



The Role of Coastal Women in Improving The Family Economy in Namlea Ilath Village, Batabual District, Burus District

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how the role of coastal women in improving the family economy and the impact of the dual role. This study uses a descriptive type of research that describes a situation in a qualitative approach. In this study using data analysis techniques Miles and Huberman models such as: data reduction, data presentation and verification, as well as data collection such as: observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that along with economic and population growth, it will certainly have an effect on household needs which continue to increase. This can be seen from the increase in the price of goods, the reduced interest from consumers or customers, the uncertain income of fishermen and farmers caused by changes in weather, the cost of children's education and the cost of other household needs. From this problem, if the fishing communities and their farmers only rely on their basic work, then they can only pay for their daily meals and cannot save money to pay for their children's education. so that women take on a dual role that is needed in the family, namely as a side job to help husbands in meeting all the economic needs of the family.

Keywords: Coastal Women, Multiple Roles, Family Economy.

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INTRODUCTION

Efforts to fulfill household needs have become the duty of a husband as the head of the household, while a wife tends to function at the domestic level, namely managing the household, educating children, and serving her husband. However, in its development, household needs are increasing from time to time and tend to vary over time. This condition causes the wife to be required to be able to help the husband as an additional breadwinner with the aim of being able to help the husband meet the needs of his household. This behavior does not only occur in urban communities that have very high levels of need but also occurs in rural communities, especially people who live and live in coastal areas. Yuliaana (2017) is of the view that the majority of coastal communities have their main livelihood as fishermen with a source of income from fishing, which sometimes causes them to experience problems because their source of income still depends on the season or natural conditions.

The above view is also reinforced by Wahda (2021) who states that the majority of coastal communities work as fishermen and do not have a definite or fixed income. Apart from working as fishermen, husbands in coastal areas also work as farmers who have uncertain incomes. This reality shows that people in rural and coastal areas are always required to be able to find other alternative sources of income (Bugis & Hahury, 2022). This means that coastal communities must be able to adapt to the environment in which they live and earn a living when faced with conditions that threaten their household's main source of income. Vice versa, if they are unable to adapt to threats or vulnerabilities to household sources of income, it will result in the family economy of coastal communities not always being good. This will become one of the new problems for coastal community households (Laitupa &

Oppier, 2021).

The coastal community is a group of residents who live in the coastal area. The life of people who live in urban areas or on the coast has a socio-economic form in which the original source of income comes from the sea. Communities on the coast who earn from the marine sector are generally still living on the poverty line. This is because they have no other livelihood options, have minimal education, and do not understand, and are aware of the sustainability of natural resources and the environment. Coastal communities are people who live and live in coastal and marine areas and utilize marine products as a livelihood in meeting the household's economic needs for clothing, food, and shelter. Attention to coastal areas is not only based on the consideration that the area not only holds considerable natural resource potential but also the potential of community resources to manage these resources in a sustainable manner. One element of this social potential is coastal women, especially fishermen's wives, the position and role of coastal women or fishermen's wives. The role of fishermen's wives is also very influential on the economy

This condition is also experienced by the people of Namlea Ilath Village, which is a coastal village located in Batabual District, Buru Regency, with a population of 1,909 people and an area of around 13,575 m² (Pemerintah Desa Ilath, 2022). Geographically Ilath Village is a mountainous sea area. The existence of this geographical area makes the majority of the people work as fishermen and farmers. Of the 484 heads of families, 410 families worked as farmers and fishermen, 63 as fishermen, and 11 in other jobs.

Efforts to meet household needs in Ilath Village depend entirely on the work that the head of the family does. If the head of the family works as a farmer, the main source of livelihood comes from cloves,

cacao, nutmeg, and coconut. Besides that, there are also ginger plants and vegetables which are side crops. Meanwhile, if the head of the family works as a fisherman, then the source of income will come from fishing which is done by fishing and netting fish.

