MOTIVATION AND INCOME CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF FISHERMAN WIVES IN GUDANG LELANG BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

Motivasi dan Kontribusi Pendapatan Terhadap Kemandirian Ekonomi Istri Nelayan di Gudang Lelang Kota Bandar Lampung

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ABSTRACT

Most residents of the coastal area of Gudang Lelang City of Bandar Lampung live as fishermen with low, uncertain incomes and depend on nature. This motivates fishermen's wives to play an active role in productive activities that can help the family's economy. The research aims to analyze the influence of motivation and income contribution on the economic independence of fishermen's wives. This research is explanatory research, with a quantitative approach. The research method uses a survey method. Data collection used a purposive sampling technique with 70 respondents. Data processing uses path analysis. The research results state that motivation and income contribution influence the economic independence of fishermen's wives, both directly and indirectly. this research model can explain 66.28% of the information in the research data, the rest is explained by other variables outside the model and errors.

Keywords: Economic Independence, Fishermen's Wives, Income Contribution, Motivation

ABSTRAK

Mayoritas penduduk wilayah pesisir Gudang Lelang Kota Bandar Lampung bermatapencaharian sebagai nelayan yang memiliki pendapatan rendah, tidak menentu, tergantung pada alam. Hal demikan, membuat istri nelayan termotivasi untuk berperan aktif dalam kegiatan produktif yang dapat membantu perekonomian keluarga. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis pengaruh motivasi dan kontribusi pendapatan terhadap kemandirian ekonomi istri nelayan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksplanatif, dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Metode penelitian dengan menggunakan metode survei. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan responden sebanyak 70 orang. Pengolahan data menggunakan analisis jalur *(path analysis)*. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa motivasi dan kontribusi pendapatan berpengaruh terhadap kemandirian ekonomi istri nelayan, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. Informasi yang terkandung dari data penelitian

sebanyak 66,28% dapat dijelaskan oleh model penelitian ini, sisanya dijelaskan variabel lain di luar model dan error.

Kata Kunci: Kemandirian Ekonomi, Istri Nelayan, Kontribusi Pendapatan, Motivasi

INTRODUCTION

Fishermen as the majority of the community living in the coastal area of Gudang Lelang can be interpreted as people whose livelihood is catching fish at sea. Andari (2022) stated that the fishing community is a group of people who depend on the marine resource environment and generally live in poverty. This happens because of the low ability of human resources in managing the available coastal potential. According to Kompas (2023) the number of poor fishermen in coastal areas of Indonesia reached 17.74 million people or around 68% of the total poverty rate in Indonesia. The Central Statistics Agency (2024) published that until March 2023 the number of poor people in Indonesia was 25.898 million people.

Small fishermen or traditional fishermen can be classified as the poorest social class compared to other community groups in the agricultural sector. The lives of fishermen are highly dependent on natural conditions, with income increasing during the fishing season, conversely during the low fishing season the intensity of fishermen going to sea decreases so that the income received by fishermen decreases drastically, this causes fishermen's income to be unpredictable. The impact is that the amount of income earned is not sufficient for the needs of fishermen's families (Amrain et al., 2023).

In conditions where the husband's income is low and uncertain, the only person who can help is the fisherman's wife. The role of the fisherman's wife is very much needed in maintaining the stability of the family's economy. This is a solution to cover economic problems, so that fishermen's wives are motivated to play an active role in productive activities that can help the family's economy. A study conducted by Rispantyo et al. (2021) in his research explained that fisherwomen play a role in increasing family income in the marine fisheries industry sector.

Many women work with the aim of meeting their family's needs while being financially independent without depending on their husband's income. The downturn in economic life has led women to play a role in the public sector, having access and enormous opportunities to participate in public work that is oriented towards increasing family income. Women's participation in public sector work is also one of the driving forces and factors in increasing economic development.

According to Handayani and Artini (2009), there are several reasons that motivate women to want to work, namely because their husbands do not work, low family income while the family's burden is quite large, filling their free time, wanting to earn their own money and wanting to gain experience. Magfiroh and Sofia (2020) added that the wives of fishermen are motivated to work in the public sector because of the need for security, physiological needs and social needs. Sarapil et al. (2021) in their research revealed that coastal women contribute to meeting the economic needs of their families.

