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Analysis of Factors Affecting Farmers' Welfare in Villages in Simalungun Regency

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Abstract

Low levels of farmer welfare remain a persistent challenge in rural Indonesia, particularly in villages where agricultural productivity is constrained by limited access to capital, restricted market access, and slow adoption of agricultural technologies. This study aimed to identify the factors affecting farmers' welfare in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency, Indonesia. A quantitative approach was employed using primary data collected through observations, interviews, and document reviews involving 133 farmers, with the sample size determined using Slovin's formula at a 5% margin of error. Data were analyzed using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and multiple linear regression. The results indicated that three of the seven hypothesized factors significantly influenced farmers' welfare: technology (factor loading = 0.835; t = 2.251; β = 0.159), capital (factor loading = 0.767; t = 2.417; β = 0.209), and distribution (factor loading = 0.724; t = 2.297; β = 0.158). In contrast, selling price, land area, subsidized fertilizer, and farming experience did not demonstrate statistically significant effects. These findings may be attributable to oligopsonistic market structures, suboptimal land utilization, delays in fertilizer allocation, and continued reliance on traditional agricultural practices. The findings are consistent with aspects of neoclassical growth theory and distribution channel theory in explaining improvements in rural welfare. The study concluded that improving access to agricultural technologies and capital, along with strengthening the efficiency of distribution channels, could contribute to enhancing farmers' welfare. Accordingly, village governments and policymakers should prioritize these dimensions when designing and implementing future agricultural empowerment programs.

Keywords: welfare in villages; simalungun regency; farmers'

INTRODUCTION

In welfare economics, one of the most widely recognized criteria is the Pareto criterion, introduced by Vilfredo Pareto. This criterion states that an intervention or change is considered beneficial in the Pareto sense if it improves the welfare of at least one individual without making any other individual worse off (Anders & Linsbichler, 2026). Two fundamental concepts within the Pareto framework are Pareto improvement and Pareto efficiency. Both concepts play significant roles in economic policy decision-making. Pareto improvement refers to a change in

resource allocation that makes at least one individual better off without making anyone else worse off. Meanwhile, Pareto efficiency describes a condition in which no further changes in resource allocation can improve the welfare of one individual without reducing the welfare of another. In microeconomic theory, the Pareto framework encompasses three related concepts: Pareto optimality, Pareto non-optimality, and Pareto superiority. First, Pareto optimality refers to a condition in which improving the welfare of one individual or group necessarily reduces the welfare of another individual or group. Second, Pareto non-optimality describes a situation in which opportunities remain to improve the welfare of at least one individual without negatively affecting others. Thus, Pareto optimality represents a condition in which resources are allocated efficiently, and no further Pareto improvements are possible. However, Pareto efficiency does not necessarily indicate that all economic actors have achieved their maximum possible welfare or that resources are distributed equitably. Third, Pareto superiority refers to a situation in which one allocation is considered superior to another because it improves the welfare of at least one individual without reducing the welfare of others. According to the Pareto framework, when an economy reaches a Pareto-optimal allocation, further improvements in one individual's welfare cannot occur without negatively affecting another individual. Nevertheless, this condition does not preclude government intervention, particularly when policies are designed to address income inequality, market failures, or broader social welfare objectives (Priyagus et al., 2024; Sembiring et al., 2024).

Welfare can also be understood as the outcome of planned efforts undertaken by individuals, social institutions, communities, and government agencies to improve quality of life through increased income, expanded educational opportunities, and improved access to essential resources (Abdulah et al., 2024; Rahman et al., 2023; Wardhana et al., 2024).

Nurkse's theory, particularly the vicious circle of poverty theory, suggests that low levels of community welfare are closely associated with persistent poverty. According to Nurkse, market imperfections, insufficient capital accumulation, and low productivity contribute to a self-reinforcing cycle of poverty. Limited human capital and inadequate productive resources may further exacerbate these conditions, particularly in rural agricultural communities, where low incomes constrain savings and investment, thereby restricting opportunities for economic growth and improvements in welfare (Banerjee et al., 2015; Wahyono et al., 2023).

