

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE WORK ALLOCATION OF WOMEN
SALTED FISH DRYING IN KAMPUNG MELAYU DISTRICT
BENGKULU CITY**

**Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Alokasi Waktu Kerja Wanita Penjemur
Ikan Asin Di Kecamatan Kampung Melayu Kota Bengkulu**

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ABSTRACT

The role of women has a reasonably high impact in helping their family's economy. All activities often carried out by women have their economic value. This research aims to (1) Analyze the time allocation of women drying salted fish and (2) Analyze the factors that influence the work time allocation of women drying salted fish in Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City. This research was conducted in Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City, with 55 women drying salted fish selected using census techniques. (non-probability sampling). The descriptive analysis calculates the time allocation of women drying salted fish, including productive, domestic, social, and leisure time. To analyze the factors that influence women's work time allocation, a multiple regression model was used with the independent variables consisting of age, education level, number of family dependents, work experience, husband's acceptance, and the presence of toddlers. The research results show that more time is allocated to women drying salted fish in Sumber Jaya Village for leisure, domestic, productive, and social time. Husband's acceptance and the presence of toddlers influence the work time allocation of women drying salted fish.

Keywords: *Time Allocation, Woman Drying Salted Fish, Productive Time*

ABSTRAK

Peranan wanita memiliki dampak yang cukup tinggi dalam membantu perekonomian keluarganya. Semua aktivitas yang sering dilakukan oleh wanita mempunyai nilai ekonomi tersendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Menganalisis alokasi waktu wanita penjemur ikan asin, dan (2) Menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi alokasi waktu kerja wanita penjemur ikan asin di Kecamatan Kampung Melayu Kota Bengkulu. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan Kampung Melayu kota Bengkulu dengan total responden sebanyak 55 wanita penjemur ikan asin yang dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik sensus (*non-probability sampling*). Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk menghitung alokasi waktu wanita penjemur

ikan asin, yang meliputi waktu produktif, domestik, sosial, dan *leisure time*. Untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi alokasi waktu kerja wanita digunakan model regresi berganda dengan variabel bebas terdiri dari umur, tingkat pendidikan, jumlah tanggungan keluarga, pengalaman kerja, penerimaan suami, dan keberadaan balita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa waktu wanita penjemur ikan asin di Kelurahan Sumber Jaya lebih banyak dialokasikan untuk kegiatan *leisure time*, diikuti waktu domestik, waktu produktif dan terakhir waktu sosial. Penerimaan suami dan keberadaan balita berpengaruh terhadap alokasi waktu kerja wanita penjemur ikan asin.

Kata Kunci: Alokasi Waktu, Wanita Penjemur Ikan Asin, Waktu Produktif

INTRODUCTION

Bengkulu Province has the potential for abundant marine fish resources because it borders directly on the Indian Ocean. The Central Statistics Agency (2021) of Bengkulu Province stated that in 2020 marine capture fisheries production would reach 68,070 tons. When compared with fish consumption figures, the amount of production exceeds the fish consumption level of the Bengkulu community, which in 2020 only reached 45.74 tons (KKP, 2022). Therefore, fishermen must handle the fish they catch as best as possible so that unsold fish is not wasted and causes losses to fishermen.

One way that fishermen deal with this problem is by processing the fish further. Fish processing can be done by preserving the fish so that it can be stored for a long time without damage/rotting, increasing economic value and increasing sales margins. These processed products are sold in various types of processed products, whether wrapped or not, such as canned fish, salted fish and many other types (Sari, 2011). Fish processing is a very promising business prospect both for the present and the future and is enjoyed by all groups from young to old who consume processed fish. According to the KKP (2022), in 2019 there were 540 fish processing business units in Bengkulu Province. Where two large medium businesses and 538 micro small businesses. Bengkulu Province, especially in the Sumber Jaya Subdistrict, Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City is one of the areas that carries out fish processing businesses.