The phenomenon of working wives shows that the roles of women as mothers and workers can go hand in hand. Sabrina (2021) revealed that women who decide to become independent figures are mostly driven by economic factors that are lacking and the desire to be able to change their fate for the better. Added by Novalina and Rusiadi (2018), that the income of wives who work as fishermen is part of economic independence, which means that with a good income, women can become economically independent and not too dependent on their husband's income. This study aims to analyze the influence of motivation and income contribution to the economic independence of fishermen's wives.

METHODS

The research was conducted in August to September 2024, at Gudang Lelang, Kangkung Village, Bumiwaras District, Bandar Lampung City. This location was chosen deliberately, considering that the majority of the population in this location are fishermen whose wives work informally.

This type of research is explanatory research. with a quantitative approach. The method used is the survey method. The sampling technique uses a purposive sampling technique, which is an approach to sampling carried out on the entire population, but focuses on the research target. The respondents of this study were the wives of fishermen in Gudang Lelang, totaling 70 people selected purposively based on the occupation of the fishermen's wives, from the total population of fishermen in Gudang Lelang totaling 709 fishermen. The data collection technique used questionnaires, observation and documentation. The data analysis technique used was path analysis. This analysis was preceded by a validity and reliability test of the research instrument.

RESULT

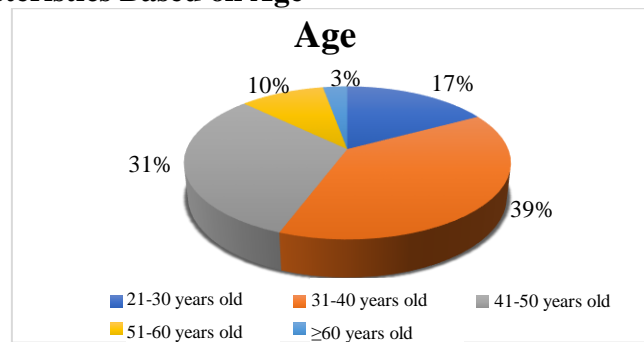**Respondent Characteristics Based on Age**

Figure 1. Respondent Age Diagram

The results of the study showed that 39% of fishermen's wives were aged 31-40 years, 31% were aged 41-50 years, then 17% were aged 21-30 years. Respondents aged 51-60 years were 10%, and finally respondents aged over 60 years were 3%.
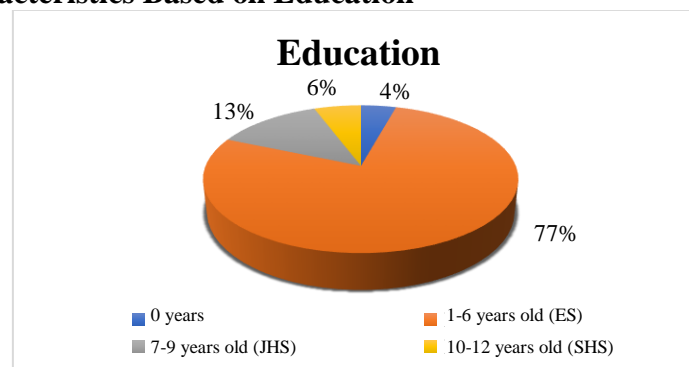
Respondent Characteristics Based on Education

Figure 2. Respondent Education Diagram

Figure 2 shows the level of education of fishermen's wives in Gudang Lelang who did not have any education as much as 4%, who had education for 1-6 years or equivalent to Elementary School (SD) as much as 77%. Fishermen's wives who had education for 7-9 years or equivalent to Junior High School as much as 13%, and who had education for 10-12 years or equivalent to Senior High School only 6%.

