

Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi aset-aset penghidupan, permasalahan yang dihadapi nelayan dan menganalisis strategi penyelesaian masalah yang dihadapi nelayan pukat hela di Kelurahan Belawan Bahari, Kota Medan. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode survey dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *snowball sampling*. Jumlah responden yang diteliti sebanyak 38 nelayan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sumber penghidupan berupa aset alam yaitu nelayan yang mengakses sumberdaya ikan (100%) dan sebagian kecil penggunaan lahan untuk aktivitas perikanan. Aset manusia meliputi keterampilan bidang perikanan, jumlah keluarga yang bekerja, dan kepemilikan asuransi kesehatan. Aset fisik umum terdiri atas jalan, sekolah, sarana ibadah, tempat berlabuh kapal, sedangkan aset fisik pribadi terdiri atas kepemilikan rumah, kendaraan, alat komunikasi dan kepemilikan kapal beserta alat tangkap. Aset finansial terdiri atas kepemilikan tabungan, investasi, dan pinjaman. Aset sosial terdiri atas keikutsertaan nelayan dalam kegiatan sosial antara lain pengajian (87%), gotong royong (74%), kelompok nelayan (16%), dan arisan (3%). Permasalahan yang dihadapi nelayan yaitu gelombang tinggi dan angin kencang (100%), musim paceklik (100%), keresahan karena kapal dibakar nelayan tradisional kelurahan lain (95%), tidak adanya sarana perikanan (*cold storage*, SPBU, bengkel kapal dan toko alat tangkap, serta TPI), nelayan tidak memiliki ketrampilan di luar bidang perikanan (55%), dan kebijakan makro mempengaruhi usaha perikanan (BBM dan pelarangan alat tangkap pukat hela). Strategi nelayan dalam menghadapi gelombang tinggi, angin kencang, dan musim paceklik yaitu dengan melakukan pinjaman (63,1%), melakukan migrasi daerah penangkapan (26,3%), diversifikasi pekerjaan (5,3%) dengan menjadi buruh, mekanik kapal, dan tukang penjahit jaring, dan penggunaan tabungan yang dimiliki nelayan (5,2%).

Kata kunci : Belawan Bahari Medan, nelayan, pukat hela, strategi penghidupan, sumber penghidupan.

Abstract

This study aims to identify the fishermen livelihood assets (nature assets, human assets, physical assets, financial assets and social assets), as well as their problems, and to analyze the strategies to solve the problems faced by trawl fishermen in Belawan Bahari Village, Medan City. This research was conducted using survey method which is selected by snowball sampling. Number of respondents surveyed was 38 fishermen. The study showed that natural assets consist of fishery resources (100%) and land for fishery related activities. Human resource assets cover skills in fisheries, number of working families, and health insurance ownership. Public physical assets consist of roads, schools, worship facilities, landing vessels, while personal physical assets comprise ownership of houses, vehicles, communication equipment and ownership of fishing vessels and fishing gear. Financial assets consist of savings ownership, investment, and loans. Social assets consist of fishermen participation in social activities such as fishermen group (16%), collective works (74%), recitation (87%) and social gathering (3%). The problems faced by the fishermen are high waves and strong winds (100%), unpredictable season (100%), conflict with other traditional fishermen from other villages (95%), lack of fishing facilities (cold storage, gas station, boat workshop and fishing gear, and TPI), lack of skills other than fishery (55%), and macro policies affected fishery business (fuel and trawl ban). The strategy used by fishermen on facing high waves, strong winds, and unpredictable season are by making loans (63,1%), migrating to new fishing ground (26,3%), diversifying work (5,3%) such as labors, ship mechanic, and tailor nets, and using the savings owned by fishermen (5,2%).

Keywords: Belawan Bahari Medan, fishermen, trawl, livelihood strategies, livelihood.