

FINANCE | RESEARCH ARTICLE

Analysis of Women's Participation in Improving Family Economy in Binjai City (Case Study of Merdeka Binjai Field Street Vendors)

Jessica Freety Br Sitepu¹, Sri Herlina²

^{1,2} Department of Sharia Economics, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, Institut Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan, Binjai, Indonesia. Email: zesikasitepu98@gmail.com¹, sriherlina@insan.ac.id²

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: February 19, 2025

Revised: October 30, 2025

Accepted: November 27, 2025

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.52970/grfm.v6i1.1118>

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine women's participation in improving the family economy in Binjai city. The method in this study uses descriptive qualitative methods. The location of this research was carried out around the Binjai Merdeka Field. In this study, primary data will be obtained from the results of direct interviews with six street vendors around Tanah Lapang Merdeka Binjai. The data collection technique was carried out by interview. In this study, the data processing method used is qualitative data analysis. The results of the study show that the existence of women as street vendors in the fields of Binjai City plays an important role in meeting the economic needs of families, by trying to contribute significantly to the improvement of the economy and the welfare of family members. The role of female workers includes their responsibilities and obligations as housewives. Thus, in addition to carrying out formal work, they are also involved in the domestic sector, including activities such as cooking, washing clothes, washing dishes, cleaning the house, and managing the educational needs of their children. This is reflected in their consistent habits of completing household chores before leaving for work. Even though they are not able to fully meet the needs of the family, at least they can contribute to easing the burden of their husbands in earning a living. Based on the previous explanation of women's motivation to work, it can be concluded that the majority of factors that encourage their choice to work are due to financial considerations.

Keywords: Women, Poverty, Economy, Family.

JEL Code: E44, F31, F37, G15

I. Introduction

Islam is a perfect religion that governs all aspects of human life and the universe. Economic activities are also regulated in Islam with divine principles. The wealth that we have is actually not ours, but a trust from Allah SWT, so that it can be used as best as possible for the benefit of mankind, which in the end will all return to Allah SWT to be held accountable. Since the beginning of human civilization, society, both individually and as a group, has played the most important role in the economy. So that the needs that have been successfully achieved by women are able to show that women can work. Moreover, Islam commands its people to work from both the sides of men and women. And Islam has never forbidden women to work outside the home, as long as it does not violate the rules that have been determined by Islamic sharia and has obtained permission

from the husband (Kustini, 2021). The phenomenon of working women is actually familiar to us in our society. Normatively, men are active in earning a living, and women are domestic workers. But the facts in the field it turns out that women, besides doing housework, are also active in earning a living. Of course, this is due to the low income of the husband or man, so the woman or wife inevitably has to be active in livelihood activities so that the needs of the family can be met. (Nuroniya, 2022).

The increase in women in the workforce is one of their efforts to contribute to helping their husbands in meeting family needs. With women contributing to the world of work, this can make it easier for husbands to help increase the economic needs of a household, such as women who participate in working in a tofu home industry in Binjai City. The household industry tofu recruits the most female workers because women have their own specifications in their jobs. The participation carried out by women is basically intended to meet the economic needs of the family. The task of earning family income is traditionally mainly charged to the husband as the head of the family, while the role of the wife in this case is considered to be an increase in family income. When compared to the middle class, in the low-income group, wives participate more in earning income for the family. This is due to the high poverty rate in urban areas, and the difficulty of obtaining material pleasures such as clothing, food, and board, so it requires the involvement of all elements of the family to improve the family economy, including the participation of a woman in work. (Marpelina & Yunus, 2021).

In a family, women are financial managers who are good at managing household finances. This is linked to a stable socio-economic situation with husbands' salaries that are barely enough at the end of the month or often only until the middle of the month, and women are the most affected. But sometimes women's limitations in education and skills make women want to work in all kinds of jobs, and many women work in the informal sector, such as trading. (Aristantia et al., 2019). Trading is one of the jobs that many women do, because indeed in addition to trading activities that are easy to enter and do not require a high level of education, trading work is also an activity that requires tenacity, subtlety, and precision, which is suitable for women. In the city of Binjai, many women work in the street trade sector, one of which is around the Binjai Merdeka Field.