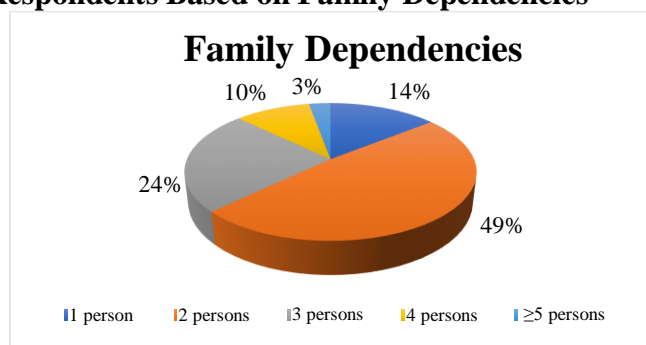**Characteristics of Respondents Based on Family Dependencies**

Figure 3. Family Dependency Diagram

The survey results show that the most respondents have 2 dependents with a percentage of 49%, followed by 24% of respondents who have 3 dependents. As many as 14% of respondents have 1 dependent, and 10% of respondents have 4 dependents, while 3% of respondents have more than 5 dependents.

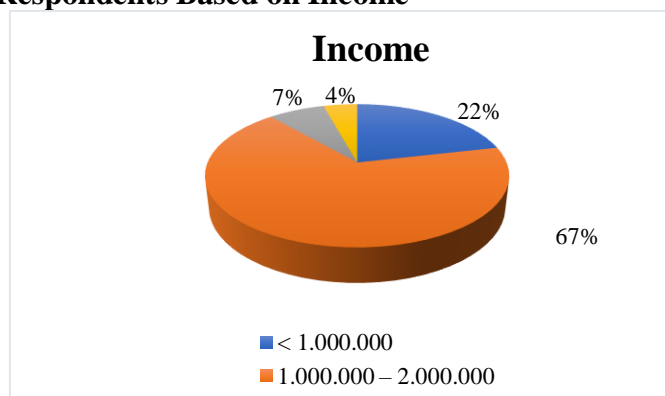**Characteristics of Respondents Based on Income**

Figure 4. Income Diagram

The economic situation of a family can be seen from the income it receives. In terms of income, the income used in this study is the net income for one month received by respondents in the last one month at the time of the study. From Figure 4, it can be seen that most of the income of fishermen's wives is in the group of IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 2,000,000, which is 47 respondents. While the least, which is 3 respondents, has an income in the group of IDR 3,000,001 - IDR 4,000,000.

Validity and Reliability Testing

The instrument testing in this study in terms of validity was carried out on 70 respondents, with 21 statements, the results obtained were that the research instrument used was valid, as shown in Table 1. This is indicated by the probability or significance value for each question item of less than 0.05.

Table 1. Validity Test Results

Variable	Items	Validity		Information
		Correlation (r)	Sig.	
Motivation	X1.1	0.412	0.000	Valid
	X1.2	0.505	0.000	Valid

Variable	Items	Validity		Information
		Correlation (r)	**Sig.**	
	X1.3	0.583	0.000	Valid
	X1.4	0.575	0.000	Valid
	X1.5	0.621	0.000	Valid
	X1.6	0.481	0.000	Valid
	X1.7	0.423	0.000	Valid
	X1.8	0.655	0.000	Valid
	X1.9	0.472	0.000	Valid
	X1.10	0.661	0.000	Valid
	X1.11	0.615	0.000	Valid
	X1.12	0.498	0.000	Valid
Contribution	X2.1	0.752	0.000	Valid
	X2.2	0.801	0.000	Valid
	X2.3	0.754	0.000	Valid
	X2.4	0.751	0.000	Valid
Women's Economic Independence	Y.1	0.685	0.000	Valid
	Y.2	0.757	0.000	Valid
	Y.3	0.742	0.000	Valid
	Y.4	0.759	0.000	Valid
	Y.5	0.609	0.000	Valid

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)

The instrument testing in this study in terms of reliability conducted on 70 respondents, obtained the results that the research instrument used was valid. This is indicated by a reliable research instrument where the reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) has a value of > 0.5. The results of the reliability test can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variable	*Cronbach Alpha*	Information
Motivation	0.777	Reliable
Contribution	0.761	Reliable
Women's Economic Independence	0.758	Reliable

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)

Path Analysis

Path analysis is conducted to see the magnitude of the causal relationship between a number of variables and the hierarchy of the position of each variable in a series of causal paths, both directly and indirectly, but not to find the cause. Direct influence means the direction of the relationship between two variables without passing through other variables, while indirect influence must pass through other variables. In direct influence, through partial regression analysis, the path coefficient is the standardized regression coefficient (standardized coefficient beta). While for indirect influence is the multiplication of the path coefficient of the path passed by each equation (Ferdinand, 2005).

