

Will The Income Of Womenpreneurs, Family Size, Husband's Income, Wife's Income, And Children's Income Affect Family Economic Improvement: An Islamic Economic Perspective?

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Abstract.

This study aims to explore whether the income of womenpreneurs, family size, husband's income, wife's income, and children's income influence the improvement of family economics from an Islamic economic perspective. It is also hoped that the research can provide recommendations for women to understand and consider Islamic economic principles before deciding to become womenpreneurs and for husbands to consider Islamic Sharia principles when giving permission to wives and children to work. The research method used is quantitative, with a population of 1,898 people and a sample of 95 people obtained through the distribution of questionnaires. The results of the study show that: a) Womenpreneur income has an impact on improving family economics in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective; b) Family size influences family economic improvement in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective; c) Husband's income affects family economic improvement in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective; d) Wife's income contributes to family economic improvement in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective; e) Children's income has an impact on family economic improvement in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective.

Keywords: Income, Womenpreneur, Family Members, Husband, Wife, Children and Islamic Economics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Family income is one of the key indicators in measuring the economic well-being of a household. In the context of Islamic economics, the concept of well-being is not only measured in material terms but also encompasses spiritual, social, and moral aspects. Therefore, it is important to understand how various income sources within a family can contribute to overall economic well-being [1]. Moreover, the management of income and family welfare becomes a crucial aspect, as Islamic economics emphasizes the balance between material and spiritual needs in daily life. This is due to several factors, such as insufficient husband income to meet family needs, a large number of family members, and the freedom to work to help the husband in increasing family income [2]. The role of housewives as womenpreneurs is something special. While managing household affairs, mothers can take advantage of opportunities by running their own businesses [3], as in Islam, women are not prohibited from working if it aligns with the principles that apply, namely, not neglecting their role as wives and mothers for their families [4]. In fact, Islam provides guidelines on social interactions, including how to dress and interact with non-mahram individuals, emphasizing a unique dimension that not only focuses on economic contributions but also on the ethical, moral, and spiritual values that underlie business activities [5].

However, social and economic changes in recent decades have opened up greater opportunities for women to engage in entrepreneurial activities because womenpreneurs, from an Islamic economic perspective, also play a role in women's empowerment and the promotion of independence [6]. This aligns with research findings [7] that show the income generated can be used to meet basic needs, children's education, and improve the quality of family life. Several factors can help improve family economics, including: a) Womenpreneur income has a broad impact on the stability and enhancement of family economics. This income allows the family to be more financially independent, reduces reliance on a single income source (typically the husband), and improves the quality of life for all family members. However, the number of family members also plays a significant role in the distribution of income and overall well-being [8]. b) Family size influences the economic burden the family must bear. The larger the family, the greater the needs that must be met, making income from various sources, including the husband, wife, and working children, essential to maintaining family economic stability [9]. In line with the findings of [10], family size

positively impacts the economic burden a family must carry. c) Husband's income is typically regarded as the primary income source in Muslim families, in accordance with his responsibility as the breadwinner. However, in the modern era, where living costs are rising, the husband's income is often insufficient to meet the entire family's needs, especially if the family is large. Therefore, the contributions of the wife and working children become crucial.

Family sustenance is, in principle, a shared responsibility between husband and wife, with both playing flexible and supportive roles in household duties [11]. d) Wife's income can help improve family economics [12], as aligned with the findings of [13], which indicate that the wife's role in enhancing family economics is evident through the many women who contribute to improving the family's economic situation by working. e) Children's income who are already working also contributes to strengthening family economics [14], consistent with the findings of [15]. Their research shows that the family's economic condition has a more dominant influence than social conditions on motivating children to work and provide financial assistance to the family. This means children will help increase family income, especially when the family's economic condition is unstable. This study will discuss how womenpreneur income, family size, husband's income, wife's income, and the income of working children influence family economic improvement from the perspective of Islamic economics. Therefore, the research question is: Will womenpreneur income, family size, husband's income, wife's income, and children's income affect family economic improvement from the perspective of Islamic economics?

II. METHODS

The population in this study consists of womenpreneurs in Dompu Regency who are involved in micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Data obtained from the Dompu Regency Cooperatives and MSMEs Office showed a total population of 1,898 womenpreneurs. The sample for this study was determined using a purposive sampling method. To obtain the sample, the researcher used the Slovin formula, resulting in a sample size of 95 respondents. The data used in this research is primary data, collected through the distribution of questionnaires to respondents.

