
STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING ANALYSIS DETERMINING MOTIVES FOR LOW SOCIAL STATUS JOBS IN BOJONEGORO

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of low social status, age, family economic conditions, on the motives of working as beggars in Bojonegoro through education level as an intervening variable. The method used in this study is a descriptive quantitative method with a parametric Structural Equation Modeling approach to measure direct and indirect relationships in each variable. The population in this study were beggars in Bojonegoro Regency. The number of respondents in this study was 30 beggars in Bojonegoro Regency. The results of this study found low social status significant to motive for working as a beggar. Low social status not significant to education level. Age not significant to motive for working as a beggar. Age significant to education level. Family economics condition not significant to motive for working as a beggar. Family economics condition significant to education level. This study confirms that the social environment has an important role in a person's life. A person's bad behavior depends on the values adopted in their social environment.

Keywords: Social Status, Education, Unemployment, Workforce, SmartPLS

INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of unemployment in Bojonegoro is caused by economic conditions, government policies that do not side with the community, unreal development of the economic sector, low education and low skills, limited job opportunities that are below the number of jobs. Unemployment as the main factor of the employment problem is quite concerning, resulting in resources and potential becoming the main source of poverty (Susilo et. al, 2023). Based on the news from Suara Banyuurip.com, the unemployment rate in Bojonegoro Regency in 2022 still reached 34,414 people, this figure has decreased compared to the previous year. The fact is that until now the poor have not been given maximum attention, if they are helped only by the principle of compassion in the form of money, goods, clothing, or food without a clear concept and vision (Fuad, 2022).

According to data from BPS (Central Statistics Agency), Bojonegoro Regency is still ranked high in terms of poverty rates and the poverty rate is still above the average poverty rate in East Java Province. According to (Amrullah et. al, 2019) Labor problems involve many factors that interact in patterns that are not always easy to understand. Poverty is a complex problem in the inability to meet basic needs (Susilo et. al, 2023). The role of the government is very important in how the government can provide quality jobs to the people of Bojonegoro. The demand for labor is influenced by the amount and level of production. The greater the product made, the greater the income. The growth of micro, small, and medium industrial business units in the Bojonegoro area will increase the number of jobs. This means that the demand for labor also increases.

The number of business units has a positive effect on the number employees, meaning that the more business units there are, the more workers are needed. Employment problems are very complex and large problems (Dharmawan et. al, 2022). The government has implemented various strategies to reduce poverty levels by carry out sustainable development (Hertina, 2022). Not only is it a problem for the government, but poverty is also a problem for the entire community, especially the people of Bojonegoro Regency.

The poverty rate in The high income of Bojonegoro Regency results in someone choosing a job become a beggar. Begging is a social problem caused by the disconnection between human resources owned and the demands of life increasingly complex work. On the other hand, people in this category force themselves to meet increasing needs, so that begging becomes an alternative choice for some of these people. There are many places where beggars operate. One of them is in the town square, red light intersections and main roads of Bojonegoro Regency. Used by a number of beggars to earn a living. Beggars are asked to be more creative and innovative to gain public sympathy. Severe financial pressures force some people to choose begging as a daily or seasonal activity.

The phenomenon of beggars is actually not new in society. Beggars seem to be familiar to people's ears in this era of globalization. According to (Zulfikar, 2023) People who do not have access to work and want to survive in life now work as beggars to meet their needs. The existence of beggars in Bojonegoro Regency is a social problem that is not easy to solve. Giving money to beggars becomes a dependency. This has the potential to become a job for them, if you see the results of begging, the amount obtained is quite large. The government is also not firm enough in taking legal action against beggars and givers, so that the population beggars can be reduced or eliminated the rules that are made should be implemented properly and correctly.

People who like to give money to beggars must be given strict sanctions according to the rules. Beggars in Bojonegoro Regency come from adults, children, and the elderly. It is not uncommon for beggars to practice begging while carrying their children just because they feel sorry for the people they meet. In addition, there are also many children who become beggars who should be the same age as them and are still required to receive an education, but these children prefer to become beggars because of the economic limitations of their parents. This is also done by elderly parents who should no longer work, finally becoming beggars to meet their needs. There are many factors that encourage someone to make begging a job, namely urbanization factors, helplessness factors, and economic difficulties (Setiawan, 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Survival theory is a concept related to how individuals or groups try to survive in difficult conditions, both from physical, economic, and social aspects (Kaseng, 2024). This theory is rooted in the understanding that in situations of limitation or crisis, a person's actions and decisions are often driven by the fundamental need to sustain their lives and those of their families (Ambarwati, 2021). Survival Theory is often associated with the principles of social darwinism or the idea that individuals and groups must adapt to their environment to survive, as in Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. However, in a social and economic context, the theory focuses more on how people adapt and make decisions under the pressure of difficult conditions, such as extreme poverty, famine, or social disasters.

