

Farmers' Motives in Raising Ettawa Crossbred Goat in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract: Objective of this study was to determine the farmers' motives in raising Ettawa crossbred goats in Yogyakarta. The method used in this study was a survey. Criteria used in sampling were farmers who joined in the animal collective housing as well as group member that still active. The analysis used in this research was descriptive. Descriptive analysis was used to describe the characteristics of the farmers. These characteristics included: age, education, farming experience, number of family members and the number of goat ownership. Motivation in raising Ettawa crossbred goat was analyzed by Likert scale, which measured respondents' answers to each statement of questionnaire that was divided into four categories: economic, utilization of goat raised, social and motive of the utilization of resources other than goat farming. Results of the research of raising Ettawa crossbred goat motivation were that economic motives, the strongest motives that lead respondents did business of raising Ettawa crossbred goat. Another motive that affected the business of raising Ettawa crossbred goat started from the highest level was the social motives, utilization motives of resources other than goat, and utilization motives of goat owned. It also showed that farmers had a high motivation in the category of raising Ettawa crossbred goat business.

Key words: Farmer's motive, ettawa crossbred, smallholde farmer, likert scale, social

INTRODUCTION

Motivation can be defined as the reasons for doing things or power that make things materialize. According to Luthans (1998), motivation can be defined as "a process that starts with a physiological deficiency or need that activates a behavior or a drive that is aimed at a goal incentive. Olatidoye (2008) asserted that it is motivations that make farmers to contribute effectively to the progress of agriculture, thereby enhancing food security. Among motivational issues raised by the researchers which are related to farmers participation and performance are creation of farmers awareness at the on-set of agricultural development programmes credibility of extension agent timely supply of agricultural inputs and provision of physiological needs of farmers as motivating incentive. Furthermore, they cited that the issue of job security in farming as a strong motivation for farmers when it is place on the same scale with civil service where job security is gradually being eroded. Also, the practice of given agricultural loan to peasant farmers is also regarded as motivating incentives. Akintoye asserted that money remains the most significant motivational strategy. According to him, he said that money possesses significant motivating power in accomplishing a task.

Miner *et al.* (1995) state that in a system sense, motivation consists of three interacting and

interdependent elements, that is, needs, drives and incentives. Likewise, Miller (1992) asserts that knowledge of the motivations of adult learners in a specific programme may provide valuable insight into the kinds of learners the program attracts.

Obaniyi *et al.* (2014) concluded that farm sizes, thier ownership status and levels of awareness among farmers, extension agent contact with farmers and their sources of information may effect the motivational levels of farmer. Farmers motivations for continuing what they are doing, and for changing what they are doing, are not simply economic or financial. Their decisions cannot be predicted on the basis of simplistic notions of economic rationality (Garforth, 2010). People's pursuit to maximized utility is homogeneous economic rationality with the same preference rules, wisdom and decision-making capacity (Huo *et al.*, 2007). Studies shown that, the behavior motives of economic entities in the decision-making is not exogenously given but was born in the decision making process, which leads that economic agents have heterogeneous preferences, while the behaviors with external heterogeneity (Hping, 2005, Huang and Yu, 2007). Therefore, studying the behavior of economic agents from the perspective of motivation has become a noteworthy branch in behavior study (Zhu and Yang , 2012). Incentive can be used to motivate farmers to participate in any subsequent programme in the area. The finding is in

agreement with Olatidoye who reported loan to be one of the incentives given to farmers to motivate them and Benjamin (2011) who supported that the most motivational incentive is financial incentives.