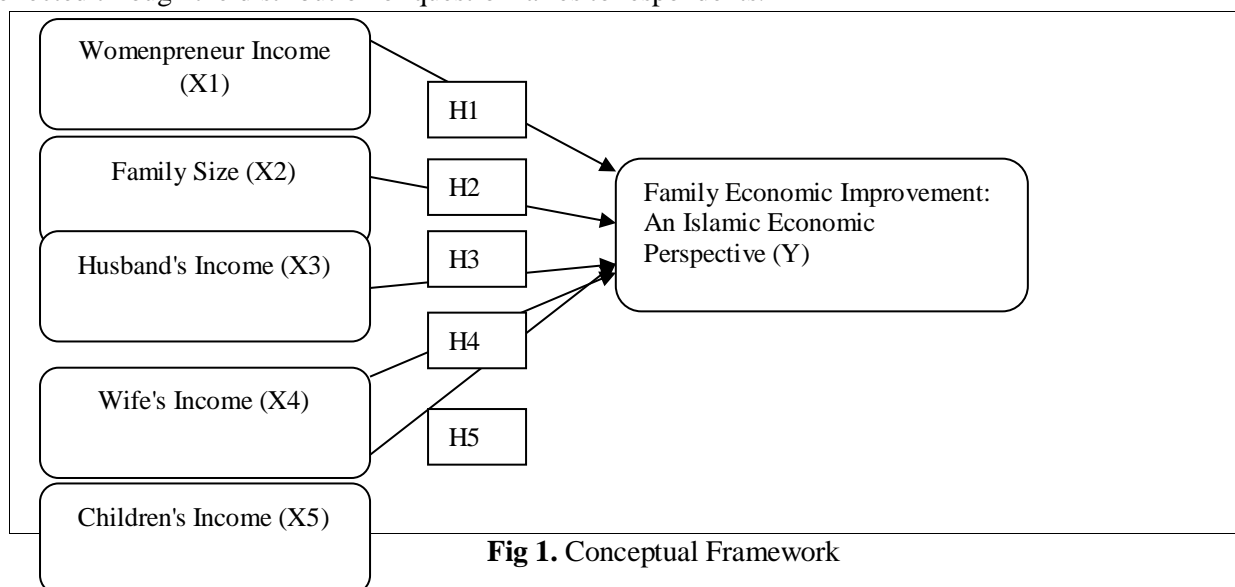


Fig 1. Conceptual Framework

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Descriptive Statistics Test

Results of the Descriptive Statistics Test

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Womenpreneur Income	95	12.00	30.00	23.7053	4.75993
Family Size	95	13.00	30.00	23.8737	4.68643
Husband's Income	95	5.00	25.00	17.5684	4.72353

Wife's Income	95	6.00	25.00	18.1263	4.58546
Children's Income (who are already working)	95	5.00	25.00	13.9579	5.12382
Family Economic Improvement: Islamic Economic Perspective	95	14.00	30.00	25.1684	4.04405
Valid N (listwise)	95				

The purpose of this test is to obtain a universal overview of the research information, including the minimum value, maximum value, mean value, and standard deviation of the information:

- a. The variable of womenpreneur income has a minimum value of 12.00, meaning the lowest responses from respondents indicate disagreement, while the maximum value of 30.00 can be interpreted as the highest responses indicating strong agreement, with a mean value of 23.7053. This indicates the average statement made. This is consistent with the test output showing that the independent variable can influence the dependent variable. The statistical test results also reveal that the standard deviation is higher than the mean value, indicating a high level of variation in the research data concerning the variable of family economic improvement.
- b. The variable of family size has a minimum value of 13.00, meaning the lowest responses from respondents indicate disagreement, while the maximum value of 30.00 can be interpreted as the highest responses indicating strong agreement, with a mean value of 23.8737. This indicates the average statement made. This is consistent with the test output showing that the independent variable can influence the dependent variable. The statistical test results also reveal that the standard deviation is higher than the mean value, indicating a high level of variation in the research data concerning the variable of family economic improvement.
- c. The variable of husband's income has a minimum value of 5.00, meaning the lowest responses from respondents indicate disagreement, while the maximum value of 25.00 can be interpreted as the highest responses indicating strong agreement, with a mean value of 17.5684. This indicates the average statement made. This is consistent with the test output showing that the independent variable can influence the dependent variable. The statistical test results also reveal that the standard deviation is higher than the mean value, indicating a high level of variation in the research data concerning the variable of family economic improvement.
- d. The variable of wife's income has a minimum value of 6.00, meaning the lowest responses from respondents indicate disagreement, while the maximum value of 25.00 can be interpreted as the highest responses indicating strong agreement, with a mean value of 18.1263. This indicates the average statement made. This is consistent with the test output showing that the independent variable can influence the dependent variable. The statistical test results also reveal that the standard deviation is higher than the mean value, indicating a high level of variation in the research data concerning the variable of family economic improvement.
- e. The variable of children's income (who are already working) has a minimum value of 5.00, meaning the lowest responses from respondents indicate disagreement, while the maximum value of 25.00 can be interpreted as the highest responses indicating strong agreement, with a mean value of 13.9579. This indicates the average statement made and is lower than the mean values of the other variables. This is consistent with the test output showing that the independent variable does not influence the dependent variable.
- f. The variable of family economic improvement: Islamic economic perspective has a minimum value of 14.00, meaning the lowest responses from respondents indicate disagreement, while the maximum value of 30.00 can be interpreted as the highest responses indicating strong agreement, with a mean value of 25.1684. This indicates the average statement made. This is consistent with the test output showing that the dependent variable can influence the dependent variable. The statistical test results also reveal that the standard deviation is higher than the mean value, indicating a high level of variation in the research data concerning the dependent variable.

2. Validity Test

Results of Validity Test for Income of Womenpreneurs

No. Item	R hitung	R tabel 5% (95) uji dua arah	Keterangan
Item 1	0,839	0,2017	Valid
Item2	0,877	0,2017	Valid
Item 3	0,862	0,2017	Valid
Item 4	0,868	0,2017	Valid
Item 5	0,766	0,2017	Valid
Item 6	0,554	0,2017	Valid

Results of Validity Test for Income of Family Size

No. Item	R hitung	R tabel 5% (95) uji dua arah	Keterangan
Item 1	0,806	0,2017	Valid
Item2	0,845	0,2017	Valid
Item 3	0,860	0,2017	Valid
Item 4	0,787	0,2017	Valid
Item 5	0,715	0,2017	Valid
Item 6	0,674	0,2017	Valid

Results of Validity Test for Income of Husban's

No. Item	R hitung	R tabel 5% (95) uji dua arah	Keterangan
Item 1	0,830	0,2017	Valid
Item2	0,842	0,2017	Valid
Item 3	0,852	0,2017	Valid
Item 4	0,753	0,2017	Valid
Item 5	0,606	0,2017	Valid

Results of Validity Test for Income of Wife's

No. Item	R hitung	R tabel 5% (95) uji dua arah	Keterangan
Item 1	0,816	0,2017	Valid
Item2	0,773	0,2017	Valid
Item 3	0,740	0,2017	Valid
Item 4	0,765	0,2017	Valid
Item 5	0,732	0,2017	Valid

Results of Validity Test for Income of Children's Income (who are already working)

No. Item	R hitung	R tabel 5% (95) uji dua arah	Keterangan
Item 1	0,851	0,2017	Valid
Item2	0,889	0,2017	Valid
Item 3	0,835	0,2017	Valid
Item 4	0,652	0,2017	Valid
Item 5	0,614	0,2017	Valid

Results of Validity Test for Family Economic Improvement: Islamic Economic Perspective

No. Item	R hitung	R tabel 5% (95) uji dua arah	Keterangan
Item 1	0,747	0,2017	Valid
Item2	0,770	0,2017	Valid
Item 3	0,745	0,2017	Valid
Item 4	0,714	0,2017	Valid
Item 5	0,437	0,2017	Valid
Item 6	0,543	0,2017	Valid

The results of the validity test on the variable of womenpreneur income with 95 respondents in Dompu Regency indicate that all statement instruments consisting of 6 items are declared valid. The validity test on the variable of family size, which consists of 6 statement items, is also declared valid. The validity test on the husband's income variable with 5 statement items is likewise declared valid. Additionally, the validity test on the wife's income variable with 5 statement items and the variable of children's income (who are already working) with 5 statement items are all declared valid. The validity test on the variable of family economic improvement: Islamic economic perspective with 6 statement items is also declared valid. This validity is determined by comparing r_{table} from the product moment table with a total of 95 respondents and a significance level of 5% or 0.05 is 0.2017. All instruments in the variables of womenpreneur income,

family size, husband's income, wife's income, children's income (who are already working), and family economic improvement: Islamic economic perspective have values greater than r_{table} , thus concluding that these statement instruments are valid and suitable for use in research.

