(Research Article)

Production and income of laga peanut in Werwaru Village, Southwest Maluku Regency

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Abstract

Southwest Maluku Regency is included in the development area of laga peanut which is located in Werwaru village. This research aims to analyze the production and income of the farmers of the laga peanut. The research was conducted from February to March 2021. The research sample was determined by census so the total sample was 45 people. Research data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative data analysis includes a description of the research location and the characteristics of the respondents. While quantitative data analysis uses income analysis and regression analysis to analyze the factors that affect production and income. The results showed that the production of laga peanut in Werwaru village was quite high, namely 4,854 kg/ha. Variable land area, seeds, and labor significantly affect laga peanut production, while farming experience has no effect. The average income level of farmers is relatively low, amounting to IDR 6,008,227 in one planting season. Factors that have a significant effect on income are labor wages, production quantities, and selling prices, while equipment depreciation does not affect income.

Keywords: Laga peanut; Werwaru; Moa; Production; Income

1. Introduction

The government seeks to develop economic activities to increase people's income through businesses in the agricultural sector. The development aims not only to strive for high economic growth, but to increase income and equitable distribution of community welfare as a reflection of livelihoods, and reduce poverty (Teuku, 2017). The majority of the population depends on the agricultural sector in developing countries. This is supported by the fact that most of the land used in Indonesia is agricultural land and nearly 50% of the workforce works in the agricultural sector (Kolo & Kune, 2016). Agricultural development in Indonesia is very diverse in commodities. It can be seen that the fourth most important food after rice, soybeans, and corn is peanuts which are a source of protein and vegetable oil and have high economic value (Purba 2012). As an industrial raw material, peanuts support the food industry, because peanuts contain protein and vegetable fats that are beneficial to humans. Raw nuts contain 25.7% protein, 42.8% fat, and 452 calories per 100 grams (Malik, 2016).

Indonesian people consume peanuts as a snack. Demand for peanuts is expected to continue to increase along with population growth, urbanization, education, and national income (Hutabarat, 2003). The existence of peanuts nationally has not been established as the main raw material (Kasno et al., 2000). The government has not treated peanuts like soybeans or corn. Even though peanuts play a strategic role in supporting the national food as vegetable oil and a source of protein. It can be seen that the consumption of peanuts as a national food source has increased continuously (Sibarani, 2005). (Nurjaman et al., 2017) said that for advanced agricultural businesses to be able to maintain the quality and productivity of natural resources to ensure sustainable agricultural development in the long term, it is necessary to

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consider aspects of overall ecological sustainability. The stages of cultivation include land clearing, land preparation, seed preparation, planting, maintenance, harvest, and postharvest (Asa, 2018).

The demand for peanuts increases from year to year due to the nutritional needs of the community, population growth, food diversification, increased nutritional capacity, and the Indonesian food industry (Siregar et al., 2017). Indonesia requires imports because domestic peanut production is not sufficient to meet the needs of the Indonesian population (Sembiring et al., 2014). The economic value of peanuts is quite high and the market potential is large, so peanuts need to be developed in a sustainable manner (Widianto et al., 2018). Peanut production is seasonal and perishable if stored for too long, even if consumed at any time. Therefore, peanut commodity must be stored in processed form so that it is always available and fulfills the needs of the population (Sudiyono, 2003). Market demand for peanuts continues to increase, indicating promising market opportunities and bright prospects for the development of peanut commodities (Purnomo, 2007). Peanuts are an important commodity because of their relatively high economic value (Fatimah, 2015), as a versatile raw material that is eaten directly, as a raw material for various processed foods, vegetable oil, and cake for animal feed.

Indonesian farmers cultivate so many types of peanuts. One type of peanut that is different from peanuts in general, namely the laga peanut which is known in Southwest Maluku Regency. The size of the pods and seeds of the laga peanut is larger than other peanuts. The weight of 100 laga peanut seeds is 77.8 grams, while the weight of 100 ordinary peanuts is 40.8 grams. The laga peanut is harvested 127-130 days after planting. The laga peanut branches vines, each node is in the shape of a pod, and harvesting is repeated (Susanto, 2011).

