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# Factors Influencing Farmers' Motivation In Earning Porang (Amorphophallus Muelleri) In Ulusena Village Moramo District, South Konawe District

**Wa Ode Muswanti[1], Rosmawati[2], La Ode Kasno Arif[3]**

[1,2,3]Jurusan/program studi agribisnis Fakultas pertanian Universitas halu oleo Kendari

**Abstract**

*This research aims to: (1) find outthe level of motivation of farmers in cultivating porang, (2) knowing the factors related to farmer motivation in cultivating porang. The research location was carried out in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency from July to December 2022. The research location was chosen purposively with the consideration that Ulusena Village is the place that cultivates the most porang plants.PThe population in this research were all porang farmers in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency, totalingas much150K.K.Sample determination was carried out by simple random (simplement random sampling).Based on the Slovin formula calculation, a sample size of 35 people was obtained.The variables in this research are independent variables including age, formal education, non-formal education, farming experience, land area, number of family dependents, expenses, and income and the dependent variables include economic motivation and sociological motivation.The results of the research show that (1) the level of motivation of porang farmers in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency with a percentage of 93.24 is categorized as high, (2) factors related to the motivation of porang farmers in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency are age, non-formal education, farming experience, land area, and income, because the significance value is <0.05, the relationship between the two variables is said to be significant, so the two variables are interconnected between the motivational factors of farmers in cultivating porang.*

**Keywords:Farming, Porang, Ulusena.**



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## INTRODUCTION

Porang tubers have a multitude of benefits and are of strategic value for developing an export scale. Puji Sumedi Hangarawati, Agricultural Ecosystem Manager of the Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (Kehati), said that porang had previously been neglected and was not an option for the community. While the processed food is a favorite food in Japan which is used as a food ingredient such as rice, Shirataki noodles and Konyaku, in Korea porang is used as a skincare or beauty ingredient, while in China porang is used as manufactured mixtures such as airplane glue, water purifier, etc. . Porang cultivation is important to strengthen local food. For this reason, it is necessary to educate producers and consumers, because this porang has many benefits. Demand for porang in fresh and dried chip form continues to increase. Porang cultivation is an effort to diversify food ingredients and provide industrial raw materials that can increase the value of export commodities in Indonesia. The composition of porang is low in calories, so it can be useful as a healthy diet food.

Southeast Sulawesi sells its porang still in the form of raw materials because the government has not provided the facilities and infrastructure to process it into semi-finished or finished materials. This is because it requires large costs so it is still handed over to the private sector to manage it. Procurement of porang seeds requires intervention from the regional government because based on information from the Southeast Sulawesi Agricultural and Plantation Seed Center, the porang plant has the potential to be developed into a local variety. Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency is a porang producing area. The opportunity for cultivating porang in South Konawe is very promising because of the fertile soil texture. This Porang has made a breakthrough and taken a step forward to provide an example to other villages, especially in South Konawe, whose goal is the welfare of the people with abundant harvests. The head of Ulusena Village was inspired to plant porang because he initially watched a program on a television station, there was a scavenger who was successful in planting porang, so that the heads of other villages in South Konawe Regency and their residents were inspired to plant porang. This porang is considered quite new, because the cultivation process began in 2019, the start of the planting process, and in 2020 the harvest process began. In 2020 the price of porang was quite high with the selling price of IDR 18,000/kg for sale at the factory while the revenue for farmers was IDR 8,000-10,000/kg, while in 2021 the price of porang fell to IDR 5,000-6,000/kg for farmers. Furthermore, in 2022 the price of porang will jump down to IDR 3,000/kg for acceptance at the factory. That is the current problem for farmers because this porang plant has not


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been registered with the Provincial Regency Agricultural Service which is reported through the SUKET TEKI application center, because if this porang has not been registered then the price is cheap. The motivation of farmers in Ulusena Village has been interesting to study, because of the determination of the farmers to encourage them to carry out porang farming. Of course, farmers have the encouragement to cultivate porang to meet their family's needs. The farming activities carried out aim to increase farmers' production and income. This goal encourages farmers to achieve the highest profits. Farmers have certain reasons that make them carry out their farming business. Among them is that the porang plant has high economic value, has many benefits, one of which is health, and this commodity is also promising for the welfare of farmers and has markets both abroad and domestically. All the reasons used by farmers in farming can be said to be motivation.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

