THE INFLUENCE OF FARMERS' SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME OF MUNG BEAN FARMING KECAMATAN WEWIKU, KABUPATEN MALAKA

(Pengaruh Faktor Sosio-Ekonomi Petani Terhadap Produktivitas Dan Pendapatan Pertanian Kacang Hijau Di Kecamatan Wewiku, Kabupaten Malaka)

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ABSTRACT

This study held in Weoe Village, District Wewiku, Malaka Regency. Research This aim For analyze size productivity, income, and influence factor social economy farmer to productivity farming peanut green. The research method used is method survey with determination location by purposive sampling and determination respondents use simple random sampling method. Data collected through interviews, observations, questionnaires, and documentation, then analyzed use analysis productivity, income, and multiple linear regression. Research results show that the average productivity farming peanut green in the area study not optimal between farmer that is around 887kg/ha, condition This show that productivity in the region study influenced by several things, such as Not yet existence use fertilizer, control pests and diseases that still exist limited, limitations seed superior, and technique cultivation that is still depends on the method traditional. Average income farming peanut green namely Rp.6,665,795, obtained from difference between total revenue of Rp. 7,995,837 and total costs production issued by farmers in One season planting Rp. 1.330,058. Analysis results multiple linear regression show that factor social economy farmer in a way simultaneous influential to productivity and income farming peanut green, whereas in a way partial there is a number of influential variables real and some variables other No influential real to productivity and income. With Thus, the increase productivity and income farming peanut green can done through management factor more optimal production and improvement knowledge and skills farmer in activity farming.
Keywords: Farming Green Beans, Income, Productivity, Socio- Economic Factors

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Weoe, Kecamatan Wewiku, Kabupaten Malaka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis besarnya produktivitas, pendapatan, dan faktor sosial ekonomi yang memengaruhi produktivitas pertanian kacang tanah hijau. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survei dengan penentuan lokasi menggunakan purposive sampling dan penentuan responden menggunakan metode simple random sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, kuesioner, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan analisis produktivitas, pendapatan, dan regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa produktivitas rata-rata pertanian kacang tanah hijau di daerah penelitian belum optimal antara petani, yaitu sekitar 887 kg/ha. Kondisi ini menunjukkan bahwa produktivitas di daerah penelitian dipengaruhi oleh beberapa hal, seperti belum adanya penggunaan pupuk, pengendalian hama dan penyakit yang masih terbatas, keterbatasan bibit unggul, dan teknik budidaya yang masih bergantung pada metode tradisional. Pendapatan rata-rata pertanian kacang tanah hijau sebesar Rp 6.665.795, diperoleh dari selisih antara total pendapatan Rp 7.995.837 dan total biaya produksi yang dikeluarkan petani dalam satu musim tanam sebesar Rp 1.330.058. Hasil analisis regresi linier berganda menunjukkan bahwa faktor sosial ekonomi petani secara simultan berpengaruh terhadap produktivitas dan pendapatan pertanian kacang hijau, sedangkan secara parsial terdapat sejumlah variabel yang berpengaruh nyata dan beberapa variabel lain tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap produktivitas dan pendapatan. Dengan demikian, peningkatan produktivitas dan pendapatan pertanian kacang hijau dapat dilakukan melalui pengelolaan faktor produksi yang lebih optimal dan peningkatan pengetahuan serta keterampilan petani dalam kegiatan pertanian.
Kata kunci: Budidaya Kacang Hijau, Pendapatan, Produktivitas, Faktor Sosial Ekonomi

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agrarian country, with the majority of its population dependent on the agricultural sector for its livelihood. The agricultural sector plays a crucial role in the national economy, serving as a food provider, job creator, and source of income (Mau, 2024). The government's strategy for agricultural development involves selecting commodities that offer promising productivity prospects for farmers. One example is mung beans (Vigna radiata L.), a type of legume essential for meeting food needs. They boast high nutritional value, a delicious flavor, and can be processed into a variety of products (Ritan, 2018).

Despite its significant potential, mung bean productivity in Indonesia remains volatile and suboptimal. Data from the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministry of Indonesia, 2023), indicates that mung bean productivity in 2019-2022 reached approximately 0.69-1.15 tons/ha. This problem also occurs in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province, which has a potential non-rice paddy (dryland) area of 3,612,002 hectares, or 94.56% of the total land area of 4,854,620 hectares (BPS NTT, 2024). However, productivity levels in this region remain relatively low and fluctuate, ranging from 0.36 tons/ha to 1.90 tons/ha in 2019-2023.