Making salted fish in Sumber Jaya Village is still classified as a micro business (small business) where the making is still carried out by individuals or forming groups to run a salted fish processing business. Making salted fish consists of various stages, starting from cleaning the fish, salting, drying, sorting and packaging. One of the processes for making salted fish is drying. Drying fish is a reduction in the water content of fish. Drying is done by placing fish that have been cleaned and salted on woven bamboo and then dried in the hot sun. In general, the workers who carry out the drying process for salted fish are women.

The women choose to work drying salted fish because there are limited job opportunities for them. Then another reason is that they have to work to help meet household needs which are still relatively lacking because their husbands' dominant work is only small fishermen or traditional fishermen who still use simple fishing equipment, so that the results obtained by fishermen are less than optimal and cannot be achieved. meet his family's needs.

The role of women has a fairly high impact in helping their family's economy, providing additional income apart from the income earned by men (their husbands). All activities often carried out by women have their own economic value. All of these activities, especially those to help improve the household economy, need broad support from the surrounding community. This support, especially for coastal women, will provide increased opportunities for creativity and work in the future. The involvement of women in working to increase and provide income for the household is an important contribution in helping the economy of a

household. Women's involvement in contributing to household income will definitely require sufficient time, being able to divide time for work and also time for activities in the household by making it necessary and being able to divide time so that both continue with and without having to sacrifice one or the other. According to Paloepi (1999), the number of children under five, the number of household members, and the high level of education of the head of the household are relative influencing factors and characteristics of the household. Based on this description, this research aims to (1) Analyze the time allocation of women drying salted fish, and (2) Analyze the factors that influence the work time allocation of women drying salted fish in Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City.

METHODS

This research was conducted in Sumber Jaya Village, Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City considering that this location is a salted fish producing area in Bengkulu City and involving women as workers by allocating their time to dry salted fish to increase their family income. The sampling method in this research is non-probability sampling using census (saturated) sampling techniques. Sugiyono (2014) believes that the saturated sampling technique is a sampling technique where all members of the population are sampled, so that in this study the sample size was 55 women drying salted fish.

Descriptive analysis was used to calculate the time allocation of women drying salted fish, namely by calculating the overall productive time, domestic time, social time and leisure time. Productive time is the time allocated for carrying out activities for drying salted fish, starting from placing salted fish on the mat, turning salted fish in the sun and lifting salted fish that has been dried or not yet dried. Then domestic time includes cooking, washing, cleaning the house, worshipping, eating and taking care of children. Furthermore, social time includes social gatherings, recitation, PKK, cooperatives and others. After that, leisure time includes bathing, watching TV and other activities. Systematically formulated as follows (Wawansyah, et al., 2012)

$$\Sigma Y = \Sigma W_{pw} + \Sigma W_{dp} + \Sigma W_{sw} + \Sigma W_{lw}$$

Information:

ΣY : Total time of women drying salted fish (Hours/week)

ΣW_{pw} : Total productive time of women drying salted fish (Hours/week)

ΣW_{dp} : Total domestic time of women drying salted fish (Hours/week)

ΣW_{sw} : Total social time of women drying salted fish (Hours/week)

ΣW_{lw} : Total leisure time of women drying salted fish (hours/week)

Furthermore, to calculate women's working time allocation, the following formula is used (Wawansyah, et al., 2012):

$$YKP = \frac{Y_a}{\Sigma Y} \times 100\%$$

Information:

YKP = Allocation of time for drying salted fish (%)

Y_a = Total Time for Drying Salted Fish (Hours/week)

Y_b = Total Time (Hours/week)

Analysis of factors influencing the work time allocation of women drying salted fish using multiple linear regression analysis. The independent variables used in this research include age (UM), education level (TKP), number of family dependents (JTK), work experience (PK), husband's acceptance (PS) and presence of toddlers (KB) with the dependent

variable being women's work time allocation drying salted fish (Y). Before carrying out a multiple linear regression test, primary data obtained through direct interviews with the help of a questionnaire must first meet the requirements of the classical assumption test (multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation). The multiple linear regression equation in this research is as follows.