LThe research location was carried out in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency. The choice of location was carried out purposively, the author chose the location for this research, because Ulusena Village is the place that cultivates the most porang plants. The time used in this research is July-December 2022.PThe population in this research were all porang farmers in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency, totaling 150 people. The total population was 150 farmers, 15% of whom were taken to obtain 35 samples. Sample determination was carried out at simple random (Simple random sampling). The number of samples was determined using the Slovin formula. The types and sources of data used in this research include primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documentation techniques. The variables in this research are independent variables including age, formal education, non-formal education, farming experience, land area, number of family dependents, expenses, and income and the dependent variables include economic motivation and sociological motivation. To measure whether a questionnaire is valid or not in this study, two methods are used, the first is the validity test. Whether a questionnaire instrument is valid or not can be seen from the coefficient value. If rcount is equal to or greater than rtable, this means that the validity of the questionnaire being tested is declared to have sufficient validity. high (valid), if the rcount is the same or smaller than the rtable, it means that the test results of the questionnaire whose validity is being tested are declared not to have high validity (invalid). Second, use a reliability test. Reliability testing uses the Alpha Cronbach formula. If the Alpha value is


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> 0.60, it is said to be reliable. Conversely, if Alpha < 0.60 it is said to be unreliable. The tool for conducting reliability testing is carried out using SPSS 25.

Data analysis used in this research uses the Likert Scale formula, where to find the level of motivation of farmers in cultivating porang, then each respondent's answer is recapitulated, and the results of the data collected are analyzed and tabulated. The way to tabulate the data is to calculate the total score for each respondent, both economic and sociological motivations, so that the total is known, then the lowest score is divided by the maximum score multiplied by 100%. This score will determine the level of motivation of farmers in cultivating porang in Ulusena Village, Moramo District. As for determining the answer scores, they are: score (3): high, score (2): medium, and score (1): low. To find out the n value in the final Likert Scale equation, use the ideal score, with the following conditions: Ideal score:Factors related to farmers' motivation in cultivating porang using the Spearman Rank Correlation formula:

$$\boldsymbol{rs} = 1 - \frac{6\sum_{i=1}^{N} di^2}{N^{3-N}}$$

Where:

$r_s$ = Spearman Rank Correlation Value
*N* = Number of samples
*In* = Difference in the Number of Spearman Rank Pairs

Spaerman Rank Correlation uses the SPSS 25 application with the following conditions:

1. The correlation number ranges from 0 to 1.
2. The size of the correlation number determines the strength or weakness of the relationship between the two variables. The benchmark numbers are as follows:
   a. 0 – to 0.25: Very weak correlation (considered non-existent)
   b. > 0.25 - 0.5: Sufficient correlation
   c. > 0.5 - 0.75: Strong correlation
   d. > 0.75 - 1 : Very strong correlation
3. Correlation can be positive and negative. Positive correlation shows the same direction of relationship between variables. This means that if variable 1 is large, variable 2 will also be larger. Conversely, negative correlation shows the opposite direction. This means that if variable 1 is large then variable 2 will be small.
4. The significance of the relationship between two variables can be analyzed with the following conditions:
   a. If the probability <0.05, the relationship between the two variables is significant


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b. If the probability is > 0.05, the relationship between the two variables is not significant

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Respondent Characteristics

Respondent characteristics are a discussion of the self-image of a porang farmer in Ulusena Village which includes age, formal education, non-formal education, farming experience, land area, number of family dependents, expenses and income.