3. Reliability Test

Results of the Reliability Test

Variabel	Cronbach Alpha	R tabel (95) Uji dua arah	Keterangan
Womenpreneur Income	0,886	0,2017	Reliabel
Family Size	0,871	0,2017	Reliabel
Husband's Income	0,833	0,2017	Reliabel
Wife's Income	0,817	0,2017	Reliabel
Children's Income (who are already working)	0,828	0,2017	Reliabel
Family Economic Improvement: Islamic Economic Perspective	0,739	0,2017	Reliabel

The results of the reliability test indicate that the Cronbach's alpha value for the variable of womenpreneur income is 0.886, for family size is 0.871, for husband's income is 0.833, for wife's income is 0.817, for children's income (who are already working) is 0.828, and for family economic improvement: Islamic economic perspective is 0.739. All these values are greater than the r_{table} value of 0.2017, thus concluding that all variables are declared reliable.

4. Classical Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

Results of the Normality Test

Unstandardized Residual	
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	0,865
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,443

Based on the results of the normality test, it is known that the significance value is $0.443 > 0.05$. This indicates that the residual values are normally distributed, as the significance value is greater than 0.05.

b. Multikolinierity Test

Results of the Multikolinerity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Toleranc	VIF
Womenpreneur Income	.587	1.702
Family Size	.534	1.871
Husband's Income	.305	3.276
Wife's Income	.344	2.905
Children's Income (who are already working)	.593	1.688
a. Dependent Variable: Family Economic Improvement: Islamic Economic Perspective		

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, it is found that for the variable of womenpreneur income, the tolerance value is $0.587 > 0.10$ and the VIF value is $1.702 < 10.00$; for family size, the tolerance value is $0.534 > 0.10$ and the VIF value is $1.871 < 10.00$; for husband's income, the tolerance value is $0.305 > 0.10$ and the VIF value is $3.276 < 10.00$; for wife's income, the tolerance value is $0.344 > 0.10$ and the VIF value is $2.905 < 10.00$; and for children's income (who are already working), the tolerance value is $0.593 > 0.10$ and the VIF value is $1.688 < 10.00$. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity present.

c. Heterokedasticity Test

Results of teh Heterokedasticity Test

Model	Sig.
Womenpreneur Income	0,044
Family Size	0,000
Husband's Income	0,002
Wife's Income	0,000

Children's Income (who are already working)	0,026
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Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, it is found that the womenpreneur income variable has a significance value of 0.044, family size has a significance value of 0.000, husband's income has a significance value of 0.002, wife's income has a significance value of 0.000, and children's income (who are already working) has a significance value of 0.026. It can be observed that the values of all variable X are > 0.05, indicating that the test conducted shows no heteroscedasticity present.

5. Hypothesis Testing

a. Multiple Linear Regression

Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error
(Constant)	20.608	1.744
Womenpreneur Income	-0,166	0,081
Family Size	-0,349	0,086
Husband's Income	0,366	0,113
Wife's Income	0,442	0,110
Children's Income (who are already working)	0,169	0,075

The equation for the multiple linear regression model analysis can be formulated as follows:

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

Explanation:

Y = Family Economic Improvement: Islamic Economic Perspective

α = Konstanta

b1 dan b2 = Koefisien Regression Variabel

X_1 = Income of Womenpreneurs

X_2 = Family Size

X_3 = Income of Husband's

X_4 = Income of Wife's

X_5 = Income of Working Children

e = Standard Error

$$Y = 20,608 + -0,166X_1 + -0,349X_2 + 0,366X_3 + 0,442X_4 + 0,169X_5 + e$$

b. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.724 ^a	.524	.497	2.86855

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pendapatan Anak yang Sudah Bekerja, Jumlah Anggota Keluarga, Pendapatan Womenpreneur, Pendapatan Istri, Pendapatan Keluarga (Pendapatan Suami)

b. Dependent Variable: Peningkatan Perekonomian Keluarga: Perspektif Ekonomi Islam

Based on the table above, it is known that the Adjusted R-square value is 0.411, meaning that womenpreneur income, family size, husband's income, wife's income, and children's income (who are already working) can improve family economics in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective by 49.7%, while the remaining 50.3% is explained by other independent variables not included in this research model.