The results of testing the direct influence of motivation variables and income contribution variables on women's economic independence can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Test Results X1, X2 Against Y

Independent Variables	Dependent Variable	*Standardized Coefficient Beta*	t	Sig.	Conclusion
Motivation (X1)	Women's Economic Independence (Y)	0.332	3.167	0.002	Significant
Revenue Contribution (X2)	Women's Economic Independence (Y)	0.465	4.433	0.000	Significant
R² = 0.502 F = 33.721 (Sig.0.000)					

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)

Table 3 shows that the influence between independent variables (X) on the dependent variable (Y) in the regression model is explained as follows:

1. The calculated F value is 33.721 with a significance of 0.000, while the F table at a 95% confidence level (α = 0.05) is 3.13. This shows that together the motivation and income contribution variables have an effect on women's economic independence.
2. The regression coefficient of the motivation variable (X1) is 3.167 with a significance of 0.002 <0.05, which means that the motivation variable has an effect on the women's economic independence variable. The magnitude of the direct influence of motivation on women's economic independence in this study is indicated by the Standardized Coefficient Beta value of 0.322.
3. The regression coefficient of the contribution variable (X2) is 4.433 with a significance of 0.000 <0.05, which means that the contribution variable has an effect on the women's economic independence variable. The large direct influence of contribution to economic independence in this study is indicated by the Standardized Coefficient Beta value of 0.465.

The indirect influence in this model means that the motivation variable influences the women's economic independence variable by passing through the income contribution variable. The results of testing the influence of the motivation variable on the income contribution variable are as in Table 4.

Table 4. Results of the X1 Test Against X2

Independent Variables	Dependent Variable	*Standardized Coefficient Beta*	t	Sig.	Conclusion
Motivation (X1) R² = 0.323 F = 32.473 (Sig.0.000)	Contribution (X2)	0.569	5.699	0.000	Significant
Revenue Contribution (X2) R² = 0.502 F = 33.721 (Sig.0.000)	Women's Economic Independence (Y)	0.465	4.433	0.000	Significant

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)

Table 4 shows that the influence of the motivation variable (X1) on the contribution variable (X2) in the regression model is explained as follows:

1. The calculated F value is 32.473 with a significance of 0.000. while the F table at a 95% confidence level (α = 0.05) is 3.13. This shows that the motivation variable has an effect on the contribution variable.

2. The regression coefficient of the motivation variable (X1) is 5.699 with a significance of 0.000 <0.05, which means that the motivation variable has an effect on the contribution variable. The magnitude of the direct influence of motivation on the contribution in this study is indicated by the Standardized Coefficient Beta value of 0.569.

