

THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WORKERS TO THE FAMILY ECONOMY

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Abstract.

Women's participation in the world of work has made a major contribution to family welfare. In general, women are encouraged to make a living by the demands of the household economy, this is due to the ever-increasing family needs, while real income does not always increase.. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of worker motivation, work pressure and income satisfaction of women cleaning swallow's nests as a family economic contribution in East Ungaran. The population in this study were 30 female swallow nest cleaning workers. The sample in this study amounted to 30 samples. This sample was obtained by using saturated sampling technique. This research data analysis tool uses multiple linear regression. The results showed that motivation (p value 0.000), work pressure (p value 0.000), and income satisfaction (p value 0.000) of female swiftlet nest cleaning workers had a positive effect on the economic contribution of families in East Ungaran. Suggestions for women's work to increase the role of women in the family economy by increasing the economic contribution through being more self-motivated at work, making work pressure a passion for work and trying to work well so as to create income satisfaction. Keep prioritizing the family, and the duties of women in the family even though they have to look for additional income.

Keywords

income satisfaction, family economic contribution, work motivation, work pressure.

Keyword:

kepuasan penghasilan, kontribusi ekonomi keluarga, motivasi kerja, tekanan kerja.

Abstraksi.

Partisipasi wanita dalam dunia kerja, telah memberikan kontribusi yang besar terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga. Secara umum wanita terdorong untuk mencari nafkah oleh tuntutan ekonomi rumah tangga hal ini disebabkan oleh kebutuhan keluarga yang senantiasa meningkat sedangkan pendapatan riil tidak selalu meningkat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh motivasi pekerja, tekanan kerja dan kepuasan penghasilan wanita pembersih sarang walet sebagai kontribusi ekonomi keluarga di Ungaran Timur. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 30 pekerja wanita pembersih sarang walet. Sampel dalam penelitian ini

berjumlah 30 sampel. Sampel ini diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh. Alat analisis data penelitian ini menggunakan regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian bahwa motivasi (p value 0,000), tekanan kerja (p value 0,000), dan kepuasan penghasilan (p value 0,000) pekerja wanita pembersih sarang walet berpengaruh positif terhadap kontribusi ekonomi keluarga di Ungaran Timur. Saran bagi kerja wanita untuk meningkatkan peranan wanita dalam ekonomi keluarga dengan meningkatkan kontribusi ekonomi melalui lebih memotivasi diri dalam bekerja, menjadikan tekanan kerja sebagai semangat dalam bekerja dan berusaha bekerja dengan baik sehingga dapat menciptakan kepuasan penghasilan, tetap memprioritaskan keluarga, dan tugas wanita dalam keluarga walau harus mencari tambahan pendapatan.

INTRODUCTION

Women's participation in the world of work has made a major contribution to family welfare. In general, women are motivated to make a living by the demands of the household economy. This is due to the ever-increasing family needs, while real income does not always increase. Such circumstances make women have two roles or contributions at once, namely the domestic role that serves as caretakers of the family and the public role that works outside the home or works to meet the needs of the whole family. In addition to income, they also contribute to taking care of the family, carrying out household, social and religious activities. For lower-class families, the involvement of all family members is very helpful. Basically for Indonesian women, especially for women who live in underdeveloped areas and are economically poor, the dual role is not something new, especially from poor families. It has even been instilled by their parents from an early age, for example housemaids and part-time babysitters with low wages. So women who work outside the home are expected to manage their time well for family harmony.

Based on the results of the researchers' observations, that in East Ungaran sub-district, it has been found that there are many women working as cleaners for swallow nests that have been harvested by pulling out the feathers that are still attached to the swiftlet nests with the aim that the selling price is more expensive and can be packaged directly rather than when taken directly from the swallow warehouse. Based on discussions with the female swiftlet nest cleaning workers, they work every day from 08.00 to 16.00 except on Sundays and sometimes they are also allowed to work at home under certain conditions when market demand is high.

According to researchers, cleaning up the droppings on swallow nests is not as easy as one might imagine. There is uniqueness and complexity in doing it. In fact, it is rare to find male workers who work as swallow nest cleaners. According to interviews with the business owners, they prefer female workers with ages ranging from their teens to thirties because they still have good eyesight and have the required perseverance. What's more, men are easily bored with difficulties so they are easily depressed so they become smokers, which is a taboo against the quality of swallow's nest. The wage system is carried out on a daily basis which will be paid on weekends.

