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Analysis of Perceptions and Roles of Wives/Housewives of Business Actors on the Existence and Sustainability of Crossing Service Businesses in South Lembeh District, Bitung City, Indonesia

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Abstract:

Lembeh Island is an administrative area of Bitung City and is administratively divided into two districts, namely North Lembeh and South Lembeh Districts. The total population in Papusungan Village, South Lembeh District, Bitung City, in July 2019 was recorded at 3,129 people and those who work as fishermen were recorded at 380 fishermen, consisting of 140 fishing rod fishermen, 120 ring trawl fishermen, 110 business actors/crossing services, and 10 light boats. Especially for the crossing service business, it certainly has an important role in the economy of the local community.

A business will not run smoothly if it is not supported by family roles, including the wife or housewife of the business actor in question. The views or perceptions of housewives towards the sea taxi crossing business and its sustainability need to be analyzed. The problem can be formulated as follows: How are the Perception and Role of Wives / Housewives of Business Actors on the Existence and Sustainability of Crossing Services in South Lembeh District, Bitung City? The time required from the data collection survey to the preparation of the final report is 8 months, from March – October 2023. The research method uses survey methods. Data come from primary and secondary data and are discussed and analyzed based on quantitative and qualitative descriptive analysis. Perceptual analysis is done using the Likert Scale scoring model.

The results showed that the perception of wives/housewives was very good and very agreed with the statement. This is felt by the wife/housewife at the same time with her family that sea taxis are easy to run, and they do not spend much cost and energy because they always wait for queues or turns and the sea taxi business benefits when viewed in terms of time and cost and it has bright prospects and is easy to do because it is assisted by a driving machine. As a further explanation, they wait in the queue where sometimes 1 day is only 1 time for the opportunity to pick up passengers. However, according to the wife/housewife, it will be covered by their husband's work as a motorcycle taxi driver and impromptu laborer for stevedoring business actors at Bitung port.

The role carried out by housewives in the family of sea taxi business actors in Papusungan village is an effort to help the family economy, which aims to meet family needs so that their economic resilience increases. The impact of the dual role of housewives working in the domestic sector has a major impact, especially in fulfilling daily needs, such as food needs, education costs, and other household needs.

Keywords: Perception, Likert scale, crossing services

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Lembeh Island is an island in the administrative area of Bitung City in North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Lembeh Island is currently administratively divided into two districts: North Lembeh and South Lembeh Districts. This island is famous for being a diving location for foreign tourists in North Sulawesi besides Bunaken. The total population in Papusungan Village, South Lembeh District, Bitung City, in July 2019 was recorded at 3,129 people and those who work as fishermen were recorded at 380 fishermen, consisting of 140 fishing rod fishermen, 120 ring trawl fishermen, 110 people crossing businesses and 10 people light boats. (Papusungan Village Data).

Their livelihood is not yet known whether their income can meet the needs of fishermen and their families. Based on observations in the field and the results of the team's discussion, the problem faced by them is that often the role of wives/women does not support the efforts made by their husbands in every type of work, including the crossing business from Ruko Pateten to Papusungan Village at the Papusungan pier. Therefore, it is very interesting to examine and examine the extent of the perception/perception of wives/women towards the crossing at the Papusungan pier, South Lembeh District.

1.2. Problems

Based on the research background, research problems can be formulated as follows:

- What is the profile of the perception of wives/housewives of crossing business actors on the existence and sustainability of the crossing service business in Papusungan Village, South Lembeh District?
- What is the perception of wives/housewives of crossing business actors on the existence and sustainability of the crossing service business in Papusungan Village, South Lembeh District?

2. Purpose and Benefits of Research

2.1. The Objectives of This Study

- Identify and explain carefully the perception of wives/housewives of crossing business actors on the existence and sustainability of the crossing service business.
- Carefully analyze the role of wives/housewives of business actors on the existence and sustainability of the crossing service business.