From Table 4, it can be seen that the path of the motivation variable (X1) to the income contribution variable (X2) has a direction coefficient of 0.569 with a significance value of 0.000, then the path of income contribution (X2) to women's economic independence (Y) has a direction coefficient of 0.465. Thus, motivation has an indirect and significant effect on women's economic independence through a contribution of 0.569 x 0.465 = 0.265. The results of the path analysis can be seen in Figure 5.
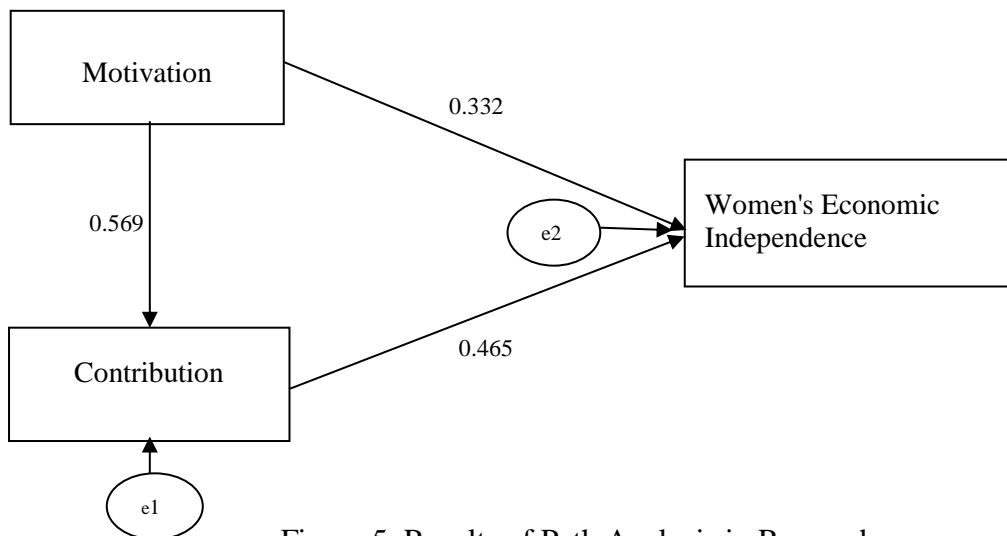

Figure 5. Results of Path Analysis in Research

In summary, the results of the research test can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Results of Path Analysis Testing

Path	Direct Influence	Indirect Influence	Conclusion	R^2
X1 ⟶ Y	0.332	-	Significant	
X2 ⟶ Y	0.465	-	Significant	0.502
X1 ⟶ X2 ⟶ Y	-	0.265	Significant	0.323

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)

The influence of the determination coefficient from path analysis in this study is as follows:

$$P_{e1} = \sqrt{1 - R_i^2} \qquad \text{so that:} \qquad R_m^2 = 1 - P_{e1}^2 \cdot P_{e2}^2 \dots P_{ep}^2$$

$\text{Pei}_1 = \sqrt{1 - 0.502} = 0.7057 \qquad\qquad = 1 - (0.7057)^2 \times (0.8228)^2$

$\text{Pei}_2 = \sqrt{1 - 0.323} = 0.8228 \qquad\qquad = 0.6628$

This means that 66.28% of the information contained in the research data can be explained by the model, the rest is explained by other variables outside the model and errors.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study showed that the highest percentage of 39% of fishermen's wives working were aged 31-40 years. This shows that the age of 31-40 years is a very productive age to work. According to Ferdhi (2016), the age of fishermen's wives is grouped into three

age groups, namely; (1) less productive, (age <15 years and> 65 years); (2) productive, (age 46 years - 65 years); (3) very productive, (age 16 years - 45 years).

The level of education of fishermen's wives in Gudang Lelang is low or does not pay attention to their education. This low level of education is due to economic factors that make them drop out of school and spend more time helping their parents. Emping et al. (2013) stated that the cause of the low level of education in coastal women is due to weak economic conditions, limited funds, and mindsets about the importance of education. According to Firdaus and Rahadian (2015), what causes the low-educated workforce to work more in the informal sector is because job opportunities in the formal sector have requirements that prioritize high levels of education, so they are marginalized from the formal sector to the informal sector. Khairiyah & Sunito (2018) added that the education taken is not a prerequisite for taking on the role of working for fishermen's wives.

The largest number of respondents had 2 dependents with a percentage of 49%, followed by 24% of respondents who had 3 dependents. This shows that having dependents makes women think about how to meet their daily needs when their husband's income is insufficient, so they decide to work. Even though the number of dependents is 2 people, their needs are still great, because they have children who are still in school. According to Rispantyo et al. (2021), in their research, the number of family dependents, consciously or not, can be one of the motivations for fishermen's families to work, the large number of dependents encourages both husbands and wives to work harder in order to meet their needs.