Related to this research, there are many studies that focus on the contribution of women workers to the family economy, among others by Ajung, Syahrial, Kurniasari, & Alimah(2022) where the purpose of this study was to determine the effect of length of work, age, level of education, and the number of dependents on the contribution of female workers to family income. This study reveals that women workers in the emping home industry have a role in increasing family income with the wages of female workers contributing 8.4% to family income while the remaining 91.6% is influenced by other factors. This indicates that the contribution given is still relatively low because <50% of workers are still women live in conditions that are less feasible because the amount of their income is too small.

Research results of Sinadia, Wangke, & Benu(2017) shows that the percentage of women who work as laborers contributes 44.90%. The contribution of female workers is 44.90%. This means that the contribution of women's income to family income in the Tumumpa II Village is good, what is meant by good is that the income earned by women by working as laborers has really helped their husbands in fulfilling and fulfilling their needs in the household every day. So that without contributions from women, the needs in the family cannot be fulfilled.

The research results of Thamrin, Novita, & Hasanah(2018) shows that the income contribution of shallot peelers is 9.55%, which means that the income of shallot peelers is still relatively low in relation to family income. Then by Kawalod, Tewal, & Tawas(2020) that the results of the analysis show that the income contribution of women workers in their family income is 34%. This means that the income contribution of women workers in the Pinasungkulan Karombasan Traditional Market to improve family welfare is in a fairly good category. This means that the income earned by female workers is very helpful for husbands in meeting family needs.

Sudirman analysis results(2016) shows that the income contribution of women workers in their family income is 34%. This means that the income contribution of women workers

in the Pinasungkulan Karombasan traditional market to improve family welfare is in the fairly good category. This means that the income earned by female workers is very helpful for husbands in meeting family needs, this was also conveyed by Kasim(2019) regarding the contribution of female workers to family income in hybrid corn agribusiness activities in Salotengnga Village, Sabbangparu District, Wajo Regency of 56.83%, so it directly helps husbands in particular and families in general to meet their daily needs.

This research exists *research gap* where researchers were able to find a difference to previous research by analyzing work pressure and satisfaction of female workers with income so that they were able to make a significant contribution to the family economy in order to support welfare, which was then There is a summary based on the research gap above as follows:

Table 1. Research Gaps

No	Issues	Researcher
1	<p><i>Research Gaps:</i> the effect of length of work, age, education level, and number of dependents on the contribution of female workers to family income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a positive and insignificant influence on the contribution of women workers in improving the family economy - There is a positive and significant influence on the contribution of women workers in improving the family economy 	<p>Ajung, Syahrial, Kurniasari, & Alimah(2022)</p> <p>Sinadia, Wangke, & Benu(2017)</p>
2	<p><i>Research Gaps:</i> the effect of the income of shallot peelers is still relatively low on family income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a positive and insignificant influence on the contribution of women workers to family income - There is a positive and significant influence on the contribution of women workers to family income 	<p>Thamrin, Novita, & Hasanah(2018)</p> <p>Kawalod, Tewal, & Tawas(2020)</p>
3	<p><i>Research Gaps:</i> the influence of the income contribution of women workers on their family income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a positive and significant influence between the influence of labor on family income - There is a positive influence between the influence of labor on family income 	<p>Sudirman(2016)</p> <p>Eunuch(2019)</p>

Source: Researcher (2023)

Based on the background above and the existing research gaps, the researcher is interested in knowing about the motivation of the female swiftlet nest cleaning workers because they want to help the family economy, to what extent work pressure is related to production targets, and how much income satisfaction they get. Here can be delivered about the importance of the contribution according to Damayanti(2018) has an important role for the individual. Anne said that by contributing means the individual is also trying to improve the

efficiency and effectiveness of his life. To answer these questions, the researchers compiled a study entitled "**Analysis of the Contribution of Women Workers to the Family Economy (Studies on Swallow's Nest Workers in East Ungaran)**". The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of motivation, work pressure, and satisfaction of female swiftlet nest cleaning workers as a family economic contribution in East Ungaran.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

Family Economic Contribution

Family economic contribution is everything that is received by someone after doing various businesses that have an impact on the input of resources (objects) and money. Soekarno(2006), contributions in the form of contributions of money or funds, energy assistance, thought assistance, material assistance, and all kinds of assistance that presumably can help the success of activities in a forum, association and so on. Indicators of family economic contributions that make you feel relieved and happier, helps us to have better relationships, healthier mentally, healthier physically, make the world a better place, our contributions will be reciprocated, helps us find our purpose in life, solve problems, feel valued, get us out of our comfort zone, increase our sense of trust yourself, make you learn, and make you feel less lonely.