The age level of a farmer influences the farmer's abilities both physically, in the way he thinks and in managing his farming business, where a younger farmer has higher physical abilities than an older farmer. Formal education is one aspect that determines the way farmers think in carrying out their farming activities. Farmer education is closely related to the farmer's ability to cultivate porang. Increasing farmer knowledge makes it easier for farmers to carry out farming which in turn is expected to increase production in their farming business. Non-formal education in this research is education obtained by farmers outside formal education. Non-formal education is measured by the frequency of farmers participating in training and counseling. Non-formal education will provide advantages or benefits for farmers, namely opening up farmers' horizons regarding farming. Farming experience is one of the factors that influences the production of a farm. Farming experience is also very influential in the skills to manage or maintain a farm. Based on his experience, farmers tend to be bolder in making decisions because the longer they work, the more they master or understand the ins and outs of their business. Farming experience will also determine the level of success in managing the farming business. Soehardjo and Patong (1999), said that work experience is said to be inexperienced if one has been in a job for less than 5 years and 10 years or more is categorized as experienced. The area of land for porang farming greatly influences the level of production produced. Mubyarto (1989), said that land is a factor of production and is the factory for agricultural products, namely the place where production takes place and where production comes from. The number of dependents in the family is one of the factors influencing the economic activities of farmers in managing their farming business. A large number of family dependents and those of productive age will of course provide a large number of family workers in farming so that it will have an impact on family income. The number of family dependents will influence farmers in managing their farming business, because having more family dependents of productive age will help farmers run smoothly. says that land is a factor of production and is the factory for agricultural


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**Table 1. Characteristics of Porang Farmer Respondents in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency**

| Characteristics | Number of Respondents (people) | Percentage (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Age (Years)** | | |
| 0-14 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-64 | 34 | 97.14 |
| >65 | 1 | 2.86 |
| **Formal Education Level** | | |
| Elementary/Middle School | 22 | 62.85 |
| SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 12 | 34.29 |
| S1 | 1 | 2.86 |
| **Counseling or Training (In the Last Year)** | | |
| Never | 0 | 0 |
| Seldom | 1 | 2.86 |
| Always | 34 | 97.14 |
| **Length of Farming (Years)** | | |
| < 5 | 3 | 8.57 |
| 5-10 | 28 | 80 |
| > 10 | 4 | 11.42 |
| **Land Area (Ha)** | | |
| < 0.5 | 9 | 25.72 |
| 0.5-2 | 25 | 71.43 |
| > 2 | 1 | 2.85 |
| | | |
| **Number of Family Dependents (people)** | | |
| 1-3 | 20 | 57.15 |
| 4-6 | 15 | 42.85 |
| > 6 | 0 | 0 |
| **Expenditure/month (Rp)** | | |
| > 2,000,000 | 15 | 42.85 |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 - 2,000,000 | 20 | 57.15 |
| < 1,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Revenue/season (Rp)** | | |
| > 20,000,000 | 3 | 8.57 |
| 10,000,000- 20,000,000 | 23 | 65.71 |
| < 10,000,000 | 9 | 25.72 |

The age of the farmer has an influence on the implementation of porang farming activities in Ulusena Village. Productive age usually has greater enthusiasm than less productive age, so that productive age has the potential to further increase its participation in every activity. Those of less productive age are still active in farming because farmers have been used to working since childhood, apart from that, farmers are also looking for something busy to get rid of boredom. Farming activities are normal for farmers who are less productive because they have become a daily routine, even though the activities carried out are light, for example carrying out harvesting, maintenance, fertilization, etc.

Farmer education does not have an influence on the implementation of porang farming activities in Ulusena Village because porang farming does not require special skills in the cultivation process. Low formal education is not a problem for farmers. However, the level of education is not completely important in carrying out farming. This is because farmers can gain farming knowledge in other ways, namely through non-formal education and knowledge taught from generation to generation (Agustina, 2017).

Non-formal education shows that the average farmer in the last year has always attended counseling and training which is usually held in Ulusena Village 3x a year, usually counseling given by the Village Head regarding the cultivation of porang plants. This is what makes farmers in Ulusena Village motivated to cultivate porang plants. Farmers who rarely attend extension services usually have other activities, so it is not possible to attend extension services or training held in the village.