2.2. Research Benefits

- Provide input for universities to conduct research or further service related to women fishermen in coastal areas of South Lembeh District.
- Provide input to the relevant government in terms of taking strategic actions and policies and favor crossing business actors, especially local fishermen, in preparing future programs.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research Methods

The method used in this study is the census method. Understanding census is a way of collecting data if all elements of the population are investigated one by one (Supranto, 2008). This census is intended for all business actors crossing by sea taxi to get the same opportunity to be used as respondents, where questionnaires will be filled out as a guide and interviews will be structured systematically. The time needed from the data collection survey to the preparation of the final report is for 8 months, from March – October 2023.

3.2. Data Collection Techniques

Narimawati (2008) wrote that data collection is carried out by observation or direct observation in the field by taking data both primary and secondary data, namely:

3.2.1. Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained directly from respondents, namely wives/women whose husbands/relatives in the house have a crossing business in Papusungan Village, South Lembeh District, Bitung City, through filling out questionnaires by way of questions and answers to respondents, recording, recording and making documentation in the form of photos.

3.2.2. Secondary Data

Data obtained through the Papusungan Village Office: This data is not available in compiled form or in the form of files. This data must be sought through sources or technical terms respondents, namely, people we make the object of research or people we make to obtain information or data.

According to Arikunto (2008) in *Idriantoro and Supomo* (2002), the method of data collection is a systematic and standard procedure for obtaining the required data.

3.3. Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis of research results is divided into two types: quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis (Fathoni, 2006). Quantitative analysis is data processing using simple mathematical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, average numbers and so on, while qualitative analysis is data processing carried out through logical considerations with systematic author languages. The data that have been analyzed are then interpreted as the result of research, which includes interviews, discussions, or observations of logical considerations with the author's systematic language with reference to directly related references.

The instruments in this study were used to measure the variables studied. A measurement scale is a set of conditions needed to quantify information from the measurement of a variable and to achieve the initial goal of using the

Likert scale. This scale is used to measure the behavior, comments, and assumptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2008).

The variables to be measured on the Likert scale are described into sub-variables, after which they are described into components that can be measured. These components are used to compile the problem instrument items that the respondent wants to answer. Respondents' answers will be scored for quantitative analysis purposes and scores for answers using the Likert scale have gradients from very positive to very negative, for example:

1. Very Good score = 5
2. Good score = 4
3. Good enough score = 3
4. Not Good score = 2
5. Very Not Good score = 1

This research instrument is described as a list of questions made in the form of a checklist or multiple-choice questions.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. South Lembeh District

South Lembeh District is a division of South Bitung, which was inaugurated on October 10, 2007, based on Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2007, concerning the change of District and Village Names in Bitung City with the following boundaries:

- The north is bordered by North Lembeh
- The east is bordered by the Maluku Sea
- The south is bordered by the Maluku Sea
- The west is bordered by the Lembeh Strait

The geographical condition of South Lembeh District, which is located in an archipelago, is that the people predominantly work as fishermen, farmers, artisans, and a small number of civil servants. The movement of development that runs from year to year brings significant changes to the development of the potential and quality of society. The development of the world of education has been able to touch the future generation of South Lembeh so that there is real growth in the level of education of the community, as well as in the marine field of fisheries and even plantation agriculture, which is the livelihood of the community.

4.2. History of Papusungan Village

Papusungan Village is one of the villages in South Lembeh District. The initial name of Papusungan Village, in Sanger language, was Ni Paputungan, which means a place to cook rice. It is said to be a place to cook rice because, in 1500, the kingdom of Siau Engkeng Unaung and warlords were invited by Minahasa officials to defend the Land of Minahasa, which at that time was captured by Mangindano. Engkeng Unaung and the warlords who were there at that time would go to Minahasa so they could stop them at Papusungan to cook and make food provisions in Papusungan. After that, to prepare for the war, they went directly to Minahasa, and on the way to Minahasa, they anchored at the kora-kora beach to lean the boat.