The occupation of the husband or the head of the family, the majority of whom are farmers and fishermen, makes the family income of the coastal community of Namlea Ilath Village unstable or unstable. This is because agricultural and fishing products are highly dependent on natural conditions in the form of extreme weather changes (Butarbutar, et al., 2020). As a result of this change in weather, it causes a decrease in the production of plantation crops such as cloves, cocoa, ginger, and vegetables. In addition to these problems, farmers and fishermen in Namlea Ilath Village also experience transportation problems. Where crops and fishery products will generally be sold to the city of Ambon using sea transportation in the form of wooden ships with a travel time of approximately four days. Sometimes even wooden ships do not operate for a long period of time due to (approximately one month) a lack of cargo. The various problems faced by the people of Namlea Ilath Village have made their household income unstable and in the end, have affected efforts to meet family needs.

Faced with the problem of fulfilling household needs that can no longer be met by husbands, the wives in Ilath Village also involve women who are wives/husband's assistants as an alternative source of new household income. Ilath Village women have taken various jobs, for example as fish sellers, cake sellers, and so on. Even under certain conditions, when comparing working hours between men (husbands) and women (wives), the wife's working hours are actually much higher than the husband's working hours.

Asmaida (2014) is of the view that

families with large incomes tend to reduce the number of family members to work while on the other hand families with small incomes tend to increase the number of family members to work. The same thing was stated by Pajaman Simanjuntak who stated that how a family regulates who works, goes to school, or continues to take care of the household is based on the level of family income. Therefore, women play an important role in helping improve the economic welfare of the family and become one of the driving forces of productive economic activity for coastal communities. One of them is increasing its function from being a housewife to being a Pasaribu (2018) and Ansaar (2018). In fact, this view is also strengthened in a study by Bugis & Hahury (2022) which states that women in coastal areas also have the potential to become a new alternative source of income for households.

Studies related to the role of coastal women have become an interesting topic discussed by various groups. Hendra (2020) examined the role of fishermen's wives in improving the family economy in Karang Sari Village, Tuban District, Tuban Regency, which found the characteristics of fisherman's wives include age, education, number, family dependents, type of business engaged in, and time spent working. Where, they have a dual role as fishermen's wives in the domestic sphere as housewives who take care of household activities such as cooking, washing, cleaning the house, and taking care of their husbands and children. They also spend time helping their husbands (public domain) to work as fresh fish sellers, manage and sell smoked fish, manage and sell salted fish, and open food stalls and shops.

Furthermore, Firdaus & Rahardian's research (2015), where the results of his research revealed that coastal women cannot balance their roles with the time allocation they use at work. Conditions

that are not much different are also expressed in Wulandari's research (2019), that women in coastal areas generally work as housewives with the main task of taking care of children and the household. However, due to the demands of economic factors and the husband's job with an erratic income.

In fact, women in coastal areas have a very large contribution or role in increasing family income. The wife's income contribution can be seen from the fulfillment of the family's primary, secondary, and even tertiary needs. The relationship between husband and wife can meet family needs by working together to improve the welfare of their family (Novita & Endah, 2018). Then, Djunaidah & Nurmalia, (2018) in their study showed that the majority of coastal women's age (31-50 years) fall into the productive age category. As many as 75% of coastal women have an elementary school education. The majority of coastal women's activities (71.9%) are laborers processing fishery products, both salted fish and or shrimp paste. As many as 25% of coastal women are active as traders of fishery products (fresh fish, salted fish, and shrimp paste); 3.1% were processing workers and traders of fishery products. Coastal women's income levels range from Rp. 665,000 to Rp. IDR 6.890.000,-. The income contribution of coastal women to family income ranges from 32.8% to 80.6% with an average contribution of 64.9%. This condition indicates that the role of women as economic actors cannot be ignored, so it is necessary to strengthen their capacity to support the role of women in carrying out productive economic activities.