$$Y = a_0 + \beta_1 UM + \beta_2 TKP + \beta_3 JTK + \beta_4 PK + \beta_5 PS + KB + e$$

Information:

- Y = Allocation of Working Time for Women Drying Salted Fish (Hours/week)
- UM = Age (Years)
- TKP = Education Level (Years)
- JTK = Number of family dependents (people)
- PK = Work experience (Years)
- PS = Husband's Income (Rupiah/Month)
- KB = 1 for toddlers
- a₀ = 0 for no fives
- β_i = Constant
- e = Regression coefficient (i=1,2,5,3,4,5)

RESULT

Characteristics of Women Drying Salted Fish

The respondents in this study were 55 women drying salted fish in Sumber Jaya Village. The characteristics of female respondents drying salted fish observed in this study included age, education level, number of dependents, work experience, presence of toddlers and acceptance of husband (Table 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of Women Drying Salted Fish

Information	Number (people)	Percentage (%)	Average
Age (Years):			
25-40	28	50,91	40,87
41-55	22	40,00	
56-69	5	9,09	
Education Level(Years) :			
0-6 (SD)	7	12,73	7
7-9 (SLTP)	24	43,64	
9-12 (SLTA)	24	43,64	
Number of dependents (Person)			
0-1	18	32,73	2
2-3	35	63,64	
4-5	2	3,64	
Work experience (Years)			
3-10	37	67,27	9,7
11-18	15	27,27	
19-25	3	5,45	
The presence of toddlers (Children)			

There is	16	29,09	-
There isn't any	39	70,91	
Husband's income (Rupiah)			
1.000.000-1.500.000	16	29,09	
>1.500.001-2.000.000	32	58,18	1.805.455
>2.000.001-2.500.000	7	12,73	

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Time Allocation of Women Drying Salted Fish

The time allocation of women drying salted fish is the sum of all women's time for productive work activities, domestic activities and social activities (Table 2). Based on the research results (Table 2), the time allocated for productive activities is 7.69 hours/week with a percentage of 4.58 percent. Then, the time allocated for domestic activities is 45.32 hours/week with a percentage of 26.97 percent and the social allocation is 2.75 hours/week with a percentage of 1.65 percent and activities for leisure time for women drying salted fish are 112.25 hours/week with a percentage of 66.80 percent.

Table 2. Time Allocation of Women Drying Salted Fish

No.	Type of activity	Average Time (Hours/Week)	Time Allocation (%)
1.	Produktif	7,69	4,58
2.	Domestik	45,32	26,97
3.	Sosial	2,75	1,65
4.	<i>Leisure Time</i>	112,25	66,80
Total		168	100

Source: Research Results (2022)

Productive work activities are the time allocated by women to drying salted fish in Sumber Jaya Village (Figure 1). Based on the research results, it is known that the average productive work time carried out by women drying salted fish is 7.69 hours/week or 1.10 hours/day or 4.58 percent of the time spent by women drying salted fish. The time for placing salted fish in woven bamboo is 0.19 hours/day or 0.79 percent, turning salted fish in the sun for 0.72 hours/day or 3 percent and lifting salted fish in the sun for 0.19 hours/day. week with a percentage of 0.79 %.

