

RINGKASAN

Masyarakat nelayan di wilayah pesisir di Kelurahan Cilacap menghadapi tantangan ketidakpastian pendapatan akibat ketergantungan pada musim dan hasil tangkapan laut. Ketergantungan tersebut menyebabkan tingkat kesejahteraan nelayan relatif rendah dan menimbulkan fenomena kemiskinan. Kondisi ini mendorong istri nelayan untuk berperan dalam kegiatan ekonomi keluarga melalui berbagai usaha produktif dalam sektor perikanan dan non perikanan. Fenomena ini menunjukkan adanya peran ganda istri nelayan sebagai ibu rumah tangga sekaligus penopang ekonomi keluarga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji kondisi sosial ekonomi masyarakat nelayan dan mengetahui kontribusi istri nelayan terhadap peningkatan pendapatan rumah tangga nelayan di Kelurahan Cilacap.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Cilacap, Kecamatan Cilacap Selatan, Kabupaten Cilacap, Jawa Tengah. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan survei. Penentuan lokasi dilakukan secara *purposive* dengan pertimbangan bahwa daerah tersebut merupakan pusat aktivitas nelayan. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah responden 65 orang istri nelayan. Data penelitian terdiri atas data primer dan sekunder, dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan studi pustaka. Metode analisis yang digunakan meliputi analisis deskriptif, analisis biaya dan pendapatan, serta analisis kontribusi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kehidupan nelayan di Kelurahan Cilacap masih dipengaruhi oleh ketidakpastian hasil tangkapan, rendahnya tingkat pendidikan, dan keterbatasan aset produktif. Kondisi tersebut mendorong istri nelayan dalam menjalankan kegiatan produktif seperti berdagang ikan, menjual sembako, dan lainnya. Pendapatan yang diperoleh istri nelayan pada kelompok nelayan Pandanarang berkisar antara Rp400.000 – Rp3.000.000, sedangkan pada kelompok Sentolokawat berkisar antara Rp500.000 – Rp3.000.000. Kontribusi pendapatan istri nelayan terhadap pendapatan keluarga tergolong tinggi yaitu mencapai 58% pada kelompok Pandanarang dan 67% pada kelompok sentolokawat. Hasil ini menunjukkan adanya perbedaan pada kondisi sosial ekonomi, peluang usaha, serta tingkat pendapatan utama keluarga. Keikutsertaan istri dalam kegiatan produktif memberikan dampak positif terhadap keberlangsungan kesejahteraan keluarga nelayan secara berkelanjutan.

SUMMARY

Fishing communities in the coastal area of Kelurahan Cilacap face income uncertainty due to their dependence on seasonal patterns and marine catch availability. This dependence leads to relatively low welfare levels and creates a poverty phenomenon among fishing households. These conditions encourage fishermen's wives to participate in supporting household income through various productive activities in both fisheries and non-fisheries sectors. This phenomenon reflects the dual roles of fishermen's wives as homemakers as well as economic contributors to their families. This study aims to examine the socioeconomic conditions of fishing communities and determine the contribution of fishermen's wives to increasing household income in Kelurahan Cilacap.

The research was conducted in Kelurahan Cilacap, Cilacap Selatan District, Cilacap Regency, Central Java. The method used was a descriptive survey approach. The research location was selected purposively based on the consideration that the area is a center of fishing activities. Sampling was carried out using purposive sampling with a total of 65 fishermen's wives as respondents. The data consisted of primary and secondary data collected through observation, interviews, and literature study. The analysis techniques used included descriptive analysis, cost and income analysis, and contribution analysis.

The results show that the lives of fishermen in Kelurahan Cilacap are still affected by uncertain fishing yields, low educational levels, and limited productive assets. These conditions encourage fishermen's wives to engage in productive activities such as selling fish, running small grocery shops, and other livelihood efforts. The income earned by fishermen's wives ranges from IDR 400,000 to IDR 3,000,000 in the Pandanarang group and from IDR 500,000 to IDR 3,000,000 in the Sentolokawat group. The contribution of fishermen's wives to household income is considered high, reaching 58% in the Pandanarang group and 67% in the Sentolokawat group. These results indicate differences in socioeconomic conditions, business opportunities, and primary family income levels. The participation of wives in productive activities has a positive impact on the sustainable welfare of fishing families.