According to Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare in Indonesia, social welfare is defined as a condition in which the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens are fulfilled, enabling them to live decent lives, develop their potential, and perform their social functions effectively (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, 2009).

Nurkse's theory provides a theoretical foundation for understanding the persistence of poverty and the importance of community empowerment initiatives. Based on this perspective, village governments can strengthen community empowerment programs to improve human resource capacity, increase agricultural productivity, and expand economic opportunities (Adams & Jumpah, 2021; Amankwah & Gwatidzo, 2024; Geffersa et al., 2022; Kotu et al., 2022; Maftuhin,

2023). These initiatives may enable communities to meet their basic needs more effectively, help break the vicious circle of poverty, and ultimately enhance community welfare, particularly among farming households in rural areas (Fadlan et al., 2024; Faried et al., 2022; Nurjanah & Anggrasari, 2023; Wasila et al., 2024).

METHOD

Research Approach

The approach contained in this study is quantitative research which aims to determine the degree of relationship and pattern/form of influence between two or more variables, where in this study a theory will be built that functions to explain, predict and control a symptom.

This research is the influence of agriculture on community welfare in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District. With the consideration that the welfare of farmers is not optimal.

Variable Operational Definition

The variables used in this study are hypothetical variables that have been formulated. To get a clear answer, it is necessary to give a definition of the variables to be studied to facilitate the creation of the questionnaire as follows:

Table 1. Variable Operational Defect

Variable	Description	Indicator	Scale
Capital (X1)	Capital is one of the important supports in business formation where capital is very necessary for farmers if capital is large, the income level is increasing.	• Own Capital • Bank Loans	Likert
Selling Price (X2)	The selling price is one of the new elements that generate revenue. The selling price set by farmers will have an impact on the farmer's income.	• Selling price of farmers	
Land Area (X3)	Land area is very necessary for farmers, where if peani has a large land, the welfare of farmers will increase.	• Own Land • Leased Land	Likert
Distribution (X4)	Distribution is an activity that seeks to facilitate and facilitate the delivery of goods and	• Sale of farmers' products and services	Likert

	services produced by farmers to consumers.		
Subsidized Fertilizer (X5)	Subsidized fertilizer is a government program intended for farmers to make it easier for farmers to buy fertilizer at affordable prices.	• Fertilizer subsidies from the government	Likert
Experience (X6)	Work experience is the knowledge, skills, and abilities that farmers have in improving the quality of agriculture.	• Skil • Socialization •	Likert
Technology (X7)	Technology is a machine tool, way, process, activity or idea that is made to facilitate farmers' activities in daily life.	• Tractor • Engine	Likert
Farmers' Welfare (Y)	Welfare is where the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens are fulfilled so that they can live a decent life and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions.	• Farmers' Income	Likert

Population and Sample

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to be studied, and then drawn in a conclusion, . From the definition of population above, it can be concluded that the population is the total number of samples used in this study, namely people who work as active farmers and own permanent land in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, amounting to 200 families.(Sugiyono, 2013)

A sample is a portion of the population taken as a data source can represent the entire population. Sampling must be taken into account correctly, so as to obtain a sample that truly reflects the actual population. In this study, the sampling of this study used *the Slovin* formula. With an error rate of 5%. The *Slovin* formula is described as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (N €^2)}$$

n = sample size

N = population size

e = error rate.

The error rate is set at 5%.

The following is the calculation of the sample size:

$$n = \frac{200}{1 + (200 \times 0.052)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{200}{1 + (200 \times 0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{200}{1 + 0{,}5}$$

$$n = \frac{200}{1{,}5}$$

n = 133.3333333333 rounded up to 133 respondents

So the sample in this study is 133 respondents who work as farmers in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District.

