

## ABSTRAK

Indonesia merupakan negara maritim dengan potensi perikanan besar, sehingga pelabuhan perikanan menjadi simpul penting penguatan ekonomi pesisir. Pelabuhan Perikanan Nusantara (PPN) Kejawan Cirebon berperan sebagai pusat operasional perikanan tangkap melalui layanan tambat labuh, bongkar muat hasil tangkapan, penyediaan logistic, serta administrasi kapal melalui STPKK, SPB, dan logbook elektronik. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kondisi sosial ekonomi nelayan di PPN Kejawan dan mengidentifikasi faktor yang memengaruhi realisasi potensi ekonomi maritim. Metode penelitian meliputi observasi lapangan, survei karakteristik nelayan, serta wawancara dengan nelayan dan petugas pelabuhan untuk menggambarkan operasional pelabuhan, pola pendapatan, jejaring sosial, dan kendala pemanfaatan fasilitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dampak ekonomi yang nyata melalui penguatan produksi dan distribusi perikanan, ditandai pendapatan nelayan umumnya Rp4.000.000-Rp5.500.000 per-bulan dan munculnya usaha turunan seperti warung makan, kios perbekalan, bengkel kapal, jasa angkut serta usaha es di sekitar pelabuhan. Dampak sosial tampak pada terbentuknya jejaring antar nelayan lintas daerah, peningkatan rasa aman kerja melalui pembinaan keselamatan dan jaminan sosial, serta keteraturan operasional akibat administrasi yang terdokumentasi. Realisasi potensi ekonomi maritim masih terkendala oleh keterbatasan infrastruktur, terutama karena kolam tambat yang tersedia saat ini baru satu sehingga sering terjadi antrean pada musim puncak. Selain itu, belum optimalnya fungsi Tempat Pelelangan Ikan yang membuat transaksi banyak melalui pengepul dan menurunkan transparansi harga bagi nelayan kecil.

**Kata kunci:** *PPN Kejawan, nelayan, sosial ekonomi, pelabuhan perikanan, Cirebon.*

## **ABSTRACT**

*Indonesia is a maritime country with vast fisheries potential, making fishing ports essential hubs for strengthening coastal economies. The Nusantara Fishing Port (PPN) Kejawanan in Cirebon serves as an operational center for capture fisheries through berthing services, unloading of catches, provision of logistics, and vessel administration, including STPKK, SPB, and electronic logbooks. This study aims to analyze the socio-economic conditions of fishermen at PPN Kejawanan and to identify factors influencing the realization of maritime economic potential. The research methods include field observations, surveys on fishermen's characteristics, and interviews with fishermen and port officers to describe port operations, income patterns, social networks, and constraints in utilizing port facilities. The findings indicate a tangible economic impact through strengthened fish production and distribution, reflected in fishermen's average monthly income ranging from IDR 4,000,000 to IDR 5,500,000, as well as the emergence of supporting businesses such as food stalls, supply shops, boat repair services, transportation services, and ice production around the port area. Social impacts are evident in the formation of inter-regional fishermen networks, improved occupational safety awareness through safety training and social security programs, and more orderly operations due to well-documented administrative systems. However, the realization of maritime economic potential is still constrained by infrastructure limitations, particularly because only one berthing basin is currently available, leading to vessel queues during peak seasons. In addition, the Fish Auction Place (TPI) has not yet functioned optimally, resulting in many transactions being conducted through middlemen and reducing price transparency for small-scale fishermen.*

**Keywords:** PPN Kejawanan, fishers, socio-economic, fishing port, Cirebon