



THE EFFECT OF TRAINING ON THE UTILIZATION OF HERBAL PLANTS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL MOTIVATION TOWARDS IMPROVING COMMUNITY ECONOMIC WELFARE Study of Nasyyatul Aisyiyah Regional Leaders, Banyumas Regency, Central Java

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ABSTRACT

At this time, a healthy environment is everyone's dream. A healthy environment is strongly influenced by the accompanying conditions, one of which is the awareness of protecting nature with the availability of medicinal plants/herbs that can be healthy consumption for the community. Banyumas Regency is one area that has the potential to utilize herbal plants supported by environmental conditions that have fertile natural potential. This study aims to determine the effect of training on the use of herbal plants and entrepreneurial motivation on improving the economic welfare of the community. This study used a quantitative method with Nasyyatul 'Aisyiyah Regional Leadership in Banyumas Regency as the respondent. The results showed that training on the use of herbal plants had a 62.2% greater influence than 37.8% entrepreneurial motivation on the community's economic welfare.

Keywords: Training, Herbal Plants, Entrepreneurial Motivation, Economic Welfare

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INTRODUCTION

At this time, a healthy environment is everyone's dream. A healthy environment is strongly influenced by the accompanying conditions, one of which is the awareness of protecting nature with the availability of medicinal plants/herbs that can be healthy consumption for the community. Banyumas Regency is one area that has the potential to utilize herbal plants supported by environmental conditions that have fertile natural potential. This awareness is also increasing with the ability that can be created to creatively process these medicinal plants/herbs so that they can be consumed and utilized economically. The need for a variety of management of medicinal plants/herbs both for consumption and to be managed economically requires efforts through entrepreneurial motivation. This motivation will later encourage the use of these healthy plants. Through training in various herbal plant processing, the added value will further encourage the presence of a creative economy in the community. Therefore, it is necessary to empower the community on how to use herbal plants for the community's welfare.

The development of health and welfare in Indonesia aims to create an advanced and independent society in an atmosphere of physical and spiritual prosperity. Therefore, the movement to improve health must be carried out. According to Desni, Wibowo and Rosyidah (2011), treatment in Indonesia consists of types of medical treatment and traditional medicine. Medical treatment often uses drugs, carried out by formally educated personnel with standardized methods, while traditional medicine is carried out from generation to generation.

People believe that chemical treatment is more effective than traditional medicine. More than 60 percent of Indonesia's population uses chemical products to support their health. The reality in the field is that the use of chemical drugs causes long-term effects, which is a lot of accumulation of chemical substances that can interfere with human body systems such as kidney failure, cancer, stroke, diabetes, obesity and so on (Rizqa and Kartikadarma, 2010). The utilization of yardland is one of the alternative resources that can be used to fulfill food needs, including herbal plants. The yardland is too narrow to be used as paddy fields, but on the other hand, there are still a lot of yardlands that have not been used optimally to meet food needs. The yard can function as a living barn, both a food barn and a nutritional barn and a living pharmacy (Madyowati, 2017).

It is hoped that individual and collective awareness can motivate increased productivity which will be an indicator of the birth of competitiveness in improving the community's economic welfare. This research is the first step in building public awareness in Banyumas Regency to be more active in contributing to improving the welfare of the local community. This study aims to determine the effect of training on the use of herbal plants and entrepreneurial motivation on improving the economic welfare of the community.

