

INTISARI

Anak Buah Kapal (ABK) nelayan merupakan salah satu kelompok masyarakat yang menghadapi tingkat kesejahteraan rendah akibat ketergantungan pada sumber daya alam yang sulit diprediksi. Dinamika pekerjaan mereka dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor seperti kondisi iklim, pengalaman kerja, dan ketidakpastian hasil tangkapan. Penelitian ini berfokus pada kondisi perekonomian dan strategi bertahan hidup ABK dalam menghadapi ketidakpastian, dengan menitikberatkan pada upaya resiliensi yang mereka lakukan. Selain itu, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi tantangan utama yang dihadapi ABK, yaitu keterbatasan modal finansial, ketergantungan pada musim, dan fluktuasi harga ikan. Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini, dengan metode deskriptif untuk menganalisis kehidupan ekonomi dan strategi resiliensi nelayan selama masa paceklik. Data diperoleh melalui observasi dan wawancara dengan nelayan di Desa Sawojajar, serta studi literatur. Analisis yang dilakukan untuk memahami bagaimana modal sosial, seperti jaringan hubungan antarindividu dan solidaritas komunitas, serta modal budaya, termasuk pengetahuan lokal dan kebiasaan kerja menjadi faktor pendukung utama dalam mengatasi tantangan ekonomi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa modal sosial dan modal budaya memegang peranan penting dalam membangun resiliensi ABK. Hubungan yang kuat antarindividu di kelompok masyarakat nelayan membantu mereka berbagi sumber daya, informasi, dan dukungan emosional selama masa sulit. Sementara itu, modal sosial – jaringan sosial, dan modal budaya, seperti kearifan lokal, menjadi pedoman dalam mengambil keputusan strategis untuk bertahan hidup. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini memberikan wawasan penting mengenai mekanisme bertahan hidup ABK dan dapat menjadi dasar bagi kebijakan sehingga lebih mendukung kesejahteraan kelompok nelayan.

Kata kunci: *nelayan, anak buah kapal, masa paceklik, resiliensi*

ABSTRACT

Fishing crew members are among the groups who experience low welfare levels due to dependence on unpredictable natural resources. Their work dynamics are influenced by factors such as climatic conditions, work experience, and uncertainty. This research focuses on the economic conditions and survival strategies of crew members to navigate these uncertainties, emphasizing their resilience efforts. Furthermore, the study identified the main challenges faced by the crew, namely limited financial capital, seasonal dependency, and fluctuating fish prices. A qualitative approach was used in this study, with a descriptive method to analyze the economic conditions and resilience strategies of fishermen during the lean period. Data were obtained through observations and interviews with fishermen in Sawojajar Village, collected literature studies. The analysis were conducted to understand how social capital, such as the network of relationships between individuals and community solidarity, as well as cultural capital, including local knowledge and work habits become the main supporting factors in overcoming economic challenges. The results show that social and cultural capital play an important role in fostering the crew member's resilience. Strong relationships between individuals within fishing communities help them share resources, information, and emotional support during difficult times. Additionally, social capital - social networks, and cultural capital, such as local wisdom, guide them in making strategic decisions for survival. Thus, this study provides important insights into the survival mechanisms of fishing crews and can form the basis for policies that better support the welfare of fishing communities.

Keywords: fishing communities, crew member's, lean period, resilience