c. Uji F

Hasil Uji F

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	804.962	5	160.992	19.565	.000 ^b
	Residual	732.343	89	8.229		
	Total	1537.305	94			

a. Dependent Variable: *Womenpreneur* Perspektif Ekonomi Islam

b. Predictors: (Constant), Pendapatan Istri, Pendapatan Anak yang Sudah Bekerja, Pendapatan Womenpreneur, Pendapatan Keluarga (Pendapatan Suami)

Based on the table above, it is noted that there is a significance value of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. Additionally, the calculated F-value is $19.565 >$ the F-table value of 3.09. Thus, it is stated that womenpreneur income, family size, husband's income, wife's income, and children's income (who are already working) have an impact on the improvement of family economics in Dompu Regency.

d. Uji T

Model	T	Sig.
(Constant)	11.818	.000
Womenpreneur Income	-2.046	.044
Family Size	-4.038	.000
Husband's Income	3.230	.002
Wife's Income	4.023	.000
Children's Income (who are already working)	2.259	.026

1. The Effect of Womenpreneur Income on the Improvement of Family Economics: An Islamic Economic Perspective: Based on the table, the variable X1, which is womenpreneur income, has a significant value of 0.044, which is less than 0.05. Additionally, the calculated t-value is -2.046, which is less than the t-table value of 1.661; however, the significant probability of 0.044 is less than $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore, womenpreneur income (X1) has an impact on the improvement of family economics in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective (Y).
2. The Effect of Family Size on the Improvement of Family Economics: An Islamic Economic Perspective: Based on the table, the variable X2, which is family size, has a significant value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Additionally, the calculated t-value is -4.038, which is less than the t-table value of 1.661; however, the significant probability of 0.000 is less than $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore, family size (X2) has an impact on the improvement of household economics in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective (Y).
3. The Effect of Husband's Income on the Improvement of Family Economics: An Islamic Economic Perspective: Based on the table, the variable X3, which is husband's income, has a significant value of 0.044, which is less than 0.05. Additionally, the calculated t-value is 3.230, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.661, with a significant probability of 0.002, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore, husband's income (X3) has an impact on the improvement of family economics in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective (Y).
4. The Effect of Wife's Income on the Improvement of Family Economics: An Islamic Economic Perspective: Based on the table, the variable X4, which is wife's income, has a significant value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Additionally, the calculated t-value is 4.023, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.661, with a significant probability of 0.000, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore, wife's income (X4) has an impact on the improvement of family economics in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective (Y).
5. The Effect of Income from Children Who Are Already Working on the Improvement of Family Economics: An Islamic Economic Perspective: Based on the table, the variable X5, which is the income of children who are already working, has a significant value of 0.026, which is less than 0.05. Additionally, the calculated t-value is 2.259, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.661, with a significant probability of 0.026, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore, the income of children who are already working (X5) has an impact on the improvement of family economics in Dompu Regency from an Islamic economic perspective (Y).

IV. CONCLUSION

1. Does the income of women entrepreneurs affect the improvement of family economy in Dompu district: An Islamic economic perspective can be seen from the research using the variables below: Based on the analysis results, it was found that the variable of women entrepreneurs' income (X1) significantly influences the improvement of family economy in Dompu district from an Islamic economic

perspective (Y). The income of women entrepreneurs is only considered as supplementary income when the husband does not have a fixed income. Even though there is an influence of women entrepreneurs' income on improving family economy, the income generated is often seen as additional, especially when the husband does not have a steady income. This situation illustrates that women entrepreneurs' income is still limited to supporting the family economy, rather than being the main driver of the economy. Many women entrepreneurs still have to manage household responsibilities, so their income is not fully allocated to improving the family's economic welfare. The balance between work and household responsibilities often prevents their businesses from developing optimally. Even small-scale businesses generate insufficient income to have a significant impact on the family economy. Based on the questionnaire distribution results, many women entrepreneurs experience limitations in accessing capital, because without adequate support, their business growth can be hampered, ultimately affecting their ability to increase family income. In fact, the income from women entrepreneurs is used for daily needs.

