

ABSTRACT

The demand for coffee has been increasing lately but the availability of its raw materials has not been fulfilled. Therefore, the government is collaborating with Perhutani, namely the Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) to solve this problem. This collaboration uses a mukhabarah agreement that involves forest village communities or tenant farmers to manage the coffee farm to increase the availability of coffee raw materials.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the mukhabarah profit sharing system and to partially and simultaneously analyze the influence of land area, age, education, experience and gender on the income of Perhutani coffee cultivators in Kebondalem Village. Samples in this study were 93 respondents who work as coffee tenant farmers in Kebondalem Village. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis. This study used primary data and secondary data.

The results of this study showed that the profit sharing system implemented between forest village communities and Perhutani had similarities to the mukhabarah system. Where the seeds come from tenant farmers and the share are 70:30. The analysis results in this study indicate that partially the land area and education have a positive and significant effect on the income of the tenant farmers. While age, experience and gender were found to have no significant effect on the income of the tenant farmers. Simultaneously, land area, age, education, experience and gender affect the income of Perhutani tenant farmers in Kebondalem Village, Bejen District, Temanggung Regency.

Keywords: Mukhabarah, income, land area, age, education, experience, gender.