Furthermore, while heading to Minahasa, Engkeng Unaung and the warlords passed one of the places, namely Kasuang Village, the road from Tomohon to Tondano, because while fighting, warlords from Engkeng Unaung passed through the place to chase Mangindano and wanted to make Mangindano to immerse themselves and had to be crushed to death. After they won the battle, there was a negotiation and agreement between ulung balang or Minahasa army people and Engkeng Unaung. The result of the agreement was that the Minahasa army said that they had a remnant of the division of islands in Bitung City, namely Lembeh Island, which means remnant after there was a Lembeh island Engkeng Unaung gave Lembeh Island to the Sanger Tribe who wanted to live on the island.

4.3. General Condition of Papusungan Village

Papusungan Village, Lembeh Setalan District, is included in the administrative area of Bitung City, North Sulawesi Province, with an area of 21,256 Ha. Lembeh Island is currently administratively divided into two districts, namely:

- South Lembeh District
- North Lembeh District

Papusungan is one of the kelurahans in South Lembeh District, Bitung City, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Papusungan Village is one of 7 kelurahan, consisting of 6 neighborhoods. This research was conducted in Papusungan Village and respondents who were taken for taxi boat businesses predominantly lived in ward 6.

Papusungan Village's daily activities are led by a lurah. The livelihoods of the people in Papusungan Village vary. One of the many jobs in Papusungan Village is as a fisherman.

This village has received IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) funding in 2014. This village is located opposite the pier where ships from Bitung City, Kema, Amurang, etc., come to Lembeh Island and are active in fisheries, culinary tourism, or other businesses.

4.4. Respondent Profile

The wives/housewives of the crossing business actors in Papusungan Village are registered with 20 people, but only 11 people can / are willing to be interviewed. Seeing the high-income potential in the operation of the crossing business in Papusungan Village, the community makes side jobs and additional income.

4.4.1. Education Level

Education is one of the important social aspects to support humans in developing their businesses and make it easier for someone to be more advanced in business skills. Education affects a person's ability to absorb new technology. The education level of crossing business respondents can be seen in table 1 below:

No	Education	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	Elementary School	7	63,63
2.	Junior High School	3	27,27
3.	Senior High School	1	9,09
Sum		11	100

*Table 1: Number of Respondents by Education
Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023*

Low education is not necessarily low income because many factors contribute to it. Most wives/housewives graduated from elementary school at 63.63%. However, in terms of business skills, it can be said to be good because they get from their experience and curiosity about jobs that have income that can increase their family income. Being educated from junior high school to high school is because, at school age, they prefer to focus on learning. However, over time, they stop going to school because going to school also requires costs and family circumstances that force someone not to continue their education.

4.4.2. Age

Age is also one of the factors in carrying out crossing business activities because as you get older, the strength in carrying out crossing business operations will decrease. The age level comparison between the crossing business group and the independent crossing business can be seen in table 2.

No	Age	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	26 – 35	6	54,54
2.	36 – 45	1	9,09
3.	46 – 55	4	36,36
Sum		11	100

*Table 2: Number of Respondents by Age
Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023*

Table 3 shows that fishermen's wives aged between 26-35 years have a percentage of 54.54%, 36-45 years with a percentage of 9.09%, while 46-55 years 36.36%. We can conclude that it does not mean that if you are more advanced in your age, you can no longer be productive in making money; instead, those in the field between the ages of 26-55 have greater productivity in doing work to support the family economy.

4.4.3. Family Dependents

Family dependents are the number of family members consisting of wives and children and other people who participate in the family or live in one house and eat together, which are dependents of the head of the family. The number of family dependents can be seen in table 3.

No.	Family Dependents	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	1 – 2	4	36,36
2.	3 – 4	6	54,54
3.	5 – 6	1	9,09
Sum		11	100

*Table 3: Number of Dependents of the Respondent's Family
Source: Primary Data Processing Results, 2023*

Large family dependents are not necessarily troublesome for the head of the family and a small number of dependents is also not a guarantee that all needs can be fulfilled instantly. 9.09% of family dependents are 5-6 people, while 54.54% are dependent on 3-4 people and 36.36% are dependent on 1-2 people. Survey data and interview results show that these dependents include children who attend school. According to them, in addition to being housewives, they have a role in the family and race every day with the fatigue they feel as long as the children can eat and study at school.

