


Factors Determining The Success Of Providing Social Assistance To Fishermen In Coastal Areas From A Public Service Perspective

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Social Assistance, Coastal Fishermen, Public Service	This study aims to analyze the economic, social, and institutional factors that influence the success of social assistance programs to fishermen in coastal areas and identify challenges in program implementation from a public service perspective. The results show that economic factors such as livelihood diversification, profitability of fisheries, fisheries subsidies, availability of human resources, and profit transfer are crucial for program sustainability. Social aspects such as community participation, cooperation in fisheries, and involvement of indigenous people also play an important role. Strong institutional support is necessary, but challenges such as aid dependency, poor infrastructure, and bureaucratic barriers exist. This research provides a solid foundation for understanding the factors that influence the success of social assistance programs and provides policy recommendations that can be implemented to improve the welfare of fishers in coastal areas.
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INTRODUCTION

Providing social assistance to fishermen in coastal areas is one of the important efforts in improving their welfare. Fishermen are often in difficult economic conditions, with low incomes and limited access to resources that can improve their lives. Therefore, the success of social assistance programs depends on various factors, including economic, social, and institutional aspects. This article aims to identify and analyze the determinants of the success of providing social assistance to fishermen from a public service perspective.

The success of social assistance programs to fishers is strongly influenced by economic factors. Studies show that economic attributes such as livelihood diversification, fishery profitability, fishery subsidies, availability of human resources (fishers), and profit transfer are critical to the sustainability of social assistance programs (Mira, 2018).

Social aspects also play an important role in determining the success of social assistance programs. Increased community participation in the program, cooperation in fisheries business, and involvement of indigenous people in the program have been proven to increase the sustainability of the assistance program (Mira, 2018). In addition, the social conditions of fishing families, such as low income and low educational background, require special attention in the design of social assistance programs (Rusmiyati & Purnama, 2018).

The success of social assistance programs also relies heavily on strong institutional support. Strengthening microfinance institutions, social institutions, and fishermen groups are priorities to improve the sustainability of the assistance program (Mira, 2018). Lack of trust and cooperation between large-scale fishers and small-scale and traditional fishers can hinder the success of the aid program (Ridwan & In'am, 2021).

Fishermen in coastal areas often face significant economic and social challenges. High levels of poverty, low access to education and health resources, and dependence on a fisheries sector that is vulnerable to climate change and economic policies, place them in a vulnerable position. Social assistance provided by the government and non-governmental organizations aims to address some of these challenges, but its success is often uneven and dependent on a variety of factors that are not fully understood. The urgency of this research lies in the need to identify the determinants of success in providing social assistance to fishers, so that these programs can be optimized and provide maximum benefits to fishing communities in coastal areas. With a better understanding of the determinants of program success, more effective and targeted policy recommendations are expected. This study aims to analyze the economic, social, and institutional factors that influence the success of social assistance programs to fishermen in coastal areas. Identify challenges and obstacles in the implementation of social assistance programs from a public service perspective.

METHODS

This study uses the literature review method to identify and analyze the determinants of success in providing social assistance to fishermen in coastal areas from a public service perspective. A literature search was conducted using keywords such as "social assistance," "coastal fishermen," "public service," and "determinants of success." The search included articles published within the last ten years and written in English or Indonesian. Articles found were screened based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. After selection, the selected articles were classified based on key recurring themes, such as government policy, community engagement, and infrastructure. Each theme was analyzed in depth to identify factors that influence the success of social assistance delivery from a public service perspective. The results of the literature analysis were then synthesized to provide a comprehensive picture of the determinants of successful social assistance delivery to fishermen in coastal areas. This synthesis includes identification of trends, research gaps, and practical implications for public service policy and implementation (Ibrahim et al., 2023). Through this literature review method, researchers can collect, evaluate, and integrate various perspectives and findings from the existing literature, thus providing a strong basis for understanding the factors that influence the success of providing social assistance to fishermen in coastal areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic Factors

Economic factors play a crucial role in determining the success of social assistance programs to fishers in coastal areas. Several studies have shown that economic attributes such as

livelihood diversification, fisheries profitability, fisheries subsidies, availability of human resources (fishers), and benefit transfer are crucial for the sustainability of social assistance programs. Livelihood diversification allows fishers to have an additional source of income that can stabilize their family's economy when the fish catch decreases (Mira, 2018). Increased fishery profits can increase fishers' purchasing power and reduce dependence on social assistance. Fisheries subsidies, which can be in the form of cash transfers, fishing gear assistance, or fuel subsidies, are also very important. These subsidies help lower fishers' operating costs, thereby increasing their net profits (Mira, 2018). The availability of human resources, namely skilled and experienced fishers, is also a critical success factor. Benefit transfers, both in the form of income and in non-financial forms such as improved skills and knowledge, can improve the overall welfare of fishers (Ridwan & In'am, 2021). However, this study also found that although economic factors are important, without adequate support from social and institutional aspects, the success of social assistance programs remains difficult to achieve. (Gutiérrez et al., 2021). For example, in the absence of strong community and institutional support, the economic assistance provided may not be optimally utilized by fishermen.

