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Policy Analysis of Government and Fishermen Group Partnership: Decentralized Management of the Collective Protected Zone

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Abstract

Government policies govern the Indonesian fishing industry. For the Indonesian government, achieving sustainability in fishing has become a long-term struggle. In Indonesia, the success of the fishing industry is contingent upon the collaboration of governmental and private sector departments. This study examines the policy analysis of government-fisherman group partnerships in Indonesia, considering sustainable development goals (SDGs), collective management, and decentralization. The data collection instrument is a Likert scale questionnaire, and the respondents were members of the fishing community in Bangsring village, Banyuwangi Regency, Indonesia. The researchers studied whether the public-private partnership and success of the Indonesian fishing industry are possible with government and fishermen community collective management and decentralization. This research is founded on an original concept, and a new theoretical framework is constructed. The study depends on its key discoveries and contributes to the body of knowledge. With the assistance of collective management and decentralization, the investigation's practical ramifications can improve the policy implementation for the fishermen's group. This research has identified several directions for studies that will provide additional literature regarding the policies governing fishermen in Indonesia.

Introduction

In modern times, every department requires performance-enhancing improvements. The Indonesian government is implementing numerous changes for the success of the fishing community (Chapsos et al., 2019). (Léopold et al., 2019) The government's policymaking body is intensely engaged in ensuring that each department is assisted with acceptable working behavior. Undoubtedly, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a priority for the Indonesian government to improve its

Key words:
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protection zone,
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performance. In addition, decentralization is being implemented in the government's various departments to enhance its prosperity. Also essential to comprehend are the government's village-level policies and the interagency relationship (Permana & Pringgo, 2020). Local governments in Indonesia are establishing and implementing procedures for the fisher department to elevate the fishing community (Jentoft et al., 2018). These rules can also be used to enhance the fishing sector.

Many fishing communities reside in the Indonesian village of Bangsring, Banyuwangi Regency (Halim et al., 2020). These individuals' vocation depends on the sector's growth and prosperity. In industrialized nations, fishing is sustainable because the fishery department works on its long-term structure (Chapsos & Hamilton, 2019). However, the Indonesian fishing industry has been evolving due to various legislation. Indeed, the Indonesian government's working body change significantly affects the fishery department's operations. In the Bangsring hamlet, Banyuwangi Regency, Indonesian fishermen are occasionally pleased with government initiatives (Chapsos & Hamilton, 2019). However, they need more rules to extend and improve the Indonesian fishing industry. Indeed, the lack of government concentration on fishing might make it difficult for the populace to generate a sustained profit.

The study by Carrillo et al. (2019) revealed that additional reforms are necessary for the prosperity of the fishing community. In addition, Holland (2018) concluded that the government's policy creation approach for the fishing industry should be long-term. In addition, Torre et al. (2019) found that the government's import and export mechanism should be designed with fishermen's values in mind. According to research conducted by Wijermans et al. (2020), the situation of the fishing industry deteriorates when the government department is uninterested in enhancing the fishing department. In addition, Alonso-Población et al. (2018) found that for the development and prosperity of the fishing community, acceptable measures must be done. In addition, the study revealed that the fishing community's development could contribute to any nation's economic development. In the meantime, Choudhury et al. (2018) concluded that advancement in the fishing industry is conceivable if the government works to improve the performance of this department in a reasonable manner. Based on these investigations, researchers have identified a gap in the literature (Olaleye et al., 2021).

This research examines the policy analysis of government and fishermen group partnerships in Indonesia, considering the Sustainable Development Goals, collective management, and decentralization. This research is founded on an original concept, and a novel framework is created. The study depends on its key discoveries and contributes to the body of knowledge. With the assistance of collective management and decentralization, the investigation's practical ramifications can improve the policy implementation for the fishermen's group. This research has

identified several directions for investigations that will provide additional literature regarding the policies governing fishermen in Indonesia.

