clothes is 90 minutes or 23.07%. This is because after washing they usually dry their clothes directly in the washing machine after they are dried in the sun, this causes the washing time tends to be longer.

While laborers and laborers spend about 60 minutes washing time with 30% and 27.90% respectively. Most of them do not use washing machines. They wash, rinse and dry their clothes directly under the hot sun.

Ironing the clothes of a trader takes the most time between labor and labor. Traders spend 30 minutes or 7.69% to iron clothes. This is because they care deeply about their neat appearance to make it look unsightly. Especially with their status as traders.

Whereas a laborer and laborer spend time ironing 10 and 15 minutes respectively or 5% and 6.97% respectively .. This is because they are lazy and don't care about their appearance. As said by Mrs. Adminah who worked as a laborer at Indo Mina, "*kula nggeh paling-paling nyetrika klambi mung 10 menit bae, aja kesuen*". This can illustrate some examples of the appearance of a worker and laborer.

In matters of cleaning the house, coastal women who work as traders spend the longest time that is 2 hours or 30.76%. This is because they do not have a household assistant, as well as many jobs brought home. Like bringing the rest of the sale from the market or shop.

Whereas a coastal woman who works as a laborer and laborer on average only spends 1 hour or 30% and 27.90% respectively to clean the house, this is because there are no dependents they bring home.

The time spent by a coastal woman to shop the longest occupied by a trader is 120 minutes or 30.76%. This is because they have many needs rather than a laborer and laborer. The higher the level of income the higher the goods consumed.

The time spent by a coastal woman to shop for work as laborers and laborers each took 10 minutes and 20 minutes or 5% and 9.30%, respectively. They only shop according to their needs. While the time to take care of children is zero, on average, they already have children who are big enough, so they do not have time to take care of children.

3. The division of labor between men and women in the processing of salted fish

Table 3.9

The division of labor between men and women in the processing of salted fish

No	Type of work	Woman	Man	Children
1	Separating fish in TPI	✓	✓	
2	Transporting fish	✓	✓	
3	Weed the fish	✓	✓	
4	Give salt	✓	✓	✓

5	Washing fish	✓	✓	
6	Placing fish in the para-para	✓	✓	✓
7	Dry in the sun	✓	✓	
9	Turning the clothesline fish	✓	✓	
10	Cleaning work equipment	✓	✓	
11	Packing salted fish	✓	✓	✓
12	Clean the workplace	✓	✓	
13	Selling Salted Fish	✓	✓	✓

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

In the table it can be seen that the division of roles of women and men in the processing of salted fish is quite fair. They cooperate with each other in the processing of salted fish, and do not rely on just one party.

The role of coastal girls is in marinating fish, placing fish in para-para, packing salted fish, and selling salted fish. This is felt to be done by children. In addition, children can know a little how to process, package, and sell salted fish.

4. The division of labor between men and women in fish fillet processing, 2020

Table 4.1

The division of labor between men and women in fish fillet processing

No	Type of work	Women	Men	Children
1	Separating fish in TPI	✓	✓	
2	Transporting from a car rickshaw		✓	
3	Fish fillet	✓		
4	Washing fish "ngupyak"		✓	
5	Weigh		✓	
6	Wrap with plastic	✓		
7	Clean the equipment	✓		
8	Clean the workplace	✓		
9	Gathering fish heads		✓	

10	Selling Products outside the city	✓	✓	
11	Look after the shop	✓		✓

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

In the process of filming a fish there is a division of roles between women and men. In the process of filtering fish, the distribution is done according to their respective abilities. Women tend to fish processing, selling in stalls.

While men tend to do heavy work such as transporting fish, washing, weighing up to sell out of town. The role of coastal girls here is only to take care of stalls to serve buyers. This is because they also have a busy life as students at school. Community Activities

5. Average time spent by informants for community activities, 2020

Table 4.2

Average time spent by informants for community activities

No	Community Activities	Trader		Worker		Labor	
		Minute	%	Minute	%	Minute	%
1	Weddings	30	10,52	15	5,45	40	22,85
2	Birth of a Baby	30	10,52	10	3,63	25	14,28
3	Condolences	15	5,26	120	43,63	30	17,14
4	Recitation	180	63,15	120	43,63	60	34,28
5	Arisan	30	10,52	10	3,63	20	11,42
Total		285	100%	275	100%	175	100%

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

Social or community activities are activities that are carried out outside the home to strengthen the ties of friendship by interacting between people carried out in a useful activity.