Farming experience shows that farmers are quite experienced in farming porang and farming other types of commodities. Experience working as a farmer has had a big influence on the implementation of porang farming activities in Ulusena Village. This is in accordance with the results of research conducted that farmers in Ulusena Village have different experiences, and really have an influence on farmers in carrying out porang


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farming activities well. A lot of experience can provide useful lessons for farmers in managing their farming business, because with experience, bad habits can be changed for the better in the future.

Land area has an influence on the implementation of porang farming activities in Ulusena Village. Farmers who have large areas of land will get higher production compared to farmers who have smaller areas of land. According to Husin (2016), regarding the analysis of factors that influence farming productivity and their influence on farmer satisfaction, land area is an asset owned by farmers which can influence the total income received by farmers.

The number of family dependents does not have an influence on the implementation of porang farming activities in Ulusena Village because the smaller the number of dependents in the farmer's family, the expenditure is also relatively small, whereas the greater the number of family dependents, the greater the number of needs that must be met by the head of the family, so farmers are required to be more active. work to meet the living needs of his family.

Household expenses in Ulusena Village are relatively small, because the average number of family dependents is 3 people and the dependents are still considered to be of unproductive age, so the expenses incurred by the family do not require large costs.

Farmers in Ulusena Village have relatively high incomes, so farmers in Ulusena Village are motivated to cultivate porang plants. According to the opinion of Yatno, et al in Dewandini (2010), which states that the income earned by farmers is closely related to motivation. There is a real relationship between income level and motivation, meaning that the higher a person's income level, the higher their motivation. Farmers who have a small income certainly do not dare to take risks because of limited capital.

**Porang Plant Cultivation System in Ulusena Village**

Farmers in Ulusena Village usually select and use local seeds obtained from the forest. This porang does not take any time for the planting process, the planting is done in the dry season facing the rainy season, at least September and October. This Porang, left to sleep in the ground, will grow by itself by being splashed with rainwater. This is the right time to plant porang, because after experiencing dormancy, the porang will grow again at the start of the rainy season which occurs between December and January.

Farmers in Ulusena Village usually cultivate the land by clearing the land of grass or weeds that can disturb the plants using cultivator tools. Cultivate the soil by loosening it, then make beds and then make planting holes whose distance is adjusted to the seeds


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you have prepared. The planting distance used depends on the seeds, the smaller the seeds the closer together, so between 10×20 cm to 40×60cm. The planting depth applied by farmers depends on the type of seed. If using frog seeds, they must be buried in the soil, to a maximum depth of 5 cm. Meanwhile, the depth of planting the tubers ranges from 20-30 cm. The tools used depend on the conditions, if the land is flat,

Farmers in Ulusena Village usually apply basic fertilization for the first time when the plants are 2 months old. Next, the second fertilization is done by dissolving it using Liquid Organic Fertilizer (POC). Later at 4-5 months of age the third fertilization will occur. The type of fertilizer used uses solid and liquid organic fertilizer, compost, or animal manure. This fertilizer can be applied by planting it around the stem. The fertilization process should be carried out at the beginning of growth, namely three times.

Farmers in Ulusena Village usually control pests and diseases depending on the type of pest that is bothering them. Usually the pests that disturb porang plants are batik caterpillars. This batik caterpillar attacks porang leaves. How to eradicate using fungicide. When it experiences continuous rain, the porang plant will easily be attacked by disease. The disease that often bothers you is a pathogenic fungus that causes the base of the stem and tuber to rot.

Farmers in Ulusena Village usually harvest porang at various harvest ages, the harvesting method is carried out periodically, depending on the seeds planted and the size of the tubers produced. When porang is 8 months old, they can harvest it. Porang tuber production is greatly influenced by the age of the plant or harvest time. The older the porang is harvested, the larger the tubers produced.

**Farmers' Motivation Level in Porang Farming in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency**

Each farmer has a different motivation in encouraging his farming business, this is because each person definitely has a certain goal in every effort. Motivation is a process within humans that causes people to move towards goals, or move away from unpleasant situations (Wade and Carol, 2007). This level of motivation examines whether there is high, medium and low motivation in cultivating porang.


