ABSTRACT

The research entitled survival strategy fish farmer were experience the effort vulnerability (Case Study on Pangkah Wetan fish farmers, District Ujung Pangkah, Gresik regency). The background of this research is about the concern over of life fish farmers who are experiencing vulnerability effort. This situation had changed a lot of life rural fish farmers Pangkah Wetan include management effort, technical management of aquaculture, and fulfillment of family needs fish farmers. Cause of declining revenues. Vulnerability effort has pushed fish farmers are in a position vulnerable to subsistence crises. Effort vulnerability are divided into three groups such as the ecological vulnerability, market share vulnerability and price vulnerability due to monoculture activity.

The farmers life have a relationship with nature, livelihoods depend and tied to nature. Fish farmers effort life is very vulnerable to natural disturbances, disasters, the threat of pests and diseases, weather and so on. If natural disorder (ecological damage) will impact the aquaculture activity were decreasing effort income up to the loss effort. This a form ecological vulnerability experienced fish farmers.

Market vulnerability is described by the amount market barriers in international trade such as intense competition, the export standard issue. The traditional farmers imposible do it. The situation is hard for fish farmers to fulfill market demand. Furthermore, the vulnerability of prices caused monoculture effort and government regulation of the shrimp imports. The price of shrimp imports cheaper than local shrimp. This condition is increasingly difficult for fish farmers to develop their business.

This research becomes important, the magnitude of the problems experienced fish farmers may result in rapid changes in the environment, then it will change the social and cultural lives. This research sought to answer the question: how do fish farmers strategies to maintain sustainability aquaculture efforts (survival strategies) in dealing with situations vulnerable effort. And what kinds of rational choice were do fish farmers in any action to maintain the sustainability of their business is experiencing vulnerability effort.

A qualitative study was conducted to clarify fish farmers social lifes of. This study focuses intensively on fish farmers and communities as a case study. The study subjects as six key informants and sixteen additional informants. Secondary and primary data from various sources related to the case study. Data collection was conducted in-depth interview and open interviews. Then the data is collected, categorized and processed through process mapping and classification matching with reference linking existing theories.

Fish farmers are eager to maintain their business because of the huge profits shadows been earned in the past. It was done before the downturn effort. Fish farmers as never feel desperate for their efforts. First, survival strategies to solve ecological vulnerability are managing the effort with the technical treatment appropriate knowledge and experience fish farmers (reduced dense stocking, use
pesticides and drugs, early harvesting, made mangrove forests). The difference in
the survival strategy of fish farmers by tenure status, namely: fish farmers owners,
providing only operating expenses and fully submit technical problems on
Pandega. Fish farmers owner-cultivators, solve effort problems independently
(about financing and labor business). Fish farmers Cultivators (Pandega),
providing manpower and provide information about farm pond problems to the
owners.

Second, the fish farmers survival strategy (owners and owner-cultivators)
to overcome the market vulnerability are harvesting shrimp on harvest time and
selling at any price prevailing at the time to the village collectors. Third, the fish
farmers survival strategy (owners and owner-cultivators) in addressing price
vulnerability were harvest shrimp on harvest time and immediately sell them
appropriate with the market price at that time formed. While treatment for
milkfish harvest was to perform a partial or directly on demand and prices from
collectors.

Shadows prosperous life in the effort heyday has been behind the actions
fish farmers survive. Fish farmers remain in business, although this business for a
dozen years without providing certainty effort outcomes. The fish farmers realized
that the farm has undergone ecological changes and will not return to normal even
performed a wide range of response. However, fish farmers still running their
effort mostly for family subsistence needs. Substantially fish farmers have
analyzed the effort benefits and risks, the fish farmers action has been through
rationality fish farmers who are open and ready to take risks in order to get greater
profits. Safety first fish farmers act as forced to sell their produce at any price.
This is done instead of having to pay a greater maintenance again. In this study
more closely follow rationality Popkin, fish farmers survival strategies in solving
effort vulnerability is not because of economic moral (in the context of local
wisdom) but a rational consciousness to survive.

Key words: survival strategies, fish farmers, effort vulnerability