2. Some respondents choose to become women entrepreneurs as their main job because the income from the head of the household is not enough to meet daily needs. The analysis results show that the majority of women entrepreneurs' income is only sufficient as additional income, as evidenced by the t-test results, where the calculated t-value (-2.046) is less than the t-table (1.661) with a probability of 0.044, which is less than the significant level $\alpha = 0.05$. This indicates that although the influence of women entrepreneurs' income on family economy exists, the effect is weak or not strong enough to be a dominant factor in improving family economic welfare. Women entrepreneurs in Dompu district perform their economic roles while maintaining Islamic values. They obtain permission from their husbands and uphold trust in interactions and appearances in accordance with Sharia. Some income is also allocated for zakat and infaq, which aligns with the teachings in QS. At-Taubah: 71, where Muslims are encouraged to help each other, fulfill religious obligations, and contribute to goodness that brings Allah's mercy. The findings of this study are consistent with the research conducted by [16] that women entrepreneurs' income significantly affects family income, evidenced by 93.8% of respondents out of 28 respondents stating "Yes," while 6.2% said no. This fact is due to the businesses run by respondents being household-based businesses aimed at increasing family income, so the earnings obtained from these businesses become the family's aggregate income.

3. Additionally, research by [17] shows that the role of women entrepreneurs in families is not only based on the assumption that women only belong in the kitchen and managing families but also have a role in helping and improving the family's economic status. They decide to work with the hope of helping to increase family income. In line with the theory that states that income is the result of selling goods or services by a business over a certain period. Besides sales, a company's income can also come from profits on assets used by others and profit-sharing [11]. There are many things they must consider when deciding to work, including obtaining permission from their husbands and continuing to fulfill their roles as wives and mothers within the family. Women entrepreneurs play an important role in the economy, providing significant contributions to job creation, innovation, and economic growth.

4. They operate in various sectors, ranging from technology, fashion, health, to the creative industry. Moreover, women entrepreneurs often become role models and inspirations for other women to dare to dream big and take bold steps in the business world. A woman entrepreneur is a woman or a group of women who start, organize, and run a business. Women entrepreneurs accept the challenging role of meeting personal needs and achieving economic independence [18]. Women entrepreneurs are part of women's emancipation who want to open their own businesses for additional income. Women entrepreneurs are divided into three categories: opportunity (chance), forced (forced), and created (created) [19]. Women entrepreneurs are women who are interested in business, enjoy innovation, and start or adopt business activities. They have a work ethic that emphasizes perseverance in running a business and managing their markets. They dare to innovate in business in ways that male entrepreneurs may not [20]. Women entrepreneurs must continue to grow and advance so that they no longer remain a minority and can contribute more to the nation's and Indonesia's progress [21].

5. Does the number of family members affect the improvement of family economy in Dompu district: An Islamic economic perspective can be seen from the research using the variables below:

Based on the analysis results, it was found that the variable of the number of family members (X2) significantly influences the improvement of family economy in Dompu district from an Islamic economic perspective (Y). The relationship between these two variables is classified as weak, which can be seen from the t-test results, where the calculated t-value (-4.038) is less than the t-table (1.661) because each family member requires resources such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health. The more family members there are, the greater the economic needs that must be met. If family income remains or is limited, fulfilling basic needs for many people can become a burden, reducing the welfare and economic stability of the family. With many family members, the division of resources (income, time, and attention) becomes more difficult. For instance, parents may have to work harder and longer to meet the needs of many children, adding financial pressure. However, it has a significant influence, evidenced by the probability value of 0.000, which is less than the significant level $\alpha = 0.05$, based on the questionnaire distribution, where respondents on average have at least 2 dependents and a maximum of more than 4 people. A larger family size allows for more efficient task distribution. Family members can work together to reduce daily operational costs, as productive cooperation among family members can help increase income or utilize available resources more optimally. In Islam, each individual's sustenance has been determined by Allah. A large number of family members does not necessarily burden the family's economy, as each individual comes with their own sustenance.

This is in line with the research findings by [22] that the number of dependents can affect the level of family economic welfare, which occurs not directly but involves other aspects, namely income and expenditure levels. The number of family dependents affects a family's expenditure level, considering the need for daily consumption increases as the number of dependents rises. It can be seen that the larger the number of dependents, the greater the family's expenditures will be. Families with 3 dependents have at least expenditures above 2,500,000, while families with 1 dependent have expenditures below 2,000,000. If high expenditures are not accompanied by increased income or sufficient income, it will result in a lack of funds for daily shopping. Viewed from an economic perspective, their welfare would be small or at an average level because welfare, according to economic aspects, can be achieved when the income level exceeds the expenditure level. However, the data also show that they try to change their fate by sending their children to school to obtain higher-paying jobs that can improve their family's fortunes. The same results were found by researchers [23], showing that the variable number of family dependents has a significant effect. Families with many dependents will also have increasing needs. This condition motivates heads of families, including the involvement of women, to continue working harder so that the income earned can meet their household needs. Research by [24] shows that the number of family members has a positive influence on welfare; if the number of family members increases by one person, it will increase consumption expenditure by Rp. 422.078,720, assuming income variables are considered constant. The regression coefficient of the independent variable shows that the income variable positively influences welfare or consumption levels; if income is increased by Rp. 1 million, consumption will increase by Rp. 346,000, assuming income variables are considered constant.