Social activities carried out by coastal women include weddings, baby births and cooperative activities if they are members of the cooperative. The most preferred social activities are social gathering and recitation activities.

This is because these activities have enormous benefits for women fishermen. The benefits of arisan are that they can save regularly and exchange ideas with friends who join the social gathering.

While what is obtained from the recitation program is that they will feel calmer by reciting, reading yasin and tahlil together while praying for those who have gone before them.

In the table, it can be seen that the informants who have the greatest outflow of time in social activities are informants of the status of traders. This is related to the mastery of decision making in the use of time that has very large in this status informant.

High time spent on social activities in this status informant can be due to higher informant status than other informants so that they have more diverse social activities and stronger economic conditions so that the informant is not reluctant to take time for other activities other than economic-related activities. The time spent by the biggest trader woman is the time spent for recitation, which is 180 minutes.

The recitation is usually done every Friday at home who are willing to be invited to the study, the recitation starts at 14.00 until 16.00. The recitation members are around 100 people, but not all recitation members attend the event.

Some informants who participated in this study revealed that the informant did not go to the Koran if he was busy with work. The recitation on Friday usually invites a teacher of the Koran or religious teacher to give a study every week. The activity carried out was reading Yasin and Tahlil together.

From the table, it can be seen that the average time spent by informants, traders, family workers and laborers to attend the wedding 30 minutes, 15 minutes and 40 minutes respectively. Almost all informants attended the wedding either relatives or neighbors, and from all the informants there were only a few informants who took the time to help with the wedding such as cooking and delivering food for the occasion.

At the birth of a baby, usually held a celebration event akekah for newborns. This activity is generally carried out by mothers who are members of the study. If there are people who die mourners usually come with rice. The average time to mourn is 15 minutes for traders, 120 minutes for family labor, and 30 minutes for laborers.

The arisan that is followed by the informant usually coincides with the recitation session. Arisan members are also recitation members. The social gathering is usually held after the recitation has finished, and the place for the next recitation is the mothers who get the turn for the next Friday gathering.

E. The Economic Condition of Jetis Fishermen

1. Net income of fishing operations

Net income for fishing operations using net fishing gear is around 1,000,000 - 2,000,000. The amount of fishermen's income is also influenced by the large number of tools used by fishermen.

The average daily income that can be obtained by fishing nets is around 80 thousand, with an average number of catches per day of 4kg. The more capital owned by fishermen, the more nets owned by fishermen.

2. Monthly Average Consumption of Fishermen Family (Food)

a. Consumption of families of coastal women as traders

Table 4.3

Consumption of families of coastal women as traders

No	Type of expenditure	Total	Percentage %
1	Rice	Rp 300,000.00	5,45
2	Cooking oil	Rp 48,000.00	0,87
3	Sugar	Rp 48,000.00	0,87
4	Side dishes and vegetables	Rp 3,000,000.00	54,58
5	Children's snacks	Rp 1,500,000.00	27,29
6	Cigarette	Rp 600,000.00	10,91
	Total	Rp 5,496,000.00	100%

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

The food consumption expenditure of fisherfolk families in Jetis as traders is Rp 5,496,000, - of the total food consumption expenditure.

Furthermore, the biggest expenditure is side dishes and children's snacks.

Expenditures for side dishes are very large because they have high taste. While the expenditure for children's snacks is also quite large, this happens because, on average, they have more than one child, an adult who is already quite mature and a teenager who already has many daily needs, and the need for school fees.

The expenditure for cigarettes is quite large because the fishermen cannot get away from smoking. Whereas the expenditure of rice is quite high because the majority of informant families eat rice for their daily energy needs.

The smallest food consumption expenditure is cooking oil and sugar consumption in the amount of IDR 48,000 or 0.87% of the total food consumption expenditure.

b. Consumption of coastal women's families as workers

Table 4.4

Consumption of coastal women's families as workers

No	Type of expenditure	Total	Percentage %
1	Rice	Rp 250,000.00	10,25
2	Cooking oil	Rp 40,000.00	1,64
3	Sugar	Rp 48,000.00	1,96
4	Side dishes and vegetables	Rp 1,500,000.00	61,52
5	Children's snacks	Rp 200,000.00	8,20
6	Cigarette	Rp 400,000.00	16,40
	Total	Rp 2,438,000.00	100%

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

The food consumption expenditure of fishermen's families in Jetis who work as laborers is Rp. 2,438,000 from total food consumption expenditure. Furthermore, the biggest expenditure is side dishes and vegetables, which is 1,500,000 or 61.52%.