One of the regencies in East Nusa Tenggara Province with potential for mung bean production is Malaka Regency. Data shows that mung bean production in this regency over the past five years (2019-2023) has fluctuated between 2,733.00 and 2,871.00 tons. This decline in mung bean production is due to a reduction in planted area and the perception of some farmers that mung beans are less profitable as a main crop. Furthermore, farmers' low understanding of the use of production inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides also results in suboptimal production (Usman et al., 2024). Wewiku District is one of the districts in Malaka Regency with significant potential for developing mung bean farming. This district ranks second in mung bean production in Malaka Regency. Although Wewiku District has a large agricultural area and a large number of farmers, mung bean productivity in the region still fluctuates and has not reached optimal results in 2020-2023, namely 483-901 kg/ha. (Central Statistics Agency of Malaka Regency, 2024).

Productivity, which tends to fluctuate from year to year, indicates problems in the utilization of production factors and in farm decision-making, which directly impacts unstable farmer incomes (Manoe, 2022). Differences in productivity and income between farmers indicate that farming success is not only determined by technical cultivation factors but also influenced by farmers' socioeconomic conditions. Farmer socioeconomic factors such as age, education level, farming experience, land area, number of workers, number of family members, and capital can influence farmers' ability to make decisions and manage their farms. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the productivity and income of mung bean farming and the influence of farmer socioeconomic factors on the productivity and income of mung bean farming in Wewiku District, Malaka Regency.

METHODS

Study This use approach descriptive quantitative purposeful for analyze size productivity and income farming peanut green as well as influence factor social economy to productivity and income in the District Wewiku, Malaka Regency. Research location determined purposively in the sub-district My Wewi with Weoe Village as location selected Because own production peanut green highest. Data used consists of on primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through observation or observation directly, and results interview to respondents. Data that has been available or already exist and are obtained or collected from various source or institution certain. The method of taking sample use method simple random sampling (Sugiyono, 2013). Number population in study This is all farmer peanut green in Weoe Village as many as 150 people (results pre survey, April 2025). The sample was calculated with use formula slovin (e=10%), so that obtained sample in study these are 60 respondents.

Data analysis includes calculation of (1) productivity (kg/ha), (2) income farming (I = TR – TC), (3) and analysis multiple linear regression for know influence factor social economy to productivity and income farmer in accordance Kurniawan and Yuniarto's (2016) instructions with help (*Statistical*

Package for the Social Sciences) SPSS 26. Variables stated influential significant if mark significance more small from level error (α = 0.05). The equation as following:
Model 1 (Productivity)

$$Y = \beta_0 X1^{\beta 1} X2^{\beta 2} X3^{\beta 3} X4^{\beta 4} X5^{\beta 5} X6^{\beta 6} X7^{\beta 7} e^{u}$$

Ease of estimation of this equation can be done by changing it into a logarithmic equation as follows:

$$LnY = Ln\beta_0 + \beta 1 LnX1 + \beta 2 LnX2 + \beta 3 LnX3 + \beta 4 LnX4 + \beta 5 LnX5 + \beta 6 LnX6 + \beta 7 LnX7 + u$$

Model 2 (Income)

$$Y = \beta_0 X1^{\beta 1} X2^{\beta 2} X3^{\beta 3} X4^{\beta 4} X5^{\beta 5} X6^{\beta 6} X7^{\beta 7} X8^{\beta 8} X9^{\beta 9} x10^{\beta 10} e^{u}$$

Ease of estimation of this equation can be done by changing it into a logarithmic equation as follows:
LnY = Ln A + β1 Ln X1 + β2 Ln X2 + β3 Ln X3 + β4 Ln X4 + β5 Ln X5 + β6 Ln X6 + β7 Ln X7+ β8Ln X8 + β9Ln X9 + β10Ln X10+ e

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Productivity Farming Mung beans

In this study, productivity is the ratio between production (kg) of mung beans and the land area (ha) cultivated for mung bean production. Based on productivity calculations, production/land area results in a productivity level of 887 kg/ha. Based on agricultural statistics, mung bean productivity in Indonesia is generally around 1 ton/ha (Ministry of Agriculture, 2024). This condition illustrates that the average production yield obtained by farmers is not optimal. The results of the study indicate that the level of mung bean productivity in Weoe Village is influenced by several factors, such as the lack of fertilizer use, limited pest and disease control, limited superior seeds, and cultivation techniques that still rely on traditional methods.