6. Does the husband's income affect the improvement of family economy in Dompu district: An Islamic economic perspective can be seen from the research using the variables below:

Based on the analysis results, it was found that the husband's income variable (X3) significantly influences the improvement of family economy (Y). This is evidenced by a probability value of 0.002, which is less than the significant level $\alpha = 0.05$, indicating that the husband's income significantly affects the improvement of family economy. The husband's income, whether fixed or not, plays a role in meeting the family's basic needs and is part of his responsibility as the head of the household. If the husband's income is sufficient for daily needs, the family can set aside part of the income for savings and to pay zakat or infaq. However, in reality, the husband's income often does not meet all the family's needs. Therefore, to support and enhance family economy, additional income is needed, either from the wife or from working children. Based on the questionnaire distribution results for families with limited husband income, diversifying

income sources, such as having the wife work or engage in entrepreneurship, becomes an important solution to maintain economic stability and improve quality. Based on the results of the questionnaire distribution for families with limited husband income, diversifying income sources, for example, by having the wife work or engage in entrepreneurship, becomes an important solution to maintain the economic stability of the family and improve the quality of life.

In line with the research results [25], the family's income (husband's income) has an impact on increasing household economic income from an Islamic economic perspective. [26] state that the husband's income level variable significantly influences the participation of married women in the workforce. This is evident from the F probability significance, which reaches 0.0003, lower than 0.05. This result indicates that the higher the husband's income, the greater the family income, leading to a decrease in the participation of married women in the workforce. [27]. Difficult family economic conditions often require some family members to earn a living, given the increasing difficulty for husbands to meet living expenses, making it insufficient for their family needs. This is especially evident in low-income families, where families are encouraged to play a role in increasing their income by working. Similarly, families from the upper-middle economy also have many members entering the workforce.

In line with the theory that states that family economy is an effort made by individuals to meet their needs through activities performed by someone responsible for their livelihood. With sufficient and good economic conditions, one can avoid scarcity and live peacefully and prosperously [28]. Cooperation in households between men and women, demonstrated by the phrase "commanding to do what is good and preventing what is wrong," can be implemented in both domestic and public spaces, thus enhancing the quality and well-being of family life. Women's contributions to the workforce will improve family finances, luxury goods ownership, and a higher standard of living, providing better security and impacting the family's social status. A mutual symbiotic cooperation between husband and wife will positively affect the harmony of household life (*sakinah, mawaddah wa rahmah*) and the sufficiency of the family's material needs. This is in line with the concept of welfare in Islamic economics. Welfare in Islamic economics encompasses not only material welfare but also spiritual welfare. The characteristics of a person with spiritual intelligence are fulfilled relationships between God (*Hablun minallah*) and humans (*hablun minannas*).

7. Will the wife's income affect the improvement of family economy in Dompu Regency: an Islamic economic perspective can be seen from the research using the variables below:

Based on the analysis results, it was found that the wife's income variable (X4) has an impact on the improvement of family economy (Y). This is evidenced by the probability value of 0.000, which is less than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, indicating that the wife's income plays a significant role in enhancing the family economy, including in Dompu Regency. In Islam, although the primary obligation to earn a living rests with the husband, wives are also permitted to work and generate income, as long as the work does not violate Islamic principles. The wife's income can help improve the family's standard of living and create a better economic balance. In this context, the wife's participation in supporting the family economy is part of the effort to realize justice and welfare for all family members. Islam grants women the right to own and manage their assets. In the modern economy, empowering women through jobs or independent businesses can support family financial stability. When a wife has her own income, it can reduce the husband's financial burden, allowing the family to achieve economic stability more easily. In Dompu, empowering women through economic opportunities is essential to enhancing family welfare. The wealth obtained by the wife also has the potential to support the community through zakat payments. Based on the questionnaire distribution, with the increase in family income, the obligation to allocate some wealth to those in need through zakat becomes a form of wealth redistribution governed by Islam. Dompu Regency has economic characteristics largely based on agriculture, fishing, and small businesses.