Furthermore, the next biggest expenditure is cigarettes and children's snacks. The expenditure for cigarettes is quite large because the fishermen cannot get away from smoking. While spending on children's snacks is also large because they have more than one child, and their age is

no longer a toddler, so the needs are also getting bigger and added to the need for school fees.

The smallest food consumption expenditure is cooking oil consumption, which is Rp. 40,000, or 1.64% of the total food consumption expenditure.

c. Consumption of coastal women's families as laborers

Table 4.5

Consumption of coastal women's families as laborers

No	Type of expenditure	Total	Percentage %
1	Rice	Rp 200,000.00	9,76
2	Cooking oil	Rp 50,000.00	2,44
3	Sugar	Rp 48,000.00	2,34
4	Side dishes and vegetables	Rp 1,300,000.00	63,47
5	Children's snacks	Rp 150,000.00	7,32
6	Cigarette	Rp 300,000.00	14,64
	Total	Rp 2,048,000.00	100%

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

The food consumption expenditure of fishermen families in Jetis who work as laborers is Rp. 2,438,000 from total food consumption expenditure. Furthermore, the biggest expenditure is side dishes and vegetables, amounting to Rp 1,300,000 or 63.47%.

Furthermore, the next biggest expenditure is cigarettes and children's snacks. The expenditure for cigarettes is quite large because the fishermen cannot get away from smoking. While spending on children's snacks is also large because they have more than one child, and their age is no longer a toddler, so the needs are also getting bigger and added to the need for school fees.

The smallest food consumption expenditure is sugar consumption which is Rp. 48,000 or 2.34% of the total food consumption expenditure. From some of the professions above, it can be concluded that in the expenditure of food consumption of fishermen families in Jetis, the wives only spend their daily basic needs in accordance with the results of the income obtained, besides that the child is also the main focus in the

family, in an average family having children more than 2 so that the need for more children's snacks.

In spending their basic needs, most fishermen wives spend their basic needs once a day. Although sometimes they have more income they also apply a lot of simple life.

3. Monthly Average Consumption of Fishermen Family Consumption (Non-Food)

a. Consumption of coastal women's families as traders

Table 4.6

Consumption of coastal women's families as traders

No.	Type of expenditure	Total (Rp)	Percentage %
1	Gas	Rp 108,000.00	4,50
2	Soap	Rp 22,000.00	0,91
3	Electricity	Rp 365,000.00	15,24
5	Children's Education	Rp 1,000,000.00	41,75
6	Transportation	Rp 300,000.00	12,52
7	Clothes	Rp 600,000.00	25,05
Total		Rp 2,395,000.00	100%

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

Non-food consumption expenditure of fishermen families who work as traders is Rp. 2,395,000, - of the total food consumption expenditure. Furthermore, the biggest expenditure is on children's education. Expenditures on children's education are quite large because fishermen families already care about the level of children's education.

As for needs such as gas, electricity, soap, and clothing are also quite large. This is due to the high level of need, high electricity usage triggered by the use of AC (Air Conditioner), Washing Machines, Refrigerators, and TVs as well as the level of socialites as well as their reference in choosing clothes. The need for transportation is also high, this is due to work factors and the large number of vehicles owned.

As Mrs. Sukinah said, *Saya kalo uang untuk transport itu bisa 300.000 mba perbulan, soalnya buat bolak-balik rumah ke TPI*

(Tempat Pelelangan Ikan), juga nganter-nganter ke toko-toko lain, nganternya juga bisa sampai luar kota, kalo yang lebih jauh biasanya pake kereta mba, keretanya yang di stasiun Kroya, kalo dipaket pake kereta lebih murah sih mba soalnya.

b. Consumption of coastal women's families as workers

Table 4.7

Consumption of coastal women's families as workers

No.	Type of expenditure	Total (Rp)	Percentage %
1	Gas	Rp 80,000.00	5,46
2	Soap	Rp 15,000.00	1,02
3	Electricity	Rp 120,000.00	8,19
4	Children's Education	Rp 1,000,000.00	68,25
5	Transportation	Rp 100,000.00	6,82
6	Clothes	Rp 150,000.00	10,23
Total		Rp 1,465,000.00	100%

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

The non-food consumption expenditure of fishermen families who work as laborers is Rp. 1,465,000 from total food consumption expenditure. Furthermore, the biggest expenditure is on children's education, which is Rp. 1,000,000, - Spending on children's education is quite large because fishing families already care about the education level of children.