Income Farming Mung beans

Income farming is difference between acceptance and all costs. Receipts farming is multiplication between production obtained with price selling, and costs farming is all cost incurred in activity farming. Calculation cost use draft cost tools outside, which includes cost means production (seeds and pesticides), costs power work and other costs (taxes land and depreciation tool).

1) Cost Production

Farm income is the difference between revenue and all costs. Farm income is the product of production multiplied by the selling price, and farm costs are all costs incurred in farming activities. Cost calculations use the concept of external costs, which includes the costs of production inputs (seeds and pesticides), labor costs, and other costs (land tax and equipment depreciation).

Table 1. Average Number Component Cost Production Farming Green Beans in Weoe Village

No	Component Cost	Average Cost
	Seed (Kg/Ha)	242,583
	Pesticides (L/Ha)	77,967
	Labor Force (HKO)	**739,167**
1	**Total cost Variables**	**1,059,717**
	Equipment Depreciation	
	Machete (Rp/Ha)	42,133
	Sickle (Rp/Ha)	26,167
	Sprayer (Rp/Ha)	70,000
	Sack (Rp/Ha)	30,541
	Taxes	101,500
2	**Total fixed cost**	**270,341**
3	**Total Cost (TC)**	**1,330,058**

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2026

Based on the table above, the total production cost of mung bean farming in Weoe Village is Rp1,330,058. This total cost consists of variable costs of Rp1,059,717, which are costs that often change according to the level of mung bean production activity during one planting season. Meanwhile, fixed costs are Rp270,341. Fixed costs are costs that do not change despite differences in production levels, such as equipment depreciation and land and building tax (PBB).

2). Acceptance Farming Mung beans

Reception is all over production (consumed, sold or given to others) is assessed with money, namely product of amount production with price sold per unit product.

Table 2. Acceptance Farming Green Beans in Weoe Village

Description	Amount
Total Production (Q)	452.33 kg/ha
Selling Price (P)	Rp. 17,677/kg
Acceptance (TR)	**Rp. 7,995,837**

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2026

Based on Table 2. Results average production research peanut green farmer respondents in Weoe Village is 452.33 kg/ha. The selling price peanut green at level farmers average Rp. 17,677/kg. This price is general prices accepted farmer Because part big farmer sell results the harvest direct to middlemen, traders who sell in the market, and shops in Weoe Village. Sales in a way direct This done Because considered more practical and easier farmer in market results production.

With average production and price sell said, then reception farmer peanut green in Weoe Village, District My Wewi is Rp. 7,995,837.41. The size income received by farmers depends on many things at least results the harvest received and the prices prevailing at the time the.

3). Income Farming Mung beans

Income farming is the total revenue received farmer after reduced with cost incurred in the production process, such as cost pesticides, energy work, seeds, taxes land and costs depreciation tools agriculture in once a season plant.

Table 3. Income Farming Green Beans in Weoe Village

S	**Description**	**Amount (Rp)**
S	Total Revenue (TR)	7,995,837
o	Total cost Production (TC)	1,330,058
u	**Income (I)**	**Rp. 6,665,779**

S
ource: Processed Primary Data, 2026

Based on Table 3. Results study show that, the average income farming peanut green in Weoe Village as big as Rp.6,665,779. From this data can known that total revenue from farming peanut green Rp.7,995,837 bigger from costs incurred at the time production of Rp.1,330,058, so that revenue earned farmer can close all cost.