Ettawa crossbred goat is a crossbred of Ettawa goat and local goat. This goat is a potential small ruminant to be developed to meet the needs of animal protein of Indonesian society. This is because the goat is a dual-purpose animal that can produce meat and milk. Ettawa crossbred goat has significant contribution for farmers in rural areas, because the capital requirements necessary for raising goats is lower than the large ruminants, such as cattle and buffalo. Ettawa crossbred goat are also used as a saving, which at a certain time it can be sold when needed such as when there is a celebration or to finance tuition or can be used as a means of poverty alleviation. As a small farm, raising goats in Indonesia carried hereditary by some farmers. Small farm characteristics are small-scale, household production motive, carried out as a secondary occupation and still use simple technology, so that the productivity is low. It indicates that breeding of goats have not managed seriously. Low interest and motivation can cause Ettawa crossbred goat raising have not been managed well. This condition can be viewed from various forms of behaviors such as lack of seriousness in the maintenance of goats, so it affects the business productivity, less responsive and less mastering science and technology, lack of creativity and effort that is not economically profitable. Motives for raising goat is very diverse, among others: raising to gain from the sale of livestock and their offspring, obtaining dung as manure, to obtain milk for consumption or sale, raising as entertainment activities and other motives. From these motives, it can be identified the motives of raising Ettawa crossbred goat. The high interest and motive of the farmers in raising Ettawa crossbred goat indicates the Ettawa crossbred goat farm was certainly well managed. Therefore, this study aims to determine the farmers' motives in raising Ettawa crossbred goats in Yogyakarta.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was conducted in the 4 districts, namely: Turi, Seyegan, Minggir and Pakem, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. The material used in this research was the farmer group of Ettawa crossbred goat "Pangestu, Mandiri and Sukorejo I in Turi District farmer group of "Adijaya" in Seyegan District, farmer group "Usaha Mandiri" in Minggir District, and farmers group "Ettawa Lestari" in Pakem. Selection of the farmer group were all farmers in the groups that maintain goats in groups. The

instrument used in this study was a questionnaire with several questions related to goats raising motivation and motivation for participation.

Method: The method used in this study was a survey. Sampling of respondent was conducted by using simple random sampling method. The next phase was the implementation phase that was conducted to collect primary data and secondary data related to the research. The analysis used in this research was descriptive. Descriptive analysis was used to describe the characteristics of the farmers. These characteristics includes: age, education, farming experience, number of family members and the number of cattle ownership. Motivation in raising Ettawa crossbred goat was analyzed by using Likert scale which measures respondents' answers to each statement of questionnaire that was divided into four categories: economic, utilization of goat raised, social and the utilization of resources other than goat motives. Prior to the research, the validity and reliability of the questionnaire was tested. Phase of validity and reliability test of the questionnaires was carried out in farmer group of "Mandiri" and "Sukorejo I".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General conditions of research site: The total area of Sleman is 57,482 ha or 574.82 km² or approximately 18% of the area of Yogyakarta province that is 3185.80 km². The longest north-south distance of Sleman regency is 32 km, while the furthest east-west distance is 35 km. Topographically, Sleman has a relatively flat region in the southern part of the main designation as agricultural land, industrial and residential, while the northern region of the slopes of Mount Merapi, has a lot of potential water. Administratively, Sleman regency consists of 17 districts, 86 villages and 1,212 hamlets. District with the most widespread hamlet is Cangkringan (4799 ha) and the most narrow is Berbah (2,299 hectares). District with the highest hamlets are Tempel (98 villages), while district with the fewest hamlet was Turi (54 villages) (Government of Sleman, 2010). The area in the southern part is the fertile lowlands, being the most northern boundary is Turi district and Mount Merapi. Turi district territory is in the form of a plateau that consists of four villages namely Bangunkerto, Donokerto, Girikerto and Wonokerto that is suitable for raising goats. Goat population in 2008 in Sleman is as much as 32.354 heads. The number of goats in Turi district is 1,897 heads, Seyegan district is 599 head, Minggir distric is 1,150 head and Pakem District is 1,847 heads.