Jumlah Pasar, Luas Areal dan Jumlah Pedagang Menurut Kecamatan di Kota Binjai, 2023

Kecamatan	Banyaknya Pasar	Luas Areal (m2)	Pedagang Lokal	Pedagang Non Lokal
Binjai Selatan	1	19 295	-	-
Binjai Kota	9	90 335	2 000	140
Binjai Timur	-	-	-	-
Binjai Utara	1	1 000	200	51
Binjai Barat	1	1 500	20	60
Kota Binjai	12	112 130	2 220	251

Sumber : Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Perindustrian Perdagangan Kota Binjai

Figure 1. Number of Street Vendors in Binjai City

Based on the data above, it can be seen that Binjai Kota is the location with the highest number of traders overall. This is included in the data obtained by the researcher during the pre-research, where there were 197 female street vendors around the Binjai Merdeka Field. Many women contribute to helping their families' economies. The factor that causes women to make sales is that the income earned by their husbands is not enough to meet the family's economic needs. Therefore, female traders make initiatives to sell with the permission of their husbands, other factors make female street vendors contribute, namely because of the number of family dependents, the more number of family needs that must be met so that they tend to encourage women to work to meet the economic needs of their families, and such factors make women have to play a dual role for their families and to work.

In a study conducted by (Yusniati & Fikriah, 2021) with the research title Analysis of Factors Influencing Women's Decision to Work as Workers in Increasing Family Income According to the Islamic Economic Perspective states that women who work for a living have a positive impact on increasing their family income, so that they can help meet the family's living needs such as food, clothing, board, and other

tertiary needs. Based on the conditions that occurred above, the researcher is interested in conducting a more in-depth study to see and analyze how women's participation in improving the family economy, especially in street vendors around Tanah Lapang Merdeka Binjai with the research title "Analysis of Women's Participation in Improving the Family Economy in Binjai City (Case Study of Street Vendors in Tanah Lapang Merdeka Binjai)".

II. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

2.1. Women's Role

The role of women today is different from the past, where in the past women were only allowed to work at home very different from today, women are allowed to work outside the home and are often involved in various activities. This has shown that women are not only inside the house but also outside the home. Women also work and play a role in the economic needs of the family. At this time, women are not only women who play the role of housewives, but also play a role in various fields. (Tisnandya et al., 2021). The reason for women working is because of the guidance of the family's life needs, even though a husband is obliged to make a living, this does not rule out the possibility of a wife working hard to make a living. In fulfilling the needs of a prosperous family, women or wives every day must strive so that all their roles, both being housewives and earning a living, can run well and be balanced. Therefore, women must be able to manage their time so that they can run everything well and in a balanced manner. (Lestari et al., 2023).

2.2. Women's Motivation to Work

Motivation is the giving of motivation, the accumulator of motivation or things that cause encouragement or things that cause encouragement. Motivation can also be interpreted as the energy to generate motivation in oneself. (Lusiyanti & Wicaksono, 2020). So motivation is a condition that moves a person to be able to achieve their goals and motives. Motivation is the whole of the same impulses, desires, needs, and powers. Women's motivation in working is not the same from one another. Some are driven by economic factors, such as working to increase family income. Or also encouraged by spiritual mental, for example, practicing the knowledge and skills that have been acquired, or just spending leisure time. (Firmando, 2021).

2.3. Factors Affecting Working Women

The role of women in meeting economic needs is a must, due to the increasing urgency of life's needs. The difficult economic situation of the family often forces some family members, especially women, to earn a living, considering that the needs of life are getting more difficult, so they cannot meet the needs of their families. (Alawiyah, 2020).

a. Meeting Economic Needs

The economic situation of the family affects the tendency of women to contribute to the job market to help improve the family economy. The increase in women's participation in economic activities is due to: First, there is a change in the views and attitudes of the people about the importance of education for women and men, as well as the need for women to participate in development. Second, there is a willingness of women to be independent in the economic field, namely, trying to finance their living needs and maybe also the living needs of those who are dependent on them with their own income. (Adillah et al., 2022).

b. The Number of Family Dependents

Pajaman Simanjuntak stated that how a household regulates who attends school, works, and takes care of the household depends on the number of dependents of the family concerned. The more family dependents, the higher the probability of married women going to work. (Ruum & Chasanah, 2023).

c. The desire to work

Women's desire to be financially independent causes them to work by earning income that will later be used to finance or buy the needs they want (Ashari, 2023).

2.4. Street Vendors

Street vendors (PKL) are a labor group that is widely recognized in the informal sector. Street vendors are small businesses that are profit-oriented, like entrepreneurs. Street vendors have their own way of managing their business in order to make a profit. Street vendors become the sole manager who handles their business, starting from business planning, driving the business, as well as controlling or controlling their business. (Tasia & Nurhasanah, 2019).