Work motivation

Work motivation is encouragement from within and from outside a person to take an action to achieve a predetermined goal in an organization. Indicators of work motivation include perceived needs or imbalances, being able to spur human behavior, there is an energy within humans, there is an impulse that makes humans behave, the environment can increase this urge, can direct behavior and the resulting behavior is always focused on goals, and behavior that occurs is always maintained strength or enhanced.

Work Pressure

According to Sarjo(2014), work pressure is a response brought about by various external events and can be in the form of experiences or negative experiences. In addition, Shahsad et al. (years), defines work pressure as a demand that arises because of the adaptive capacity between the mind and body or human physique. According to Ivancevich(2006), work pressure is an adaptive response or psychological process to the dynamics of the environment, situation or event that causes excessive physical and psychological demands on a person. Pressure is the result of the interaction between work tasks and the individuals who carry out the work. Pressure in this case is a condition of tension that affects one's

emotions, thinking processes and conditions. Problems regarding work pressure are basically often associated with the notion of pressure that occurs in the work environment, namely in the process of interaction between an employee and aspects of his work.

Factors that cause a person to experience work pressure are pressing time, inappropriate salary/wages, physical demands, leadership, inadequate work authority, work conflict, and differences in values between employees and leaders who are frustrated at work. According to Ivancevich(2006) indicators of work pressure, including role overload, which is a condition in which an employee has too much work to do or is under pressure from a tight time schedule. Role Conflict, which is a condition when employees are faced with tasks and responsibilities that conflict with one another. This conflict also occurs when employees are ordered to perform a task/job that is contrary to their conscience or morals. Role Ambiguity, namely a situation when the work itself is not clearly defined so that employees are unable to determine exactly what the organization is asking them to fulfill, resulting in pressure and anxiety regarding whether their performance is sufficient or not. Responsibility For Other People, this is related to employee career advancement.

Income Satisfaction

According to Abdulrahmat(2006), earning satisfaction is a form of emotional attitude that pleases and loves the work they do. Income satisfaction at work is income satisfaction that can be enjoyed at work by getting results from achieving work goals, placement, treatment, and a good working environment. Employees who can enjoy income satisfaction in this job, will choose to prioritize their work rather than the remuneration/wages they get from that job. Employees will feel more satisfied if the remuneration is proportional to the results of the work done. Income satisfaction at work is income satisfaction that can be enjoyed at work by getting results from achieving work goals, placement, treatment, and a good working environment. Employees who can enjoy income satisfaction in this job, will choose to prioritize their work rather than the remuneration/wages they get from that job. If employees will feel more satisfied if the remuneration is proportional to the results of the work done.

Framework

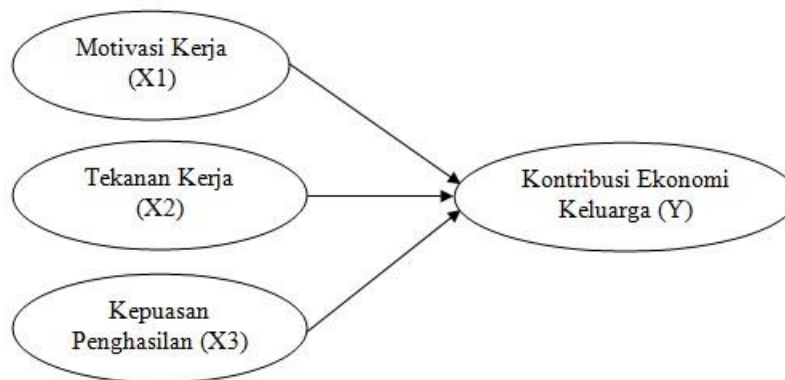


Figure 1 Theoretical Thinking Framework

Research Hypothesis

Higeneral hypothesis

The general hypothesis put forward in this study is that work motivation, work pressure, and income satisfaction have a positive effect on the economic contribution of families in East Ungaran.

Special Hypothesis

Hypothes is specifically proposed in this study as follows:

1. Work motivation has a positive effect on the economic contribution of the family.
2. Work pressure has a positive effect on the economic contribution of the family.
3. Income satisfaction has a positive effect on the family's economic contribution.