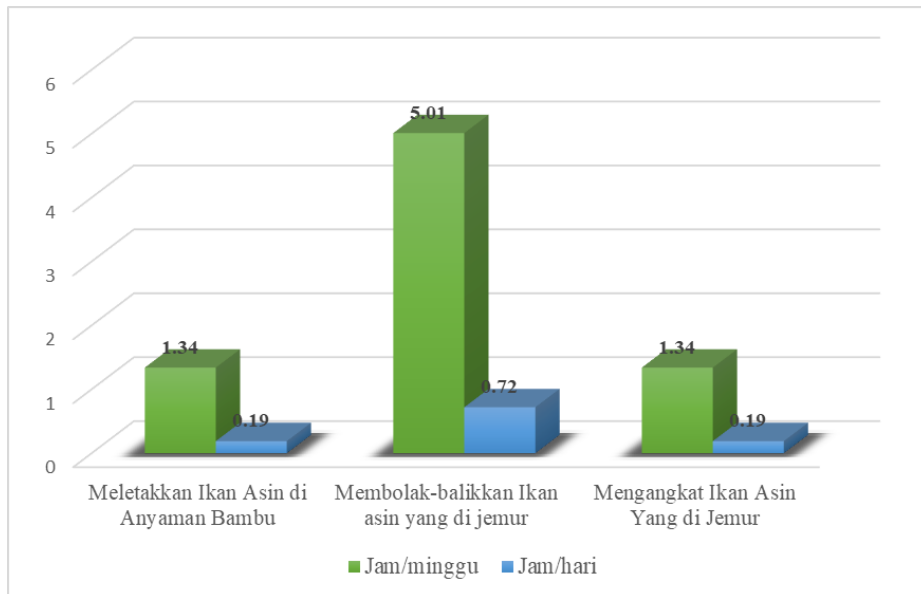


Fig 1. Allocation of Productive Working Time for Women Drying Salted Fish
 Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Domestic activities are activities carried out by women drying salted fish in relation to household activities. The domestic activities of the women drying salted fish include cooking, washing, cleaning the house, taking care of children, eating, bathing and worshipping (Figure 2). The results of the study found that the average time women spend on domestic activities is 45.32 hours/week or 6.47 hours/day with a percentage of 26.97 %.

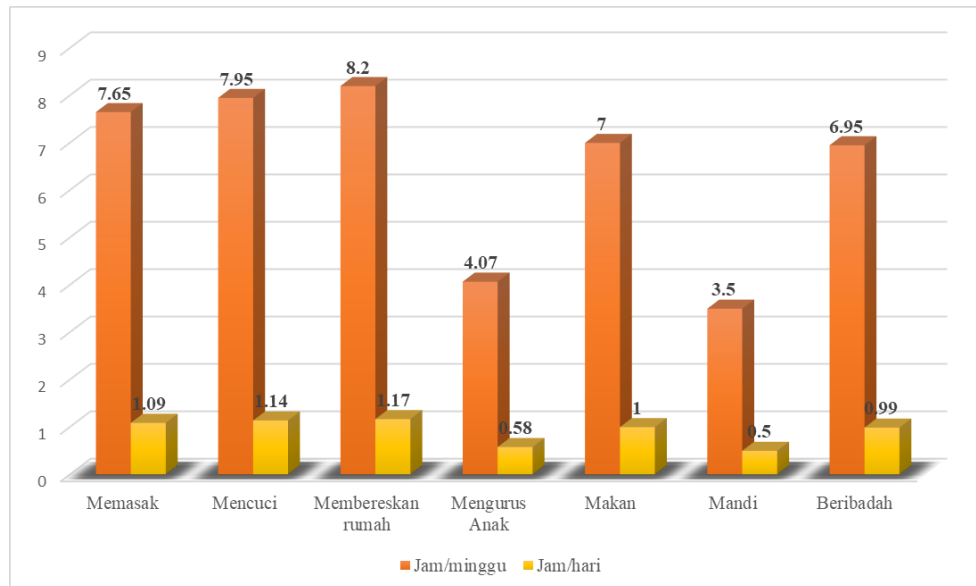


Fig 2. Domestic Time Allocation of Women Drying Salted Fish
 Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Social activities are activities carried out by women drying salted fish related to personal activities in their living environment. Social activities in this research include social gathering, recitation, PKK, and cooperatives (Figure 3). The results of the research show that the average time allocated for social activities of women drying salted fish is 2.75 hours/week or 0.39 hours/day with a percentage of 1.64 %.