As for the needs such as gas, electricity, soap, and clothes adjust to the circumstances and needs. This is due to the economic situation as an uncertain workforce, it is also feared that there are other urgent needs that must be met.

c. Consumption of coastal women's families as laborers

Table 4.8

Consumption of coastal women's families as laborers

No.	Type of expenditure	Total (Rp)	Percentage %
1	Gas	Rp 80,000.00	7,49

2	Soap	Rp 17,000.00	1,59
3	Electricity	Rp 70,000.00	6,56
4	Children's Education	Rp 800,000.00	74,97
5	Transportation	Rp 100,000.00	9,37
6	Clothes		
Total		Rp 1,067,000.00	100%

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

Non-food consumption expenditure of fishermen families who work as laborers is Rp. 1,067,000, - of the total food consumption expenditure. Furthermore, the biggest expenditure is on children's education, which is Rp. 800,000, - education expenditure from labor families has become a priority scale, to support their children to be educated according to their abilities.

As for needs such as gas, electricity, soap adjust to the circumstances and needs. This is due to the economic situation as an uncertain labor, it is also feared that there are other urgent needs that must be met.

Just to think about clothes they don't care the most important thing is there is food allowance for everyday. The clothes they wear are also simple, the most important thing is to cover the body. As said by Mrs. Rasini *“Lah Mba mung-mungan ulih duit, kadang nggo tuku solar seket ewu (Rp. 50. 000,-) ya angel”*.

This shows that they are actually also difficult to buy an item that can actually make money if used for fishing.

4. Revenue contribution

Based on the type of business carried out by fishing women, it can be seen that there are differences in the contributions of the various types of businesses managed. The income of the fishermen's wife is obtained from the results of various types of businesses he does to meet household needs.

Contributions between husband and wife of fishermen can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.9

Income contribution between husband and wife

No	Type of Wife's Work	Revenue contribution	
		Husband	Wife
1	Sell clothes	Rp 2,000,000.00	Rp 1,000,000.00
2	Selling Salted Fish	Rp 2,000,000.00	Rp 2,000,000.00
3	Selling Fresh Fish	Rp 2,000,000.00	Rp 2,500,000.00
4	Open a shop	Rp 5,000,000.00	Rp 3,000,000.00
5	Labor	Rp 1,500,000.00	Rp 1,000,000.00
6	Housewife	Rp 2,000,000.00	-
7	Farmer	Rp 2,000,000.00	Rp 2,000,000.00
Average		Rp 2,357,142.86	Rp 1,916,666.67

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

Based on the type of business carried out by fishing women, it can be seen that there are differences in contributions from the various types of businesses managed. The income from the wife of a fisherman is obtained from the results of various types of businesses he does to meet household needs.

In general the contribution of fishermen's wife's income to the family income is quite large, namely Rp 1,916,666.67, the biggest income contribution is the fishermen's wife who works as a kiosk opener, amounting to 3 million rupiah. This shows that wife's income has a significant influence on family income.

The smaller the husband's income, the greater the wife's income contribution, thus encouraging the fishermen's wife to meet household needs by actively participating in earning a living.

Even though the fishermen's wife in Jetis Village contributes only a few percent of income, her contribution is very influential in terms of improving the welfare of the fishermen's household.

In addition to playing a role in increasing household income, the fisherman's wife in Gampong Padang Baru also plays a role in traditional roles such as cooking, caring for children, cleaning the house and all matters related to the household. Then the social role where the

fishermen's wives participate in several activities such as recitation, social gathering, and many other roles that must be carried out.

F. Access and control over resources

1. Access and Control for Women and Men

Table 5.1

Access and Control for Women and Men

	Access		Control	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
A. Resources				
1. Land	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Production equipment	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Labor	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Cash / money	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Education	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Savings	✓	✓	✓	✓
A. Benefit				
1. Ownership assets	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Non Revenue	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Basic needs	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Education	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

From the above table it can be concluded that women and men both have the authority and decide to manage their households without any major differences. They are equally entitled to access and control over resources.

The work system between coastal women and husbands who work as fishermen turns out to work hand in hand to create a harmonious family, and can complement each other.

2. Factors affecting each other "activity profiles and access and control profiles"

Table 5.2

Factors affecting each other "activity profiles and access and control profiles"

Factors affecting	Constraints	Opportunities
Social norms	There is a desire to have an advanced business to survive below the poverty line	Utilizing savings and loan institutions, and a place for trade community groups to work hand in hand in trading business, so there is no competition.
Demographic Factors	An area far from the city center of Cilacap district	Utilizing Natural Resources (SDA) by becoming fishermen, traders, and other supporting activities.
Economic factors	The lack of results obtained when relying on a husband's income.	Help work in line with the husband's profession. If the husband works as a fisherman, a wife can work as a fish processor.