Social Aspects

Social aspects also play an important role in determining the success of social assistance programs. Increased community participation in the program, cooperation in fisheries business, and involvement of indigenous people in the program have been proven to increase the sustainability of the assistance program (Mira, 2018; Ridwan & In'am, 2021). Community participation ensures that social assistance programs are appropriate to local needs and conditions. Cooperation in fisheries, such as the establishment of fishermen cooperatives, can increase the efficiency and bargaining power of fishermen in the market (Primawati et al., 2023). The involvement of indigenous communities, who often have deep local knowledge of the marine environment and resources, is also important to ensure that social assistance programs not only provide short-term economic benefits but are also ecologically sustainable (Pramoda et al., 2023). The social conditions of fishing families, such as low income and low educational background, require special attention in the design of social assistance programs. (Serang et al., 2020). Programs that do not consider these social conditions may face resistance or even fail to be implemented. In addition, the involvement of women in social assistance programs is also important. Research shows that women often have a key role in the economy of fisher households, including in financial management and children's education (Ramziati & Sastro, 2022). Therefore, social assistance programs that actively involve women tend to be more successful and sustainable (Tranggono et al., 2018).

Institutional and Government Support

The success of social assistance programs also relies heavily on strong institutional support. Strengthening microfinance institutions, social institutions, and fisher groups is a priority to improve the sustainability of the assistance program. Microfinance institutions can provide access to financing needed for fishing businesses and livelihood diversification. Social institutions, such as non-governmental organizations and local communities, can assist in the implementation and monitoring of social assistance programs. Lack of trust and cooperation

between large-scale fishers and small-scale and traditional fishers can hinder the success of benefit programs. Therefore, it is important to establish mechanisms that facilitate dialog and cooperation between different groups of fishers. This can be done through the establishment of communication forums or inclusive fisher associations (Elisabeth et al., 2016). Support from the government is also crucial. Consistent policies and administrative support from local and national governments can ensure that social assistance programs are well-executed and achieve their intended targets (Nurdin, 2018; Tjilen, 2019). The government needs to ensure that there is good coordination between the various parties involved in social assistance programs, including donor agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities.

Challenges, Barriers and Policy Implications

While there are many factors that can support the success of social assistance programs, there are also various challenges and obstacles that need to be overcome. Fishermen in coastal areas often face significant economic and social challenges. High levels of poverty, low access to education and health resources, and dependence on a fisheries sector that is vulnerable to climate change and economic policies, put them in a vulnerable position (Mustikasari & Relawati, 2021). Another challenge is the lack of adequate infrastructure, such as roads, ports, and fish storage facilities (Primawati et al., 2023). Poor infrastructure can hinder fishers' access to markets and reduce the efficiency of their fishing operations. In addition, climate change, which causes changes in weather patterns and fish catches, is also a major challenge for fishers in coastal areas (Pramoda et al., 2023). The implementation of social assistance programs also often faces bureaucratic obstacles. Complicated administrative processes and lack of transparency in the distribution of aid can reduce the effectiveness of the program (Ramziati & Sastro, 2022). In addition, corruption and misuse of social assistance funds are also problems that need to be addressed (Ridwan & In'am, 2021). The sustainability of social assistance programs is also affected by fishermen's dependence on aid. Poorly designed social assistance programs can create dependency and reduce fishermen's initiatives to improve their economic independence (Serang et al., 2020). Therefore, it is important to design a program that not only provides short-term assistance but also supports capacity building and self-reliance of fishers in the long run (Nurliani, 2023).

With a better understanding of the determinants of social assistance program success, more effective and targeted policy recommendations are expected. First, policies should support fishermen's livelihood diversification to reduce their dependence on the fisheries sector. Training and skills development programs can help fishers to find alternative sources of income (Wiyono, 2016). Second, policies should strengthen institutional support, including microfinance institutions and social organizations. The government can provide incentives and support for the establishment and development of these institutions. In addition, policies should encourage community participation and the involvement of indigenous peoples in the planning and implementation of social assistance programs (Primawati et al., 2023). Third, policies should improve infrastructure in coastal areas to support fishermen's economic activities. Investments in infrastructure such as roads, ports, and fish storage facilities can improve fishers' access to markets and increase the efficiency of their fishing operations. Fourth, policies should address bureaucratic issues and increase transparency in the

distribution of social assistance. Simpler and more transparent administrative processes can improve program effectiveness and reduce the risk of corruption (Ramziati & Sastro, 2022). Fifth, policies should consider the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector and fishers. Social assistance programs should be designed to increase fishers' resilience to climate change, for example through support for more environmentally friendly fishing technologies and environmental protection programs. By adopting a comprehensive and evidence-based approach, social assistance policies can be more effective in improving the welfare of fishers in coastal areas. This research provides a strong basis for understanding the factors that influence the success of social assistance programs and provides policy recommendations that can be implemented to achieve this goal.

CONCLUSION

The research conclusion shows that this study has been successful in analyzing the economic, social, and institutional factors that influence the success of social assistance programs to fishermen in coastal areas. The results show that economic factors such as livelihood diversification, fishery profit, fishery subsidies, availability of human resources, and profit transfer are very important for program sustainability. In addition, community participation, cooperation in fisheries business, and involvement of indigenous people also play an important role in the success of the program. Strong institutional support, including microfinance institutions and social organizations, is necessary to improve the effectiveness of the program. However, challenges such as aid dependency, poor infrastructure, and bureaucratic obstacles need to be overcome to ensure program sustainability. Comprehensive and evidence-based policy implications are needed to improve the welfare of fishers in coastal areas.

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