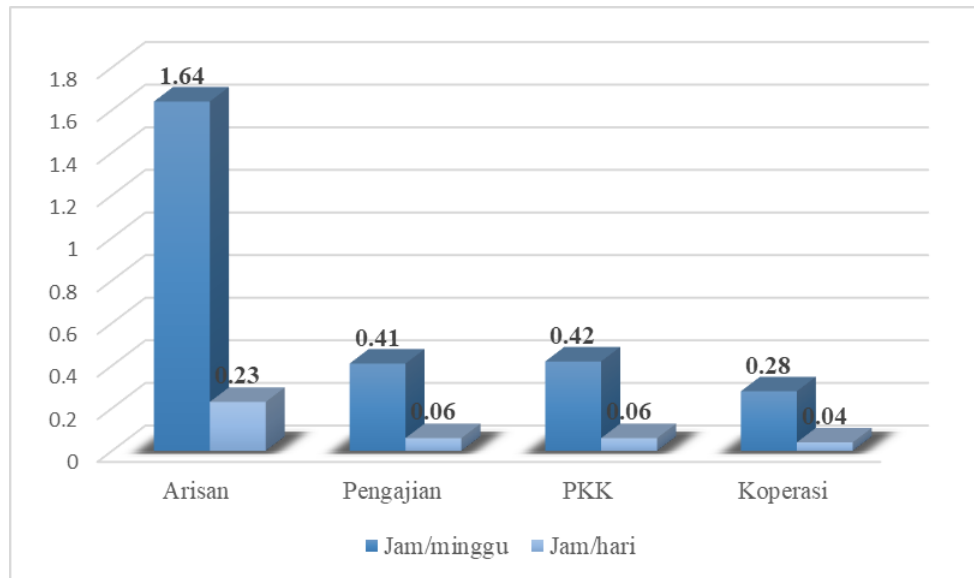


Fig 3. Social Time Allocation of Women Drying Salted Fish
 Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Leisure time is an activity carried out by women drying salted fish outside of productive, domestic and social activities. Activities in leisure time in this study include free time, watching television, and sleeping (Table 3). The allocation of leisure time for women drying salted fish for salted fish drying activities in Sumber Jaya Village, Kampung Melayu District is classified as high, 112.25 hours/week or 16.03 hours/day with a percentage of 66.80 percent.

Table 3. Allocation of Leisure Time for Women Drying Salted Fish

No.	Leisure Time activities	Average Time (Hours/Week)	Average Time (Hours/Day)	Percentage (%)
1.	Free	27,75	3,96	16,50
2.	Watching television	28,50	4,07	16,96
3.	Sleep	56,00	8,00	33,33
Total		112,25	16,03	66,80

Source: Research Results (2022)

Factors that Influence the Work Time Allocation of Women Drying Salted Fish

Multiple regression analysis was used to determine the factors that influence the work time allocation of women drying salted fish in Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City. Before use, the classical assumption test has been carried out so that the multiple regression model meets the required classical assumption requirements. The estimation results can be seen in Table 4. From the research results it is known that the variables of husband's acceptance and the presence of toddlers influence the work time allocation of women drying salted fish in Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City.

Table 4. Estimation Results of Factors that Influence the Time Allocation of Women Drying Salted Fish

No.	Variable	Regression Coefficients	Standard Error	t-Count
1.	Constant	5,059	2,301	2,198

No.	Variable	Regression Coefficients	Standard Error	t-Count
2.	Age (UM)	0,028	0,031	0,897
3.	Education Level (TP)	0,018	0,067	0,270
4.	Number of Family Dependents (JTK)	0,223	0,217	1,031
5.	Work Experience (PK)	-0,070	0,050	-1,403
6.	Husband's Acceptance (PS)	1,565E-6	0,000	2,337*
7.	Presence of Toddlers (KB)	-4,302	0,586	-7,336*
R ²		= 0,641		
T-table ($\alpha/2=0,025$)		= 2,011		
F-count		= 14,310		
F-table		= 2,295		

Source: SPSS Output Research Results (2022)

Note * = Significant at the 95 confidence level%

Based on the estimation results in Table 4, the multiple linear regression equation model can be arranged as follows:

$$Y = 5,059 + 0,028UM + 0,018TP + 0,223JTK - 0,070PK + 1,565PS - 4,302KB + e$$

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Women Drying Salted Fish

The average age of women drying salted fish in Kampung Melayu District is 40.8 years (Table 1). Based on the average age of women drying salted fish in Sumber Jaya Village, they are included in the productive age category. According to BKKBN (2014), there are three categories to see the age of each resident, where for the population aged over 64 years is the age of the population in the non-productive category because they are elderly, the age of the population ranges from 15 to 64 years is the age of the population in the productive category, and meanwhile under 15 years of age is the age of the population in the unproductive category because they are still children.