Source: Primary data processed, Jetis, 2020

From the above table it can be concluded that the roles of access and control of women and men are almost equally strong. There is no strong difference in managing resources and benefits in daily life. This shows that efforts to meet daily needs no longer use consideration of gender aspects. Women and men have been given the same rights.

The more consideration they put forward is the ability to provide resources. In the level of reality, aspects of ability or ownership of resources are more prioritized.

G. Factors affecting Jetis women play a dual role

Apart from the husband's low-income factor, another reason for the wife to work is because she wants to have her own money and can make her own decisions without consulting her husband and being able to self-actualize.

Economically, humans will get a living to fulfill various other means of supporting life, in terms of working psychology, someone will

experience satisfaction and give self-esteem, a feeling of security, and the opportunity to self-actualize.

Socially, work is not just survival, but also requires harmony with neighbors and helping out in society. Several factors influence fishermen's wives to play a dual role, namely:

1. Husband's Income Level

The husband's low-income level causes economic pressure on the family. The low-income level makes the fishermen only focus on basic needs. This occurs because men do not have enough effort and access to basic family needs, low levels of education and skills, and socio-cultural conditions that do not favor women's access.

As fishermen's wives, they cannot stand idly by while waiting for their husbands to come home. The available time is filled with productive activities, the husband's income is not sufficient to meet the needs of his daily life, support is needed through the role of fishermen's wives to take part in the public economy.

2. Environmental factors

The activities of fishermen's wives for fishermen to work for productive publics are greatly supported by the conditions of the environment where they live in coastal areas.

3. Factors of independence and self-actualization

The ability of fishermen's wives to work in the public economy has been able to overcome dependence on life on their husbands. They are free to manage finances without asking their husbands for help, for example in purchasing furniture, kitchen utensils, school fees and children, and other necessities.

IAIN PURWOKERTO

Independence in managing household finances makes the wife confident and courageous in making decisions. The fishermen's wife is independent, who can fulfill her household needs without burdening her husband, even though the full responsibility for earning a living rests with the husband.

The income contribution of fishermen's wives varies according to the work activities carried out. For fishermen's wives who process fish into food ingredients such as making shredded fish, crackers, pickled fish, and other preparations.

As salted fish traders their income is very dependent on the incoming salted fish supply. If it is the fishing season and hot weather, the supply of salted fish is greater, while in certain seasons the fishermen do not go to sea, the supply of salted fish decreases so that the selling power decreases.

Meanwhile, fishermen's wives who work as laborers in fish processing are more permanent, because they receive a monthly salary as employees. As employees, they have a significant economic contribution to the family which is very helpful in meeting household needs.

IAIN PURWOKERTO

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

The results of research conducted on "The Role of Coastal Women in Improving the Economy of Fishing Families in the South Coast of Java" (Case Studies Jetis, Nusawungu, Cilacap) the following conclusions are obtained:

As we know that fishermen are famous for their poor families, they only rely on natural resources, namely the sea. the catch they get is sometimes not by what is expected, this is due to several factors, such as weather factors and uncertain fish yields.

Fish that fishermen bring to land if not directly sold must be processed properly, this is because fish is rotten food. this needs the role of coastal women to process the catches of their husbands to be sold and processed to produce a variety of foods that can have a high value.

From the research that I did in Jetis village, Nusawungu with the title "The Role of Coastal Women in Improving the Economy of Fishing Families in the South Coast of Java" (Case Studies Jetis, Nusawungu, Cilacap) got the following conclusions:

1. The role of coastal women in improving the family economy is very helpful to not survive below the poverty line, even though the money they make is not as much as the income from husbands who work as fishermen.

2. Of the 66 people sampled, 72.68% of jetis women have a dual role and only 27.27% work as housewives without work.

3. education for the future of children has begun to be built, this is evidenced by the large number of coastal women who work in addition to meeting their daily needs also set aside children's education savings.

4. Still need support and direction, especially for housewives who do not have a job, by using cooperatives as a forum to start business activities.

5. The role in access and control between women and men is equally strong, they both have the authority and rights for what they do, the rights and authority over their bodies, and other decisions.