NO	TITLES	FINDINGS
1.	Hasyim, S. Bin, Wahyudi, Y. T., Fauzan, H. S., & Kunci, K. (2020). Mengadakan Penyuluhan Mengenai Penggunaan Obat Tradisional. <i>Budaya Dan Masyarakat</i> , 1(2), 47–50. www.lanmas.fisip.uniga.ac.id	Traditional medicine is one of the cultural elements that has been growing, developing and recognized by the community from generation to generation, both urban and rural communities. With abundant plants, people can use the surrounding plants as traditional medicine,
2	Julung, H., Supiandi, M. I., Ege, B., Mahanal, S., & Zubaidah, S. (1970). Analisis Sumber Pengetahuan Tradisional Tanaman Obat yang Digunakan oleh Masyarakat Suku Dayak Desa. <i>Proceeding of Biology Education</i> , 2(1), 67–74. https://doi.org/10.21009/pbe.2-1.9	This program is expected to be carried out for sustainability by utilizing to the yard of the house as land to plant TOGA for health and it can be carried out , and continuously and impact on the socio-economic community
3	Martono, Y., Setiawan, A., & Widodo, S. (2018). Sarana Budidaya Tanaman Obat Keluarga (SABDA TOGA) untuk Daerah Perkotaan di RT 04 dan RT 06 RW 07 Kelurahan Tegalrejo Salatiga. <i>Berdikari: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Indonesia</i> , 1(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.11594/bjpmi.01.01.01	Efforts to empower the community based on fostered families in the use of family medicinal plants during a pandemic are very effective because they can increase community knowledge and understanding of the management and use of family medicinal plants as an effort to maintain health and prevent disease and health care.
4	Mewengkang, C. H., Manginsela, E. P., & Memah, M. Y. (2020). Deskripsi Pengetahuan Dan Penerapan Tanaman Obat Keluarga (Toga) Di Desa Pinilih Kecamatan Dimembe Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. <i>Agri-Sosioekonomi</i> , 16(1), 87. https://doi.org/10.35791/agrsossek.16.1.2020.27122	The development of TOGA aims to increase family income. Cultivation of a family medicine garden is essentially the cultivation of plants that have medicinal properties in order to meet the family's need for medicines
5	Nawai, F., Arifin, & PP, A. (2021). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Program TOGA (Tanaman Obat Keluarga) dalam Rangka Pencegahan Pandemi Covid-19. <i>Jurnal Sibermas (Sinergi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat)</i> , 10(1), 149–164.	Utilization of natural ingredients is medicinal plants that are used appropriately, without or less causing side effects compared to modern medicines, especially those made from A synthetic materials
6	Nur, A. (2021). Pemberdayaan	Utilization of traditional medicinal

	Masyarakat Terhadap Pemanfaatan Tanaman Obat Keluarga (Toga) di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Dusun Topore Selatan Desa Topore Kabupaten Mamuju. <i>Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Indonesia</i> , 1(6), 377–383. https://doi.org/10.52436/1.jpmi.328	plants can be one of the efforts to prevent diseases, including COVID19. This self-care activity using traditional medicinal plants aims to improve the understanding and skills of the community in terms of the cultivation to processing of traditional medicinal plants.
7	Permatananda, P. A. N. K. (2020). Asuhan Mandiri Pemanfaatan Tanaman Obat Tradisional Di Desa Bukian, Bali. <i>Dharmakarya</i> , 9(4), 266. https://doi.org/10.24198/dharmakarya.v9i4.29615	Types of medicinal plants and benefits of it as well as way use them. It is applied in life of family because it is an inheritance from the family. The family has been used for a long time used today. The types are only planted in the yard also the garden.
8	Prastio, Y. B. (2013). Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengembangan Tanaman Obat Keluarga di Desa Pulau Sapi Kecamatan Mentarang Kabupaten Malinau. <i>Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Pembangunan (EPP)</i> , 10(2), 8–14. http://agb.faperta.unmul.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/jurnal-vol-9-no-2-yogi.pdf	Medicinal plants have accelerated the discovery of new drugs and technologies. From these developments, family medicinal plants are used as medicine and can also be used as green plants in the implementation of the Go Green program.
9	Qamariah, N., Handayani, R., & Novaryatiin, S. (2019). Peningkatan Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan Ibu Rumah Tangga dalam Pengolahan Tanaman Obat Keluarga (TOGA) sebagai Ramuan Obat Tradisional. <i>PengabdianMu: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat</i> , 4(1), 50–54. https://doi.org/10.33084/pengabdianmu.v4i1.692	Information on traditional knowledge about plants with medicinal properties is mostly through personal experience, which is then conveyed orally.