1. Socio -Economic Factors that Influence Productivity and Income

1). Influencing Socio- Economic Factors Productivity

Table 4. Analysis The Influence of Socio- Economic Factors on Productivity

Variables Independent	B	Std. Error	t-hit	p-value	Assumption Test Classic		
					VIF	Tolerance	Heteroscedasticity Test (Sig)
Intercept : 7,576							
Education Level (X1)	-0.016	0.014	-1.142	0.278	1,225	0.816	0.593
Age (X2)	-0.077	0.085	-0.905	0.366	4,266	0.234	0.123
Experience Farmer (X3)	0.053	0.045	1,177	0.244	4,314	0.232	0.240
Labor (X4)	0.132	0.046	2,869	0.023	3,574	0.280	0.328
JAK (X5)	0.020	0.025	0.8	0.435	1,282	0.780	0.748
Amount Seeds (X6)	0.124	0.047	2,638	0.011	3,060	0.327	0.950
Amount Pesticides (X7)	-0.002	0.013	-0.153	0.893	1,415	0.707	0.105
f-hit					8,168		
R Square					0.524		
N					60		
Sig. (2-tailed)					0.200 [cd]		
T table					2,007		

Description : α = 5%
Source : Results of Data Analysis with SPSS 26, 2026

Assumption Test Classic

Assumption test classic used For ensure that the multiple linear regression model applied in study has fulfil condition statistics certain. This test is mandatory conditions filled in analysis regression multiple based *Ordinary Least Square* (OLS). By general, assumption test classic consists of from three types, namely :

1) Normality Test : Based on The Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.200 (> 0.05), so the residual data is normally distributed. This is show that the regression model worthy used For analysis more carry on.
2) Multicollinearity Test : Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values for all variables is below 10 and the tolerance value is above 0.10. This is show that No happen problem multicollinearity between variables independent in the regression model.

3) Heteroscedasticity Test : Results of heteroscedasticity test show that all over variables own mark significance > 0.05, so that can concluded that No happen symptom heteroscedasticity. With Thus, the variable in the model has homogeneous residual variance.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is answer temporary to formulation problem research, where the formulation problem study has stated in form sentence question. In study This use hypothesis associative For connection variables level education, age, number liability family, energy work, experience farmers, capital and area land to productivity and income farming peanut green in the District My Wewi Malaka Regency.

1) F Test; Based on the results of the F test in the ANOVA table were obtained calculated F value amounting to 8,168 with mark significance of 0.000, which is more small from level significance of 0.05. This is show that in a way together all variables independent influential significant to dependent variable (Productivity) (Table 4)
2) Coefficient of Determination: Based on Model Summary table obtained mark coefficient determination (R square) of 0.524, which means that amounting to 52.4% variation productivity can explained by variables level education, age, experience farmers, laborers work, amount member family, number seeds, quantity pesticides and area land. Meanwhile the rest 47.6 % is influenced by other factors outside the model.
3) t-test

Based on results analysis regression (Table 4.10) above so produced equality regression as as follows:

$$Y = 7{,}576 - 0.016LnX1 - 0.077LnX2 + 0.053LnX4 + 0.132\,LnX5 + 0.020LnX6 + 0.124LnX6 - 0.002LnX7$$

Based on partial test results, obtained mark significance and t- test from every variables as following :

Education Level (X1): Partial analysis shows that education level has no significant effect on productivity. This is evidenced by the regression analysis, which shows a t-value of -1.142 for the education level variable, which is smaller than the t-table value of 2.007, and a significance value of 0.278, which is greater than 0.05. The regression coefficient is -0.016, meaning that every one-unit increase in education level will decrease mung bean productivity by 0.016 units. These results align with research conducted by Rahmianna et al. (2021), which states that low mung bean productivity is more due to cultivation skills and the use of cultivation technology than to farmers' education levels.

Age (X2): Age does not significantly affect mung bean farming productivity in Weoe Village. This is evidenced by the results of the regression analysis, which show that the t-value for the age variable is -0.905, which is smaller than the t-table value of 2.007, and the significance value is 0.366, which is greater than 0.05. The regression coefficient for age is -0.077, which means that every one-unit increase in age will decrease mung bean productivity by 0.077 units, assuming other variables in the regression model remain constant. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Faiz & Fauziyah, 2021), which stated that age does not significantly affect mung bean farming production because farmers can still carry out farming activities with the help of family labor.

Experience Farmer (X3): Experience farming No give influence real to productivity farming peanut green. This is proven with results analysis regression that shows that the t- value is 1.177 which is greater small from t- table 2.007 and value significant by 0.244 more big from 0.05. Coefficient value regression of 0.053, which means every improvement experience farming as big as One unit will increase productivity of 0.053 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Research results This in line with research by Salli et al., (2024) in Malaka Regency which stated that experience farming No influential real to production farming peanut green.