6. There is a difference between the occupational professions affecting the food and non-food needs of each family

7. Community activities in jetis villages are quite strong and numerous

8. Internal and external factors make women fetish, must play a dual role.

9. A large number of coastal women working in the land sector have managed to make the family economy a little better

10. Produce various types of processed fish, so that village tourism is lifted.

B. Suggestions

Some of the suggestions given in this study are as follows:

1. For the Village Government:

a. The village government should coordinate with local cooperatives to increase awareness of the importance of the role of cooperatives that can help overcome the household economy of fishermen.

b. Coordination between village government institutions and entrepreneurial groups needs to be improved so that they are closer to the people who do not have an interest in entrepreneurship and help to avoid competition with one another.

c. Give attention to families of fishermen who are classified as pre-prosperous.

2. For local people:

a. To begin to realize that the household economy cannot continue to rely on income from a husband alone.

b. Improving the family economy by utilizing Natural Resources (SDA) and utilizing the ability of Human Resources (HR) in the village of Jetis.

c. The importance of education for the future of children, by sending them to state universities, so that the fate of children is better than their parents.

3. For further research:

In further research, researchers can examine how gender analysis in jetis village and its effects on the local economy. Researchers can also examine how the impact of husband and wife who play a dual role to improve the household economy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ahdiah, I. (2013). PERAN-PERAN PEREMPUAN DALAM MASYARAKAT. *JURNAL ACADEMICA Fisip Untad* , VOL.05 No. 02, 2.

anonim. (2019). *Monografi Desa Jetis*. Cilacap: Balai Desa Jetis.

anonim. (t.t). *Posisi pencapaian MDG'S di Indonesia*. Retrieved July 2020, from https://kespel.kemkes.go.id/news/news_public/detail/37

anonim. (t.p). *Usia Produktif dan Non Produktif menurut BPS*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik.

Arikunto, S. (2009). *Manajemen Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Arikunto, S. *Prosedur Penelitian*.

Arikunto, S. (1998). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Arikunto, S. (2002). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Arikunto, S. (2002). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Asri, T. (n.d.). *Analisis Penelitian Kualitatif Model Miles dan Huberman*. Retrieved January Wednesday, 2020, from academia.edu: https://www.academia.edu/7440214/ANALISIS_PENELITIAN_KUALITATIF_MODEL_MILES_dan_HUBERMAN

Astuti, M. (1998). *Peran dan Kebutuhan Gender. Makalah Dalam Pelatihan Teknik Analisis Gender*. Universitas Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Ayyub, S. H. *Fikh Keluarga, Penerjemah M. Abdul Ghoffar*. Jakarta: Pustaka Al Kausar.

Cleves Mosse, J. (2004). *Gender dan Pembangunan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.

Colgan, C. S. (2004). *Employment and wages for U.S Ocean and Coastal Economy. Monthly Labor Review*. U.S.

Deny, S. (2014). *3 Penyebab yang Bikin Nelayan RI Miskin*. Retrieved April 2020, from Liputan6.com: <https://www.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/2079441/3-penyebab-yang-bikin-nelayan-ri-miskin>

Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan. (2002). Retrieved June 2019, from <http://jdih.kkp.go.id/peraturan/8%20PERMEN-KP%202016.pdf>

Dina Mardiana, A. F. (2005). Profil Wanita Pengolah Ikan di Desa Blanakan Kecamatan Blanakan Kabupaten Subang, Jawa Barat. *Buletin Ekonomi Perikanan*

Djuwita, D. (2015). Peran Perempuan Masyarakat Pesisir dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Keluarga Nelayan di Desa Mertasinga. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, 7.

Djuwita, D. (2015). Peran Perempuan Masyarakat Pesisir dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Keluarga Nelayan di Desa Mertasinga. *Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, 7.

Drs. Kusnadi, M. (2015). *Pembedayaan Perempuan Pesisir Pengembangan Sosial-Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir Melalui Budidaya Rumput Laut*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Fathoni, A. (2006). *Metodologi penelitian dan teknik penyusunan skripsi*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Ferdhi, H. (2016). *Kontribusi Istri Nelayan Terhadap Pendapatan Keluarga di Desa Langgapulu Kecamatan Kolono Timur Kabupaten Konawe Selatan*. Sulawesi Selatan: Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Haluoleo Kendari.

