

ABSTRAK

Madura memiliki penduduk yang mayoritas bermata pencaharian sebagai nelayan, namun hingga kini produktivitas perikanan di Madura masih rendah yang disebabkan oleh adanya fenomena *over fishing*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis: (1) tipologi nafkah keluarga dari pekerjaan nelayan (2) tipologi nafkah keluarga dari pekerjaan sampingan dan (3) tipologi pengelolaan nafkah keluarga nelayan pada musim paceklik di Desa Lapa Laok Kecamatan Dungkek Kabupaten Sumenep. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh rumah tangga nelayan di Desa Lapa Laok dengan jumlah sampel 35 responden. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) tipologi nafkah utama keluarga nelayan diperoleh dengan memanfaatkan sumber daya laut dengan penghasilan per bulan Rp1.000.000- Rp1.978.927 (nelayan ABK sebanyak 48,5%), penghasilan Rp1.978.927- Rp3.000.000 (nelayan juragan darat laut sebanyak 28,57%), penghasilan Rp3.000.001-Rp 4.000.000 (juragan darat sebanyak 11,43%) dan 11,43% juragan darat lainnya berpenghasilan lebih dari Rp 4.000.000; (2) tipologi nafkah sampingan nelayan adalah pekerjaan serabutan sebanyak 42,86%, berdagang sebanyak 34,29%, beternak sebanyak 17,14%, namun ada 5,71% nelayan yang tidak memiliki pekerjaan sampingan (5,71%); (3) tipologi pengelolaan nafkah ketika musim paceklik adalah pola nafkah ganda (melakukan pekerjaan sampingan), migrasi musiman, gadai/jual emas, memanfaatkan lembaga keuangan dan jaringan sosial.

Kata kunci: musim melaut, paceklik, pemberian nafkah, pengelolaan nafkah, tipologi

ABSTRACT

The majority of people in Madura make their living as fisherman, however the productivity of the region's fisheries is still low due to the problem of overfishing. The main goals of this study were: (1) typology of family income from fishermen's work, (2) typology of family income from side jobs, and (3) typology of management of fishermen's family income during the famine season in Lapa Laok Village, Dungkek District, Sumenep Regency. The study used a descriptive method. The study population was all fishing households in Lapa Laok Village with a sample of 35 respondents. The data analysis technique used is quantitative descriptive analysis. The results showed that: (1) typology of the main income of fishermen families is obtained by utilizing marine resources with a monthly income of Rp1,000,000-Rp1,978,927 (fishermen as much as 48.5%), income Rp1,978,927-Rp3,000,000 (fishermen who are land-to-sea as much as 28.57%), income of IDR 3,000,001-IDR 4,000,000 (land owners as much as 11.43%) and 11.43% of other land owners earn more than IDR 4,000,000; (2) typology of fishermen's side income is odd jobs as much as 42.86%, trading as much as 34.29%, raising livestock as much as 17.14%, but there are 5.71% of fishermen who do not have side jobs (5.71%); (3) The typology of income management during the famine season is a pattern of double income (doing odd jobs), seasonal migration, pawning/selling gold, utilizing financial institutions and social networks.

Keyword: *fishing season, famine, breeding, livelihood management, typology*