

ABSTRACT

Women are an important component in economic development in coastal areas. As stated by Kusnadi (2006) that the wives of fishermen in coastal villages occupy important social roles and positions, both in the domestic and public sectors. The public role of the fishermen's wife is defined as the involvement of the wife in socio-economic activities in the environment in order to meet the needs of household life and other secondary needs. Wives in fishing villages represent a very strategic social potential to support the survival of the fishing community as a whole. The results of research from Karnaen and Amanah (2013) in the fishing community in Teluk Naga District, Tangerang Regency concluded that due to economic reasons women in fishing households must join in earning additional income even though the majority were on their own initiative. In real life women are often less able to play an active role in the family economy, so women only work as housewives and depend on the income of their husbands. Women's work in the household causes women to be seen as passive recipients of development. Based on data sources from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) that have been reprocessed, the level of female labor force participation in Indonesia is 51.7% and the level of male labor force participation reaches 88.5%. This shows that the level of work participation of women in Indonesia is still low compared to the level of work participation of men.