In this situation, the wife's income, particularly from the informal sector, can significantly impact the family economy. An increase in income from various sources, including from the wife, can help families become more economically empowered. The wife's income in Dompu Regency can positively impact the family economy, provided that the income is earned legally and used for good purposes. This reflects the values of justice, cooperation, and blessings encouraged in Islamic teachings. In line with the research by

[29], women are individuals with significant independence, and the importance of their roles in the business world must be recognized. There are various reasons that motivate women to become entrepreneurs. However, the most essential is women's ability to perform dual roles as homemakers and primary contributors to the family economy. This study shows that wives play a significant role in contributing to family income. They can create additional sources of income or even become the main contributors to the family. Research by [30] indicates that the wife's contribution to supporting the family economy from MSMEs is 54.16%, meaning the wife's contribution is capable of supporting the family economy so that the family's daily needs are met, thus improving the family's economic life. Research by [31] states that the wife's role in improving her family's welfare significantly helps cover the family's daily needs and maintain their livelihood. The wife plays an important role in the family economy, not only as a child educator but also as a household manager, while the mother also contributes to fulfilling the family's needs. This aligns with all the indicators of family welfare from an Islamic economic perspective. In line with the theory that defines women entrepreneurs as women or groups of women who start, organize, and operate business enterprises, both formal and informal [32].

Women entrepreneurs are terms that describe women involved in entrepreneurial activities. They are women who initiate, develop, and run their own businesses with the aim of achieving financial success, solving problems, and bringing positive changes to society. Women entrepreneurs often face unique challenges, such as gender gaps in access to capital, business networks, and social support. Nevertheless, they demonstrate resilience, creativity, and leadership in building their businesses [33]. According to Islamic economics, although Islam permits women as wives to work, in principle, men are the family's breadwinners, except in certain conditions that allow women to do so. If women participate in the struggle for the family economy, then the family's income sources will shift from only the husband to two sources: the husband and the wife. Therefore, positive cooperation between men/husbands in the domestic space is crucial so that women with dual roles do not bear too heavy a burden [34]. In QS. At-Taubah: 71 it is mentioned: "And the believers, men and women, are allies of one another. They enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong, establish prayer, and give zakat; and obey Allah and His Messenger. Those—Allah will have mercy upon them. Indeed, Allah is Exalted in Might and Wise." Islam commands every human being to work throughout their lives, dividing their time between worship and seeking sustenance [35].

8. Will the child's income affect the improvement of family economy in Dompu Regency: an Islamic economic perspective can be seen from the research using the variables below:

Based on the analysis results, it was found that the child's income variable (X5) significantly affects the improvement of the family economy (Y). This is evidenced by a probability value of 0.026, which is less than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, indicating that the independent variable significantly influences the dependent variable, as the obligation to provide for the family fundamentally lies with the parents, especially the father. However, if the child works and earns an income, their contribution can be seen as a form of filial duty to the parents. This income can be used for positive purposes that support the family's welfare. Based on the questionnaire distribution, it was found that improving the family economy is not only about the amount of income but also how that income is managed and used for the common good, including zakat, infaq, and charity, which can enhance community welfare more broadly, as a good family economy should bring prosperity not only in this world but also happiness in the hereafter. When children contribute to the family economy, they also learn to become independent and responsible. This economic independence is important as it helps the family achieve better economic stability and reduces dependence on others. In the long run, this can strengthen the family's economy and the broader community. The child's income can contribute positively to the improvement of the family economy if managed according to the correct sharia principles, prioritizing welfare, responsibility, and blessings in the wealth obtained.

Based on the research conducted by [14], it can be seen that there is an impact from the family economy on children's independence. The impact generated by this economic income tends toward a more positive direction where children become more independent and mature compared to other children. The independence of children based on this research arises naturally due to conditions that demand children to behave independently. Low family income results in parents focusing on meeting daily needs, leading to less

time for interaction with their children. [36] Low parental income will not suffice to meet the family's needs, especially if the family has many children. Many children mean many needs that must be met. If parental income is low and insufficient for the family's needs, then the child, who should be supported by their parents, must work to fund their own needs and even their parents' needs. Research by [37] indicates that children who experience the benefits of working through high wages tend to prefer spending their time working. This results in a greater income they earn, thus increasing the allocation of time they dedicate to work. Based on the questionnaire distribution, children work primarily to meet their own and their family's needs. By nature, humans are born with many needs and desires. Needs and desires can be met when someone diligently works or strives [38].

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