2.5. Characteristics of Street Vendors

The average street vendor uses equipment that is easy to disassemble or move, and often uses public facility land as a place of business. According to (Nuronyah, 2022) Some typical characteristics of street vendors need to be recognized as follows. (Putri & Anzari, 2021):

- a. The distribution pattern of street vendors is generally close to the center of the crowd and, without permission, occupies zones that should be owned by the public.
- b. Street vendors generally have a very flexible social presence to various pressures and control activities.
- c. As a business activity, street vendors generally have a very loose labor absorption mechanism.
- d. Most street vendors are migrants, and their adaptation and existence process is supported by forms of patronage relationships based on the bond of locality sentiment.

The average street vendor lacks the skills and expertise to develop new business activities.

III. Research Method

The type of research used in this study is qualitative descriptive. The descriptive qualitative research method is a research method conducted by the researcher by conducting direct interviews at the research location and going directly into the field. In this study, we can describe the circumstances and behavior of the resource persons that occur in real life. In this study, the researcher intends to analyze and review how women's participation improves the family economy. The location of this research was carried out around the Binjai Merdeka Field. In this study, primary data will be obtained from the results of direct interviews with four street vendors around Tanah Lapang Merdeka Binjai. The data collection technique was carried out by interview. In this study, semi-structured interviews are used, namely by conducting interviews that are not guided by a list of questions that has been prepared in advance by the researcher. In this study, the data processing method used is qualitative data analysis. According to Moleoung, qualitative data analysis is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching and finding patterns, finding out what is important, learning about it, and deciding what can be told to others (Sugiyono, 2023).

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1. Characteristics of Research Respondents

The information contained in this study focuses on Vulnerable Individuals who carry out the role of Street Vendors in the District area. Binjai City. This study involved four informants.

- a. The first informant was Mrs. Layla Naimah, a 44-year-old woman who lives in Finish Village, Lalat Regency. Her husband works as a rice farmer. In her daily life, Mrs. Layla makes traditional cakes and sells her own creations. The activity starts at 04.00 to 06.00 am, and the sale is carried out at Tanah Lapang Binjai from 07.00 to 11.00 am on certain days. The income obtained from the process of making and trading traditional cakes ranges from Rp 50,000 to Rp 100,000 per day. She supports her husband in his efforts to send three of their four children to school. Mrs. Ida's youngest child did not continue her formal education due to her mental limitations. Mother Layla's eldest child is 51 years old, followed by a second child who is 17 years old, a third child who is 15 years old, and a youngest child who is 10 years old. Mrs. Layla Naimah has played an important role in supporting her husband by producing traditional cakes to be marketed for 1 year.
- b. The second informant, Mrs. Masdiana, lives in Binjai Kota, Tangsi Village. At the age of 50, he has been working as an aqua and cigarette seller at a red light for eight years. Mrs. Masdiana also still has a husband, and similar to the first informant, she chose this job to support her husband and increase her children's education fund, as revealed. It has six children, three of whom have completed their education. His eldest son only completed high school, while the second and third children earned a college degree. With her husband's profession as a motorcycle taxi driver, she collaborated with her husband to distribute her goods around the red light of Tanah Lapang Merdeka, Binjai. The income received by Mrs. Hasdiana is in the range of Rp. 80,000 to Rp. 120,000 per day.
- c. The third informant is Mrs. Rasnaeni, a mobile pecal noodle seller who lives in Brengam Village and is 7 years old. He has been in this field for eight years, which initially began with confusion due to the lack of activity. On a whim, he tried various things that were useful and had the potential to generate income. As time went by, she decided to continue this work after her husband no longer worked as usual. Currently, Mrs. Rasnaeni's husband is living his profession as a mosque imam. The results of the work allowed Mrs. Rasnaeni to support her family and finance the education of her seven children. He carries out his activities regularly every day. Daily income can reach Rp. 200,000.

The fourth informant, Mrs. Rohaya, aged 63, is a native of Riau who currently lives in Brengam Village. In his daily life, he sells a variety of cakes and satay that are sold on certain days. As a widow, Mrs. Rohaya lives with her four grandchildren, and the business of selling cakes and satay is carried out solely to meet the needs of her grandchildren. The cost of food and education needs must be met through the proceeds of the trade. His daily income is Rp 100,000. He prepares his cakes every afternoon until nightfall after returning from the market.