The training program is a way for management to achieve goals. The training will be able to cause changes in work, changes in attitudes, behavior, skills and knowledge and the training must be carried out continuously in order to adapt to the development of science. The following is the definition of training according to experts.

- a. Rivai (2014)

- Training is an activity to improve current performance and future performance.
- b. Dessler (2009)
Training is the process of teaching new employees or existing employees the basic skills they need to carry out their jobs.
 - c. Sofyandi (2008)
The effort to increase and build the knowledge and ability of many employees to carry out work more effectively and efficiently, we know as training. A series of programs designed of it to improve and repair the knowledge and abilities of them in their relationships and their work.
 - d. Pramudyo (2007)
A learning process is training has designed to change people's performance in doing their jobs.
 - e. Gary (2006)
Process of teaching and learning process employees of the skills needed to do their jobs.
 - f. Mathis dan Jackson (2006)
Training is the process by which people acquire capabilities to help achieve goals.
 - g. Nitisemito (2004)
Training is an activity of the company which is intended to improve and develop the attitudes, behavior, skills and knowledge of the employees in accordance with the wishes of the company concerned.
 - h. Handoko (2003)
Training is an effort to improve the mastery of various skills and techniques for carrying out certain jobs in detail and routinely.
 - i. Panggabean (2002)
Training is a method used to provide or improve the skills needed by employees in carrying out their current job.
 - j. Mangkuprawira (2002)
A process of teaching knowledge and increase skills, and attitudes so employees have skilled and able to carry out the responsibilities better with standards.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Entrepreneurial Interest

According to Basrowi (2011: 67-68), a person's motivation to become an entrepreneur:

1. Profit; An entrepreneur can determine how much profit he wants and the profit to be earned and how much will be paid to other parties and their employees.
2. Freedom; Free to manage time, free from pressing rules and organizational culture rules.
3. Personal dreams; Free to achieve the desired standard of living, free from

boring work routines. Rewards for defining your own mission, vision and dreams. 4. Independence; Have a sense of pride because they can be independent in everything with their own efforts.

Interest in Entrepreneurship, according to (Slameto, 2010) a sense of preference and attachment for activity without telling system. Interest in entrepreneurship is the desire, interest, and willingness of individuals to work hard in fulfilling their life needs without fear of the risks that will occur. According to (Suryana, 2013), indicators of interest in entrepreneurship include (1) self-confidence, (2) task and result oriented, (3) risk-taking, (4) leadership, (5) originality, (6) future-oriented.

Herbal Plants

The various uses of herbal plants are as follows:

Utilization Of Indonesian Herbal Plant

1. Ginger rhizome (ginger)

It is the root of an herbal plant belonging to the *Zingiber officinale* family, which is yellow to reddish in color with a pungent odor. Ginger rhizome is a natural ingredient containing active phenolics, such as *shogaol* and *gingerol*. Benefits of ginger: Ginger rhizome also has antioxidant and anticancer effects

- a. Contains essential oils useful for treating headaches, rheumatism, stomach ache, dizziness, cholera, an antidote to snake venom, colds, sprains, and swelling.
- b. Carminative is to lax the fart and expel the wind.
- c. Stomakik, which increases appetite and strengthens the stomach.
- d. Stimulant and diaphoretic, as a sweat laxative.
- e. Ginger rhizome has herbal effects and can be used to treat coughs, headaches and other ailments colds (influenza), heartburn, itching (external medicine), wounds (external medicine), headache (external medicine) and arouse appetite

2. Galanga rhizome

The active ingredients include essential oils, kaempferol, eucalyptol or cineol, cinnamic acid, anisic acid, n-pentadecane, and ethyl cinnamate.

Benefits of galanga:

- a. Cough medicine. It acts as a phlegm laxative or throat cleaner by removing mucus that clogs the nose and warms the body. Efficacious also removes gas from the stomach
- b. Antioxidant or as an antidote to free radicals.

