

Pola Berkelanjutan Mata Pencaharian Nelayan di Desa Sangrawayang Kecamatan Ciemas Kabupaten Sukabumi = Fishermens Livelihood Pattern of Sangrawayang Village, Ciemas District, Sukabumi Regency

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Abstrak

Fenomena perbedaan tingkat perekonomian pada masyarakat Indonesia sering kita jumpai, perbedaan perkenomian ini juga terlihat pada masyarakat nelayan. Perbedaan perekonomian tersebut menjadikan nelayan menjadi anggota masyarakat yang tertinggal dan memiliki kesenjangan penghidupan pada sosial masyarakat perbedaan ekonomi tampak baik dalam lingkungan desa nelayan itu sendiri baik juga dalam lingkungan masyarakat secara umum. Dalam penelitian ini yang akan menjadi fokus penelitian adalah pola keberlanjutan mata pencaharian nelayan di Desa Sangrawayang Kabupaten Sukabumi. Penelitian ini memfokuskan pada pola keberlanjutan mata pencaharian yang didasarkan oleh Sustainable Livelihood Approach atas kepemilikan aset para nelayan. Penelitian mengenai Sustainable Livelihood Approach selalu berikaitan dengan aset modal manusia, modal alam, modal sosial, modal finansial, dan modal fisik Dalam menganalisis pola keberlanjutan mata pencaharian nelayan Desa Sangrawayang Kecamatan Simpenan, Kabupaten Sukabumi, peneliti menerapkan Analysis Coastal Livelihood Sustainability (CSLA), atau analisis keberlanjutan mata pencaharian. Metode analisis ini digunakan untuk melakukan penilaian secara objektif dalam menentukan keberlanjutan mata pencaharian nelayan Desa Sangrawayang.

Pada penelitian pola mata pencaharian nelayan Desa Sangrawayang, Kecamatan Kabupaten Sukabumi, ditemukan penggolongan nelayan berdasarkan alat tangkap di bagi menjadi 3 golongan yaitu golongan nelayan buruh, nelayan perorangan, dan nelayan juragan dimana jumlah mayoritas golongan nelayan berada pada golongan nelayan buruh dapat dilihat terdapat ketidak merataan kepemilikan alat tangkap. Hasil penelitian pola mata pencaharian nelayan ini pihak yang paling diuntungkan adalah nelayan dengan golongan nelayan juragan. Ketimpangan sosial ekonomi terlihat sangat jelas pada Desa Sangrawayang Kecamatan Ciemas, Kabupaten Sukabumi. Hal mendasar dalam kepemilikan aset yang menyebabkan ketimpangan sosial-ekonomi kebanyakan besar berada pada aset fisik dan aset keuangan.

The phenomenon of economic level differences in Indonesian people we often encounter, this economic difference is also seen in fishing communities. These economic differences make fishermen become members of the community who are left behind and have livelihood gaps in the social community economic differences appear to be good in the circle of fishing villages themselves as well as in the general community environment. In this study, which will be the focus of research is the pattern of sustainability of fishermen's livelihoods in Sangrawayang Village, Sukabumi Regency. This research focuses on the pattern of sustainability of livelihoods based on the Sustainable Livelihood Approach for the ownership of assets of fishermen. Research on the Sustainable Livelihood Approach has always been related to human capital assets, natural capital, social capital, financial capital, and physical capital. In analyzing the patterns of sustainable livelihood of Sangrawayang Village, Simpenan Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency, researchers applied Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA), or analysis of livelihood sustainability. This analysis method is used to make an objective assessment in determining the sustainability of the livelihoods of the village of Sangrawayang Village.

In the study of

the eye patterns of fishermen in Sangrawayang Village, District of Sukabumi District, it was found that the classification of fishermen based on fishing gear was divided into 3 groups, namely laborers, individual fishermen and skipper fishermen where the majority of fishermen belonged to the fishermen group. ownership of fishing gear. The results of this research on fishermen's livelihood patterns are those who benefit most from fishermen with skipper fishermen. Socio-economic inequality is very clear in Sangrawayang Village, Ciemas District, Sukabumi Regency. The basic thing in asset ownership which causes socio-economic inequality is mostly in physical assets and financial assets.