Penalty Data Sources

Primary data is data that has never been compiled before, and is collected solely for research purposes. Primary data refers to data that comes from researchers for the first time. Secondary data is the result of analysis and interpretation of primary data or data related to the past from previous researchers. Secondary data may have been collected in accordance with the owner's investigative requirements. Secondary data is data that already exists, collected by previous investigating agencies and organizations

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are a systematic and objective way to obtain or collect information in the form of written and oral. The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

1. Observation is collecting data by directly observing the object to be studied. The goal is to find out the real state of the field.
2. The interview is a collection of data by asking several questions directly to the farmer respondents.
3. Document study is to obtain data that has a relationship with research problems, both obtained from various sources such as books and the results of seminars that have the same correlation with this research.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data that has been obtained through the results of observation and direct interviews in this study is then analyzed quantitatively, namely by explaining and describing the research results in the form of oral and written words, data processing in qualitative research is carried out by clarifying or categorizing data based on several themes according to the focus of the research. The data obtained from the data collection process is raw data.

The data will be useless if it is not analyzed to give meaning or meaning to the data in order to solve research problems. The process of finding and systematically compiling data obtained from the results of interviews, field notes, documentation by organizing the data into categories, describing it into units, conducting synthesis, arranging it into patterns, choosing which ones are important and will be studied and making conclusions so that they are easy to understand by yourself and others.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

Factor analysis is a model, which does not have independent and dependent variables. Factor analysis does not classify variables into the category of independent and dependent variables but rather seeks interdependence relationships between variables in order to identify the dimensions or factors that compose them.

The main function of factor analysis is to reduce data or in other words reduce data or in other words to reduce a number of variables that will be small in number.

The equation or formula for factor analysis is as follows:

Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression is a measurement tool used to measure the presence or absence of correlation between several variables, with the form of regression equations as follows:

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \varepsilon$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Participant Profile

shows that the number of respondents based on the age of the respondents is 133 people. Of the 133 people, there are 12 respondents aged 20-30 years with a percentage of 9%, respondents aged 31-40 years as many as 17 people with a percentage of 12.8%, respondents aged 41-50 years as many as 82 people with a percentage of 61.7%, and respondents aged 51 – 60 years total 22 people with a percentage of 16.6%. above shows that the number of respondents based on gender is from 133 respondents with a composition of 72 male respondents with a percentage of 54.1% and 61 respondents are female with a percentage of 45.9%. The composition of men has a higher percentage because of the tendency of the profession as a farmer to be in demand by men.

Analysis of Confirmatory Results of Analysis Factors (CFA)

The results of the analysis in the *Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA) show that from the Varaince Explained table, there are only three factor variables that are formed or have a significant effect and five factor variables that do not have a significant effect.

1. **Technology has a significant impact on the welfare of farmers.**

Based on the results of the *Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA) processing on the rotation output (*Rotated Component Matrix*), it is shown that the largest *loading factor* value in component 1 is represented by the technology variable, which is 0.835. This result shows that the dimensions and technology indicators are proven to be valid and strong in forming research variables, making them suitable for predicting the welfare of farmers. Thus, it can be concluded that technology contributes and has **a significant** effect on the welfare of farmers.

The results of this study are in line with and support the Neoclassical Economic Growth Theory put forward by Robert Solow and T.W. Swan, which states that economic growth and increase in per capita income are influenced by three main factors, namely capital, labor, and technological development. This theory emphasizes that without technological development, work productivity will not provide positive optimal results.

In addition, the results of this study also strengthen the view that agricultural technology innovation is very important to make it easier for farmers to manage land and increase productivity to the maximum.

Based on the results of research in the field, technology has been proven to have a great influence on the welfare of farmers at the research site. The use of technology such as tractor machines, water pump machines, and the use of social media has been proven to be able to cut production costs, accelerate work time, make it easier for farmers to achieve optimal productivity, and expand the marketing reach of their agricultural products when compared to the use of traditional manual techniques.