Farmer groups conditions: There were six groups of farmers used in this research. All of them were part of Ettawa crossbred goat farmer group in Sleman regency. Farmer groups of “Pangestu” is located in the hamlet of Kemirikebo, Girikerto village, Turi district, Sleman regency of Yogyakarta. This group was established in 1989. The number of the member is 72 people. The number of active members currently is 52 people. This group has a group housing area of 3.5 ha. The land used to make this group housing is belonging to the village treasury. Farmer group of “Mandiri” is located in the hamlet of Nganggring, Girikerto village, Turi district which is located almost adjacent to the farmer group of “Pangestu”. This group was established on 21 April 1989 and pioneered by the Head of Sleman District Livestock Agency. The number of the members is 60 people. The land used to make the group housing belongs to the village treasury with total area of 3 hectares. Farmer group of “Sukorejo I” is located on RT 03/RW 10 hamlet of Sukorejo, Girikerto village, Turi district, Sleman regency, Yogyakarta. The group was established on 26 June 1991. The number of members is 32 people. The number of active members is currently 32 people. The land used to make the group housing is a village treasury with total area of 3.5 hectares. Farmer group of “Adi Jaya” is located in the hamlet of Barak I, Margoluwih village, Seyegan district, Sleman regency, Yogyakarta. The group was established on January 27, 2005. The number of members is 44 people. The number of active members is currently only 26 people. The land used to make the group housing belonging to the village treasury with a total area of 2.5 hectares. Farmer group of “Usaha Mandiri” is located in Parakan Wetan village, Minggir district, Sleman regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. This group was established in 1998. The number of members is 22 people. The number of active members is currently only 12 people. This group has a group housing area of 1,500 m. The land used to make the group housing belongs to the village treasury. Farmer group of "Ettawa Lestari" is located in the hamlet of Sumberan, Pakem district, Sleman regency, Yogyakarta. This group was established in 2009. The number of members is people. This group has group housing with extensive area of 300 m. The land used to make the housing is a lease from the surrounding area.

Respondents’ characteristics: Respondents’ characteristics in this research included age, education level, farming experience, number of family members and the number of goats ownership. Respondents’ Age. The results showed that the age range of the respondents were between 21-70 year. The number of respondents who belong to the working age (15-64 years) was 98.15%

Table 1: Respondent’s age range

Respondents’ Age Range	Number (Person)	Percentage
21 – 28	5	3.09
29 – 35	23	14.20
36 – 42	28	17.28
43 – 49	32	19.75
50 – 56	53	32.72
57 – 64	19	11.73
65 – 70	2	1.23
Total	162	100.00

Table 2: Respondents’ education level

Level of education	Number (person)	Percentage
No schooling	17	10.49
Elementary school	64	39.51
Junior High School	27	16.67
Senior High School	53	32.72
College	1	0.62
Total	162	100.00

(159 farmers). According Mantra, the population of working age was classified in the age group of 15 to 64 years. Arsyad (1999), stated that the age of 15 to 64 years was included those in working age. Age range of the respondents is listed in Table 1.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the productive age range in Indonesia is 15 years to 64 year. In the productive age, someone’s physical condition and ability to think is good enough. People at this age are relatively has stable emotional condition, making it easier to receive a briefing from the parties who knows more about these things, and is supported by the presence of a strong enough impetus to gain experience at that age.

Education level: Respondents’ education level varies from no-schooling to higher education (college). The education level of most respondents is elementary education, 73 people (45.06%) and the number of respondents with the college level of education is 1 person (0.62%). The education levels of respondents are in Table 2.

Education has an important role on the productivity of agriculture including animal husbandry. High education was in line with the productivity levels of knowledge. The higher the complexity of the work it is increasingly required higher levels of education. Having a high level of education will make the person be able to plan his own future, and vice versa with low education makes a person not be able to plan his own future, as a result of external factors that are not capable of mastering.

Ettawa crossbred goat farming experience: According to Tawaf and coauthors, farmers who have a long experience of breeding in the range of 5-20 year, it can be said that they have a long experience in farming, so that the process of taking the risk to try a new innovation will be more daring than the farmers who have little experience.

Table 3: Respondents' farming experience

Respondents' farming experience (years)	Number (person)	Percentage
<5	51	31.48
6-10	37	22.84
11-20	69	42.59
>20	5	3.09
Total	162	100

Table 4: Farmers' Number of family members

Number of family member (person)	Number of respondents	Percentage
1-2	25	15.43
3-4	97	59.88
5-6	37	22.84
7	3	1.85
Total	162	100

The results showed that the most farming experience is between 11-20 years for 69 respondents (42.59%). Respondents' farming experience can be seen in Table 3.

The longer the experience of a person, then the knowledge of how to raise goat will increase. Farmers who have long experience will have a high knowledge of the intricacies of farming and appropriate technologies for their farming enterprise development.

Number of family members. Number of family members ranged from 1-7 people. The most number of family members of respondents was between 3-4 people, with the number of respondents of 97 people (59.88%). The number of family members of respondents can be seen in Table 4.