4.2. Research Analysis and Discussion

The role of housewives (IRT) in improving the economic welfare of the family. According to Raharjo (1983), participation can be defined as the involvement of individuals or a group of community members in an activity. The participation is the result of social interaction that takes place between related individuals and other members of the community. Participation can be interpreted as a typical form of interaction and communication, which is related to the distribution of authority, responsibility, and benefits. The growth of interaction and communication is rooted in the individual's awareness of conditions that are unsatisfactory and need improvement. The situation can be overcome through active intervention from the individual or the

community itself. His ability to contribute to relevant activities is supported by the confidence that he or she can make a significant contribution to the activity. In this study, the researcher examined the participation of housewives in increasing family income with a focus on the case study of traditional cake traders, which was measured through variables of age, working time, and education level.

a. Age

Age is a temporal parameter that measures the duration of an entity's existence, both those who play an active role in life and those who have passed away. The lifespan of a human being can be associated with 15 years, which is measured from the moment of his birth to the time the calculation is made. The IRTs (housewives) who work as street vendors in the Merdeka Binjai field show significant age variations, with the majority being in the age range of over 38 years old.

b. Working Hours

Working time refers to the period during which tasks can be performed, whether in the morning, afternoon, or evening. Housewives (IRT) who have a career as traditional bakers process the cakes from morning until late afternoon. And then it is handed over to street vendors to trade from morning to noon in markets that have a specific schedule.

c. Education Level

Education is an inseparable aspect of human existence. Children receive education from their parents, and when these children reach adulthood and form a family, they will take on a role in educating the next generation. Similarly, in schools and colleges, students and students get education from teachers and lecturers. The higher the level of individual education, the more developed the needs that he wants to meet. Education is one of the significant factors in influencing a trader's income, where individuals with higher educational backgrounds tend to achieve higher income. This is due to the increase in employability generated by education, which in turn increases worker productivity. However, there is a powerlessness of influence in IRTs who work as traditional cake traders, who rely only on subscriptions and the ability to attract buyers.

d. Formal path

Primary education includes elementary schools (SD) and Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI), or other equivalent educational institutions, as well as junior high schools (SMP) and Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTS) or other equivalent forms. Secondary education includes general secondary education as well as majored secondary education, which includes institutions such as SMA, MA, SMK, MAK, or other equivalent forms. Higher education can be realized in a variety of formats, including academies, polytechnics, high schools, institutions, and universities.

e. Non-formal channels serve as information channels

The education level of housewives (IRT) who work as street vendors varies, including individuals who only have an education up to elementary school, who do not continue to junior high school, as well as those who have a junior high school education but do not reach the high school level, to those who have completed their education up to the high school level.

4.3. Factors Influencing Housewives' Participation (IRT) in Increasing Family Income

a. Economic Factors

As a social and economic entity, human beings are inherently always faced with economic challenges. The main economic problem facing humanity lies in the fact that the number of human needs is unlimited, while the resources to meet these needs are very limited. The economy serves as a determinant element in

the allocation of domestic tasks, especially among upper-middle-class families. In the context of disadvantaged families, work serves as a strategy to cope with economic pressures while at the same time reflecting a sense of responsibility for the economic continuity of the household. Women's role in the economic aspect is measured through their diligence in working and efforts to save from the income earned. Economic factors significantly influenced respondents in determining their attitudes towards work, as revealed by Mrs. Layla, one of the housewives who also plays the role of a street vendor in the Merdeka open area, Binjai city.

"I am a housewife married to a rice farmer. The income varies, sometimes enough and sometimes not, depending on how well the rice fields are managed. Rice harvests take months to come in, while daily expenses keep increasing, making it necessary to meet food and other needs. Recognizing this, I decided to help my husband boost his daily income by making and selling traditional cakes."

As it turns out, IRT participation plays an important role in the economic aspect, as a husband of a traditional pastry merchant said about his wife's contribution to their family life:

"Alhamdulillah, thanks to my wife's support in trading, my son was able to pursue higher education and almost completed his studies, while the other children did not drop out of school."