Sarapil et al., (2021) aims to determine the contribution of the role of coastal women in fulfilling the economic needs of the family and how much is the percentage in contribution of women in supporting the family economy in Petta Village, Tabukan Utara District, Sangihe Islands Regency. Data collection was

carried out by observation, namely human daily activities using the eye senses as their main aid in addition to other senses such as ears, smell, mouth, and skin. Therefore, observation is a person's ability to use his observations through the work of his senses and is assisted by other senses to collect research data. The average profit for coastal women is Rp. 160,000 / day, the average income is Rp. 2,750,000, and the contribution of coastal women to the economic needs of the family is 46,5 %. This shows that coastal women have an important role in fulfill the needs of families in Petta Village. There needs a government policy that provides opportunities for coastal women to develop their businesses and contribute actively to society.

The research above generally finds that women have an important and significant role in improving their family's economy. This condition can occur because the husband as the head of the family has not been able to meet the household's needs which tend to increase and vary from time to time. However, these various trials have not shown the role of coastal women holistically. Where women have different knowledge and experience in dealing with various threats that arise against the sustainability of their household livelihoods. Moreover, the life of the fishermen with a source of income from the fisheries sector is a livelihood that fluctuates at any time. For this reason, the study of the Role of Coastal Women in Improving the Family Economy in Namlea Ilath Village, Batabual District, Buru Regency is interesting to study.

This, the cause of the women (wives) in Namlea Ilath Village, Batabual District working, is because the husband's income is mediocre or inadequate. Apart from helping their husbands meet their family needs, there are also other factors that cause coastal women to work, for example husbands who have died. As a result, these women have to play a dual

role as both mother and father for their children and become the backbone of their own households.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method, namely describing a situation in a problem to describe and consider the subject matter of this research. The researcher used a purposive sampling area technique, which means that the location for the research was deliberately chosen with certain considerations and objectives (Sugiono, 2015). In accordance with the title and problems above, the research location chosen was Namlea Ilath Village, Batabual District, Buru Regency. The types of data in this study are primary and secondary data. The informant determination technique used in this study is a technique (purposive sampling), namely a sampling technique with certain considerations (Sugiono, 2015). Data collection techniques are observation, interviews, and documentation. The technique for checking the validity of the data in this study refers to the criteria according to Moleong (2018), namely through the technique of extending observations, increasing persistence in research, and reliability. The data analysis technique uses the Miles & Huberman (2014) model, namely the stages of data codification, data presentation, and conclusion/verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Women in Improving the Family Economy
Women are family members who play a role in managing all household needs. However, along with economic growth and population growth from time to time, it will certainly affect efforts to meet household needs which continue to increase as well (Hahury & Bin, 2022).

Husband's companion

In the Civil Code, especially Article 105 paragraph 1, it is stated that every husband is the head of the family in the union of husband and wife. The husband is a leader in the family. A wife, they are required to serve various needs in the family, especially the husband. Even though a wife works to help the family's economy, they also must not forget their rights and obligations as a wife. Mothers, educators, and coaches of the younger generation The mother is a woman who plays an important role in the family. As a woman or mother in the household, she is obliged to educate by being the first teacher for her child, caring for, cooking, washing, and so on.

Household finance manager

In general, in a family, a husband has an obligation to meet the needs of his family. Therefore, to earn income, a husband will usually leave work and will return home when the work has been completed. With the husband working outside the home, the husband does not know the conditions or circumstances at home such as daily needs and the needs of school children so the wife knows more about this. By knowing the conditions or circumstances in the family, a wife usually knows more about the costs that must be spent to meet a need, so a wife has an important role in managing family finances, one of the informants explained this phenomenon as follows:

"The mother works as a traveling fish seller or jibu-jibu, and the purpose of the mother's work is to help her husband besides that, all the finances in the house are arranged by the mother because the mother knows all the needs of the house and the needs of the children, the husband only works as a farmer and the results are given to the mother to manage it". (Nn, 37 Years).

Additional breadwinner

The role of a housewife in helping the needs of the family is an important aspect of making a family more empowered by utilizing their skills, potential and economic knowledge to help the economy in a family, so this can have a good impact on the family (Firdaus & Rahadian, 2015 and Yuliaana, 2017) The involvement of women in helping the family economy is by providing opportunities for housewives to be able to apply their trading knowledge and skills as well as the ability to work elsewhere as happened in Namlea Ilath Village, Batabual District. One informant explained this phenomenon as follows:

"Nowadays there are more and more needs, the price of goods is increasing and the income is less than expenses, the husband's income is also erratic, so the mother works as a seller of fried foods and pop ice looking for extra money to help her husband meet family needs." (WT, 43 Years).