Number of family members can provide benefits to farmers. Family members can be utilized as a source of labor that could affect costs, especially labor costs. The number of family members is the number of people or family members who are the responsibility of a person or family financially. This will encourage greater motivation to work better. The number of family members can provide motivation to farmers, because family members can be utilized as a source of labor that will save production costs, especially labor costs.

Total of ettawa crossbred goat ownership: Total of respondents' ownership of Ettawa crossbred goat ranged from 0.04-2.28 heads which ranges from 1-21 heads. Total ownership of goats mostly ranged between 0.62-0.90 head by the number of respondents of 50 people (30.86%). While the fewest number of goats ownership ranged from 2.07-2.28 heads with the number of respondents of 1 person (0.62 %). Total ownership of goats can be seen in Table 5.

The number of this ownership can be stated that business scale of this Ettawa crossbred goat raising effort is a sideline and only up branch of farming. Converts

Table 5: Number of Ettawa crossbred goat5 ownership

Animal Unit	Number of respondents (person)	Percentage
0.04 – 0.32	38	23.46
0.33 – 0.61	48	29.63
0.62 – 0.90	50	30.86
0.91 – 1.19	14	8.64
1.20 – 1.48	6	3.70
1.49 – 1.77	3	1.85
1.78 – 2.06	2	1.23
2.07 – 2.28	1	0.62
Total	162	100

limits typology based on income of the number of goat obtained that the sideline business owned relatively few animals.

Motivation in raising ettawa crossbred goat: Motivation category in raising Ettawa crossbred goat is divided into three levels; low, medium and high. Motivation category was obtained from the four indicators, namely economic motives, utilization motives of goat owned, social motives and the utilization motives of resources other than goat. The level of motivation of raising goats was obtained based on the answers of 20 point statement of validation results. 20 point statement consisted of: 5 point statements of economic motives, 5 point statements motif utilization of livestock in the keep, the 5 point statements of social motives and 5 point statements of utilization motive of resource other than goat. Respondents' answer was analyzed based on the acquisition of scores answer filled by the farmers. Percentage of goats raising motivation indicator can be seen in Table 6.

Results of the research of raising Ettawa crossbred goat motivation in Sleman suggests that economic motives are the strongest motives that lead respondents do business cattle of raising Ettawa crossbred goat. Another motive that affect the business of raising Ettawa crossbred goat starts from the highest level is the social motives, utilization motives of resources other than goat, and utilization motives of goat owned, respectively It also shows that farmers have a high motivation in the category of raising Ettawa crossbred goat business. Farmers realize that motivation is one of the critical success factors of business development of raising Ettawa crossbred goat. The stronger the motivation of a person, the stronger is his attempt to reach the goal Table 7.

Economic motives: The results of the research showed that the economic motive was classified in the high category. The number of respondents who are included in the high category was 147 farmers (90.74%). The number of respondents who are included in the intermediate category was 15 farmers (9.26%) while respondents with a low motive did not exist. Respondents had the motivation in raising Ettawa crossbred goat with a high

Table 6: Percentage of goats raising motivation indicator

Percentage of goats raising motivation indicator	Category		Overall motives					
	High Number (person)	Percentage	Intermediate Number (person)	Percentage	Low Number (person)	Percentage	Number (person)	Percentage
Economic motive	147	90.74	15	9.26	0	0.00	162	100.00
Utilization motive of goat owned	125	77.16	37	22.84	0	0.00	162	100.00
Social motive	144	88.89	18	11.11	0	0.00	162	100.00
Utilization motive of resources other than goat	132	81.48	30	18.52	0	0.00	162	100.00
Motives in raising Ettawa crossbred goat	160	98.77	2	1.23	0	0.00	162	100.00

Table 7: Motivation in raising goats with economic motives indicator

Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat is a business that can provide additional income for the family	44.44	55.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business has a small risk of failure	45.06	54.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
The success of raising raising Ettawa crossbred improves peoples' wealth	33.95	63.58	2.47	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business is a additional income for fulfilling the needs in the future	12.35	55.56	2.47	29.63	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business is a business that can be sold immediately when there are sudden needs	32.10	67.90	0.00	0.00	0.00