The statement shows that the majority of husbands support their wives to take part in the world of work, in order to improve the household economy. A wife's willingness to contribute to helping the family economy is a justified thing from the perspective of Sharia, to realize the essence of mutual help between husband and wife. It is recommended that the husband and wife reach an understanding and agreement regarding the management of their income, including the income generated by the wife.

b. Family Factors

Parents' economic condition and children's learning achievement have a significant relationship; When the family's economic situation is classified as underprivileged, parents often face difficulties in meeting their children's educational needs. Housewives (IRTs) who work as traditional cake traders are driven by the desire to increase family income, especially considering that fluctuating economic conditions are often sufficient but sometimes relatively low, which is the main motivation for IRTs to contribute to improving their family's financial situation. Based on an interview with Mrs. Masdiana in Tanah Lapang Merdeka Binjai, she stated:

"We, the traditional cake traders, operate here (Tanah Lapang Merdeka Binjai) every day, from morning to evening. However, if there is a market that is open on certain days, I will first sell my cakes there, and then come back to sell here. The products we offer are not our own creations; some of them are ordered from traditional bakers for a certain price, then we resell them with a small markup to make a profit, even if the amount is insignificant. From the small profits we earned, I personally managed to set aside some for personal needs and support the education of one of my nephews."

In the context of family households that are still at a low stage of development, most of the income is allocated for consumption, including the purchase of food, drinks, clothes, and other daily needs. From the above statement, IRTs (Housewives) expressed their willingness to contribute to increasing family income, provided that the participation is in line with the nature of a wife. This includes covering the awrah, avoiding slander, not being directly involved or mixing with men who are not muhrim, obtaining permission from the husband, and not neglecting the responsibility as a wife. Furthermore, the participation of the wife should be based on the desire and willingness to help the husband in increasing the family income.

c. Educational Factors

In today's era, education plays a vital role; Education for human life is a fundamental need that must be fulfilled throughout the journey of life. Moreover, in the context of job search, finding an adequate position armed with only a high school diploma is very challenging, especially if you only have an elementary school (SD) or junior high school (SMP) diploma. Such is the feeling of one of the respondents, a street vendor, who has a deep desire to leave home and work to help her husband increase his family income.

"I am only a junior high school graduate and feel deep regret for the decision to drop out of school. Realizing how difficult it is to find a decent job, I was determined not to have a similar experience. With a strong determination, I tried to support my husband in increasing our income through the motorcycle taxi business. The funds I get from my trading business are enough to fund my children's education. Alhamdulillah, my son managed to get a bachelor's degree thanks to the income from motorcycle taxis and the sale of my merchandise".

In the case of the separation of property between husband and wife, the wife has full eligibility and rights to the property that belongs to her. In line with that, according to research (Novitasari, 2021), which explains that according to Sharia law, the wife has full rights to the property she cultivates, and has the authority to manage it and spend it, without the husband having the right to the property belonging to the wife." The wife is not required to obtain the husband's permission in terms of property ownership and management. Ignoring the dedication, expertise, and skills of educators and their managers. The economy, especially in the context of family income, plays a significant role in encouraging the development and progress of the world of education, considering the economic function as the main driver in facilitating the educational process. It is not perceived as an investment that is expected to provide returns. However, in substance, these benefits will be felt and recognized when the positive contribution of education plays a significant role in improving the welfare of the community.

Based on the experience of several respondents who have been interviewed, it can be concluded that their career journey does not always go smoothly. Each individual has their own narrative of joys and sorrows, which includes variations in the amount of sustenance received, as well as challenges both faced and favorable circumstances. Nevertheless, the data obtained from IRT participation shows that the significant contribution in increasing the income of traditional cake merchants in the Field of Binjai City has achieved a level of success in improving the economic welfare of the family, although the income is not so impressive, and the results obtained are not always consistent. At the very least, they can meet basic needs for food and set aside part for higher savings for children's education. The IRTs participating here state that there is no coercion from the husband; They acknowledge that the urge to participate comes from their own personal desires. In addition, the role of the husband is no less significant in giving up and giving permission to his wife to work outside the home, as well as giving encouragement and support, as well as entrusting his wife with household management.

V. Conclusion

The existence of women as street vendors in the fields of Binjai City plays an important role in meeting the economic needs of families, by trying to contribute significantly to the improvement of the economy and the welfare of family members. The role of female workers includes their responsibilities and obligations as housewives. Thus, in addition to carrying out formal work, they are also involved in the domestic sector, including activities such as cooking, washing clothes, washing dishes, cleaning the house, and managing the educational needs of their children. This is reflected in their consistent habits of completing household chores before leaving for work. Even though they are not able to fully meet the needs of the family, at least they can contribute to easing the burden of their husbands in earning a living. Based on the previous explanation of women's motivation to work, it can be concluded that the majority of factors that encourage their choice to

work are due to financial considerations. Regarding women who carry out dual roles, the public should be aware and understand that the responsibility of housework should not be fully imposed on women, especially those who are also active in the public sphere.