The amount of family dependents causes the family to spend and affects the amount of costs that must be incurred to meet the needs of family members, so the wife chooses to do a business that can make money and increase family income.

4.5. Crossing Attempt

The crossing business contributes greatly to the national and regional economy as mandated in Law No. 17 of 2008 to be very strategic for national insight and a vital means of supporting national unity. It should also be noted that the contribution of the crossing business is becoming increasingly important because the value of the costs incurred is the smallest when compared to the cost of land and air crossing business (Jusna, 2016). Formerly, there were 2 parts of the landing or mooring place for this crossing business, the first in Papusungan Kecil and the second in Papusungan Besar. Over time, sea transportation experienced a lot of competition because no one regulated the course of the crossing business route, so there was a conflict between fellow owners of the crossing business. The main factor that makes moorings for crossing businesses in Papusungan Kecil less operational is the highway that has become good, so passengers choose Papusungan Besar to be the main mooring or main port for taxi boats.

The crossing business was undertaken by the people of Papusungan Village. Therefore, the people of Papusungan Village took the initiative to create a group with the business. The business group they built, called the taxi boat business, consists of 2 groups: group 1 and group 2. In this way, they make their own rules about the route between Lembah-Bitung that are already scheduled according to their respective groups. The formation of the group itself is done so that the taxi boat operation line can run regularly, which in 1 week, each person gets 6 trips in 3 days for 1 week running. Regulations are made, ranging from load limits on taxi boats and adult fares to school children. Although many taxi boats have made these regulations with excessive loads and do not comply with mutually agreed regulations because the regulations made are not in government interference, so many do not care about passenger safety and just want more income.

4.6. Wife/Housewife Perception

There are 6 dimensions of statements used to measure the perception of wives/housewives towards business actors crossing using sea taxis at Papusungan Pier. Based on the results of the analysis using the Likert scale, the results obtained are shown in table 4.

Dimention	Indicator	Score 1		Score 2		Score 3		Score 4		Score 5		Average Indicator	Average Dimensio
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
X ₁	X ₁₁	0	0	3	7.5	2	5	26	65	9	22.5	4.03	4.07
	X ₁₂	0	0	6	15	4	10	20	50	10	25	3.85	
	X ₁₃	0	0	2	5	1	2.5	25	62.5	12	30	4.18	
	X ₁₄	0	0	1	2.5	1	2.5	23	57.5	15	37.5	4.30	
	X ₁₅	1	2.5	2	5	6	15	18	45	13	32.5	4.00	
X ₂	X ₂₁	1	2.5	4	10	2	5	22	55	11	27.5	3.95	4.01
	X ₂₂	1	2.5	2	5	2	5	27	67.5	8	20	3.98	
	X ₂₃	1	2.5	1	2.5	2	5	25	62.5	11	27.5	4.10	
X ₃	X ₃₁	1	2.5	2	5	1	2.5	27	67.5	9	18	4.03	3.92
	X ₃₂	1	2.5	2	5	7	17.5	25	62.5	5	12.5	3.78	
	X ₃₃	1	2.5	1	2.5	7	17.5	21	52.5	10	25	3.95	
X ₄	X ₄₁	1	2.5	2	5	4	10	22	55	11	27.5	4.00	4.09
	X ₄₂	1	2.5	0	0	2	5	24	60	13	32.5	4.20	
	X ₄₃	1	2.5	1	2.5	3	7.5	23	57.5	12	30	4.10	
	X ₄₄	1	2.5	1	2.5	4	10	22	55	12	30	4.08	
X ₅	X ₅₁	3	7.5	3	7.5	4	10	26	65	4	10	3.63	3.76
	X ₅₂	1	2.5	7	17.5	1	2.5	23	57.5	8	20	3.75	
	X ₅₃	1	2.5	3	7.5	5	12.5	21	52.5	10	25	3.90	
X ₆	X ₆₁	2	5	2	5	4	10	22	55	10	25	3.90	3.90
	X ₆₂	3	7.5	2	5	4	10	22	55	9	22.5	3.80	
	X ₆₃	2	5	1	2.5	2	5	25	62.5	10	25	4.00	