The cultivation of laga peanut in Southwest Maluku Regency is developing very well. One of the villages that produce laga peanuts is Werwaru Village. The laga peanut has good adaptability to dry land, with an annual harvest area of around 20.0 ha. There is no limit to the marketing of laga peanut in Werwaru Village because there are so many fans of laga peanut. At harvest time, usually, several buyers/traders are already in the garden to buy the crops. Farmers rarely sell laga peanuts in the market because consumers buy them directly at home and at the place of production (Oraplawal et al., 2019).
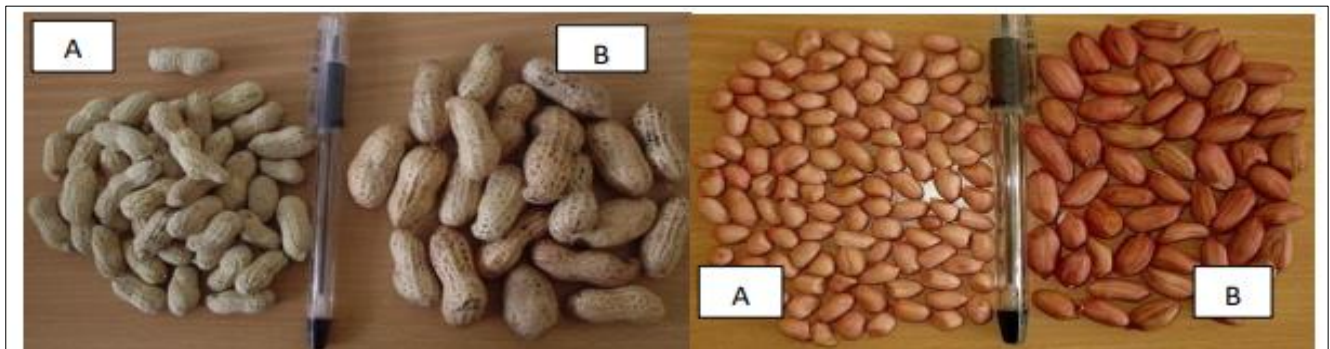
Description: A. Ordinary Peanuts; B. Peanut Laga

Figure 1 Comparison of Common Peanuts and Laga Peanuts (Susanto, 2011)

Based on data from the Agriculture Office of Southwest Maluku Regency, it can be seen that the planting area, harvested area, and production of laga peanut from 2019-2021 have increased. In 2019 it was 7 ha with a total production of 4.9 tonnes. In 2020 and 2021 it will be 9 ha with a total production of 6.3 tonnes. This indicates that the planted area and harvested area continue to increase so it will affect the increase in laga peanut production. The local government continues to make efforts to increase the availability of land for the cultivation of laga peanut because it is a site-specific crop that needs to be developed in a sustainable manner. In contrast to other types of peanuts, the laga peanuts have thick and rather hard skin and the seeds are large. Laga peanuts are produced by farmers in Southwest Maluku Regency and then sold to support household life. Laga peanut cultivation is influenced by the presence of several factors of production such as land, labor, seeds, fertilizers, and medicines. The harvested laga peanut are sold to final consumers so that farmers get income from the sale of laga peanuts.

Some of the results of research related to the production and income of peanut farmers include research (Asa, 2018) that the factors of land area, labor, formal education, experience, informal education, and farming habits together have a significant effect on peanut production. Partially significant factors are land area and labor, while formal education, experience, informal education, and farming experience have no significant effect. Research (Simamora et al., 2013) showed that the peanut cultivation system was not as recommended causing low production. but based on the results

of the analysis it appears that Phonska fertilizer, TSP, and the amount of labor affect production. Equipment depreciation costs affect the income of peanut farming; therefore, it can be concluded that peanut cultivation is feasible to develop. The results of the study (Ismail & Fadhla, 2021) show that peanut production is affected by land area and seeds, while labor, urea fertilizer, and NPK fertilizer have no effect. The R^2 value of 0.981 means that 98.1% of the independent variables are able to explain the dependent variable, while the remaining 1.90% is explained by other factors that are not included in the model.

The results of the study (Sinabariba et al., 2014) show that land area, seeds, urea fertilizer, and labor factors affect peanut production. The income of peanut farmers in Terbanggi Besar District, Central Lampung Regency is IDR 10,177,210.07 per hectare with an R/C of 2.00, which is profitable and feasible to cultivate. From some of the research results above, it can be seen that so many studies have been conducted on the production and income of peanuts. However, this research is more focused on the type of peanut cultivated by farmers in Werwaru Village, Southwest Maluku Regency, namely laga peanut. Laga peanut thrives in Southwest Maluku Regency to support the income of farming families. Therefore, this object is a new thing to study which aims to analyze the production and income of the Laga peanut.