Labor (X4): Labor influential significant to productivity farming peanut green in Weoe Village, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This proven with results regression that shows that t- value 2.869. which is more big from t- table value 2,007 and mark significant 0.023 more small from 0.05. Coefficient value regression of 0.132, which means every improvement power Work as big as One unit will increase productivity peanut green amounting to 0.132 units. This is in line with study Sukirno (2022), who stated that power Work is one of the factor production that plays a role important

in increase output or productivity, so that its use need done optimally and efficiently so that it can produce maximum production.

Amount Member Family (X5): Total member family No influential significant to productivity, so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This proven with results regression that shows that t - value is more than 0.8 small from t- table value 2.007 and value significance by 0.435 more big of 0.05. The coefficient value regression of 0.020 which means every improvement amount member family as big as One unit will increase productivity peanut green of 0.020 units, Research results This in line with Klau's research (2023), in Malaka Regency, stated that that use power Work family No influential real to production farming peanut green.

Amount Seed (X6): Amount seed influential significant to productivity farming peanut green in Weoe Village, so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This indicated by the t- count value by 2,638 which is more big from t- table value 2.007 and mark significance by 0.011 which is more small from level significance 0.05. Coefficient value regression of 0.124, which means every improvement amount seed as big as One unit will increase productivity peanut green of 0.124 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Research results This in line with study Trustinah (2015) stated that that use seed with the right amount can increase population plant optimally, so that influential to growth and yield production peanut green.

Amount Pesticides (X7 **):** Amount pesticide No influential significant to productivity farming peanut green so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, with t - value - 0.153 more small from t- table value 2.007 and value significant 0.893 more big from 0.05. Coefficient regression amount pesticide of -0.002, which means that every improvement pesticide as big as One unit will lower productivity peanut green of 0.002 units, with assumptions other variables in the regression model remains. Research results This in line with study Royani (2013) stated that use pesticide No capable increase production in a way real, because pesticide only control pests and improvement results influenced by factors cultivation other.

Socio- Economic Factors of Productivity

Table 5. Analysis The Influence of Socio- Economic Factors on Productivity

Variables Independent	B	Std. Error	t-hit	p-value	Assumption Test Classic		
					VIF	Tolerance	Heteroscedasticity Test (Sig)
Intercept : -2.878							
Production (X1)	1,221	0.017	71,823	0.000	3,515	0.284	0.069
Selling Price(X2)	1,258	0.025	50,320	0.000	1,145	0.874	0.287
Age (X3)	-0.022	0.024	-0.916	0.373	4,835	0.207	0.579
Cost Seeds (X4)	0.101	0.014	7,214	0.000	3,512	0.285	0.569
Cost Pesticide (X5)	-0.005	0.008	-0.625	0.485	1,857	0.538	0.743
Labor Cost (X6)	-0.038	0.023	-1,652	0.102	3,845	0.260	0.347
JAK (X7)	-0.011	0.009	-1.222	0.204	1,277	0.783	0.750
Farmer Education (X8)	-0.002	0.004	-0.5	0.685	1,267	0.789	0.124
Experience Farmer (X9)	0.010	0.013	0.769	0.423	4,805	0.208	0.529
Land Area (X10)	0.007	0.003	2,333	0.040	1,939	0.516	0.671
F-hit					1804,712		
R Square					0.967		
N					60		
Sig. (2-tailed)					0.200 [cd]		
T table					2.009		

Description : α = 5%

Source : Results of Data Analysis with SPSS 26, 2026

Classic Assumption Test

Assumption test classic used For ensure that the multiple linear regression model applied in study has fulfil condition statistics certain. This test is mandatory conditions filled in analysis regression multiple based *Ordinary Least Square* (OLS). By general, assumption test classic consists of from three types, namely :

1) Normality Test : Results of normality test show mark Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) is 0.200 > 0.05, so that can concluded that the data in the regression model normally distributed. With Thus, the assumption normality in the regression model has fulfilled.
2) Multicollinearity Test : Multicollinearity test results show that all over variables independent own Tolerance value > 0.10 and VIF < 10, so can concluded that No happen problem multicollinearity between variables independent in the research model. This is means between variables free No each other correlated the height that can bother regression model estimation.
3) Heteroscedasticity Test : Results of heteroscedasticity test show that all over variables own mark significance > 0.05, so that can concluded that No happen symptom heteroscedasticity.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is answer temporary to formulation problem research, where the formulation problem study has stated in form sentence question. In study This use hypothesis associative For connection variables level education, age, number liability family, energy work, experience farmers, capital and area land to productivity and income farming peanut green in the District My Wewi Malaka Regency.