Table 4: Likert Scale Analysis Results

4.6.1. Perception: Crossing Business Using Sea Taxis

Based on the results of the analysis using the Likert scale of crossing efforts using sea taxis, an average dimensional score of 4.07 was obtained. This means that respondents have a very good perception and strongly agree with the statement. This is felt by the wife/housewife at the same time with her family that is real because of youSaha Sea Taxi is Easy to Run, uSea taxis do not spend much money and energy because they always wait for queues or turns and the sea taxi business benefits when viewed in terms of time and cost and it has bright prospects and is easy to do because it is assisted by a driving machine. As a further explanation, they wait in the queue where sometimes 1 day is only a one-time opportunity to pick up passengers. However, according to the wife/housewife, it will be covered by their husband's work as a motorcycle taxi driver and impromptu laborer for stevedoring business actors at Bitung port.

4.6.2. Perception: Government Assistance

Based on the results of the analysis using the Likert scale on the benefits of marine protected areas for the coastal environment, an average dimensional score of 4.01 was obtained. This means that respondents have a very good perception and strongly agree to the statement. The wife/housewife is aware that it is clear, in fact, that this business has no role in the business. The government helps community businesses in the marine sector, especially crossing transportation. The government does not assist in any form of sea taxi crossing and is clearly impressed. The government pays little attention to community efforts.

This venture, according to the perception of wives/housewives, is very good if there is government interference, especially the boarding and lowering routes where there is no regularity so that there are still business actors who do not get part or do not get passengers because the applicable system is still irregular. If you look further, this is also because there is no effective hour setting, meaning that if there are passengers, they can do activities at any hour. So that it becomes an obstacle, sometimes passengers only 1 person is forced to depart, which is very detrimental to business actors who have complained about the high cost of fuel oil/fuel.

4.6.3. Perception: Family Welfare

Based on the results of the analysis using the Likert scale on the benefits of marine protected areas for coastal communities, an average dimensional score of 3.92 was obtained. This means that respondents have a good perception and agree and even tend to be almost very good and strongly agree with the statement. Respondents stated that the sea taxi business can cover the needs of the family and can be run with the help of the family as well, but the sea taxi business must be added as a side business. The point of this statement is that if there are passengers, then the income can cover the needs of the family on the same day. Sometimes, if the opinion is high, let it only once, then it can be used for 3 to 4 days in the family. However, this effort can also be good if there is a family/child who helps a little bit, that is, to check which queue has arrived and the head of the family or their father is ready if there is mocking work being done or are doing other work. Through this cooperation, harmony/welfare in the family can be maintained.

4.6.4. Perception: Interest in the Sea Taxi Business

Based on the results of the analysis using the Likert scale on the management of marine protected areas carried out together, an average dimensional score of 4.09 was obtained. This means that respondents have a very good perception and strongly agree to the statement. Wives/housewives and even families are aware that this business is very interesting because it is a hereditary family business and the husband is always invited to talk about the business so that the husband can be at home with the family. In the hereditary business in the past, their parents each had only one parent party turned out to be in this business. Also, my husband often invites the family to talk about the ups and downs of this business so that we can have this business together. Little or much income is not the main goal, and the point here is openness and supporting each other. Wives/housewives also often take the initiative to seek additional income in the form of selling cooked fish, guarding stalls, participating in social gatherings in the residential complex and also adult children doing mocking work at the closest distances alternating with their fathers.