2. Capital has a significant effect on the welfare of farmers.

Based on the results of the management of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) on the rotation output (Rotated Component Matrix) shows that the 2nd largest component is capital of 0.767, which is suitable to affect the welfare of farmers. So it can be concluded that capital has **a significant** effect on the welfare of farmers.

The empirical findings in this study are in line with the Neoclassical Economic Growth Theory developed by Robert Solow and T.W. Swan stating that capital is one of the main pillars besides labor and technology that encourages an increase in production output and per capita income. The availability of capital is the main driver for farmers to be able to increase the scale of their business, so that the productivity produced can reach the optimal point to boost family income.

The results of this analysis are in line with the theory of business capital efficiency, where the initial financial strength greatly determines the ability of farmers to adopt quality agricultural inputs.

This condition is in accordance with the field where capital greatly affects the welfare of farmers. Capital is the main thing that farmers must have for the procurement of superior seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural medicines, farmers use bank loan capital, agent loans and their own capital. Farmers who have sufficient capital and healthy loans are able to manage their land optimally can produce an increase in quality crops and do not have to postpone the planting

period. The net profit obtained by farmers from sales increases, which in the end directly increases their ability to meet their daily needs and achieve a more prosperous standard of living.

3. Distribution Has a Significant Effect on Farmers' Welfare.

Based on the results of the *Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA) test on the rotation output (*Rotated Component Matrix*), it shows that the 3rd largest component is the distribution of 0.724, which is suitable to affect the welfare of farmers. So it can be concluded that the distribution has a significant impact on the welfare of farmers.

The empirical findings in this study are very in line with and support the Distribution Channel Theory put forward by Swastha and Irawan (2008) which states that the smooth distribution of goods from producers to consumers greatly determines economic efficiency and profits received. In addition, the results of this analysis also strengthen the distribution management theory from Assauri (2013) regarding the importance *of timeliness (time utility*) and place in the delivery of agricultural products so that the selling value of commodities does not decline in the market.

This condition is in accordance with what happens in the field where distribution has a great influence on the welfare of farmers, distribution is the distribution of goods produced from farmers' fields to consumers. Farmers often give the results of their fields to middlemen or agents who want to accommodate, making it easier for farmers to distribute their crops both in terms of transportation and distribution. Farmers who have good distribution access to collection agents or local markets can sell their crops quickly at competitive prices without having to be held back for a long time. The smooth turnaround of crops into cash directly increases the financial ability of farming families to meet their daily needs and achieve a more prosperous standard of living.

4. Selling prices have a significant effect on the welfare of farmers.

Based on the results of the management *of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA) on the rotational output (*Rotated Component Matrix*), it shows that the consumption factor is not suitable to affect the welfare of farmers. So it can be concluded that the selling price is not significant to the welfare of farmers.

The results of this study are interesting if they are associated with the Theory of Agricultural Economics proposed by Mubyarto (1989). In general, conceptual theory states that selling price is the main determinant that determines the high and low total income of farmers. However, Mubyarto also emphasizes the phenomenon of extreme agricultural price fluctuations and the problem of market structure in rural areas. The insignificance of the influence of selling prices in this study confirms the criticism of the theory, where the nominal value of high selling prices at the market level does not necessarily transform into welfare at the farmer level if the trade chain does not favor the producer. In addition, this result also evaluates the assumptions of the conceptual farming income theory. The theory assumes that an increase in selling price will automatically increase net profit. But in reality, if the selling price of commodities is accompanied or preceded by a much higher surge in production input costs, then the net profit

received by farmers remains low and thus is not able to change the level of farmers' welfare in real terms.