Literature Review

In many industries, a collaboration between the government and the business sector is required for collaborative functioning and communal prosperity (Velázquez Durán et al., 2022). The direct beneficiaries of the public-private collaboration are the members of our community who directly benefit from it. Numerous wealthy and developed nations have enhanced their economies by forging partnerships between the public and private sectors (Permana & Pringgo, 2020). The advancement of the economy is achievable when both sectors collaborate. This relationship can facilitate growth and give a more efficient path to sustainability and economic expansion. The public and private sectors can collaborate more effectively (Gómez-Sanabria et al., 2020).

Collective management is vital in decision-making and success (Holland, 2018). The limited resources are employed for collaborative management that can lead to a more promising future. Indeed, communal management contributes to the sustainability of economic development and progress. (Carrillo et al., 2019; Léopold et al., 2019) Collective management in multiple sectors can optimize the use of resources, and decision-making can be enhanced for the benefit of society. Collaborative management must be regarded as a viable framework for improving any industry's performance for the populace's use. Collective management is essential for improved economic sustainability in any industry (Eriyanti et al., 2020). Decentralization is a method that assists management in dividing responsibilities among various individuals and securing their competent execution. Decentralization has enhanced numerous businesses' performance and operational procedures (Luhur et al., 2019). Decentralization is performed in large enterprises that exhibit acceptable work conduct (Stacey et al., 2021). As each individual and department is allocated a different type of responsibility, the concept of decentralization can enhance the quality of work. Large organizations report the benefits of decentralization, and the advantage in these organizations is collective for all stakeholders.

Sustainable Development Goals can benefit any organization. These objectives are meant to enhance the performance of public and private sector organizations for greater output (Holland, 2018). The SDGs are applied relatively in Danish institutes with government support (Léopold et al., 2019). SDGs aim to give a path forward for the sustainable development of the economy, which is essential for economic growth and prosperity (Wijermans et al., 2020). The function of financial sustainability is bolstered by implementing SDGs in many sectors for their prosperity and work ethic. Sustainable working is the future of government performance and service improvement. Figure 1 depicts the theoretical foundation of the research.

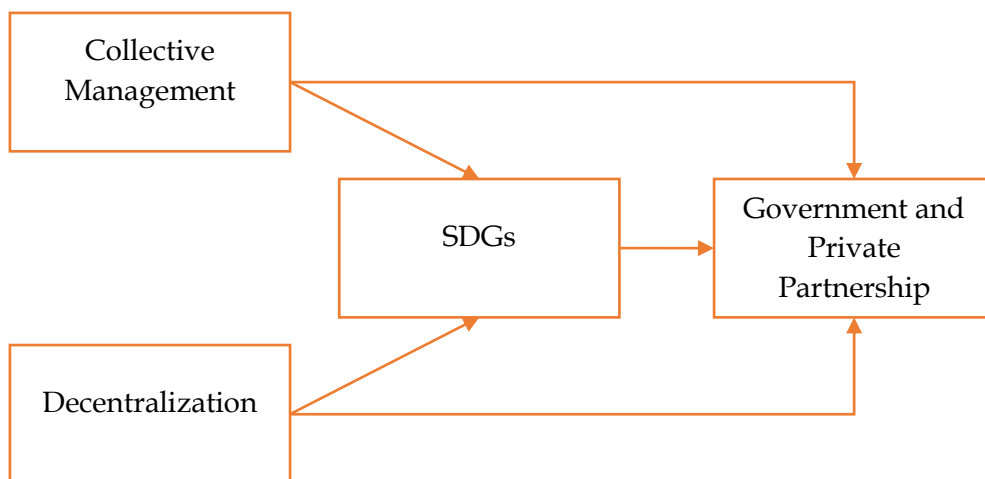


Figure 1. Framework of Research

Carrillo et al. (2019) proved that when an organization's objective is to achieve sustainability, its management methods must be fair. Wijermans et al. (2020) argued that sustainable development aims could be helpful to and executed in any organization if the organization's management is committed to achieving these goals. Additionally, Léopold et al. (2019) showed that joint venture management procedures could be improved by utilizing more minds to define challenges. Similarly, Chapsos and Hamilton (2019) emphasized that the management should collaborate to fulfill all sustainability targets to enhance business practices moderately. In addition, Luhur et al. (2019) found that working with joint coloration can sustainably improve government organizations' performance. In addition, the study by Juned et al. (2019) revealed that government departments must collaborate on management to obtain benefits efficiently.