Remarks: SA: Strongly agree ;A: Agree; U:undecided; D: Disagree;SD: strongly disagree

indicator of economic motives for it is a business with a small risk of failure. According to Utama and Budiarsana, economically, small body size of Ettawa crossbred goat need smaller initial investment, thus, goat losses due to death or loss is also smaller. The high economic motives can be seen from the respondent answers questions about the economic motives that are presented in Table 8. Based on the results, as many as 45.06% of respondents (73 farmers) stated strongly agree and 54.94% of the respondents (89 farmers) agreed with the statement of the questionnaire item: “raising Ettawa crossbred goat business has a small risk of failure. A total of 44.44% of the respondents (72 farmers) stated strongly agree and 55.56% of the respondents (90 farmers) agreed with the statement of the item questionnaire: “raising Ettawa crossbred goat is a business that can provide additional income for the family” (Table 7).

The high economic motive was resulted from the response of farmers who agree with the statement that the raising Ettawa crossbred goat business is a business with a small risk of failure. The response of farmers who agree that by raising Ettawa crossbred goat can provide additional income for the family also makes the economic motives high. According to Utama and Budiarsana, dairy goats if raised properly can generate 0.5-1 liter of milk per day for 4-5 months of lactation. The goat will also produce offspring 1-2 head in every birth. In addition to its own consumption, milk and goat can be sold so that it can provide additional income for the family.

Utilization motives of cattle owned: Raising Ettawa crossbred goat with indicators motive of the utilization of livestock owned remain in the high category. The number of respondents who are included in the high category was 125 farmers (77.16%). The number of respondents who are included in the intermediate category was 37 farmers (22.84%), while respondents with a low motive category did not exist. Distribution of respondents' answers to the motivation statement with indicators motive of the utilization motives of goat owned can be seen on Table 8. A total of 35.80% respondents (58 farmers) answered strongly agree and 64.20% respondents (104 farmers) agreed with the point statement: “raising Ettawa crossbred goat business is a business that can provide the additional benefit of its manure.” Respondents utilize Ettawa crossbred goat manure as fertilizer to fertilize their salak pondoh (Salacca zalacca) tree. According to Utama and Budiarsana, goat feces and urine can be used as fertilizer for gardens/fields to improve soil fertility and ultimately increase plants production (Table 8).

There are 33.33% of the respondents (54 farmers) answered strongly agree and 66.67% (108 farmers) answered the questionnaire agreed with the statement point: “Raising Ettawa crossbred goat provides additional benefits from its milk production.” A total of 43.83 % of respondents (71 farmers) answered strongly agree and 56.17% of the respondents (91 farmers) agreed with the point statement: “ Raising Ettawa crossbred goat provides

Table 8: Motivation in raising Ettawa crossbred goat with indicators motive of utilization motives of goat owned

Statemen	SA	A	U	D	SD
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat provides additional benefits from its offspring	25.93	74.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat provides additional benefits from its manure	35.80	64.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat provides additional benefits from its milk production	33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat provides additional benefits from its weight gain.	43.83	56.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat provides additional benefits from its leather.	10.49	48.15	18.52	22.84	0.00

Table 9: Motivation in raising Ettawa crossbred goat with indicators motive of social motive

Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business can improve the social status of the family	19.75	80.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business can provide an example/role model to the society about its benefits	16.67	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat can be used as entertainment and hobby/interest for the respondents	16.05	66.05	6.79	11.11	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business can be used to fill the free time	29.63	70.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business is an interest/hobby for me	12.96	69.75	5.56	11.73	0.00

Remarks: SA = Strongly Agree; A: Agree; U = Undecided; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly Disagree

additional benefits from its weight gain”. This shows that Ettawa crossbred goat can produce milk and meat that provide benefits to farmers. In accordance with the opinion of Sutama and Budiarsana, Ettawa crossbred goat in Indonesia is classified as a dual-purpose goat, as producer of meat and milk.