1) F Test: Based on the results of the ANOVA test in table 1.3 were obtained mark significantly more than 0.000 small from 0.05. therefore that, hypothesis zero (Ho) is rejected and the hypothesis alternative (Ha) is accepted, which indicates that all over variables independent in this model in a way simultaneous own significant influence to income farming peanut green. Calculated F value amounting to 1804,712 also shows that the regression model that was built own strength sufficient explanation Good to income farming peanut green.
2) Coefficient Determination (R^2): Based on The test results in Table 1.3 show an R Square (R^2) value of 0.967, indicating that variables independent in the capable model explain 96.7 % of the variation that occurs in the variable dependent, namely income farming peanut green. Meanwhile that, the rest 3.3 % is explained by other factors that have not been entered to in the research model this.
3) t-test:

Based on results analysis regression (Table 4.11) above so produced equality regression as as follows:

$LnY = -2.878 + 1.221LnX_1 + 1.258LnX_2 - 0.022\ LnX_3 + 0.101LnX_4 - 0.005LnX_5 – 0.038LnX_6 – 0.011LnX_7 - 0.002LnX_8 + 0.010LnX_9 + 0.007LnX_{10}$

Based on partial test results, obtained mark significance and t- test from every variables as following :

Production (X1): Production has a big influence significant to income farming peanut green with t- value is more than 71,823 big from t- table value 2.009 and mark significant 0.000 more small from 0.05. This is show that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. The coefficient value regression of 1,221. This value show that every improvement production as big as One unit will increase income amounting to 1,221 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Research results This in line with Manoe et al.'s (2022) research in the Regency Kupang which stated that production influential significant to income farming peanut green.

Selling Price (X2): Selling price has a big influence significant to income farming peanut green in the area study with t- value is more than 50,320 big from t- table value 2.009 and value significant 0.000 more small from 0.05. This is show that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. The coefficient value regression of 1,258. This value show that every improvement production as big as One unit will

increase income amounting to 1,258 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Research results This in line with Hoar & Fallo research (2016), Selling price influential significant to income farmer peanut green Because price determine big small reception farmer.

Age (X3): Age No influential to income farming peanut green in the area research, so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. With t - value -0.916 more small from t- table value 2.009 and mark significant 0.373 more big from 0.05. This is indicated by the value coefficient regression of -0.022, which means every improvement age farmer as big as One unit will lower income of 0.022 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant.. Research results in line with Klau's research (2023) states that age No influential to profit farming peanut green.

Cost seed (X4): Cost seed influential to income farming peanut green in the area research, so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This indicated by the t- count value amounting to 7,214 which is more big from t- table value 2.009 and mark significance by 0,000 which is more small of 0.05. The coefficient value regression of 0.101, which means every improvement cost seed as big as One unit will increase income of 0.101 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Research results This in line with research conducted by Hoar & Fallo (2016) states that cost influential to income farming peanut green.

Cost Pesticides (X5): Cost pesticide No influential to income farming peanut green in the area study so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected with t- value is -0.625 more small from t- table value 2.009 and mark significantly more than 0.485 big from 0.05. Coefficient value regression of -0.005, which means every improvement cost pesticide as big as One unit will lower income of 0.005 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Research results This in line with Faiz and Fauziyah's (2021) research in study Economic Efficiency of Green Bean Farming in the Regency Bojonegoro stated that use pesticide No influential real to income farming Because use pesticide depending on the level attack pests and diseases plant.

Labor Cost (X6) : Cost power Work No influential to income farming peanut green in the area study so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected with t - value -1.652 more small from t- table value 2.009 and mark significantly 0.102 more big from 0.05. Coefficient regression of -0.038, which means every improvement cost power Work as big as One unit will lower income of 0.038 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. This is in line with with research by Sari et al. (2019) on farming corn show that cost power Work No influential real to income farmers. This is caused by the dominance use power Work family, so that cost power Work No become burden real in structure cost farming.