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**Table 2. Level of Farmer Motivation in Porang Farming in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency**

| Motivation Level | Number of people) | Total Score | Ideal Score | Percentage(%) | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic Motivation | 35 | 488 | 525 | 92.95 | Tall |
| Sociological Motivation | 35 | 491 | 525 | 93.52 | Tall |
| Motivation | | | | 93.24 | Tall |

Economic motivation is a condition that encourages farmers to fulfill economic needs. Based on data obtained from 35 respondents distributed through statements in the questionnaire, the total economic motivation score is 488, the ideal score is 525, so the total score obtained is 92.95%, so the motivation of farmers in cultivating porang in Ulusena Village, Moramo District South Konawe Regency is included in the high category. The desire to have and increase savings. Based on information obtained from farmers, farmers in Ulusena Village are motivated to increase savings. That way, they cultivate porang plants to increase their income. The desire to buy luxury goods, because farmers there don't really think about luxury goods, The important thing is that their household needs are met. The desire to obtain a high income is because they hope that by cultivating porang plants, the income they will get will be high so that it will be sufficient for their family needs and other needs. The desire to live more prosperously or live better, because farmers in Ulusena Village hope that by cultivating porang plants they can live more prosperously or live better, because the welfare of life can influence the happiness they feel. If seen from within, prosperity is not always related to the material things we have. Welfare can cover very broad things such as mental health, physical health, social welfare, and so on. The desire to meet the needs of family life, because farmers in Ulusena Village hope that by cultivating porang their needs will be met, so they are motivated to cultivate porang plants. There are many necessities for family life. As the head of the family, you must be able to create a priority scale, where farmers can choose what needs must be met first, such as primary needs that support daily life, then unexpected costs as backup material if something bad happens (illness).

Sociological motivation is a condition that encourages farmers to fulfill social needs and interact with other people because farmers live in a community. Based on data obtained from 35 respondents distributed through statements in the questionnaire, the


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total sociological motivation score is 491, the ideal score is 525, so the total score obtained is 93.52%, so the motivation of farmers in cultivating porang in Ulusena Village, Moramo District South Konawe Regency is included in the high category. The desire to increase relations/friends, because farmers think that in cultivating porang, increasing relations/friends can be done by anyone without having to cultivate porang plants first. This means that farmers can increase their relationships/friends by cultivating other plants. The desire to collaborate with other people, because farmers can collaborate with fellow farmers and other parties regarding intensive porang cultivation to increase the high productivity of porang plants. The desire to accelerate harmony is because farmers believe that in cultivating porang plants or cultivating other crops, farmers can live in harmony and peace in society and not create disputes or quarrels between farmers. With a harmonious attitude, farmers can live by sharing and helping each other to create more advanced porang plants. The desire to exchange opinions, because by cultivating porang they can exchange opinions among farmers so that they will interact and collaborate more often in solving problems together related to porang cultivation. The desire to get help from other parties, because farmers are social creatures, meaning creatures that cannot live alone. It is said to be a social creature, because humans have the urge to interact with other humans, for example living in groups. Humans live in groups because they have the same interests and goals. By cultivating porang plants, farmers can create farming groups and work together with each other.

**Factors Related to Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

**Table 3. Factors Associated with Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

| No. | Variable | Motivation_Y | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | X | Sig | Rs | Information |
| 1. | X1_Age | 0.049 | 0.335* | Enough |
| 2. | X2_Formal Education | 0.664 | 0.076 | Weak |
| 3. | X3_Non-Formal Education | 0.003 | 0.481** | Enough |
| 4. | X4_Farming Experience | 0.020 | 0.393* | Enough |
| 5. | X5_Land Area | 0.020 | 0.391* | Enough |


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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | X6_Number of Family Dependents | 0.154 | 0.246 | Weak |
| 7. | X7_Expenses | 0.159 | 0.244 | Weak |
| 8. | X8_Income | 0.002 | 0.503** | Strong |