It also refers to situations where life choices are limited by resource shortages, social instability, or the inability to access economic opportunities. In such situations, people may do anything to survive, including actions that would normally be considered undesirable, such as working in the informal sector, begging, or even criminality.

Motives For Working as a Beggar (Y)

Lutfi, (2019) stated that the motive or in English "motive" comes from the word morove or motion, which means movement or something that moves, in psychology, the term motive is closely related to "movement", namely movement carried out by humans or also called actions or behavior. Motive is a potential and latent structure formed by experience, relatively durable, although the possibility of change still exists and functions to change and direct behavior towards certain goals (Basmantara et. al 2019). Feeling happy at work is a feeling that is owned by someone, happy or unhappy from someone who is concerned with the work being done or his condition in the workplace

(Ricky, 2020). Motive itself is a source of motivation that encouraging someone to do what they want/want and freely choose is a position or tendency, or a continuous emotional reaction that dominates a person's attention so that it makes him/ her more selective towards the object of his/her motive (Ayuni, 2020). There are several indicators or measurements of work motives, namely income or salary, feeling happy at work, and satisfaction at work.

Low Social Status (X₁)

Psychologically, people who are in a low income group, low educational status, and certain jobs have a higher risk of developing problems within themselves (Oktaverina, 2021). Ramelan, (2021) Social status develops over time and is accompanied by changes in the social conditions of society. Oktaverina, (2021) Socioeconomic status itself is a person's level or position based on their abilities. In meeting daily living needs in the form of income, in addition it can also be based on the high or low achievements of a person based on their status in society. A person tends to view their work as a means to achieve a goal, they work to receive payment or benefits to support their hobbies, family, or life outside of work and have strong relationship with the workplace itself or their job duties (Ariawan, 2019). Education, Education is a conscious and planned effort to creating a learning atmosphere and learning process in such a way that students actively develop their potential to achieve spiritual religious strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals and the skills needed for themselves and the surrounding community (Slamet *et. Al*).

Age (X₂)

Age is the age of an individual calculated from the time he/she was born until his/her birthday (Purnamasari, 2020). The productive age population according to *WHO (World Health Organization)* is the population in the age range of 15-59 years. The productive age population is one of the important backbones of economic life, the existence of the productive age population can guarantee the availability of ready-to-use workers (Goma *et. al*, 2020). Fitriani *et. al*, (2019) The age factor of a worker is very influential in carrying out work activities, the older a person is, the more reluctant he is to stop working.) This can happen because when someone gets older, there are fewer opportunities for him to get a new job, which means that elderly workers are reluctant to stop working on the grounds that the term of office they have served tends to give them quite high wages, long leave periods, and many more benefits from someone who has retired when compared to young workers.

Family Economic Condition (X₃)

Sarinah *et. al*, (2019), Conceptually, economics is the study of how society decides to use resources to produce or produce goods and services and distribute these goods and services to society for consumption. Family economic conditions include disposable income, savings or wealth, debt, ability and spending attitudes that greatly affect daily living needs (Anggiat, 2022). Family economic conditions are the economic conditions of families in society in terms of education level, income, employment, and number of family members, which are considered impact on the welfare and well-being of society, in the smallest areas of society (Ilah *et. al* 2021). The income received by each individual or family usually comes from their work, income above the consumption level means family welfare, while lower income can affect the lack of family welfare (Ulfi *et. al*, 2020). There are several indicators that are often used to measure the economic condition of the family, namely family needs, livelihoods, and conditions of the house/physical assets. Family needs are the need for the existence of goods and services that are increasing along with the level of needs obtained by humans, of course in meeting these needs cannot be separated from what is called money (Budi, 2019).