Indeed, Holland (2018) found that public-private partnerships are essential in numerous corporate cultures and beliefs. In addition, Chapsos and Hamilton (2019)'s research revealed that public-private partnerships are the only method to improve working conditions for various companies. Similarly, Stacey et al. (2021) found that when resources are restricted, the collective management strategy should be prioritized to maximize productivity. According to Dahliah (2020)'s study, government agencies must adhere to the law to facilitate each industry. Undoubtedly, the services and responsibilities of each department are unique, but their combined efforts can create a path to sustainability and improved performance. In addition, the research conducted by Choudhury et al. (2018) revealed that partnership is achievable when businesses collaborate on collective goals based on sustainable principles.

According to Permana and Pringgo (2020)'s study, decentralization in any organization can enhance its efficiency. Undoubtedly, the objective of every corporation is to achieve prosperity but to accomplish this objective, responsibility allocation is required. When management separates duties at the grass-roots level, the organization's culture can be enhanced, and a

more efficient approach to work can be realized. Similarly, [Notohamijoyo et al. \(2020\)](#) said that the decentralization method can improve product performance and that a reliable method of achieving collective goals is being established. In addition, the study by [Ross et al. \(2019\)](#) revealed that large organizations are pursuing decentralization to achieve goals with a sense of accountability. [Eriyanti et al. \(2020\)](#) found that organizations' responsibility increases when the decentralized work model is adopted in its genuine spirit. In addition, [Stacey et al. \(2021\)](#) found that the decentralization process can enhance the development and prosperity of government organizations and activities. [Yonvitner et al. \(2020\)](#) observed in their research that the public-private partnership model could be implemented in its true spirit when decentralization is its focus. The study by [Stacey et al. \(2019\)](#) revealed that government departments in European nations are pursuing a decentralization strategy to assist public-private collaboration. Moreover, decentralization is a tool for partnership between the public and private sectors; hence, this working strategy can be implemented sustainably. In the meantime, the decentralization model can be the best source of working performance if the correct decision-making options are chosen. In addition, the study by [Gómez-Sanabria et al. \(2020\)](#) emphasized that decentralization of responsibilities is a means to sustainably expand the working of organizations for the organizations' optimal performance. Sustainability in the workplace is equally attainable when the decentralization model is implemented in its genuine spirit.

According to the research conducted by [Halim et al. \(2020\)](#), the SDGs must be accomplished by all organizations for their collective prosperity. The SDGs may be achieved when businesses and government agencies collaborate to accomplish sustainability goals. In addition, [Stacey et al. \(2019\)](#) found that the relationship between the government and the private sector contributes to economic growth. When a feeling of collaboration is implemented, both the public and commercial sectors bear responsibilities. According to [Stacey et al. \(2021\)](#), public-private cooperation can be advantageous for all organizations, and better working chances are created to accomplish the SDGs. In addition, the government should focus on implementing SDG policies, as this is the only way to build infrastructure and promote economic growth in every area. Without a doubt, the relationship between the commercial and public sectors may increase the efficiency and effectiveness of both sectors.

[Notohamijoyo et al. \(2020\)](#) determined that each nation must reasonably execute the SDGs. In this approach, each company must focus on these objectives to achieve collective goals and success. When these objectives are implemented with sincerity, the organization and economy can be sustainable. The study by [Torre et al. \(2019\)](#) argued that sustainable development goals could be implemented in their true spirit when fostering public and private sector relationships. Moreover, according to [Gómez-Sanabria et al. \(2020\)](#), a relationship between the public and private sectors is required for decision-making in the industrial sector and fisheries department. The research conducted by [Jentoft et al. \(2018\)](#)

revealed that the interaction between public policies and the working of private sector departments could be enhanced when the management of both departments adopts a fair working attitude. According to the research of [Alonso-Población et al. \(2018\)](#), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be implemented with integrity, and solid strategic activities are necessary for the possession and growth of a sustainable economy. [Velázquez Durán et al. \(2022\)](#) found that government sector departments need to enhance their product performance and embrace a decentralization policy to achieve the SDGs. In addition, decentralization is only viable when the public and private sectors collaborate.