2. Research Methods

The research was conducted in Werwaru Village, Southwest Maluku Regency in March-April 2021. The location was determined by purposive sampling (intentionally) on the grounds that Werwaru Village is the only village that produces laga peanuts. Sampling was carried out by census for all 45 farmers of laga peanuts. Qualitative data analysis to explain the description of the area and characteristics of the laga peanut farmers. Meanwhile, quantitative data analysis was used to analyze the acceptance and income of the laga peanut farmers, analysis of the factors that influence the production and income of the laga peanut farmers using a multiple linear regression model based on the Cobb-Douglas function approach (Rahim, 2012). Analysis of acceptance as a result of selling its output is calculated by the formula:

$$TR = Q \times P \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

Description: TR: Total Revenue; Q: Production Quantity; Q: Selling Price Per Unit. Income analysis using the formula:

$$I = TR - TC \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

Description: I: Income (income); TR: Total Revenue (Total Revenue); TC: Total Cost

The Cobb-Douglass production function equation is transformed into a linear form for the analysis of factors that affect the production of laga peanuts with the formula:

$$Y = \beta_0 \, X_1^{\beta_1} \, X_2^{\beta_2} \, X_3^{\beta_3} \, X_4^{\beta_4} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (3)$$

$$Log\ Y = Log\ \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log X_1 + \beta_2 \log X_2 + \beta_3 \log X_3 + \beta_4 \log X_4 + e \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (4)$$

Description: Y: Normalized production (kg); β0: Intercepts; X1: Normalized Land Area (ha) β1- β4 = Regression coefficient; X2: Normalized seeds (kg); e: error; X3: Normalized Workforce (org); X4: Normalized farming experience (years).

The Cobb-Douglass profit function equation is transformed into a linear form for the analysis of the factors that influence the income of peanut farmers. with formulas:

$$Y = \beta_0 \, X_1^{\beta_1} \, X_2^{\beta_2} \, X_3^{\beta_3} \, X_4^{\beta_4} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (5)$$

$$Log\ Y = Log\ \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log X_1 + \beta_2 \log X_2 + \beta_3 \log X_3 + e \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (6)$$

Description: Y: Normalized income (Rp); β0: Intercepts; X1: Normalized labor wages (Rp); β1- β4: Regression coefficient; X2: Normalized production quantity (kg); e: error; X3: Normalized value of equipment depreciation (Rp); X4: Selling price (Rp).

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Description of the Research Area and Characteristics of Laga Peanut Farmers

Werwaru Village is administratively part of the Moa District, Southwest Maluku Regency. The area of Werwaru Village is 106.75 km2 with boundaries: To the north, it is bordered by the Banda Sea, to the south by the Timor Sea, to the east by Klis Village, and to the west by Kaiwatu Village. The livelihoods of the people of Werwaru Village are still dominated by farmers because it is the activity that is mostly occupied by the community with different areas of laga peanut farming, namely 0.4 – 9 acres.

The research respondents were 45 peanut farmers who had different characteristics according to their age level, education, number of family dependents, and farming experience. The respondents of the study were 45 peanut farmers with different characteristics in terms of age, education, number of dependents, and farming experience. Age determines a person's ability to work. Age is related to physical workability and mindset. Young farmers tend to be more aggressive and dynamic in farming than older farmers. Age also affects farm management. Young farmers can work harder than old farmers.

The older the age, the more a person will work according to the physical condition of his body because they will not physically force him to work harder and more. In contrast to young farmers, they will work optimally because their physical condition is still good and good. It can be seen in Table 1 that the age of farmers is categorized into two parts, namely productive age farmers and non-productive age farmers. Farmers who are productive as much as 66.67% means that it is seen that farmers of productive age are relatively more so that laga peanut farming activities can be cultivated properly because their physical condition is very good to work and provide for the family. In contrast to farmers who are not produced as much as 33.33%, they are still working but their energy is decreasing so that production will decrease.

