

Intisari

Potensi perikanan rajungan sangat menjanjikan apabila dikelola dengan baik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui modal penghidupan nelayan rajungan di Desa Betahwalang, Kecamatan Bonang, Kabupaten Demak. Penelitian lapangan dilakukan pada bulan Mei 2017 hingga September 2017 dengan menggunakan metode survei. Survei dilakukan dengan metode *simple random sampling* dengan total responden 40 orang terdiri dari 20 *jurag* (ABK) dan 20 juragan yang menggunakan alat tangkap *jebak*. Aset penghidupan nelayan Desa Betahwalang terdiri dari lima aset yaitu aset alam, aset fisik, aset finansial, aset manusia, dan aset sosial. Aset alam utama yang dapat diakses oleh nelayan adalah sumber daya ikan khususnya rajungan (100% responden). Aset fisik pribadi nelayan antara lain alat tangkap dan kapal ikan (50% responden), telepon (72,5% responden) dan kendaraan (60% responden). Selain aset pribadi nelayan juga dapat mengakses aset fisik bersama diantaranya sekolah (100% responden), tempat perbekalan (100% responden), dan masjid (100% responden). Aset manusia berupa keterampilan di bidang perikanan (100% responden). Aset finansial dengan jenis tabungan (70% responden) dan investasi berupa perhiasan (55% responden). Aset sosial nelayan adalah gotong royong (100% responden) dan kearifan lokal (100% responden). Permasalahan utama nelayan terkait pengelolaan sumber penghidupannya, yaitu gelombang besar, musim paceklik dan beroperasinya alat tangkap tidak ramah lingkungan (60% responden). Nelayan Desa Betahwalang memilih libur (100% responden) apabila cuaca sedang buruk, ekstensifikasi (92,5% responden) apabila sedang paceklik dan mendiamkan saja pengguna alat tangkap tidak ramah lingkungan (83,3% responden). Nelayan Desa Betahwalang dapat belajar membuat *jebak* agar memiliki kemampuan produktif untuk digunakan sebagai pekerjaan sampingan apabila terjadi paceklik dan cuaca buruk.

Kata kunci: aset, Desa Betahwalang, nelayan, penghidupan, permasalahan, strategi

Abstract

Blue swimming crab has a very promising potential if it is well managed. This study aims to determine the livelihood assets of blue swimming crab fishermen in Betahwalang Village, Bonang District, Demak Regency. This research was conducted during May 2017 to September 2017 using survey method. This survey was conducted by using simple random sampling method with total respondent 40 people consisting of 20 crew (ABK) and 20 fishing boat owner (*juragan*) skipper with trap net. The livelihood asset of responden in Betahwalang Village consists of five assets, namely natural assets, physical assets, financial assets, human assets, and social assets. The main natural assets that can be accessed by fishermen is fish resources especially crabs (100% of respondents). Fishermen's physical assets include fishing gear and fishing vessel (50% of respondents), telephone (72.5% of respondents) and vehicles (60% of respondents). Furthermore private physics assets of fishermen, there are also many shared property such as schools (100% of respondents), supplies (100% of respondents), and mosques (100% of respondents). Human assets in the form of skills to become fisherman (100% of respondents). Financial assets with savings (70% of respondents) and investment in jewelry (55% of respondents). Social assets of fishermen are gotong royong (100% of respondents) and local wisdom (100% of respondents). The main problems of fishermen related to the management of their livelihood sources are unpredictable seasons, natural disasters and operation of unscientific fishing gear (60%). Betahwalang Village fishermen choose to not go fishing (100% of respondents) if the weather is bad, extensification (92,5% of respondents) if the season is unpredictable and silence (not actively respond) to the users of unfriendly fishing gear (83,3% of respondent). Betahwalang Village fishermen can be trained to have productive ability to be used as a side job in case of unpredictable and bad weather

Keyword: asset, Betahwalang Village, fishermen, livelihood, problem, strategies