From the table above, it can be seen that most of the income of fishermen's wives is in the group of IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 2,000,000, which is 47 respondents. While the least, which is 3 respondents, has an income in the group of IDR 3,000,001 - IDR 4,000,000. This shows that fishermen's wives who work can provide a fairly large income contribution to family income. There are even respondents whose income is greater or more dominant than their husbands who are actually the heads of the family. This is because the husband's condition is sick or the husband's age factor is no longer strong enough to go to sea so that the wife's income is the main income in the family.

Motivation Has a Significant Influence on Women's Economic Independence

The test results show that motivation has a direct influence on women's economic independence. Work motivation for fishermen's wives provides a strong drive to achieve their financial goals, namely to help increase family income in meeting family living needs and economic stability. This makes fishermen's wives independent and not financially dependent on their husbands whose incomes are unstable at certain times. Women who are motivated to work will be more ready to take on economic responsibilities and make their own financial decisions, and are able to make their own decisions. Strong work motivation also strengthens their confidence in managing income, planning expenses, and saving for the future.

A high level of work motivation in women has a major influence on building their economic independence. With strong work motivation, women are more likely to achieve financial stability, improve their quality of life, and play a bigger role in the family and community economy. This is in line with Sabrina's research (2021) which explains that women who decide to become independent are mostly driven/motivated by economic factors that are lacking and also want to change their fate for the better.

Income Contribution Has a Significant Influence on Women's Economic Independence

The test results show that contribution has a direct influence on women's economic independence. Contribution means participation, involvement, involvement or donation (Surya & Kholik, 2020). The study showed that wives are the most important contributors in helping to increase family income to meet family needs.

The location of women's large contributions in the economic sector of a household will also contribute to improving the family economy, increasing the role of the social environment, increasing educational awareness which can then be realized to improve the community's economy (Alfiah et al., 2020). When women have their own income, they tend to have greater independence in making financial decisions and in meeting their personal and family needs.

Research conducted by Golla et al. (2011) shows that women who have control over economic resources tend to have a stronger bargaining position in family decision-making. This encourages them to be more independent in determining priorities and allocating family resources. Dulfo (2012) added that women are able to manage the resources they have, thereby increasing their self-confidence in decision-making within the family such as children's education, family health and family welfare.

Motivation Has a Significant Indirect Effect on Women's Economic Independence

The test results show that motivation has a significant indirect effect on women's economic independence. Income contribution in this test is an intermediate variable that connects motivation and women's economic independence.

Through path analysis, it can be seen that motivation, in addition to being able to directly influence women's economic independence, can also have an indirect effect through income contribution. This shows that there is added value generated by the motivation variable. The existence of this positive added value further confirms that motivation plays a major role in increasing women's economic independence.

Motivation is the main factor that drives women to be involved in economic activities such as starting a business or working. Women's work motivation is often driven by the need to help improve the family's economy, so that they can achieve economic independence. This motivation encourages fishermen's wives to play an active role in working, which is a source of income in the family. The income generated by fishermen's wives is the result of their motivation to have their own income so that they have independence in themselves. With this income, fishermen's wives have greater control over the family's economic decisions and reduce dependence on other parties. This is an important step in achieving economic independence, where motivation plays an indirect role.

Irawati & Hati (2013) explained that women's participation in productive activities on the coast has also been proven to be able to maintain the economic sustainability of fishing households. Husbands hand over the results of their fishing efforts to women and at the same time give women the trust to manage the finances. This certainly makes women more independent and brave in deciding important things for their families and themselves.

In general, financial independence is a condition where a person is able to manage their own money and not depend on others (Jatmiko, 2020). Economic independence, or financial, is one of the most important independences to have, especially for married women. Economic independence means making income a reserve item that can be an aid and can ease the husband's economic burden (Wijayanti et al., 2021). Financial independence or in economics, means that women can earn their own income or manage it well. This condition of independence means giving women the power to make decisions, especially decisions that are of course important and have an impact on life, without relying on other financial sources.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that motivation and income contribution influenced the economic independence of fishermen's wives, both directly and indirectly. The information contained in the research data as much as 66.28% can be explained by this research model, the rest is explained by other variables outside the model and error.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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