Table 1 Characteristics of farmers in Werwaru Village

Category	Total (Person)	Percentage (%)
Age		
16-64 (Productive)	30	66.67
> 64 (Less Productive)	15	33.33
Total	45	100.00
Level of education		
Elementary School	39	86.67
Junior High School	5	11.11
Senior High School	0	0.00
DII/D.III	1	2.22
Total	45	100
Number of Family Members		
< 4 People (Small)	18	40
4 - 7 People (Medium Family)	25	55.56
≥ 7 Person (Large Family)	2	4.44
Total	45	100
Farming Experience		
10–19	31	68.89
20–29	10	23.22
30+	4	8.89
Total	45	100

The education level of the respondents influences their way of thinking and skills in managing and developing farming activities (Malabar et al., 2021). Farmers' education levels vary from elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and diploma. The level of education is related to the perspective and readiness for technological innovation. Table 1 shows that laga peanut farmers in Werwaru Village are at the elementary school level of education as much as 86.67%, this means that laga peanut farmers do not want higher schools to carry out peanut cultivation activities because, with the skills and expertise, they have they are able to develop peanut farming fight on an ongoing basis. Middle school to diploma level of 13.33% is relatively lower. According to the farmers, education level is not a problem in the development of laga peanut farming, because they are constantly trying to increase production and income of laga peanut for a better life.

The number of farmer family members is the most important part of supporting laga peanut farming activities. The more family members, the more workers will be in farming management. Table 1 shows that the number of respondents' family members is 4-7 people, 55.56% which is relatively high. This means that farmers managing their farming business use the labor in the family because they support each other to increase the production of laga peanut. To support family members, farmers will work hard in an effort to increase production and income.

Farming experience is one of the factors that influence the success of farming. The longer the work experience of a farmer, the more experienced he will be in carrying out agricultural production and development activities compared to farmers who are less experienced (Arwinni, 2016). Farming experience is in the range of 10-19 years 68.89%. It can be seen that the respondent is quite experienced in developing laga peanut farming. The experience of farming for 10-19 years shows that the farmers are very skilled at carrying out the production of laga peanut.

3.2. Production of Laga Peanut

Production is the activity of creating an object for the satisfaction of others or adding utility to it. Production is also a business that creates or increases the use of goods (Faisal, 2021). Another purpose of production is to create goods and services and increase utility.

Table 2 Distribution of respondents according to the amount of production of laga peanut in Werwaru Village

Total Production (Kg)	Total (Person)	Total Percentage (%)
≤100	24	53.33
101-200	16	35.56
>200	5	11.11
Total	45	100

Table 2 shows the distribution of respondents according to the amount of laga peanut production. It can be seen that 53.33% of the respondents produced approximately 100 kg of jalapeños per planting season or an average production of 107.87 kg of laga peanut. The production of laga peanuts is quite good in Werwaru Village. Farmers always harvest the laga peanut on time and continuously. This is because the cultivation of laga peanut is the main source of income for local farmers so they will continue to strive to maintain the production of laga peanut and increase their production. The farmers of Werwaru Village think that the laga peanut is the source of their business, so they continue to do their best to increase production and income.

3.3. Analysis of Factors Affecting Production of Laga Peanut

To increase technical production, improvements and refinement of the application of technology are carried out in each production cycle. The production cycle starts from the preparation and manufacture and supply of superior seeds of laga peanut, preparation of cultivation land, and application of planting techniques which include cultivation methods, plant care, harvesting processes, handling of yields, and distribution of yields (Javed et al., 2014). Analysis of factors that influence the production of laga peanut, namely land area, seeds, labor, and farming experience. The regression analysis results showed that the statistical F test was 62,683 with a significance value of 0.000, meaning that simultaneously the production of laga peanut was influenced by the variables of land area, seeds, labor, and farming experience. The results of the partial analysis show that the variable land area (X_1), seeds (X_2), and labor (X_3) affect the production of laga peanut, while farming experience has no effect.

Table 3 The results of the regression analysis of the factors that affect the production of laga peanut

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B		
(Constant)	3.677	4.115	0.000
LnX_1	0.246	2.036	0.048
LnX_2	0.782	4.785	0.000
LnX_3	0.290	2.477	0.018
LnX_4	0.028	0.233	0.817

F Sig = 62.683; R Square = 86, 2%

Table 3 shows that land area (X1) has a significant effect on the production of laga peanuts with a significance value of 0.048 <0.05. The regression coefficient value is 0.246 which means that production will increase by 0.246% for every 1% increase in land area. This is important because every time there is an increase in the area of business land, production will increase. This is in accordance with research findings (Sinabariba et al., 2014) that the addition of land area will increase the production of peanuts in the District of Terbanggi Besar, Central Lampung Regency. The same is also supported by research (Asa, 2018) that land area affects peanut production in Tapenpah Village, Insana District, North Central Timor Regency.