References

- Adillah, S. U., Taufik, M., & Purnawan, A. (2022). Pendampingan dan pengembangan potensi anak dalam upaya mencegah perkawinan usia anak pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di Desa Manggihan Kabupaten Semarang. *Empowerment: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 5(01). <https://doi.org/10.25134/empowerment.v5i01.5676>
- Alawiyah, L. (2020). Pemberdayaan perempuan melalui program sentra kriya di Rumah Pintar BSD (Bumi Serpong Damai). *Journal Information*.
- Aristantia, D., Sukidin, S., & Hartanto, W. (2019). Kondisi sosial ekonomi buruh perempuan PT Mitratani Dua Tujuh Kabupaten Jember. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan, Ilmu Ekonomi dan Ilmu Sosial*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.19184/jpe.v13i1.10431>
- Ashari, N. (2023). Pengaruh tingkat partisipasi perempuan dalam berwirausaha terhadap tingkat sosial ekonomi keluarga di Desa Donomulyo. *Edunomia: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.24127/edunomia.v3i2.3725>
- Firmando, H. B. (2021). Eksistensi perempuan Batak Toba di tengah kemelut gender di Tapanuli Bagian Utara (Analisis sosiologis). *Jurnal Kajian Gender dan Anak*, 5(2).
- Kustini. (2021). Perempuan, keluarga, dan perubahan sosial. <https://doi.org/10.55981/brin.458>
- Lestari, A. D., Setiadi, Y., Musa, D. Th., Alamri, A. R., & Andali, B. G. (2023). Peran ganda perempuan penyapu jalan single parents dalam rumah tangga di Kota Samarinda. *Komunitas*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.20414/komunitas.v14i1.7356>
- Lusiyanti, L., & Wicaksono, P. (2020). Pengaruh tingkat pendidikan dan faktor sosial demografi pada partisipasi angkatan kerja perempuan di Indonesia. *Muwazah*, 12(2). <https://doi.org/10.28918/muwazah.v12i2.2669>
- Marpelina, L., & Yunus, R. (2021). Dampak pandemi Covid-19 terhadap kehidupan sosial ekonomi perempuan. *Jantra*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.52829/jantra.v16i1.123>
- Novitasari, A. (2021). Pengaruh pemberdayaan perempuan terhadap ketahanan perekonomian keluarga. *Lifelong Education Journal*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.59935/lej.v1i2.33>
- Nuroniyah, W. (2022). Konsep qiwamah dan fenomena perempuan kepala keluarga. *Equalita*, 4(1).
- Putri, A. S., & Anzari, P. P. (2021). Dinamika peran ganda perempuan dalam keluarga petani di Indonesia. *Jurnal Integrasi dan Harmoni Inovatif Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (JIHIS)*, 1(6). <https://doi.org/10.17977/um063v1i6p757-763>
- Ruum, U. D. R., & Chasanah, R. N. (2023). Analisis tingkat perceraian di Kota Surabaya tahun 2018–2022. *Jurnal Ilmiah Permas: Jurnal Ilmiah STIKES Kendal*, 13(2). <https://doi.org/10.32583/pskm.v13i2.885>
- Sugiyono. (2023). Sugiyono. *Journal Teknodik*, 6115.
- Tasia, F. E., & Nurhasanah, E. (2019). Partisipasi perempuan dalam pendidikan tinggi dan pengaruh pendidikan tinggi pada perempuan: Sebuah studi literatur. *Pekobis: Jurnal Pendidikan, Ekonomi, dan Bisnis*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.32493/pekobis.v4i1.p1-12.2764>
- Tisnandya, M., Esariti, L., & Sophianingrum, M. (2021). Kajian partisipasi perempuan pada perekonomian keluarga di Kampung Pelangi Randusari. *Journal Planologi*, 18(2). <https://doi.org/10.30659/jpsa.v18i2.13345>
- Yusniati, Y., & Fikriah, F. (2021). Analisis kondisi sosial ekonomi perempuan miskin di Kecamatan Blang Bintang, Aceh Besar. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 6(4).