With the increasing needs of the family and the lack of income for their husbands, coastal women (wives) in Namlea Ilath Village have to look for additional work to help their husbands' income in meeting family needs, and the work they do includes traveling fish sellers, opening basic food stalls and traveling cake sellers. the work of a wife as an additional breadwinner to help her husband's income in fulfilling the family economy turns out to have a positive impact on the family's income. The wife's role is very helpful in increasing family income, and this can be seen from the increase in family income after the wife works. From the table, the highest family income is Mrs. WON who works as a basic food shop agent with an income before her wife works for Rp. 5,000,000.00 and income after working wife is Rp. 50,000,000.00. And the lowest

family income is 3 (three) families with a total income before the wife works of Rp. 600,000.00 and after working Rp. 1000,000.00.

Family income level (before and after wife works)

According to Suparyanto (2014) household (family) income is the total real income of all household members which is used to meet both collective and individual needs in the household, one of the informants explained this phenomenon:

"Alhamdulillah, with my mother working as a seller of groceries, I have been able to add a little bit of income to pay for my daily meals." (WR, 38 Years).

"Not bad for helping husband, for children's snacks and children's education costs." (WT, 37 Years).

Total family income before and after the wife works, the table above can be explained that the level of family income when the wife is not working is still dominated by the income level of the low class with a percentage of 86.11% (31 families out of 36 families), then the income level of the middle class with a percentage of 11.11% (4 families out of 36 families). And only 2.78% (1 family out of 36 families) have a very high level of income. Meanwhile, the income level of the family when the wife was working was dominated by the high-income level with a percentage of 40.54% (15 families out of 37 families), 35.14% (13 families out of 37 families) very high-income level, amounting to 10, 81% (4 families out of 37 families) have moderate income levels and only 13.51% (5 families out of 37 families) have low-income levels. The role of coastal women in helping the family economy in Namlea Ilath Village greatly influences the level of family income.

Family economic level

The family economy in the view of Sumodiningrat in Aryani (2017:27), is defined as a family effort to be able to meet the basic needs of life (basic needs) in the form of clothing, food, and shelter. This view was also reinforced by the following informants' explanations:

"Every year you trade fish around the village to help your family's economy, you do this work because if you expect an income for your husband who is only a farmer, your family can only eat every day and can't save for your child's education expenses. This work has been agreed upon by the mother and husband." (WB, 40 Years). In the life of the coastal community in Namlea Ilath Village, family income will increase if assisted by the wife as shown in table 4.2 which illustrates family income before and after the wife works. Thus, the wife plays a very important role in increasing the family's economic income which will affect the economic level of the family.

Family economic level before and after the wife works

The amount of family income before and after the wife works, the table above can be explained that the economic level of the family when the wife is not working is still dominated by the economic level of the Prosperous I family with a percentage of 52.78% (19 families out of 36 families), amounting to 41.66% (15 families out of 36 families) pre-prosperous family economic level, amounting to 2.78% (1 family out of 36 families) prosperous family II economic level, and only 2.78% (1 family out of 36 families) prosperous plus family economic level. While the economic level of the family when the wife is working is dominated by the economic level of the Prosperous Family III with a percentage of 54.06% (20 families out of 37 families), 18.92% (7 families out of 37 families) the economic level of the Prosperous Plus

family, is 13.51% (5 families out of 37 families) economic level Prosperous family II, amounting to 13.51% (5 families out of 37 families) economic level Prosperous family I, and no family with a pre-prosperous family economy level or 0% (0 families of 37 families). Based on the explanation from table 3, it can be concluded that the role of coastal women in helping the family economy in Namlea Ilath Village greatly influences the economic level of the family.