The number of seeds (X2) has a significant effect on the production of laga peanuts with a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. The results of this study are in line with research (Limi & Anwar, 2013) that the number of seeds has a significant effect on peanut production. The regression coefficient value is 0.782 which means that for an increase in the number of seeds by 1%, the production increases by 0.728%. These results are supported by research (Kolo & Kune, 2016) which shows that seeds have an impact on peanut production in Sunsea Village, Naibenu District, North Central Timor District.

The use of labor in farming activities is very important. The regression analysis results show that labor has a significant effect on the production of laga peanuts with a significance value of 0.018 <0.05. The regression coefficient value is 0.290 which means that if the workforce increases by 1%, the production of laga peanut will increase by 0.290%. This is in accordance with research (Asa, 2018) that the number of workers significantly affects peanut production in Tapenpah Village, Insana District, North Central Timor Regency.

Farming experience has no significant effect on the production of laga peanuts with a significance value of 0.817 > 0.05. According to (Kolo & Kune, 2016) farmers still use traditional methods inherited from generation to generation in cultivation techniques, so farmers find it difficult to accept new technologies in production. The results of this study are in line with research (Arwinni, 2016) which found that farming experience had no significant effect on peanut production in Camba District, Maros Regency. The same result is also supported by research (Kolo & Kune, 2016) according to him, the experience factor of farming has a positive effect on peanut production. The regression coefficient value of 0.028 means that farming experience increases by 1%, so production will increase by 0.028%. This is supported by research (Kolo & Kune, 2016) that the more experience a farmer has, the more production he will produce. The same is also supported by research (Asa, 2018) that experience has no effect on peanut production, peanut cultivation in Tapenpah village does not require special skills, so farmers who already have cultivation experience can increase peanut production.

3.4. Analysis of Laga Peanut Revenue

The business of laga peanut in Werwaru Village is profitable for farmers. Farmers are very intensive in cultivating laga peanut because laga peanut is the main livelihood. Farmers make their own seeds through the storage process of the previous year's harvest of peanuts. The peanut is peeled and then the seeds are selected, which are large and not damaged. After peeling the seeds, put them in a plastic bag and then store them in a place near the fire so that the seeds get better and don't get damaged. Seed preparation is done one week before planting. Good seeds will produce good quality laga peanut production. Thus, the farmer's income will increase due to the sale of quality production of laga peanuts. A description of production costs, receipts, and income are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Cost of production, reception, and income of laga peanut (one growing season)

Description	Total (IDR)	Average/Farmer (IDR)
Fixed cost	5,719,770	127,106
Variable cost	18,874,800	419,440
Total cost	24,594,570	546,546
Revenue	291,240,000	6,472,000
Income	270,370,215	6,008,227

Table 4 shows the fixed costs and variable costs used in the production process. Fixed costs include the cost of depreciating the equipment used by the laga peanut farmers. Depreciation costs are calculated using the straight-line method for several tools such as hoes, crowbars, machetes, and large drums. While the calculated variable costs are labor costs. In developing laga peanut farming, farmers do not incur seed costs, fertilizer costs, and pesticide costs. This is because the seeds are made by the farmers themselves, there is no fertilization because the land is fertile and suitable for the laga peanut plant, and pesticides are not used because the farmers take care of the health of the plants and the health of the people who consume them. Labor input is a factor of agriculture production that determines an agricultural business's success or failure (Ismail & Fadhla, 2021). Farmers pay for labor because it relates to labor needs starting from cultivating land, planting, harvesting, and post-harvesting. Laga peanuts have a hard skin texture, and strong and hard roots so when they are harvested, they require additional energy. Revenue is the amount of value received by farmers when selling the laga peanut harvest. Revenue is obtained from the production and selling price of laga peanuts. Acceptance is very dependent on the amount of production and the selling price of the laga peanut (Ismail & Fadhla, 2021). The selling price of laga peanuts is Rp. 60,000/kg, the average production of laga peanut is 107.87 kg and the average revenue from the sale of laga peanut is Rp. 6,472,000 in one growing season per farmer. Revenue is affected by the number of production costs, production quantities, and selling prices. Table 4 shows the average income of laga peanut farmers of Rp. 6,008,227. This value indicates that in one growing season each farmer will receive this income, meaning that the amount of income received by farmers every month is in the range of Rp.1, 000,000-1,200,000.

3.5. Analysis of Factors Affecting the Income of Laga Peanut Farmers

Factors such as labor wages, production volume, equipment depreciation, and the selling price of laga peanut affect income. The combination of the various factors above will determine the increase or decrease in the income of the farmer's laga peanut. The influence of factors of production on the income of laga peanut farming is explained in Table 5.

