

## Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ragam modal penghidupan nelayan anak buah kapal, masalah dalam pemanfaatan modal penghidupan tersebut, dan strategi pemanfaatan modal penghidupan nelayan anak buah kapal di Desa Eretan Kulon. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama bulan Maret sampai Mei 2016 menggunakan metode survei, dengan mengambil 50 nelayan ABK sebagai sampel. Modal penghidupan nelayan Pantai Eretan Kulon terdiri dari lima modal penghidupan diantaranya modal alam, modal fisik, modal manusia, modal finansial, dan modal sosial. Modal alam utama yang dapat diakses oleh nelayan adalah sumberdaya ikan (100% responden) dan lahan pertanian (10% responden). Modal fisik nelayan antara lain alat tangkap (100% responden) dan telepon (74% responden). Nelayan dapat mengakses modal fisik milik bersama diantaranya TPI (86% responden) dan SPBU (100% responden). Modal manusia berupa keterampilan di bidang perikanan (100% responden). Modal finansial berupa tabungan (42% responden). Modal sosial yang penting bagi penghidupan nelayan adalah gotong royong (88% responden). Permasalahan utama nelayan terkait pengelolaan sumber penghidupannya, yaitu musim paceklik (100% responden) dan penggunaan modal fisik berupa pelarangan alat tangkap (100% responden). Strategi yang dilakukan nelayan Desa Eretan Kulon dalam mengatasi permasalahan musim paceklik adalah ekstensifikasi (94% responden), sedangkan terkait pelarangan alat tangkap adalah diversifikasi alat tangkap (26% responden). Nelayan tidak melakukan diversifikasi pekerjaan (98% responden) ketika musim paceklik. Pemberdayaan masyarakat nelayan dengan memberikan beberapa pelatihan yang mendukung usahanya perlu dilakukan secara keberlanjutan agar dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan nelayan.

Kata kunci: Desa Eretan Kulon, modal, nelayan, penghidupan, permasalahan, strategi

### *Abstract*

This study aims to determine the livelihood capital variances, the problem in the use of livelihood capitals, and the capital utilization strategy for the livelihood sustainability of fishermen's crew in Eretan Kulon Village. This study was conducted during March to May 2016 in the coastal of Eretan Kulon Village. This study used survey method by taking 50 respondents whose had main job as fishermen's crew. Coastal fishermen livelihoods capital of Eretan Kulon consists of five capitals including natural capital, physical capital, human capital, financial capital, and social capital. The main natural capital that could be accessed by the fishermen's crew was fish resources (100% of respondents). Physical capital that owned by fishermen's crew was fishing equipment (100% of respondents) and telephone (74% of respondents). Fishermen's crew could access common physical capital namely fishing port (86% respondents), and gas station (100% respondents). Human capital are skills (100% of respondents), the financial capital are savings (42% of respondents). Social capital such as mutual cooperation (88% of respondents). The main problem was the lean season (100% of respondents) and physical capital utilization such as the prohibition of fishing gear (100% of respondents). Strategies were used by the fishermen's crew of Eretan Kulon in overcoming problems is the extensification (94% of respondents), meanwhile the prohibition of fishing gear is the diversification of fishing gear (26%). Most fishermen did not diversify the job (98% of respondents). Sustainable empowerment strategies of fishermen's crew by giving some coaching in order to gain their trade was needed to increase the fishermen's crew welfare.

**Keywords:** Desa Eretan Kulon, capital, fishermen, subsistence, problems, strategies