

ABSTRAK

Potensi perikanan dalam pembangunan ekonomi di Indonesia memberikan kontribusi besar bagi sumber pendapatan penduduk maupun suatu daerah. Perairan Pasongsongan termasuk daerah produksi ikan layang terbesar di Provinsi Jawa Timur, yang menyebabkan intensitas penangkapan meningkat karena permintaan pasar yang besar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui status keberlanjutan pengelolaan ikan layang pada dimensi ekologi, ekonomi, teknologi, sosial dan kelembagaan dengan kajian multidimensi sistem di Perairan Pasongsongan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan September sampai Oktober 2023 di Pelabuhan Perikanan Pantai Pasongsongan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *rapfish* (Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries) yang digunakan untuk mengetahui kondisi perikanan secara terpadu dan sebagai pedoman untuk mengevaluasi sustainability dari perikanan secara multidisipliner berdasarkan atribut dan skor yang ditetapkan. Nilai indeks keberlanjutan dari pengolahan data adalah antara 0 (bad) sampai 100 (good). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan indeks keberlanjutan pengelolaan ikan layang pada dimensi ekologi memiliki nilai 79,12 termasuk dalam kategori sangat berkelanjutan, dimensi ekonomi memiliki nilai 81,19 termasuk dalam kategori sangat berkelanjutan, dimensi teknologi memiliki nilai 76,9 termasuk dalam kategori sangat berkelanjutan, dimensi sosial memiliki nilai 64,93 termasuk dalam kategori cukup berkelanjutan dan dimensi kelembagaan memiliki nilai 55,31 termasuk dalam kategori cukup berkelanjutan. Hasil analisis *rapfish* indeks keberlanjutan pengelolaan ikan layang pada multidimensi sistem mendapatkan nilai 70,56 termasuk dalam kategori cukup berkelanjutan. Strategi pemanfaatan sumberdaya ikan layang dalam pengelolaannya perlu dilakukan agar tingkat pemanfaatan sumberdaya dapat dimanfaatkan secara optimal dan tidak melebihi daya dukung, karena tingkat pemanfaatan sumberdaya ikan yang berlebihan dapat menyebabkan kelestarian terancam dan menjadikan nilai indeks status keberlanjutan pengelolaan ikan layang di Perairan Pasongsongan semakin rendah atau buruk.

Kata kunci: ikan layang, keberlanjutan *rapfish*, perairan, pasongsongan

ABSTRACT

Written in Indonesian and English, no more than 250 words and only one paragraph. The abstract provides brief but clear information about the reason the study was conducted, the objectives to be achieved, the method used, the results obtained and the synthesis of discussion points and policy implications. Written in Arial, 10 pt, line and paragraph spacing 1.0. The potential of fisheries in economic development in Indonesia contributes greatly to the source of income of residents and a region. Pasongsongan waters are among the largest flyfish production areas in East Java Province, which causes fishing intensity to increase due to large market demand. This study aims to determine the sustainability status of kite fish management in ecological, economic, technological, social and institutional dimensions with a multidimensional study of systems in Pasongsongan Waters. This research will be carried out from September to October 2023 at the Pasongsongan Beach Fishing Port. This study uses the rapfish (Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries) method which is used to determine the condition of fisheries in an integrated manner and as a guideline to evaluate the sustainability of fisheries in a multidisciplinary manner based on attributes and scores set. The sustainability index value of data processing is between 0 (bad) to 100 (good). The results of this study show that the sustainability index of glider fish management in the ecological dimension has a value of 79.12 included in the sustainable category, the economic dimension has a value of 81.19 included in the sustainable category, the technological dimension has a value of 76.9 is included in the sustainable category, the social dimension has a value of 64.93 is included in the moderately sustainable category and the institutional dimension has a value of 55.31 is included in the moderately sustainable category. The results of the rapfish analysis of the sustainability index of glider fish management in the multidimensional system obtained a value of 70.56 included in the category of quite sustainable. The strategy of utilizing flyfish resources in its management needs to be carried out so that the level of resource utilization can be utilized optimally and does not exceed the carrying capacity, because excessive utilization of fish resources can cause sustainability to be threatened and make the value of the sustainability status index of flyfish management in Pasongsongan waters lower or worse.

Keywords: swallowfish, rapfish sustainability, waters, pasongsongan