- Ginanjari, K. (1996). Pembangunan Untuk Rakyat. In *Pembangunan Untuk Rakyat*. Jakarta: PT. Pustaka Cidosindo.
- Ginting, P. A. (2018). Implementasi Teori Maslow dan Peran Ganda Pekerja Wanita K3L. *Pekerjaan Sosial* , 220-223.
- Gunaisah, H. d. (n.d.). Kajian Perempuan Pesisir dalam Mendukung Konservasi Sumber Daya Pesisir di Kabupaten Raja Ampat.
- Hasan. (2015, JUNE WEDNESDAY). *Pemberdayaan Perempuan Pesisir dalam mengembangkan mata pencaharian alternatif berbasis penerapan teknologi tepat guna*. (Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Negeri Jember) Retrieved July 2020, from http://fib.unej.ac.id/pemberdayaan-perempuan-pesisir/#_ftn2
- Herdiansyah, H. (1980). *wawancara, observasi dan focus groups sebagai instrumen penggalan data kualitatif*. t.p: Rajawali Pers.
- <https://csws.fisip.unair.ac.id/2018/03/partisipasi-perempuan-dalam-pembangunan-desa-uu-no-62014-peluang-dan-tantangan-yuyun-agus-riani/> diakses pada 15 January 2020, 1. W. (n.d.). Retrieved January 2020, from <https://csws.fisip.unair.ac.id/2018/03/partisipasi-perempuan-dalam-pembangunan-desa-uu-no-62014-peluang-dan-tantangan-yuyun-agus-riani/> .
- <https://csws.fisip.unair.ac.id/2018/03/partisipasi-perempuan-dalam-pembangunan-desa-uu-no-62014-peluang-dan-tantangan-yuyun-agus-riani/> diakses pada 15 January 2020, 1. W. (n.d.). Retrieved January 2020, from <https://csws.fisip.unair.ac.id/2018/03/partisipasi-perempuan-dalam-pembangunan-desa-uu-no-62014-peluang-dan-tantangan-yuyun-agus-riani/>
- Imron, M. (2003). Kemiskinan Dalam Masyarakat Nelayan. *Jurnal Masyarakat dan Budaya* . , 5 No.1.
- Imron, M. (2003). KEMISKINAN DALAM MASYARAKAT NELAYAN. *Jurnal Masyarakat dan Budaya* , 5 No.1.
- Jetis, B. M. (2019). *Buku Monografi Desa Jetis*. Nusawungu: Balaidesa Jetis.
- Jetis, B. M. (2019). *Buku Monografi Desa Jetis*. Nusawungu: Balai Desa Jetis.
- Kemenag, Q. (n.d.). *Qur'an Kemenag*. Retrieved July 2020, from <https://quran.kemenag.go.id/>
- Kemenag, Q. (n.d.). *Qur'an Kemenag*. Retrieved July 2020, from <https://quran.kemenag.go.id/>
- Kemenag, Q. (n.d.). *Qur'an Kemenag*. Retrieved July 2020, from <https://quran.kemenag.go.id/>
- Kemenag, Q. (n.d.). *quran.kemenag*. Retrieved July 2020, from <https://quran.kemenag.go.id/>

Kusnadi. (2000). *Nelayan: Strategi Adaptasi dan Jaringan Sosial*. In *Nelayan: Strategi Adaptasi dan Jaringan Sosial*. Bandung: Humaniora Utama Press.

Kusumaningrum, D. N. (2016). Pengaruh Perspektif Pemberdayaan Perempuan dalam Kebangkitan Ekonomi Lokal: Industri Tempe Sagu di Dusun Mrisi-Yogyakarta. *INSIGNIA Journal of International Relations* , 3 no.2.

Liputan6.com. (n.d.). *Penyebab Nelayan Miskin*. Retrieved April 2020, from liputan6.com: <https://m.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/2079441/3-penyebab-yang-bikin-nelayan-ri-miskin>

Maghfiro, N. (n.d.). *Ayat tentang keluarga sakinah*. Retrieved July Wednesday, 2020, from <https://islami.co/tafsir-ar-rum-ayat-21-tentang-sakinah-mawaddah-dan-rahmah-dalam-pernikahan/>

Margono. (2000). *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Megawangi, R. (1999). *Membiarkan Berbeda? Sudut Pandang Baru Tentang Relasi Gender*. In *Membiarkan Berbeda? Sudut Pandang Baru Tentang Relasi Gender*. Bandung: Mizan Pustaka.

Moloeng, L. J. (2001). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

Moloeng, L. J. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Rosda Karya.

Moloeng, L. J. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Rosda Karya.

Moloeng, L. J. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Rosda Karya.