Education Level (Z)

In the study and thinking about education, it is necessary to first know about two terms that are almost the same in form and are often used in the world of education, namely Pedagogy means "education" while Pedagoik means "educational science", (Mawarni et. al 2024). According to (Rahman et. al 2022) education is a conscious effort to realize a cultural inheritance from one generation to another and has made this generation a role model for previous teachings. Suryana, (2020) in the long term, education will certainly give birth to a layer of educated society which then forms a *critical mass*, which is a basic element in efforts to build a civil society, thus education is a major effort to lay a solid social foundation for the creation of a democratic society, which relies on the educated middle class community which is the main pillar of *civil society*, which is one of the pillars supporting the efforts to realize the development of a democratic society. Based on Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the education system of the Republic of Indonesia, education is defined as a conscious and systematic effort to create a learning environment and learning process. learning where students have a religious soul, self-control, personality, intelligence, and noble personality that is needed by themselves, society, nation, and state. Viky et. al (2022) stated that education is the main capital for humans to improve their abilities both formally in the form of knowledge and informally in the form of skills to make it easier to have opportunities in finding work, which at this time the value of competitiveness in the world of work is very high.

HYPOTHESIS

The Influence of Low Social Status on Motives for Working as a Beggar

Based on research conducted by (Triana & Waspodo, 2020), it states that the factors that influence a person's interest other than socio-economic status are entrepreneurial/working motives, these motives can be a driving force within a person and encourage activities. Social status is usually based on human interests in community life, such as job status, kinship status, job status, and religious status. In social status, a person can interact well with everyday relationships, a person does not know other people individually but only knows their status. The higher the socio-economic status, the higher the influence on work interest. Conversely, if the socio-economic status is lower, the higher low influence on interest in work. Thus, hypothesis I in this study is that low social status has a direct influence on motives for working as a beggar.

The Influence of Age on Motives for Working as a Beggar

Based on research conducted by (Lukas & Lasmono, 2019) it states that age has a significant influence on work interest. Because age is related to a work interest and young age still has a fitter physique than old age to work. The older the process of mental development increases better, but at a certain age the increase in this development process is not as fast as when in their teens. During this period, there are changes in the physical and mental that can affect the desire or interest in something that can result in a decrease in the abilities that have been possessed. Development and relationship of motives work that a relatively young age with. Thus, hypothesis II in this study is that age has a direct influence on motives for working as a beggar.

The Influence of Family Economic Conditions on Motives for Working as a Beggar

Based on research conducted by (Shinta & Agung, 2021) states that the economic condition of the family is not an absolute factor in society because it depends on how a family is able to handle its needs, especially related to diverse family interactions. The family is the first education that will influence personality which in turn influences the decisions that will be taken. Having support from the family to work greatly influences interest in a career. Low family economic conditions cannot guarantee that they will get decent facilities, this can make them aware of the importance of education to increase knowledge and help them find work. Thus, hypothesis III in this study is that the family's economic condition has a direct influence on the motives for working as a beggar.

The Influence of Low Social Status on Motives for Working as a Beggar Through Education Level

Research conducted by (Hikmatul, 2021) shows that the higher the motive, the has been given by internal or external, the higher the influence on a person's satisfaction. The high level of education obtained by a person in a society is used as an index of social status. There is a high relationship between a person's social status and the level of education achieved. Although a person's social level cannot be completely predicted based on their education, a high level of education is closely related to high social status. Thus, hypothesis IV in this study is that low social status has a direct influence on motives for working as a beggar through education level.

The Influence of Age on Motives for Working as a Beggar Through Education Level

Research conducted by (Apriliyanti, 2017) states that the longer a worker's work period, the better their skills and ability to do the job increase. A person's experience of doing work continuously can increase their technical maturity. There are several things that determine experienced whether or not someone has work experience, namely the length of time or age of work, level of knowledge and skills. The relationship between education and social class between Another reason is that it comes from the fact that most children from the lower classes cannot continue to college. Early adulthood is a stage development of knowledge and skills. The stage where they try to find out knowledge and skills through education (formal and non-formal) to prepare for their future. In addition, it is also a time of achievement which is considered as the ability to practice all talents, interests, knowledge, and skills acquired in the career world. People including higher education want their children to complete higher education. Thus, hypothesis V in this study is that age has a direct influence on motives for working as a beggar through education level.

The Influence of Family Economic Conditions on Motives for Working as Beggars Through Education Level

Based on research conducted by (Rambey *et. al* 2022) Education is basic needs to improve the life of the nation through education efforts can be made to improve people's welfare. The economic conditions of the family and the level of family education are very important in education. The more The higher the level of parental education, the higher their perception of their child's education. The lower the level of parental education, the lower their perception of their child's education. the lower their perception of their children's education level. Interest has a static nature, the longer the period of time, the more changes in interest are made by humans. The economic conditions of a family that are not sufficient can make it difficult for parents to do fulfillment of learning needs for learning facilities. The better the parents educating children can create a calm and pleasant home atmosphere and supported by good family economic conditions, it will create good interest in the learning process so that it has a positive effect. Thus, hypothesis VI in this study is that the family's economic condition has a direct influence on the motives for working as a beggar through the level of education.