H1: There is a relationship between collective management and SDGs.

H2: There is a relationship between collective management and government and private partnership.

H3: There is a relationship between decentralization and SDGs.

H4: There is a relationship between decentralization and government and private partnership.

H5: There is a relationship between SDGs and government and private partnerships.

H6: SDGs mediate the relationship between collective management and government and private partnership.

H7: SDGs mediate the relationship between decentralization and government and private partnership.

Methodology

This study's objective was to collect data and present "empirical evidence" in the fishing literature. The quantitative method was used for data collection and analysis in this study. The "items" for various constructs were extracted from previously published studies. These studies' "confirmatory factor analysis" was evaluated for the "validity" of the items. The research has adapted seven elements from [Covin et al. \(1988\)](#)'s study to examine the influence of collective management on Sustainable Development Goals and public-private partnerships. Similarly, this study altered six items from [Acorn et al. \(1997\)](#)'s examination to assess the influence of decentralization on Sustainable Development Goals and public-private partnerships. Similarly, the current study has adapted five elements from Manolis and Manoli's 2021 study to examine the influence of SDGs on public and private partnerships. In addition, this study has altered six items from the 2016 study by Klijn and Koppenjan to evaluate the relationship between government and private partnerships and other research constructs. The statistical technique "Smart PLS" is used for data analysis in this study. This study's "population" consisted of fishermen residing in Bangsring village, Banyuwangi Regency, Indonesia. Despite the size of the Indonesian fishing community, "600" data-gathering questionnaires have been prepared for this study. Before data collection, physical contact was made with the participants of this study, and a verbal agreement was obtained. In addition, the respondents were informed of the goal of this study. The "sample size" acquired for data analysis is 423.

The results of this study were determined using the "PLS Algorithm" and "PLS Bootstrapping" algorithms.

Findings and Data Analysis

The outcomes of "PLS Algorithm" calculations are taken for the "validity and reliability" test. The values "Cronbach' alpha > 0.07", "composite reliability > 0.70," and "average variance extracted > 0.50" are ensured for each construct to determine the "validity" of the findings. Furthermore, the research also investigated the values "factor loadings > 0.60" for the confirmation of each scale's "reliability." Therefore, the results reported in [Table 1](#) and [Figure 2](#) demonstrate the research has "reliability and validity."

Table 1. Convergent Validity

Constructs	Indicators	Factor Loadings	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted
Collective Management	CM1	0.890	0.959	0.966	0.802
	CM2	0.899			
	CM3	0.893			
	CM4	0.877			
	CM5	0.899			
	CM6	0.908			
	CM7	0.902			
Decentralization	DN1	0.887	0.956	0.965	0.820
	DN2	0.908			
	DN3	0.923			
	DN4	0.923			
	DN5	0.886			
	DN6	0.907			
Government and Private Partnership	GPP1	0.898	0.958	0.967	0.828
	GPP2	0.906			
	GPP3	0.899			
	GPP4	0.898			
	GPP5	0.927			
	GPP6	0.931			
SDGs	SDG1	0.877	0.910	0.934	0.741
	SDG2	0.893			
	SDG3	0.911			
	SDG4	0.899			
	SDG5	0.707			