3. Turmeric

The active ingredients include essential oils, curcumin, dimethoxy curcumin, arabinose, lactose, glucose, starch, tannins. Benefits:

- a. Maintain stamina, hepatoprotection, diuretic, anti-inflammatory antioxidant, immunomodulator, and anticancer,
- b. Anti-inflammatory, antihypercholesterolemic, antiproliferative, and antitumor,

- c. Lowering blood pressure, malaria medicine, deworming, stomach ache, increasing breast milk, treating sprains, bruises, rheumatism, relieving coughs, and anticonvulsants

4. Temulawak rhizome (*Curcuma Xanthorrhiza*)

The active ingredients of *temulawak* include curcumin, curcuminoids and essential oils. Benefits:

- a. *Antimicrobial, antibacterial, antioxidant agent, carcinogen, antiproliferative* (cell cycle inhibition),
- b. Antiplasmodial, which can suppress malaria attacks
- c. Maintain body fitness, treat digestive disorders and increase appetite, and treat diarrhea.

5. Bangle

The active ingredients include terpinyl acetate, transpiperitol, bornyl acetate, germacrene, methyl eugenol, megastigma-triene, lachnophyllum ether, juniper camphor, and so on. Benefits:

- a. Warms the body, reduces pain, diarrhea, heartburn, and jaundice,
- b. Treat fever, headache, cough with phlegm, stomach pain, colds, constipation, intestinal worms, asthma, rheumatism, muscle pain, and fat loss,
- c. Bangle rhizome can be used to cure illness, unwell, fussy (cannot sleep).

6. Tamarind

The active ingredients of tamarind include various acids, including tartaric, malic, citric, succinic, and acetic acids. Benefits:

- a. This is one of the natural ingredients of herbal plants found. Tamarind has herbal effects that are analgesic (relieves pain), antipyretic (fever-reducing), and smooths bile secretion,
- b. The efficacy of sour fruit is as an antiseptic, nausea reliever, appetite enhancer, is abortive, and pain reliever
- c. Another benefit is to treat gout, eczema, ulcers, fever, canker sores, measles, high cholesterol, diabetes, cough, asthma, and irregular menstruation
- d. Tamarind fruit flesh contains acidic substances that are efficacious as a laxative to smooth bowel movements and blood circulation.

7. Clove flower or *Syzygium aromaticum*

The oil content in cloves is efficacious as:

- a. antibacterial, antimicrobial, antioxidant, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, and anesthetic,
- b. Another benefit of clove flowers is to treat cholera, give a warm feeling, boiled water flowers to treat measles, irritation, and relieve pain, the powder helps reduce toothache

8. *manis jangan*/cinnamon

It contains active ingredients of essential oils, safrole, eugenol, calcium oxalate, cinnamaldehyde, resin, tannins, and tanning agents. Benefits:

- a. The content of cinnamon makes cinnamon can be used to treat cancer, cholesterol, diarrhea, ulcers, headaches, flatulence, gout, diabetes,
- b. carminative stomatic, diaphoretic, analgesic, antiseptic, anti-worm, treat fever, and influenza.

9. Secang wood

The active ingredients include gallic acid, tannins, resins, resorcin, brasilin, brasilein, d-alfa-phellandrene, oscimene, alkaloids, and flavonoids, saponins, phenyl propane, terpenoids, and essential oils. Benefits: warms the body, as an antioxidant, cytotoxin

From the variety of uses that will be mobilized through the training, it is hoped that they will be able to motivate individuals and entrepreneurial drivers in improving community welfare, especially in Banyumas Regency.

Community Welfare

According to Imron (2012), the welfare of people's lives is understood as social welfare. Imron (2012) adds to Article 1, paragraph 1 of Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare: "Social Welfare is a condition of meeting the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions". There are several indicators of improving community welfare, including (1) an increase in income quantitatively; (2) qualitatively better family health; and (3) the existence of family economic investment in the form of savings.