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative research type with data analysis tools, namely using the multiple linear regression method with statistical analysis with the help of *Smart PLS (Partial Least Square) software*. The type of data used by researchers in this study is data sourced from the results of observations, interviews and primary data of beggars in Bojonegoro Regency. The sample taken in this study was a beggar/busker in Bojonegoro Regency with *purposive sampling* of 30 samples. The purpose of sampling is to obtain an overview of the characteristics of the observation units listed in samples and to make generalizations and evaluate criteria from the main collection. Data were tested using hypothesis testing and coefficient testing. Indicator of Motives for Working as a Beggar is income or salary, feeling happy at work, and satisfaction at work. Indicators family economics condition are often used to measure the economic

condition of the family, namely family needs, livelihoods, and conditions of the house/physical assets. Indicator low social status employment, education, income.

RESULTS

Statistic Descriptive

Motives for Working as a Beggar

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical tests in the table above, it can be seen that the minimum value of Y.1 is 2 and the maximum value of Y.1 is 5. This is shows the magnitude of the value of the motive to work as a beggar for Y.1 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3.933 and a standard deviation of 0.929. The minimum value of Y.2 is 2 and the maximum value of Y.2 is 5. This shows that the magnitude of the value of the motive to work as a beggar for Y.2 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3.667 and a standard deviation of 0.699. The minimum value Y.3 is 2 and the maximum value of Y.3 is 5.

Table 1. Statistic Descriptive

| Variable | Indicator | Min | Max | Average | Standard Deviation |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|---------|--------------------|
| Motive for working as a beggar | Y1 | 2 | 5 | 3.933 | 0.929 |
| | Y2 | 2 | 5 | 3.667 | 0.699 |
| | Y3 | 2 | 5 | 4.333 | 0.789 |
| | Y4 | 1 | 5 | 4.033 | 0.983 |
| | Y5 | 2 | 5 | 3.933 | 0.998 |
| | Y6 | 1 | 5 | 3.900 | 1.136 |
| Low social status | X1.1 | 3 | 5 | 4.133 | 0.618 |
| | X1.2 | 3 | 5 | 4.200 | 0.600 |
| | X1.3 | 3 | 5 | 3.933 | 0.772 |
| | X1.4 | 3 | 5 | 3.933 | 0.772 |
| | X1.5 | 2 | 5 | 3.833 | 0.898 |
| | X1.6 | 2 | 5 | 3.933 | 0.964 |
| Age | X2 | 1 | 5 | 2.933 | 1.123 |
| Family economic conditions | X3.1 | 2 | 5 | 3.367 | 1.048 |
| | X3.2 | 3 | 5 | 3.800 | 0.748 |
| | X3.3 | 2 | 5 | 3.400 | 1.114 |
| | X3.4 | 2 | 5 | 3.600 | 0.841 |
| | X3.5 | 2 | 5 | 3.767 | 1.116 |
| | X3.6 | 2 | 5 | 3.767 | 1.146 |
| Education Level | Z | 1 | 5 | 0.667 | 0.471 |

Source: Data Processing (2024)

This shows that the value of the motive for working as a beggar for Y.3 is 2 to 5 with a value of 2 to 5. average of 4.333 and standard deviation of 0.789. The minimum value of Y.4 is 1 and the maximum value of Y.4 is 5. This shows the magnitude of the value of the motive working as a beggar for Y.4 is 1 to 5 with an average value of 4.033 and a standard deviation of 0.983. The minimum value of Y.5 is 2 and the value maximum Y.5 of 5. This shows that the magnitude of the motive value to work as a beggar for Y.5 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3.933 and a standard deviation of 0.998. The minimum value of Y.6 is 1 and the maximum value of Y.6 is 5. This shows that the magnitude of the motive value to work as a beggar for Y.6 is 1 to 5 with an average value of 3.900 and a standard deviation of 1.136.