RESEARCH METHODS/RESEARCH DEMENSIONS

The research design includes a correlation study with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study isa female worker cleaning swallow's nests in Kali Kayen Village, East Ungaran District. Population i.e all female swiftlet nest cleaning workers, namely as many as 30 people per year 2022. This number comes from two branches of one business owner located in Kali Kayen Village, East Ungaran District as a research object. The sampling technique used in this research issaturated sampling technique. In this study, researchers taking samples of 30 people. The object in this study was carried out ontwo branches of one swallow's nest business owner located in Kali Kayen Village, East Ungaran District as research objects.

The data used in this study include primary and secondary data. This primary data was obtained from the results of questionnaires, especially closed questionnaires. This secondary data was obtained from journals and previous research thesis according to the existing

problems. Data was collected through a closed questionnaire with several answer options based on a 5-point Likert scale. Sugiyono(2015) explains that the Likert scale is used with the aim of measuring attitudes, income and perceptions of a person or group related to social phenomena. Each answer is given a score where the score results in an ordinal measurement scale. The Likert scale uses a score of 5 points, including Strongly Agree (SS) with a score of 5, Agree (S) with a score of 4, Doubtful (RR) with a score of 3, Disagree (TS) with a score of 2, and Strongly Disagree Agree (STS) by obtaining a score of 1. In addition, this research method and data collection uses a quantitative method (statistics) where the concept of quantitative research is measured using a technique that produces numbers(Jonker, Elferink-Gemser, & Visscher, 2011).

In this study, the independent variables include work motivation (X1), work pressure (X2), and income satisfaction (X3), and the dependent variable is the family's economic contribution (Y). The feasibility of the instrument was tested using validity and reliability tests. The validity test in this study used the Pearson moment product correlation processed with the SPSS program. Variable reliability test was using Alpha Cronbach. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis. Regression analysis was used to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variables (work motivation, work pressure, and income satisfaction) and the dependent variable (family economic contribution) and how big the effect is. The mathematical model equation is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

Information:

Y= Operational Performance

α = Constant

X₁ = work motivation

X₂ = working pressure

X₃ = Earning satisfaction

b₁, b₂, b₃ = Regression coefficient

e= Standard Error

The model test uses the coefficient of determination and the ANOVA test (F-Test). Hypothesis with hypothesis, significant test, and T test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity test

Testing the validity in this study using product moment correlation, with a confidence level of the r table value of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Table 1 Validity Test Results

No	Variable	No Questions	rcount	rtable	Results
1.	Work motivation (X1)	X1.1	0.313	0.361	Valid
		X1.2	0.377		Valid
2.	Working pressure(X2)	X2.1	0.364		Valid
		X2.2	0.430		Valid
3.	Income satisfaction (X3)	X3.1	0.233		Valid
		X3.2	0.391		Valid
4.	Family economic contribution (Y)	X1.1	0.367		Valid
		X1.2	0.455		Valid

Source: Processed primary data (2023)

Based on Table 1 of the validity test above, each research variable shows that all indicators have a value of r count > r table, so that all indicators are declared valid and feasible to be used as further research instruments.

Reliability Test

Complete reliability testing can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 Reliability Test Results

No	Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Criteria	Results
1.	Work Motivation (X1)	0.732	0.7	reliable
2.	Working Pressure (X2)	0.740		reliable
3.	Job Satisfaction (X3)	0.726		reliable
4.	Family Economic Contribution (Y)	0.721		reliable

Source: Processed primary data (2023)

Based on Table 2 of the reliability test above, it can be seen that all variables have a Cronbach Alpha value > 0.60 so that all variables are reliable and feasible to use for research.

Results of Data Analysis

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Regression equation analysis was carried out to determine the direction of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. Recapitulation of the results of multiple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS Ver.25.0 For Windows program as follows:

Table 3 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	3,782	2,365		4,599	0.002
	X1	0.447	0.182	0.452	4,806	0.000
	X2	0.383	0.163	0.396	4,511	0.000
	X3	0.260	0.214	0.231	3,215	0.000

Source: Processed primary data (2023)

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis obtained, the multiple linear equations are made as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

$$Y = 3.782 + 0.447X_1 + 0.383X_2 + 0.260X_3$$

Where:

Y= Operational Performance

α = Constant

X_1 = work motivation

X_2 = working pressure

X_3 = Earning satisfaction

b_1, b_2, b_3 = Regression coefficient

e= Standard Error

The multiple linear equation can be concluded:

1. A value of 3.782 is a constant value, which means that if there is no influence from the three independent variables and other factors, then the family economic contribution variable (Y) has a constant value of 3.782.
2. The value of the regression coefficient X1 for the work motivation variable is 0.447 indicating that each time there is an increase in the work motivation variable by one score, it will increase the value of the family's economic contribution by 0.447.
3. The value of the regression coefficient X2 for the work pressure variable is 0.383 indicating that every time there is an increase in work motivation by one score, it will increase the value of the family's economic contribution by 0.383.
4. The value of the regression coefficient X3 for the variable employee satisfaction is 0.260 indicating that every time there is an increase in job satisfaction by one score, it will increase the value of the family's economic contribution by 0.260.

Hypothesis testing

t test (Partial Effect)

Test the hypothesis in this study using the t test, if the significance of the p value is less than 5% then the variable partially has a positive and significant effect on the dependent variable. Based on data processing, the following results are obtained:

Table 4 Hypothesis Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	3,782	2,365		4,599	0.002
	X1	0.447	0.182	0.452	4,806	0.000
	X2	0.383	0.163	0.396	4,511	0.000
	X3	0.260	0.214	0.231	3,215	0.000

Source: Processed primary data (2023)

Based on Table 4, the hypothesis test is carried out as follows:

1. Testing hypothesis 1 (H1): The effect of the motivation of female swiftlet nest cleaning workers as a family economic contribution in East Ungaran

Based on the table above, the calculated t value is greater than the t table, namely $0.4,806 > 1.701$ ($df=nk-1=30-3-1=26$), with a sig. of $0.000 < 0.05$ (significant). Thus, hypothesis 1 (H1) that work motivation influences the economic contribution of the family is proven.

2. Testing hypothesis 2 (H2): The effect of work pressure on female workers when cleaning swallow nests in East Ungaran

Based on the table above, the calculated t value is greater than the t table, namely $4.511 > 1.701$ ($df=nk-1=30-3-1=26$), with a sig. $0.000 < 0.05$ (significant). Thus, hypothesis 2 (H2) that work pressure affects the economic contribution of the family is proven.

3. Testing hypothesis 3 (H3): Effect of satisfaction of female bird nest cleaning workers on income as a family economic contribution in East Ungaran.

Based on the table above, the calculated t value is greater than the t table, namely $3.215 > 1.701$ ($df=nk-1=30-3-1=26$), with a sig. $0.000 < 0.05$ (significant). Thus, hypothesis 3 (H3) that job satisfaction affects the economic contribution of the family is proven.

Test Models

Anova Test (F-Test)

The ANOVA test or F test is carried out to determine the effect of the independent variables, which is an appropriate model for measuring changes in the dependent variable. The test is carried out as follows:

Table 5 Results of the F Test or Anova Test

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2,090	3	0.697	21,042	0.000b
	residual	17,377	26	0.668		
	Total	19,467	29			

Source: Processed primary data (2023)

Based on ANOVA data, the calculated F value is $21.042 > 2.95$ ($nk-1=30-3-1=26$, $a=0.05$) with a significant number of $0.000 < 0.05$ (significant), thus the model is feasible for analyzed further.

Determination Coefficient Test (R2 Test)

The coefficient of determination test was carried out to determine the percentage of influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. This test is carried out using the adjusted R square test as follows:

Table 6 Test of the Coefficient of Determination

Summary model b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.828a	0.607	0.504	0.81752

Source: Processed primary data (2023)

The test results show an Adjusted R square value of 0.504, this means that the influence of female workers' motivation, work pressure and worker satisfaction on the family's economic contribution is 50.4% while the remaining 49.6% is explained by other variables outside the independent variables.

a. Effect of Work Motivation on Family Economic Contribution

The results showed that work motivation had a positive effect on the economic contribution of the family. The motivation of female workers is encouragement from within and from outside a person to take an action to achieve a predetermined goal in an organization. Motive is often termed as encouragement. This encouragement or energy

is the movement of the soul and body to act, so that the motive is a driving force that moves humans to behave and in their actions have a specific purpose. Implicit motivation means that the leader of an organization is in the midst of his subordinates, thereby being able to provide guidance, instructions, advice and correction if needed (Winardi, 2000). Motivation is the impulse that exists in humans that causes them to do something. The results of this study are supported by the results of research by Sinadia, Wangke, & Benu (2017) about the existence of a positive and significant influence between the contribution of women workers in improving the family economy.