METHODOLOGY

Variables and Indicators

The variables of this study consist of the independent variable, training in the use of herbal plants and Entrepreneurial Motivation and the dependent variable, such as Improving Community Economic Welfare.

a. Research Design

A research used to examine certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments of quantitative/statistical data analysis to test the established hypothesis. In this study, the authors used a Likert scale.

b. Population and Sample

The population is defined as the entire research subject (Arikunto, 1998). In this study, the population is the Leaders and Members of PDNA Banyumas.

c. Data Collection Technique

1. Questionnaire

Syamsul Hadi (Hadi, 2006) states of questionnaire is a set of questions and if have been prepared and written in advance by the researcher to ask answer from the respondents. Questionnaires are not always in the form of questions but can also be in the form of statements. This study used a questionnaire method using a Likert scale.

2. Documentation

Data on things or variations in the form of books, notes, magazines, newspapers, agendas, meeting minutes and so on (Arikunto, 1998). This used to complete data and related to the general of description of the company or object being studied.

d. Variable Operational Definition

We know that "everything can call anything that it is determined by researchers to be studied so that information had obtained about it, then conclusions are drawn (Sugiyono, 2012). There are 2 independent variables and one for dependent variable. The variable X is a treatment and for deliberately manipulated it to determine its intensity on the dependent of variable. While the variable Y or the dependent variable is a variable that arises due to the existence of an independent variable. The variables are divided into 2:

1. The independent variable (X) is Training on the Utilization of Herbal Plants and Entrepreneurial Motivation
2. The dependent variable (Y) is Improving Community Economic Welfare

e. Instrument Test

1. Validity Test

Validity is how a measuring instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. So that researchers can find out how far the respondents answered according to what the researcher wanted. The analytical to measure the level of data validity as correlation of coefficient with used for SPSS17.0 software.

2. Reliability Test

Index that shows relatively consistent for repeated twice or more. Testing of reliability was carried out with the Cronbach Alpha. Validity and Reliability Test continued with other in tests, such as the T-Test, ANOVA Test and other

f. Classical Assumption Test

1. Multicollinearity Test

Regression model found a correlation and good model should not correlate with the independent variables (Ghozali, 2001). Detection of multicollinearity is by analyzing and correlation matrix can also be seen in the tolerance value and the

Variance Inflation Factor (VIF).

2. Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether the dependent variable and the independent variable in the regression model have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model has a normal distribution or is close to normal.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The classical linear of regression model is that the variance that appear in the regression function is homoscedastic from one observation to another (Gujarati, 1995). The Glacier test was carried out by looking level of significance results of absolute residual in value as the dependent. Detection of the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity can also be done by looking at the presence or absence of certain patterns (wavy, widening and then narrowing) on the graph plot (Scatterplot) between the predicted value of the related variable (ZPRED) and the residual (SRESID).

g. Data Analysis Method

Sugiyono said that the data analysis research uses statistics and descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing the data without intending to make conclusions.

1. Analysis Prerequisite Test

Statifical data analysis is carried out so that the conclusions drawn do not deviate from the supposed truth and to meet requirement is necessary to test linearity and test the hypothesis.

a. Linearity Test

Intended to determine whether the relationship used as a predictor has a linear or non-fixed relationship to the dependent variable.

b. Hypothesis Test

Research data meet the normality and linearity tests and has been analyzed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Banyumas PDNA Profile

The Regional Leadership of Nasyyatul Aisyiyah Banyumas is an autonomous organization from Muhammadiyah which is located in Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province based on SKO No. A/5-1306/90. The Regional Leadership of Nasyyatul Aisyiyah Banyumas for the XIII Conference (2016-2020) was led by Ayunda Indri Krisnawati, S.Sos.I based on Decree No. 024/PWNA/I/SK/V/2017 and SK for the extension of the term of office of PDNA Banyumas for the 2016-2022 period from PWNA Central Java No. 07/SK/XII/2021. The Regional Leadership of Nasyyatul Aisyiyah Banyumas consists of 22 PCNA and 29 PRNA.