Low Social Status

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical tests in the table above, it can be seen that the minimum value of X1.1 is 3 and the maximum value of X1.1 is 5. This shows the magnitude of the low social status value for X1.1 is 3 to 5 with an average value of 4.133 and a standard deviation of 0.618. The minimum value of X1.2 is 3 and the maximum value of X1.2 is 5. This shows the magnitude of the low social status value for X1.2 is 3 to 5 with an average value of 4.133 and a standard deviation of 0.618. The minimum value of X1.3 is 3 and the maximum value of X1.3 is 5. This shows the magnitude of the value of social status. low for X1.3 is 3 to 5 with an average value of 3.933 and a standard deviation of 0.772.

The minimum value of X1.4 is 3 and the maximum value of X1.4 is 5. This shows the magnitude of the low social status value for X1.4 is 3 to 5 with an average value of 3.933 and a standard deviation of 0.772. The minimum value of X1.5 is 2 and the maximum value of X1.5 is 5. This shows that the magnitude of the low social status value for X1.5 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3.833 and a standard deviation of 0.898. The minimum value of X1.6 is 2 and the maximum value of X1.6 is 5. This shows that the magnitude of the low social status value for X1.6 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3.933 and a standard deviation of 0.964.

Age

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical tests in the table above, it can be seen that the minimum value of X2.1 is 1 and the maximum value of X2.1 is 5. This shows that the value of age for X2.1 is 1 to 5 with an average value of 2.933 and a standard deviation of 1.123.

Family Economic Condition

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical tests in the table above, it can be seen that the minimum value of X3.1 is 2 and the maximum value of X3.1 is 5. This shows that the value of the family's economic condition for X3.1 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3,367 and a standard deviation of 1,048. The minimum value X3.2 is 3 and the maximum value of X3.2 is 5. This shows that the value of the family's economic condition for X3.2 is 3 to 5 with an average value of 3,800 and a standard deviation of 0.748. The minimum value of X3.3 is 2 and the maximum value of X3.3. The family economic condition for X3.3 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3,400 and a standard deviation of 1,114.

The minimum value of X3.4 is 2 and the maximum value of X3.4 is 5. This shows the magnitude of the value of the family economic condition. family for X3.4 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3,600 and a standard deviation of 0.841. The minimum value of X3.5 is 2 and the maximum value of X3.5 is 5. This shows that the magnitude of the value of the family's economic condition for X3.5 is 2 to 5 with an average value of 3,767 and a standard deviation of 1,116. The minimum value of X3.6 is 2 and the maximum value of X3.6 is 5. This shows that the value of the family's economic condition for X3.6 is 2. to 5 with an average value of 3,767 and a standard deviation of 1,146

Education Level

Based on the results of the descriptive statistical tests in the table above, it can be seen that the minimum value of Z.1 is 0 and the maximum value of Z.1 is 1. This shows that the value of the education level for Z.1 is 0 to 1 with an average value of 0.667 and a standard deviation of 0.471.

Bootstrapping

Hypothesis testing is indicated by the path coefficient value to indicate the level of significance. The path coefficient value is indicated by the t-statistic and p-value. The t-statistic value must be above 1.96 for the two-tailed hypothesis and above 1.64 for the one-tailed hypothesis and p-value less than 0.05. The test in this study was seen

through the special indirect effect on SmartPLS 4.1.0.1 using the bootstrapping method.

Table 2. Hypothesis Test

| Variable | t-statistics | p-values | Result |
|--|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| Low social status -> Motive for working as a beggar | 4.865 | 0.000 | significant |
| Low social status -> Education Level | 0.391 | 0.696 | not significant |
| Age -> Motive for working as a beggar | 0.565 | 0.572 | not significant |
| Age -> Education Level | 2.678 | 0.007 | significant |
| Family economic conditions -> Motive for working as a beggar | 1.616 | 0.106 | not significant |
| Family economic conditions -> Education Level | 2.522 | 0.012 | significant |

Source: Data Processing (2024)

The criteria for accepting or rejecting a hypothesis is that the hypothesis is accepted if the t-statistic shows a value greater than the t-table value, which is 1.96 and the p value is below 0.05.

Table 2 test results show that the low social status variable (X1) has a significant effect on the motive to work as a beggar (Y) because the t-table value is 1.96, the t-statistic value is 4.865 and the p-value is less than 0.05 which is 0.000. This means that the first hypothesis is accepted. The test results show that the low social status variable (X1) has no significant effect on the level of education (Z) because the t-statistic value is smaller than the t-table, which is 1.96, the t-statistic value is 0.391 and the p-value is 0.696. This means that the second hypothesis is not accepted.