Amount Member Family (X70): Total member family No influential to income farming peanut green in the area study so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected with t - value -1.222 more small from t- table value 2.009 and mark significantly 0.204 more big from 0.05. Coefficient regression of -0.011, which means every improvement amount member family as big as One unit will lower income of 0.011 units with assumptions other variables remain constant. This matter in line with research by Hidayat (2020) found that amount member family No influential real to income. This is happen Because involvement power Work family in farming relatively low and not all member family be at the age Work productive.

Farmer Education (X8): Farmer education No influential to income farming peanut green in the area study so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected with t- value is more than -0.5 small from t- table value 2.009 and mark significantly more than 0.685 big from 0.05. Coefficient regression of -0.002, which means every improvement education farmer as big as One unit will lower income of 0.011 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Findings This in line with research conducted by Moy et al. (2017) in Malaka Regency, which showed that level education influential negative and no significant to income farming peanut green.

Experience Farmer (X9): Experience farmer No influential to income farming peanut green in the area study so that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected with t - value -0.769 more small from t- table value 2.009 and mark significantly 0.423 more big from 0.05. Coefficient regression of 0.010, which means every improvement experience farmer as big as One unit will increase income of 0.010 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Research results This in line with Nilam's (2016) findings in Maros Regency, which concluded that experience farming No own influence significant to income farming peanut green. One of the reasons that can be explain matter This is fact that part big

farmer Still depend on method production traditional traditions in a way hereditary without existence innovation or adaptation modern technology.

Land Area (X10): Land area influential to income farming peanut green in the area research, so that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted with t- value is more than 2.105 big from t- table value 2.009 and mark significant 0.040 more small from 0.05. Value coefficient regression of 0.007, which means every improvement wide land as big as One unit will increase income of 0.007 units, with assumptions other variables remain constant. Research results This in line with Moy et al.'s (2017) research shows that one of factor affecting income farming peanut green is land.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

1) Productivity farming peanut green in Weoe Village reached an average of 887 kg/ha, which was obtained from comparison between average production of 452.33 kg with wide 0.51 ha of land. Productivity level This Still is below the national average around 1 ton/ha, so that can it is said not optimal. Conditions the show that Still there is opportunity improvement productivity through repair use of production inputs, such as utilization seed superior, proper fertilization, control pests and diseases, as well as implementation technique more cultivation Good.
2) Average income farming peanut green in Weoe Village Subdistrict my wewi amounting to Rp.6,665,779. Income the obtained of total revenue Rp. 7,995,837 minus total costs production costs Rp. 1,330,058. The size income received farmer influenced by the number production generated, costs production issued, as well as price sell at the time harvest.
3) Research result show that in a way simultaneous factor social economy farmer influential to productivity and income farming peanut green. Productivity level, energy work and quantity seed influential significant, whereas level education, age, experience farmers, number member family, and number pesticide No influential significant. For income farming, production, prices sell, cost seeds, and area land influential significant, whereas age, cost pesticides, costs power work, amount member family, education farmers, and experience farmer No influential significant

2. Recommendation

1) For farmers, based on results research, efforts improvement productivity and income farming peanut green need focused on proven factors influential significant. In this aspect productivity, usage power work and quantity seed need managed optimally, namely with adapt power Work in accordance need as well as use quality and deep seeds the right amount for the results production increased. Meanwhile that, in terms of income, increase production become factor the main thing that must be be noted, accompanied by with effort get price sell more profitable through repair quality results and time proper sales. In addition, efficiency cost seed as well as utilization wide land optimally through intensification is also necessary done.
2) For the government area, can increase support in development farming through activity mentoring, training and counseling related technique cultivation as well as management effective farming. In addition, the government need support availability and distribution fertilizer subsidized, provision seed superior, and development facilities and infrastructure agriculture For support improvement production and income farmer.
3) For researchers next, in order to be able to study other factors that have not been analyzed, such as aspect marketing, access capital, risk farming, as well as implementation technology agriculture. In addition, it can use amount more samples big or location different research to obtain more results comprehensive and can made into material comparison in development farming peanut green.

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