4.6.5. Perception: Unattractiveness to the Sea Taxi Business

Based on the results of the analysis using the Likert scale on community participation in the maintenance of marine protected areas, an average dimensional score of 3.76 was obtained. Respondents have the perception of agreeing with this statement. A lot of time is wasted at sea. There are only a few passengers, but it is expensive burning.

4.6.6. Perception: Marine Activities That Ensure Well-Being

Based on the results of the analysis using the Likert scale on law enforcement of marine protected areas in Bulutui Village, an average score of 3.90 was obtained, meaning that the respondents had a good perception and agreed and even tended to be very good and strongly agreed to the statement because the score was almost 4. The wife/housewife strongly agrees that if there are many passengers, the income is adequate and an activity is not until night. If someone rents all day, for example, tourists or tours, the income is quite good. Prone or crimes at sea do not have much effect on this business because the activity during the day and the distance is not too far. If there are people such as tourists or the public, the government who wants to rent it all day is already a lucky factor because it gets a fairly large income of almost Rp. 1 million rupiah. If you take passengers across, your daily income is 30,000 – 100,000. However, if there are many taxi queues, it is sometimes a week's income.

4.7. The Role of the Wife/Housewife of the Business Actor

When viewed from the dual role of the wife, that is the contributor of energy in household work such as raising children, maintaining the house, regulating household consumption, and maintaining health and earning a living outside the household (Musa, 2015).

This condition makes housewives (wives) finally participate in finding additional income, which is expected to increase the economic resilience of the family. However, the decision to work for a living is not an easy thing to do, considering the many roles that a housewife pair must play. The role of housewives is to increase the economic resilience of their families through various kinds of work they do independently. All the work done by housewives in the family of sea taxi business actors in Papusungan village is an effort to help the family economy, which aims to meet family needs so that their economic resilience increases. The impact of the dual role of housewives working in the domestic sector has a major impact, especially in fulfilling daily needs, such as food needs, education costs, and other household needs. Their

business carries out the role of housewives and also as workers to help their husbands, where the role of housewives does not release their responsibility for their role in the family. Before doing work activities, they prioritize completing home activities. After these activities are completed, they start working activities outside the home. Housewives make efforts to avoid family conflicts by building good communication with their families because the activities they do at work are activities that are carried out daily. Therefore, the housewife needs to ask her husband and children for help in carrying out their various jobs so that they get good support in carrying out work activities outside the home. In addition to working activities to help husbands earn a living, on other occasions, housewives at the research location also participated in community social activities such as religious activities every week, which were carried out every Wednesday, Friday and others; they are also still active in social activities such as participating in social gatherings and PKK.

The productive role is valued with money or goods that produce money or services related to economic activity. This role is identified as the role of women in the public sector, for example, farmers, tailors, laborers, teachers and entrepreneurs (Astuti, 2011).

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1. Conclusion

The perception of wives/housewives of crossing business actors on the existence and sustainability of crossing service businesses in Papusungan Village, South Lembah District, means that respondents have a very good perception and strongly agree to this statement. This is felt by the wife/housewife at the same time with her family that sea taxis are easy to run, and they do not spend much cost and energy because they always wait for queues and the sea taxi business benefits when viewed in terms of time and cost and it has bright prospects and is easy to do because it is assisted by a driving machine. As a further explanation, they wait in the queue where sometimes 1 day is only 1-time opportunity to pick up passengers. However, according to the wife/housewife, it will be covered by their husband's work as a motorcycle taxi driver and impromptu laborer for stevedoring business actors at Bitung port.

The role carried out by housewives in the family of sea taxi business actors in Papusungan village is an effort to help the family economy, which aims to meet family needs so that their economic resilience increases. The impact of the dual role of housewives working in the domestic sector has a major impact, especially in fulfilling daily needs, such as food needs, education costs and other household needs.

5.2. Suggestion

The relevant government needs to pay attention to providing opportunities for these business actors to carry out activities regularly through rules imposed or mutually agreed upon so that this business can be considered good for wives/housewives and families because it can ensure welfare and sustainability.

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