The results in the field prove that there are several logical factors why the selling price does not have a significant effect on the welfare of farmers. First, the majority of farmers in the village carry out transactions to sell their agricultural products through the slashing system or sell directly to middlemen/collection agents at the village level. This market structure, which tends to be oligopsony, makes the farmers' bargaining position weak, so that price determination is more controlled by agents. Second, the existence of erratic price fluctuations during the harvest season often drastically drops the selling value of commodities. Third, most of the income obtained from the selling price is immediately allocated to pay off working capital debts from the previous planting season or used for the consumption of daily basic necessities. As a result, no matter what level of selling price prevails in the market, the remaining net profit held by farmers is not significant enough to raise the position of meeting non-material needs and the level of welfare of their families to a higher level.

5. **Land area has a significant effect on the welfare of farmers.**

Based on the results of *the Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA) processing on the output (*Rotated Compenent Matrix*), it shows that the land factor is not suitable to affect the welfare of farmers. So it can be concluded that land **is not significant** to the welfare of farmers.

The results in the field are in line with the law of agricultural economics The Law of Diminishing Returns which states that land expansion is carried out continuously without being compensated by a proportionate addition of other factors of production, so that the net profit margin received becomes insensitive to the improvement of welfare.

Conditions in the field prove that there are several rational factors why land area does not have a significant effect on farmers' welfare. First, even though a farmer owns a relatively large area of land, they often experience limited financial capital to buy chemical fertilizers, medicines, and superior seeds in quantities proportional to their land area. As a result, land use becomes suboptimal, resulting in low productivity per hectare. Second, the limited adoption of modern technology in villages causes large land management to be less economically efficient. The inflated operational costs of maintaining large areas of land eventually erode farmers' net profit margins. Therefore, the land area in the research site is not able to be a significant differentiating factor in improving farmers' welfare.

6. **Subsidized fertilizers have a significant effect on the welfare of farmers.**

Based on the results of the *Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA) processing on the rotational output *(Rotated Component Matrix*), it shows that the subsidized fertilizer factor is not suitable to affect the welfare of farmers. So it can be concluded that subsidized fertilizers are not significant to the welfare of farmers.

This is related to the theory (Mubyarto, 1989), which states that the provision of fertilizer subsidies aims to ease the burden of production costs of small farmers so that they can achieve cost efficiency and increase productivity, as opposed to the fact that the success of subsidized

fertilizers depends on the accuracy of the target, the accuracy of quantity, and the timeliness of distribution.

If reviewed from the results of field research, there are several factors that cause subsidized fertilizers to not have a significant effect on the welfare of farmers. The first is the scarcity of subsidized fertilizer supply when the planting season arrives. When farmers are in dire need of fertilizer, fertilizer allocations are often late and not in accordance with the planting period or the number of quotas is limited through the e-RDKK system. As a result, many farmers buy non-subsidized fertilizers for their crops so that their crops are not damaged and produce maximum yields. The high operational costs that farmers still have to incur to cover the shortage of fertilizers make their net profit margins remain mediocre. Therefore, the availability of subsidized fertilizer programs is currently not able to be a strong variable in improving the welfare of farmers in the village.

7. Experience has a significant effect on the welfare of farmers.

Based on the results of the management *of Confirmatory Factor Analysis* (CFA) on the rotational output (*Rotated Component Matrix*), it shows that the experience factor is not suitable for the welfare of farmers. Soit can be concluded that the experience is not significant to the welfare of farmers.

The results of this study are related to the view that experience is measured by the length of time that shapes a person's knowledge and skills, not contrary to but enriches the analysis of the limitations of the concept of traditional work experience. However, in the context of rural agricultural economics, the accumulation of long farming time does not automatically change the economic fate or standard of living of farmers in a more prosperous direction if the knowledge possessed tends not to be accompanied by the development of the times.

The results of the study in the field prove that farmers in the field still use traditional farming methods. The majority of farmers who have very long work experience tend to be comfortable with conventional planting patterns that have been passed down from generation to generation. The attachment to old habits that still use this manual method makes them slower to be reluctant to adopt modern intensification techniques, new technologies. Welfare at the research site is more predominantly determined by the mastery of working capital and smooth market access, not just the factor of flying hours in farming. Therefore, the difference in the length of work experience among the respondents is not a significant differentiator in the achievement of the level of welfare of farmer families in the village.