Community members, especially women's organizations, and social agencies whose essence is to contribute labor to the community as volunteers

From the explanation described above, it appears that women are subordinated to men, in relations with men, women are considered as companions to their husbands, additional breadwinners, and not as career women. So women will always depend economically on men as the head of the family and at the same time the main source of income in the family (Hahury, et al., 2022). This reality is very easy to find in the life activities of rural women. Where, one of the sources of poverty and destitution is actually experienced by women, especially in rural areas.

The burden of poor women is heavier than that of men because women always try to get additional income to cover the shortfall of their husband's income in the family. Especially if the woman is the head of the family and the sole breadwinner in the family, meaning that the woman is the backbone of the family, obligated to work so that the needs of her children and other needs can be met (Rio, et al., 2017).

Positive impact

Working women or wives have a positive impact on their families, namely being able to help relieve their husband's responsibilities in meeting the economic needs of their families, such as helping to

finance daily life and helping pay for the education of their children. In addition, the work of a wife will also increase the family income level group and the family economic level group as shown in Tables 4.4 and 4.6. Thus the dual role of the wife is very helpful in helping the economy of the family. One informant explained this phenomenon as follows:

"In the past, it was really difficult for your family, even paying for food was already difficult, let alone paying for your children to go to school, so you decided to work to help your husband because we are from a less well-off family, so my husband also agreed for my mother to work." (WB, 46 Years).

Negative impact

After explaining the positive impact when a woman or wife works, it also has a negative impact on their family and this impact is felt especially by the children in the family. With working hours from morning to evening, of course, it takes a lot of time for the wife to give love to children, especially the wife who works as an itinerant fish seller and a mobile cake seller. What's more, the time they should be able to devote to giving attention and affection to their children will be spent on them working for half a day at their workplace. Especially children in their infancy or toddlers, who really need attention from their parents. Thus, regarding the negative impact of working as a wife, one of the informants explained this phenomenon as follows:

"You have two children, one is in third grade and the other is in fifth grade, your husband has separated, so now the mother is working to pay for the needs at home and school, not to mention the snacks from the two of them which are not comparable to the income of the mother's merchandise sold, but If you don't sell, who will pay for our family's needs and your children's education?" (WOR, 34 Years).

"Your mother has four children, three of them are still in elementary school and one of them is the first child in first-grade high school. Of course, school children incur quite a lot of expenses, especially since high school children are studying outside the village, who asked to send money every month, and also the price. current goods are increasing day by day, so it has become a mutual agreement between mothers and husbands to work together to help pay for the daily needs and education of their children. (WB, 40 Years).

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the attention and affection of parents for their children is very important. However, due to time constraints, the majority of women gave overall responsibility for their children's education to the mother and father of the teacher at their school. Most of the children in Namlea Ilath Village all attend school and some even go to school in the city. This makes parents persistent in working to pay for their children's education. With a mother's job from morning to evening, of course, this will only set aside time at night for the children. their child. Even at night, a mother is also just an ordinary human being who has limitations. After a tired day at work, sometimes mothers do not take the time to help their children with schoolwork and other things, resulting in a lack of attention and affection from parents for their children.

CONCLUSION

The role of coastal women in helping their husband's income can increase the income level of the family by being dominated by the high-income level with a family of 15 families, in second place is the very high-income class with a total of 13 families, in third place is the low-income class with a total a family of 5 families, and in the last place is the middle-class income with a family of 4 families.

The role of coastal women in helping their husband's income can increase the economic level of the family in the first place is the economic level of the family in the Prosperous Plus family category with a percentage of 54.06% (20 families out of 37 families), in second place is the economic level of the family in the Prosperous Plus family category with the percentage 18.92% (7 families out of 37 families), in third place is the economic level of families in the Prosperous I and Prosperous II family categories with the same percentage of 13.51% (with 5 families out of 37 families in each category). Working as a wife or mother in the household can have positive and negative impacts on family life that are felt by other family members. The positive impact is that it can increase family income, build a sense of mutual understanding between family members, and can increase the level of family status. Meanwhile, the negative impact is reduced attention and affection, as well as reduced guidance or character education that should be obtained from a mother.

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