One factor that plays an important role in improving the welfare of the population is the level of education. The level a person achieves will determine a person's position at work. The average education level of women drying salted fish is 7 years. This shows that the education level of women drying salted fish is still relatively low or equivalent to not having completed junior high school (Junior High School or equivalent). The low level of education achieved by women drying salted fish is what causes them to have to work according to their existing abilities. So the women choose to work as dryers of salted fish, which is a job that does not require special skills. The low level of formal education influences employment levels so that women choose fishery product processing jobs. This is due to weak financial or household economic conditions as well as people's mindset regarding education which does not make it promising to get a better job, thus leading to the idea that education is not important (Oktavianti & Novita, 2022).

The average number of dependents in the family of a woman drying salted fish is 2 people. The small number of family dependents that women drying salted fish have will influence the time allocated to participate in work, because with a small number of dependents the needs are also small. Marita (2013) explains that the number of direct and indirect dependents can be the main factor for women fishermen to take part in work. The increasing

number of family dependents usually encourages women to work harder to help their husbands meet the needs of each family member.

Work experience is the length of time a person has been doing work. In this research, the work experience that is calculated is work experience as a salted fish dryer. Based on Table 1, it is known that the average work experience of women drying salted fish is 10 years. This means that women do not have good experience in drying salted fish. Yusral (2014) stated that, those who fall into the inexperienced category if the work they are involved in ranges from 6-10 years and are said to be experienced if they are more than 9.7 years. Women drying salted fish who have longer work experience can better overcome the obstacles and risks they face.

Husband's acceptance is also the reason why women seek additional input in the family. The majority of women drying salted fish have husbands who work as fishermen, as fishermen work according to weather conditions and the fish they catch, so it is very rare for husbands to have high incomes. Thus, women in Sumber Jaya Village took advantage of their free time by starting to work as dryers of salted fish. The average income of husbands from drying salted fish is IDR. 1,805,455 which is considered low, because it is below the regional minimum wage (UMR) for Bengkulu Province (Rp. 2,422,444.50). The acceptance of the husband of the woman drying salted fish is also uncertain every month, depending on the weather conditions. If the weather is bad, the husbands of women drying salted fish cannot go to sea, thereby reducing their household income. Therefore, women are moved to work as dryers of salted fish to increase and help support the family.

The presence of children, especially toddlers, also has an impact and influence on women's opportunities to work. This is because women/wives have to allocate sufficient time to take care of their toddler children. 29.09 percent of women drying salted fish have toddlers, while 70.91 percent of those without toddlers are 70.91 percent. Thus, women drying salted fish tend to allocate more of their time to work. Rohani & Zulkarnain (2014) state that the more women have children who are still under five, the higher the working time women will allocate to taking care of family members.

Time Allocation of Women Drying Salted Fish

Leisure time for women drying salted fish has the largest percentage followed by domestic time, then productive time and then social time (Table 2). This is because most women who dry salted fish are not focused on work, but women who dry salted fish have a lot of free time, because the working hours of women who dry salted fish are not too high, and this work does not take up much time but is work that is done in their spare time. . Even though this work is done in your spare time, it can still help with household income. When compared with the working hours stipulated in article 77 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law no. 13/2003 jo. UU no. 21/2020 and article 21 paragraph (2) Government Regulation no. 35/2021 concerning provisions on working hours, namely: (1) 7 working hours in 1 day or 40 working hours in 1 week for 6 working days in 1 week, or (2) 8 working hours in 1 day or 40 working hours in 1 week for 5 working days in 1 week, the working hours allocated by salted fish dryers in Sumber Jaya Village are relatively low.