Moloeng, L. J. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Mubyarto, e. a. (1984). *Nelayan dan Kemiskinan: Studi Ekonomi Antropology di Desa Pantai*. Jakarta: Rajawali.

Muhammad Abduh Tuasical, M. (n.d.). *Mengambil Harta Anak Tanpa Izin*. Retrieved July 2020, from <https://rumaysho.com/14672-mengambil-harta-anak-tanpa-izin.html>

Muhammad Muhyiddin Abdul Hamid, S. A. *juz 3*. jakarta: maktabah dahlan.

Nastiti, D. (2015, Juni). *Peran Ganda Perempuan Dalam Menciptakan Pergeseran Nilai*. Retrieved April Sunday, 2020, from <https://www.kompasiana.com/dinienastiti/5578413a2f9773b0349dc854/peran-ganda-perempuan-menciptakan-pergeseran-nilai?page=all>

Nilakusumawati, D. P. (2009). *Kajian Aktivitas Ekonomi Pelaku Sektor Informal di Kota Denpasar (Studi Kasus Wanita Pedagang Canang Sari)*. 5 No.2.

Perikanan, U.-U. (2009). *Pasal 1 Angka 10 UU Nomor 45 perubahan atas undang-undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perikanan*.

Saifuddin Azwar, M. P. (2005). *Saifuddin Azwar, Metode Penelitian (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2005), hlm. 36*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.

Sari Dewi, I. G., & et.al. (2016). PENGARUH FAKTOR EKONOMI, SOSIAL DAN DEMOGRAFIS TERHADAP KONTRIBUSI PEREMPUAN PADA PENDAPATAN KELUARGA DI SEKTOR INFORMAL KECAMATAN MELAYA, KABUPATEN JEMBRANA. *PIRAMIDA Jurnal Kependudukan dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia*, XII No. 1 : 38-47, 39.

Singarimbun, M., & Effendi, S. (2006). *Metode dan Proses Penelitian*. Jakarta: Pustaka LP3ES.

Soekanto, S. (2006). *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT. Raja grafindo Persada.

Sugiyono. (2008). *Memahami penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: **IAIN PURWOKERTO** Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2006). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: ALFABETA.

Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Suharsimi, A. (2011). *Prosedur penelitian : suatu pendekatan praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Suharsimi, A. (2010). *Prosedur Penelitian Pendekatan Suatu Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Sukesi, K. (1991). Status dan Peranan Perempuan : Apa Implikasinya Bagi Studi Perempuan, dalam Warta Studi Perempuan. *Vol.2 No.1*.

Sukessi, K. (1991). Status dan Peranan Perempuan : Apa Implikasinya Bagi Studi Perempuan, dalam Warta Studi Perempuan. *02 no. 1*.

Sumrin, & et.al. (2015). Studi Peran Perempuan Pesisir dalam Menunjang Aktivitas Perikanan di Desa Torosiaje Laut Kecamatan Popayato, Kabupaten Puhowato. *Jurnal Ilmiah Perikanan dan Kelautan*, 3 nomor 1.

Suprayogo, I. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial-Agama*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

Suprayogo, I. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Sosial-Agama*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

Syaifuddin Zuhdi, S. M. (2018). Membincang Peran Ganda Perempuan Dalam Masyarakat Industri. *Jurnal Hukum Jurisprudence* , 8 nomor 2 (2549-5615).

teknik pengambilan sampel sampling. (n.d.). Retrieved March 2020, from <https://salamadian.com/teknik-pengambilan-sampel-sampling/>

Wahyudi, I. (n.d.). *Konsep Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir*. Retrieved April 2020, from <https://cvinspireconsulting.com/konsep-pemberdayaan-ekonomi-masyarakat-pesisir/>

Widhyharto, D. S. (2015). PEREMPUAN SEBAGAI AGEN PERUBAHAN SOSIAL-EKONOMI MASYARAKAT PESISIR SEKITAR PLTH (PEMBANGKIT LISTRIK TENAGA HYBRID) PANTAI BARU, KABUPATEN BANTUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA. *Indonesian Journal of Community Engagement* , 01 No. 1, 156-171.

Widodo, S. (2011). Strategi Nafkah Berkelanjutan Bagi Rumah Tangga Miskin di Daerah Pesisir. *Makara, Sosial Humaniora* , 15, 10-20.

Winahyu, R., & Santiasih. (1993). *Pengembangan Desa Pantai, dalam Mubyarto dkk., Dua Puluh Tahun Penelitian Pedesaan*. Yogyakarta: Aditya media.