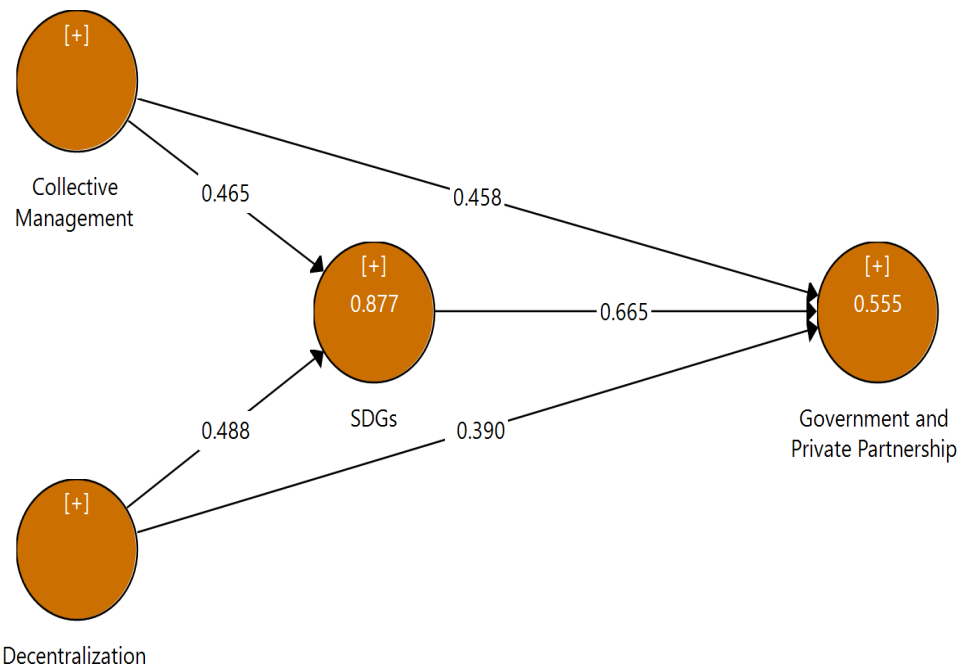


Figure 2. Measurement Model

The study also determined the "PLS Algorithm" results for evaluating "discrimination" between the scales of each construct. In this study, the Heteritrait-Monotrait (HTMT) approach is utilized. [Alarcón et al. \(2015\)](#) established in this manner that HTMT is a measure of similarity between latent variables. Moreover, [Roemer et al. \(2021\)](#) noted that "the HTMT threshold is debatable, with the majority of publications recommending a value below 0.90." The results shown in [Table 2](#) demonstrate the significance of "HTMT."

Table 2. Discriminant Validity

	Collective Management	Decentralization	Government and Private Partnership	SDGs
Collective Management				
Decentralization	0.772			
Government and Private Partnership	0.736	0.678		
SDGs	0.683	0.585	0.583	

"PLS Bootstrapping" findings have been utilized to investigate the framework-developed relationship. The "p < 0.005" level advocated by [Hair et al. \(2012\)](#) was evaluated. According to the results, H1 is primarily significant, and there is a demonstrated connection between collective management and SDGs.

In addition, based on the results, H2 is validated, and there is a genuine relationship between collaborative management and government and private collaboration. Third, based on the findings, H3 is supported, and there is a dependable relationship between decentralization and SDGs. In addition, the results confirm that H4 is accurate and that there is a significant association between decentralization and public-private collaboration. Accordingly, H5 is acknowledged based on the results, and there is a good relationship between SDGs and public-private partnerships. According to the results, H6 is recognized as significant, and the SDGs serve as a mediator between collective management and government and private cooperation. In conclusion, H7 is corroborated by the results, and the SDGs considerably mediate the relationship between decentralization and government-private collaboration. The "structural model" results are presented in [Table 3](#) and [Figure 3](#).

Discussion and Conclusion

The findings of this study revealed that the objective of this study had been met. According to the results, hypothesis H1 is substantial, and there is a confirmed association between collective management and SDGs. These findings are also compared to those of previous studies. The study by [Jentoft et al. \(2018\)](#) demonstrated that all businesses with a goal of sustainability must use ethical management practices. [Choudhury et al. \(2018\)](#) claimed that every organization might benefit from sustainable development and achieve its goals, provided its management is dedicated to doing so. The study by [Chapsos et al. \(2019\)](#) also demonstrated that management practices in joint ventures could be enhanced when more brains are employed to define the issues. [Notohamijoyo et al. \(2020\)](#) also stressed the necessity for management to collaborate to achieve all sustainability objectives and equitably improve organizational practices.