The low time allocated for productive activities at the research location is due to the high allocation of leisure time for women drying salted fish and the activity of drying salted fish does not take up much time. Then the woman drying the salted fish had no other productive work. Apart from that, when drying salted fish they will not wait for the fish to be dried but instead they will continue unfinished household work. Furthermore, after the household work is finished, the woman drying the salted fish will relax by watching television, playing on her cell phone or taking a nap. While relaxing they will check the fish

being dried in the sun to turn the fish so it dries easily. Apart from that, weather factors also influence the working hours of women drying salted fish, because the drying of salted fish in Sumber Jaya Village is still relatively simple and relies heavily on sunlight. Then the influence of the weather will also affect the number of fish dried in the sun, because when the weather is bad fishermen don't go to sea so the amount of fish processed into salted fish will also decrease. Another reason is that in this study the working time calculated for drying salted fish was only in the process of placing the salted fish on woven bamboo, turning the salted fish and lifting the dried or not yet dried salted fish. This research contradicts research conducted by Oktavianti & Novita (2022) which states that the productive work time of female fish salting workers is 7.09 hours/day covering work starting from the drying process, drying up to the sorting process. Meanwhile, in this study, women dried salted fish. just carry out the drying process.

Factors that Influence the Work Time Allocation of Women Drying Salted Fish

Husband's acceptance is one of the reasons for women's involvement in doing work. The husband's main income is a determinant in allocating work time to women. If the husband's main income is low then the woman's work time allocation will be greater so that it can help household income and vice versa. Based on the research results (Table 4), it was found that $t_{count} 2.337 > t_{table} 2.011$. This means that the husband's acceptance has a real positive effect on the time allocation of women drying salted fish. This is because women who dry salted fish work as sun dryers because the work place is close to the house so they can do household work at the same time, the wages they earn can supplement their basic needs, they don't have to have special skills and it's easy to do and can be done in their spare time because women dry them. This salted fish does not have specific working hours because the women drying the salted fish work according to weather conditions. These reasons encourage women drying salted fish to join in the work even though their husband's acceptance has a positive effect. This research is in line with Sumastuti, et al. (2017) who stated that the husband's acceptance variable had a significant and positive influence on the allocation of working time for women in the embroidery home industry in Central Java.

The presence of children, especially toddlers, also has an impact and influence on women's opportunities to work. This is because women/wives have to allocate sufficient time to take care of their children so that this time allocation will be divided and will reduce women's work participation in economic activities. Based on Table 4, it is obtained that $-t_{count} (-7.336) < -t_{table} (-2.011)$, meaning that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The presence of children who are still under five has a significant negative effect on women's time allocation for drying salted fish. This means that if there are children who are still under five, the amount of time allocated for drying salted fish will be reduced, because children under five require special attention from their parents. the presence of children under five is a factor that influences the allocation of women's working time. The presence of toddlers will affect the division of time between working and taking care of the household, because with toddlers the allocation of women's work time will decrease. This is because toddlers need more attention and supervision from their parents, especially from their mothers. The results of this research are in line with the opinion of Ahliati (2018), stating that women who have toddlers will prefer not to work compared to women who do not have toddlers.

CONCLUSSION

Based on the results and discussion in this research, it is known that women's time drying salted fish in Sumber Jaya Village is allocated more to leisure time activities, namely 112.25 hours/week or 66.80 percent. Then followed by domestic time, namely 45.32

hours/week or 26.97 percent, followed by productive time, namely 7.69 hours/week or 4.58 percent. Furthermore, social time is 2.75 hours/week or 1.65 percent. Factors that influence the work time allocation of women drying salted fish in Sumber Jaya Village are the acceptance of their husbands and the presence of toddlers. In an effort to improve the quality of the female workforce, it is necessary to improve non-formal education to add special skills and expertise so that women can take advantage of existing work opportunities, not only as dryers of salted fish but are able to become quality workers in various fields, so that they can increase their income or increase their income. household income.

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