Table 5 shows the results of the regression analysis of the variables that affect the income of laga peanut farming. The F-count value is 114.751 or a significance value of 0.000 <0.05 which means that all factors analyzed, including labor wages, production volume, equipment depreciation, and selling price of laga peanut simultaneously affect the income of laga peanut farming. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.932 means that the variables X_1 (labor wages), X_2 (amount of production), X_3 (equipment depreciation), and X_4 (selling price of laga peanut) are able to explain the variable Y (income) of 93.2% while the remaining 6. 8% is explained by other factors that are not included in the regression model such as fertilizer costs and pesticide costs which need further investigation (Mudin et al., 2020). This result is in line with research (da Rato, 2019) that an R^2 of 0.881 means that peanut production is influenced by production facilities by 88.1%.

A partial analysis of the factors that affect the income of laga peanut farming is labor wages, production volume, and selling price. It can be seen that the depreciation factor of the equipment does not affect the harvest of the laga peanut. Labor wages have a significant and negative effect on the income of laga peanut farming with a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. Farmers who own the land need labor to cultivate the land, plant, maintain, harvest and post-harvest because this type of laga peanut has a rather hard texture, large pods, and deep and hard roots. Thus, farmers will continue to strive to pay labor wages for the smooth running of laga peanut farming activities. The regression coefficient is 0.398 meaning that if there is an increase in labor wages of one rupiah, income will decrease by 0.398 rupiahs. The results of this study are in line with research (Mudin et al., 2020) that labor has a significant effect on the income level of laga peanut farming, but has a negative impact because when labor costs increase, farmers' income decreases. According to (Habib, 2013) the use of labor must be taken into account, excess labor will increase production costs, so that income decreases.

Table 5 The results of the regression analysis of the factors that affect the income of Laga peanut farmers

Variable	B	t-value	Sig
(Constant)	16.679	8.768	0.000
Ln_X1	-0.398	-6.875	0.000
Ln_X2	1.299	17.054	0.000
Ln_X3	-0.171	-0.906	0.375
Ln_X4	0.243	2.546	0.041
R Square			0.940
Adjusted R Square			0.932
F_ hitung			114.751

The amount of production has a significant effect on the income of laga peanut farming with a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. The regression coefficient value is 1,299, meaning that one kilogram of production increases, and the income of laga peanut will increase by 1,299 rupiahs. This is in line with research by Mudin et al, 2020 that production has a significant impact on the income of peanut farming. If production increases, the farmer's income increases. (Shinta, 2011) explains that one factor affecting farmers' income is the level of production as measured by productivity per hectare, first index, and agricultural index.

The equipment depreciation variable does not have a significant effect on the income of laga peanut farming in line with research (Lida et al., 2019). This indicates that the cost of depreciation of equipment for cultivating lard is available or not available, and farmers continue to carry out their farming activities. Usually, the cost of equipment depreciation is calculated as a precautionary fee. If there is equipment that is worn out or damaged, the farmer must immediately buy a new one. If the cost is not used, it will be used as additional income for family survival and the sustainability of the laga peanut farming. The regression coefficient for equipment depreciation is -0.171, meaning that if there is an increase in equipment depreciation costs of one rupiah, farm income will decrease by 0.17 rupiah. Depreciation is the reduction in the value of an asset resulting from its use over a certain period of time. Depreciation is generally calculated based on the purchase price until the capital can produce a profit. Equipment depreciation costs are quite high, if these costs are added then revenue will decrease.

4. Conclusion

- The production of Laga peanut at the study site was around 100 kg per season or an average production of 107.87 kg of Laga peanut per harvest. Farmers continue to try to increase production of Laga peanut because demand for Laga peanut on the market is relatively high as much as 100-105 kg per harvest. Most people like the Laga peanut because it tastes delicious and delicious.
- The results of the analysis of factors that influence the production of Laga peanut are land area (X_1), seeds (X_2) & labor (X_3). While the experience of farming has no effect on the production of Laga peanuts. The selling price of Laga peanut is Rp. 60,000/kg, the average acceptance of Laga peanut is Rp. 6,472,000 in one growing season per farmer & the average income of Laga peanut farmers is Rp. 6,008,227.
- Partial analysis of the factors that affect the income of Laga peanut farming, namely the wages of labor (X_1), the amount of production (X_2), and the selling price (X_4). While the equipment depreciation factor (X_3) has no effect on the income of Laga peanut farming.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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