2. Overview of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents

Based on the research results obtained can be explained in table 1.1 as follows:

Description	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Female	60	100%
Age	20-30 years old	10 people	10 %
	31-40 years old	30 people	50 %
	41-50 years old	20 people	40 %
Occupation	Teachers	40 people	80 %
	Entrepreneurs	10 people	10 %
	Employees	10 people	10 %

Based on Table 1.1, it can be shown that the characteristics of respondents based on gender are 100% female because the research was conducted in women's organizations. Productive age respondents dominate characteristics of respondents based on age around 31 - 40 years with a percentage of 50% or 30 people. While the characteristics of respondents based on the profession are dominated by respondents who work as educators with a percentage of 80% or 40 people.

3. Instrument Test

a. Validity Test

The results of the validity test show that all questions for the X1 variable (training on the use of herbal plants), X2 (entrepreneurial motivation), and the Y variable (increasing the community's economic welfare) are valid because it can be seen from the $r_{count} > t_{table}$ which is close to a positive number.

b. Reliability Test

The reliability test that has been carried out shows that the question item is valid if a variable can be said to be reliable if the answers to each question remain consistent. So it can be concluded that the results of the reliability coefficient of the r-variable table data are greater than the r-table, so Cronbach's Alpha is greater than 0.600, which means that the three variables are declared reliable.

4. Classical Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether the dependent variable and the independent variable in the regression model have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model has a normal or close to normal distribution. Therefore, this test

applied the One-Sample Kolmogorov - Smirnow Test, which can be said to be normal if the significant level is greater than 0.05. The results of the normality test output are as follows:

Based on the normality test results, it is known that the significance value is $0.504 > 0.05$. It can be concluded that the residual value is normally distributed

b. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to see the regression model of the high is by analyzing the correlation matrix and also be seen in the tolerance value it if the VIF value of tolerance value is not less than 0.1 to be free from multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test are as follows:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-2.891	.726	.208		-1.156	.253	
X1			.131	.622	5.545	.000	.886
X2		.956	.167	-.065	-.582	.563	.886

5. Hypothesis Test

Testing this hypothesis using bivariate analysis. Bivariate analysis was used to test the first and second hypotheses in progress. The formula used is the product-moment correlation of Karl Pearson. The results of the data processing obtained through the coefficient (R²), significant simultaneous test (F test), and significant partial test (T-test) are as follows:

a. Partial Test (T-test)

This test was conducted to determine the effect of the independent variable by explaining the dependent variable is greater than the table value can be said that the independent variable has an effect. The results of the t-test output are as follows:

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-2.891	.208		1.156	.253
X1	.726	.131	.622	5.545	.000
X2	.956	.167	.378	5.82	.563

a. Dependent Variable: Y

From the results of these data, it is explained that the X2 variable or entrepreneurial motivation has an effect and has a smaller contribution of 37.8% compared to the X1 variable or training on the use of herbal plants, which is 62.2%.

b. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

This simultaneous test is used to determine whether all of the independent variables have a joint effect on the dependent variable that has been tested in ANOVA.

c. Determination Coefficient Test (R²)

The R² test in this study aims to measure how far the model's ability to explain the dependent variable is. So the value of the coefficient of determination between zero and one means a variable that is able to provide the information needed to predict the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination R² are as follows:

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.603 ^a	.364	.342	.44287

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

From the results of these data, it is explained that the percentage of the influence of the two variables X1 and X2 on Y is 34.2%, while the remaining 65.8% is influenced by other variables.

Plant Utilization Training Process



Figure 1: Manufacturing Process



Figure 2: Finished Herbal Products

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the results of the validity and reliability tests, all questions for the variable teaching skills and environment on interest in learning entrepreneurship. It are declared in valid value because they are seen from r count more than from t table to a positive number.
2. The reliability test that has been carried out shows that the question item is said to be valid if a variable can be said to be reliable if the answers to each question remain consistent. So it can be concluded the r-variable table data are greater than the r-table and Cronbach's Alpha is greater than 0.600 that the three variables are declared reliable.
3. Training on the Utilization of Herbal Plants has a positive and significant impact on Improving Community Economic Welfare
4. Entrepreneurial motivation has a positive with significant impact for Improvement of Community Economic Welfare
5. This Herbal Plant Utilization Training has a greater influence than Entrepreneurial Motivation and has a significant positive effect on Increasing Community Economic Welfare.

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