The test results show that the age variable (X2) has no significant effect on the motive to work as a beggar (Y) because the t-statistic value is smaller than the t-table which is 1.96, the t-statistic value is 0.565 and the p-value is 0.572. This means that the third hypothesis is not accepted. The test results show that the age variable (X2) has a significant effect on the level of education (Z) because the t-table value is 1.96, t-statistic 2.678 and the p-value is less than 0.05 which is 0.007. This means that the fourth hypothesis is accepted. The test results show that the variable of family economic conditions (X3) has no significant effect on the motive to work as a beggar (Y) because the t-statistic value is smaller than the t-table which is 1.96, the t-statistic value is 1.116 and the p-value is 0.106. This means that the fifth hypothesis is not accepted. The test results show that the family economic condition variable (X3) has a significant effect on the level of education (Z) because the t-statistic value of the t-table is 1.96, the t-statistic value is 2.522 and the p-value is 0.012. This means that the sixth hypothesis is accepted.

Path Coefficient

The results of the correlation between constructs are measured by looking at the *path coefficient* value where the level of significance and strength of the relationship is and to test the hypothesis. Value path coefficient is between -1 and +1. The closer the value is to -1 indicates that the relationship is negative. Table 3 show Low social status has a significant positive influence on the motives for working as a beggar. Age has a significant negative influence on the motives for working as a beggar. Family economic conditions have a significant negative influence on the motives for working as a beggar. The level of education mediates low social status has a significant negative influence on the motives for working as a beggar. Education level mediates age has a significant positive influence on the motives for working as a beggar. The level of education mediates the economic conditions of the family and has a significant positive influence on the motives for working as a beggar.

Table 3. Path Coefficient

| | Y | Z |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Low social status | 0.604 | -0.076 |
| Age | -0.061 | 0.557 |
| Family economic conditions | -0.209 | 0.317 |
| Motive for working as a beggar | | |
| Education Level | 0.141 | |

Source: Data Processing (2024)

The study found several implications for several respondents related to the motives of working as beggars. This study confirms that The social environment plays an important role in a person's life. A person's good or bad behavior depends on the values adopted in their social environment. The thing that needs to be underlined is that every behavior carried out by an individual in a community environment certainly has its own motive. Economic problems often trigger someone to act out of control. Economic problems are the most fundamental problems in fulfilling a person's living needs, this is what makes people compete to do activities every day to fulfill their economic needs.

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted by field study, namely by distributing questionnaires to 30 respondents in Bojonegoro Regency. This study aims to see how the influence of low social status, age, family economic conditions on the motives of working as beggars through education level. Based on the results of the analysis that has been done, this study concluded that there are direct and indirect influences. The results of this study found low social status significant to motive for working as a beggar. Low social status not significant to education level. Age not significant to motive for working as a beggar. Age significant to education level. Family economics condition not significant to motive for working as a beggar. Family economics condition significant to education level. Based on the results of the research and analysis that have been done by the researcher, this study still has many shortcomings, so there are still many things that need to be improved and considered again for further research. It is hoped that further researchers will add other variables that can influence the motives of working as beggars. It is also hoped that for further researchers, it is suggested to be able to identify and describe more broadly about the respondents used in this study.

The theoretical implications of this research are for the development of Maslow's Theory, meaning that this research can expand the concept of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs at a very low level of basic needs. People who work as beggars may focus more on physiological and security needs (food, shelter), because they are in very vulnerable economic conditions. In addition, Survival Theory: This theory can be strengthened in the context of working as a beggar. People under severe economic pressure may be driven by survival motives, which override social status, self-esteem, or hopes of achieving social mobility.

The practical implication of this research is Social Welfare Intervention. This research can help the government design more effective welfare programs for marginalized groups. Programs that focus on economic empowerment, education, and job training can help individuals who work as beggars to access more stable and dignified employment. One of the key findings of this study is the link between low education levels and begging. Thus, improving access to education, both formal and non-formal, is crucial. Vocational training programs for beggars and other at-risk groups can help them develop skills relevant to the needs of the job market. many child beggars are involved due to family economic pressures. In addition, with policies that prohibit the exploitation of children in begging and provide direct assistance to families, the potential for child exploitation can be reduced. Non-governmental organizations and social agencies can design social and psychological empowerment programs for beggars to help them overcome stigma, restore self-esteem, and build the social skills needed to return to the workforce. Laws

that criminalize begging need to be revised to be more humane, with an approach based on rehabilitation rather than punishment. More adaptive social policies, such as training or rehabilitation programs for beggars, can be a more effective solution than mere policing or imprisonment.

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