b. Effect of Work Pressure on Family Economic Contribution

The results showed that work pressure had an effect on the economic contribution of the family. Sarajo (2014) says work pressure can be defined as a response brought about by various external events and can be in the form of experiences or negative experiences. Work pressure as a demand that arises because of the adaptive capacity between mind and body or human physique. Pressure is the result of the interaction between work tasks and the individuals who carry out the work. Pressure in this case is a condition of tension that affects one's emotions, thinking processes and conditions. Problems regarding work pressure are basically often associated with the notion of pressure that occurs in the work environment, namely in the process of interaction between an employee and aspects of his work. The results of this study are supported by research results Kawalod, Tewel, & Tawas (2020) that there is a positive and significant influence between the contribution of women workers to family income.

c. The Effect of Income Satisfaction on Family Economic Contribution

The results showed that income satisfaction has a positive effect on the economic contribution of the family. According to Abdulrahmat (2006), earning satisfaction is a form of emotional attitude that pleases and loves the work they do. Income satisfaction at work is income satisfaction that can be enjoyed at work by getting results from achieving work goals, placement, treatment, and a good working environment. Employees who can enjoy income satisfaction in this job, will choose to prioritize their work rather than the remuneration/wages they get from that job. Employees will feel more satisfied if the remuneration is proportional to the results of the work done. Income satisfaction is a form of emotional attitude that is pleasant and loves the work one does, even though the wages received may still be far from adequate. Especially when there is inflation and it is felt that the selling price of production has also gone up but wages are still the same without adjustments, workers tend to be disappointed so that they are

helpless in accepting this reality without being able to replace them with other or new job options. Income satisfaction at work is income satisfaction that can be enjoyed at work by getting results from achieving work goals, placement, treatment, and a good working environment. Employees who can enjoy income satisfaction in this job, will choose to prioritize their work rather than the remuneration/wages they get from that job. But it is also believed that employees will feel more satisfied if their remuneration is proportional to the work done. Income satisfaction at work is income satisfaction that can be enjoyed at work by getting results from achieving work goals, placement, treatment, and a good working environment. Employees who can enjoy income satisfaction in this job, will choose to prioritize their work rather than the remuneration/wages they get from that job. But it is also believed that employees will feel more satisfied if their remuneration is proportional to the work done. Income satisfaction at work is income satisfaction that can be enjoyed at work by getting results from achieving work goals, placement, treatment, and a good working environment. Employees who can enjoy income satisfaction in this job, will choose to prioritize their work rather than the remuneration/wages they get from that job. But it is also believed that employees will feel more satisfied if their remuneration is proportional to the work done. will choose to prioritize his work rather than the remuneration/wages he gets from the job. But it is also believed that employees will feel more satisfied if their remuneration is proportional to the work done, will choose to prioritize his work rather than the remuneration/wages he gets from the job. But it is also believed that employees will feel more satisfied if their remuneration is proportional to the work done. The results of this study are supported by research results Sudirman(2016) and Kasim(2019) that at here is a positive influence between the influence of labor on family income.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

There are several limitations in this study, such as the number of respondents which only consisted of 30 people, this is still insufficient to describe the actual situation and the object of research is only focused on one company, even though there are still many other swiftlets nest owners who carry out similar activities. The distribution of the questionnaire was carried out repeatedly than it should have done only once due to the busyness of the swallow's nest cleaning woman who sometimes was not at the research site at one time.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation in the previous chapters, it can be concluded as follows that the motivation of female swallow nest cleaning workers has a positive effect on the economic contribution of families in East Ungaran. This is supported by the calculated t value which is greater than the t table, namely $0.4,806 > 1.701$, with a sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$ (significant). The work pressure of female swiftlet nest cleaning workers has a positive effect on the economic contribution of families in East Ungaran. This is supported by the value of t count which is greater than t table, namely $4.511 > 1.701$, with a sig. of $0.000 < 0.05$ (significant). The satisfaction of female swallow nest cleaning workers has a positive effect on the economic contribution of families in East Ungaran. This is supported by the calculated t value which is greater than the t table, namely $3.215 > 1.701$, with a sig. by 0,

The practical implication of this research is that increasing the role of women in the family economy by increasing economic contribution through more self-motivation at work, making work pressure a passion for work and trying to work well so as to create job satisfaction. Female workers still prioritize the family and the duties of women in the family even though they have to seek additional income.

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