Information:
rs = Spearman Rank Correlation
** = Significant at α = 0.01 (1%)
* = Significant at α = 0.05 (5%)

**Relationship between Age (X1) and Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

The 2-tailed sig value or probability of the age variable is 0.049, meaning that both variables have a significant relationship between age and motivation. The correlation coefficient value is 0.335*, which means the correlation is sufficient and related in the same direction. This significant relationship occurs because the older the farmer, the higher the level of farmer motivation in cultivating porang. This is because the respondent farmers are of productive age. At their productive age, their physical abilities are still optimal and they have a good response in accepting new things that are useful for improving their farming business. The productive age group is more open to progress. In general, farmers of productive age have high enthusiasm, including in developing their farming businesses. Young and old farmers alike are open to opportunities to collaborate with other people in porang farming. This collaboration can be between farmers, farmers and traders, farmers and extension workers, or other collaborations. This is in line with the theory put forward by Thoha (1986), which states that a person's age can have an impact on the way a person takes actions in the surrounding environment. This is because the average age of respondents varies, in addition because the socialization provided by extension workers is aimed at all levels of society without distinguishing between ages, but the ability to catch and absorb each individual is different, so in this case the age level influences the motivation of farmers in cultivating porang.

**Relationship between Formal Education (X2) and Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

The 2-tailed sig value or probability of the formal education variable is 0.664, meaning that there is no significant relationship between the two variables between formal education and farmer motivation. The correlation coefficient value is 0.076, meaning the correlation is very weak. This insignificant relationship occurs because the motivation for


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formal education in porang farming does not require special skills in the management process. The management process can also be carried out by anyone without having to be highly educated. This formal education also does not teach about cultivating porang plants, collaborating and interacting with other people can be done without having to look at the level of formal education a person has achieved. Everyone can collaborate and interact with anyone in farming porang. Farmers with high and low levels of education both have motivation in cultivating porang. Farmers hope that planting porang plants can have a positive social impact, namely strengthening brotherhood between farmers so that cooperation can be established. This is in line with the opinion of Agustina (2017), saying that farmers can gain farming knowledge in other ways, namely through non-formal education and knowledge taught from generation to generation without higher formal education.

**Relationship between Non-Formal Education (X3) and Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

The 2-tailed sig value or probability of the formal education variable is 0.003, meaning that both variables have a significant relationship between non-formal education and farmer motivation. The correlation coefficient value is 0.481**, which means the correlation is sufficient and has a two-way relationship. This significant relationship occurs because the more frequently farmers participate in extension and training activities, the more farmers' mindsets improve and farmers also gain new knowledge and knowledge, thereby motivating farmers to innovate in farming activities to help in more advanced porang farming. Extension and training activities can bring together members of farmer groups so that they will interact and collaborate more often in solving problems together. These activities also cannot be separated from the role of extension workers who always help farmers in the process of managing their farming business so that cooperation can also be created with extension workers. This is in line with the journal Listiana (2012), that the role of extension workers is an effort or effort to change the behavior of farmers and their families, so that they know and have the will and ability to solve their own problems in business or activities to improve their business results and level of living. According to Husin (2006), the instructor's task is considered successful if the extension carried out causes changes in the behavioral aspects of the extension target which leads to improvements in living standards.


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**Relationship between Farming Experience (X4) and Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

The 2-tailed sig value or probability of the farming experience variable is 0.020, meaning that both variables have a significant relationship between farming experience and farmer motivation. The correlation coefficient value is 0.393*, which means the correlation is sufficient and related in the same direction. This significant relationship occurs because farmers have different experiences that can help in developing porang farming supported by previous farming experience. According to Sajogyo and Pudjiwati (2011), a pleasant and satisfying experience will have a positive impact on continuing an activity. A person's work experience is also one of the factors that influences a person's motivation. The longer a person works at a particular job, the more his thinking and skills will develop. Porang farmers in Moramo District use porang farming as an addition to meeting their economic needs. Farmer experience is said to be a source of information from farmers, but experience cannot be used as a benchmark for whether with longer experience farmers can innovate well. The point is not how long the experience is but How well does this experience support farmers in implementing innovation? Farmers can also collaborate and exchange opinions with other people by looking at each individual's experience supported by previous farming experience which can help in developing their farming business. This is in line with research by Jamilah (2014), saying that the more experienced a person is in Vanda Douglas farming, the the higher the ability to manage his farming business. This will also affect the profits obtained from farming.