Social motives: The research results showed that social motives classified in the high category. The number of respondents who are included in the high category was 144 farmers (88.89%), 18 farmers in the intermediate category (11.11%) while respondents with a low motive category did not exist. The reason for someone to come in and get involved in a group is because of social motivation. Distribution of respondents’ answers to the statement of motivation with social motives indicators can be seen in Table 9. Based on the results, as many as 19.75% of the respondents (32 farmers) stated strongly agree and 80.25% of respondents (130 farmers) agreed with the questionnaire statement item: “Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business can improve the social status of the family”. A total of 16.67% of the respondents (27 farmers) stated strongly agree and 83.33% of respondents (135 farmers) agreed with the questionnaire statement item:” Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business can provide an example/role model to the society about its benefits”. Respondents who is a Ettawa crossbred goat farmers can provide exemplary examples of the benefits of raising Ettawa crossbred goat to the surrounding community and increase their social status. It is because the members of the society appreciate the people who work, like farming, than having no occupation, so that by raising Ettawa crossbred goat, it can improve the social status of the family and be an example. Based on this

research, raising Ettawa crossbred goat is one of the activities that can be used to fill the spare time. A total of 29.63% of the respondents (48 farmers) stated strongly agree and 70.37% of the respondents (114 farmers) agreed with the questionnaire statement item: “Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business can be used to fill the free time.”Raising Ettawa crossbred goat can be used as entertainment and hobby/interest for respondents. It can be seen from the answers of respondents who stated strongly agree as much as 16.05% of the respondents (26 farmers) and as much as 66.05% of the respondents (107 farmers) agreed to the statement: “Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business is an entertainment for me.” A total of 12.96% respondents (21 farmers) were strongly agree and as much as 69.75% respondents (113 farmers) were agree to the statement: “Raising Ettawa crossbred goat business is an interest/hobby for me”. According to Sutama and Budiarsana, goats can be used as an entertainment animal, goats were clean if its maintained properly can be tame and spoiled. For those who like the goats, playing or just watching goat in the goat house or in the grazing land will be very fun and feel very relaxed (stress relief).

Utilization motives of resources other than cattle: Utilization motive of resources other than cattle was classified in the high category. The number of respondents who are included in the high category was 132 farmers (81.48%), intermediate category was 30 farmers (18.52%) while respondents with low category did not exist. The high of the utilization motives of resources other than cattle is because of the high response to the statement: “Raising Ettawa crossbred goat can utilize the existing family as a labor in order to carry out activities

Table 10: Farmers' motivation with indicators motive of utilize resource other than the goat

Statements	SA	A	U	D	SD
Raising Ettawa crossbred goat is a business that can create new jobs.	26.54	73.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
I raise Ettawa crossbred goat because it can utilize existing family as a labor in order to carry out activities that are beneficial.	30.86	69.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
I raise Ettawa crossbred goat because I can utilize the residue of agriculture product and abundant pasture production for feeding the cattle.	32.10	67.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
I raise Ettawa crossbred goat because I can utilize home industry waste in my surrounding for feeding the cattle.	9.88	48.77	11.73	26.54	3.09
I raise Ettawa crossbred goat because I can utilize an empty land I have.	24.69	54.94	1.23	19.14	0.00

Remarks: SA = Strongly Agree; A: Agree; U = Undecided; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly Disagree

that are beneficial. Based on the results of the research (Table 10), raising Ettawa crossbred goat is an activity that can create new jobs. A total of 26.54% respondents (43 farmers) stated strongly agree and 73.46% respondents (119 farmers) agreed with the statement item questionnaire: "Raising Ettawa crossbred goat is a business that can create new jobs." Raising Ettawa crossbred goat is an activity that can bring benefits to the respondents' families of. A total of 30.86% respondents (50 farmers) stated strongly agree and 69.14% of the respondents (112 farmers) agreed with the statement item questionnaire: "I raise Ettawa crossbred goat because it can utilize existing family as a labor in order to carry out activities that are beneficial." (Table 10). The number of family members can provide benefits to farmers. Family members can be utilized as a source of labor that could affect costs, especially labor costs. Sutama and Budiarsana (2009) stated that based on the raising management, goat can be managed by children or housewives and do not require extensive land and stables.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that motivation of farmers in raising Ettawa crossbred goat in Yogyakarta was in the high category. Ranks of the motives underlying motivation in raising Ettawa crossbred goat from the highest to lowest are: economic motives, social motives, utilization motives of resources other than the goat and utilization motives of the goat. Motivation of the farmers' participation in the group in Sleman was in the medium category.

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