Multiple Linear Regression Results Analysis

1. The Influence of Technology on Farmers' Welfare

Based on the partial hypothesis test carried out, a value of 2,251 > 1.978 (n-k = 133-4 = 129 at a = 5%) then a sig value of 0.026 < 0.05, so that Ha was accepted and H0 was rejected, meaning that technology significantly affects the welfare of farmers in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency.In addition, the technology has a beta coefficient of 0.159, which means that if the application of technology is more optimal, the welfare of farmers will increase by 0.159%. Findings in the field show that some farmers are

starting to abandon traditional manual methods and switch to using tractor machines for land management, water pump machines and electric spray pumps for spraying pesticides on farmers' crops. The use of tractor machines, water pump machines and electric spray pumps drastically reduces the time of soil plowing and pesticide spraying and is more cost-effective and labor-efficient. Thus, it can be concluded that technology has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of farmers in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency.

2. The Influence of Capital on Farmers' Welfare

Based on the partial hypothesis test carried out, a value of 2,417 > 1.978 (n-k = 133 – 4 = 129 at a = 5%) then a sig value of 0.017 < 0.05, so that Ha was accepted and H0 was rejected, meaning that capital significantly affected the welfare of farmers in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency.

In addition, capital has a beta coefficient of 0.209 which means that the availability of capital will increase, so the welfare of farmers will increase by 0.209%. Thus, it can be concluded that capital has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of farmers in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency.

Findings in the field of capital are the most crucial factor in the field because they act as the main driver of the entire agricultural production cycle. Farming communities require high enough capital to purchase superior seeds, non-subsidized fertilizers (due to limited subsidized fertilizer quotas), and pest control drugs. Farmers who have strong capital, both from their own savings and access to healthy bank loans, farmers can fertilize on time and take care of their crops optimally without the shadow of ijon debt. On the other hand, capital constraints often force farmers to suppress the quality of agricultural inputs, which leads to a decrease in productivity and welfare.

3. The Effect of Distribution on Farmers' Welfare

Based on the partial hypothesis test carried out, a value of 2,297 > 1.978 (n-k = 133-4 = 129 at a = 5%) then a sig value of 0.23 < 0.05, so that Ha was accepted and H0 was rejected, meaning that the distribution significantly affected the welfare of farmers in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency.

In addition, Distribution has a beta coefficient of 0.158, which means that if the distribution system is more efficient, the welfare of farmers will increase by 0.158%.

Findings in the field Distribution problems in Nagori Pariksabungan Village are closely related to market access and dependence on middlemen. So far, sharp price fluctuations during the harvest season have often harmed farmers, limited transportation fleets to go directly to farmers' land and lack of direct market information. Farmers who have succeeded in building a more independent distribution network and utilizing information technology to monitor market prices and cooperate with fair agents, are able to obtain a much more rational profit margin (selling price). Thus, it can be concluded that distribution has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of farmers in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study examining the factors affecting farmers' welfare in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The results of the Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) test and Bartlett's test of sphericity indicated that the data were suitable for further factor analysis. Bartlett's test confirmed that the correlation matrix differed significantly from an identity matrix, supporting the appropriateness of factor analysis. Based on the rotated factor matrix and subsequent statistical analysis, three of the seven factors examined—technology, capital, and distribution—were identified as having significant effects on farmers' welfare in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency.

2. The multiple linear regression results indicated that technology adoption, capital availability, and distribution efficiency were positively associated with farmers' welfare. Greater adoption of agricultural technologies, improved access to capital, and more efficient distribution systems were associated with higher levels of farmers' welfare. Furthermore, the simultaneous hypothesis test indicated that technology, capital, and distribution collectively had a statistically significant relationship with farmers' welfare in Nagori Pariksabungan Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency.

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