**Relationship between Land Area (X5) and Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

The 2-tailed sig value or probability of the land area variable is 0.020, meaning that both variables have a significant relationship between land area and farmer motivation. The correlation coefficient value is 0.391*, which means the correlation is sufficient and related in the same direction. This significant relationship occurs because the presence of land area can motivate farmers to cultivate porang. According to Husin (2016), regarding the analysis of factors that influence farming productivity and their influence on farmer satisfaction, land area is an asset owned by farmers which can influence the total income received by farmers. Land area can motivate farmers in terms of collaboration with other parties. Porang plants can also be planted on narrow or large land, so farmers can still work together. All porang farmers can work together in cultivating porang. Farmers who have a larger land area can provide a higher social position or status. This is in line with Dewandini's journal (2010), regarding the motivation of farmers in cultivating


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mendong (Fimbristylis Globulosa) in Minggir District, that farmers who have large or narrow land still have the desire to fulfill their economic and sociological needs better than before.

**Relationship between Number of Family Dependents (X6) and Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

The 2-tailed sig value or probability of the farming experience variable is 0.154, meaning that there is no significant relationship between the two variables between the number of family dependents and farmer motivation. The correlation coefficient value is 0.246, which means the correlation is very weak. This insignificant relationship occurs because the number of family dependents owned by farmers is small, so it has not been able to increase farmers' motivation in cultivating porang. The more family dependents a farmer has, the more motivated the farmers will be because they require a lot of living expenses and must be met, and vice versa, if there are few family dependents, the farmer will not be motivated to try porang farming. The number of family dependents is relatively small so it does not increase the enthusiasm of farmers to try porang farming so there is no cooperation between farmers. This is in line with the opinion of Inda Purnama (2016), stating that the greater the number of family dependents, the greater a person's motivation to try. This is driven by a sense of responsibility towards family members and family responsibilities are also a burden that must be borne in preparing household needs.

**Relationship between Expenditures (X7) and Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

The 2-tailed sig value or probability of the expenditure variable is 0.159, meaning that both variables have a significant relationship between expenditure and farmer motivation. The correlation coefficient value is 0.244, which means the correlation is weak. This insignificant relationship occurs because household expenditure in Ulusena Village is relatively small so farmers are not motivated to cultivate porang. If the amount of expenditure is large, farmers will be motivated to try porang farming by building relationships, working together, exchanging opinions or getting help from other parties. Expenditure activities carried out by households will not be exactly the same as each other. In another sense, expenditure patterns can also be said to be consumption patterns, this is because consumption is a form of expenditure.


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**Relationship between Income (X8) and Farmers' Motivation in Porang Farming**

The 2-tailed sig value or probability of the expenditure variable is 0.002, meaning that both variables have a significant relationship between income and farmer motivation. The correlation coefficient value is 0.503**, which means the correlation is strong and has a two-way relationship. This significant relationship occurs because the income earned in porang farming is quite high depending on the harvest they get. The income obtained is not only from porang tubers, but from frog seeds/bulls that fall during the dormant period which can be sold. Porang farmers, in building relationships with other people, do not need to look at someone's income. Both large and small amounts of income can help in porang farming so that cooperation can be established. Farmers cannot live alone without the help of others.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency, it can be concluded that the level of motivation of porang farmers in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency is categorized as high. Factors related to the motivation of porang farmers in Ulusena Village, Moramo District, South Konawe Regency are age, non-formal education, farming experience, land area, and income. The advice that the author can give is that it is hoped that the government can provide assistance to farmers in the form of superior seeds and fertilizer, so that porang production continues to increase and further research needs to be carried out on the porang plant so that it can continue to grow.

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