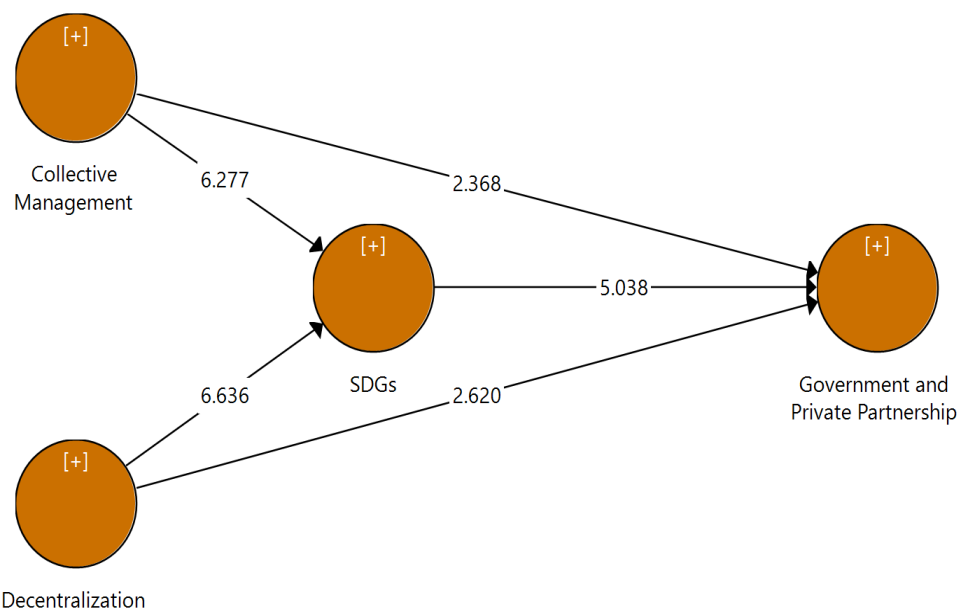


Figure 3. Structural Mode

Table 3. Hypotheses Results

No	Relationships	Original Sample	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values
1	Collective Management -> SDGs	0.465	0.074	6.277	0
2	Collective Management -> Government and Private Partnership	0.458	0.194	2.368	0.018
3	Decentralization -> SDGs	0.488	0.074	6.636	0
4	Decentralization -> Government and Private Partnership	0.390	0.149	2.62	0.009
5	SDGs -> Government and Private Partnership	0.665	0.132	5.038	0
6	Collective Management -> SDGs -> Government and Private Partnership	0.309	0.071	4.332	0
7	Decentralization -> SDGs -> Government and Private Partnership	0.325	0.089	3.639	0

Additionally, the [Luhur et al. \(2019\)](#) study highlighted the fact that he emphasizes how collaboration can improve the long-term effectiveness of government organizations. In addition, [Eriyanti et al. \(2020\)](#) found that government divisions must collaborate in joint management for efficiency and benefit. Comparing the results of the current study to those of previous studies shows that hypothesis 1 is supported.

Second, based on the results, H2 is confirmed, and a good relationship exists between collective management and government and private collaboration. These findings are also compared to those of previous studies. [Halim et al. \(2020\)](#) illustrated how crucial it is for the public and private sectors to collaborate across diverse organizational cultures and guiding principles. The study by [Chapsos, et al. \(2019\)](#) also demonstrated that public-private collaborations are the most effective means of improving job chances for diverse companies. Similarly, [Yonvitner et al. \(2020\)](#) found that the group management strategy should be prioritized for optimal performance when resources are scarce. In the meantime, [Eriyanti et al. \(2020\)](#) asserted that government departments must operate legally to ensure that each industry is supported equitably. Even if the services and responsibilities of each department are distinct, collaboration can pave the way for sustainability and enhanced performance. In addition, collaborations are feasible when businesses work toward mutual goals founded on sustainable values. Comparing the results of the current study to those of previous studies shows that hypothesis 2 is supported.

Thirdly, based on the findings, H3 is supported, and there is a dependable relationship between decentralization and SDGs. These findings are also

compared to those of previous studies. According to [Permana and Pringgo \(2020\)](#)'s studies, decentralization can improve the performance of any organization. Without a doubt, each organization seeks prosperity, but responsibility must be split to achieve this. When management delegated activities to the local level, the organizational culture could be enhanced, and a more efficient working technique was realized. Similarly, [Chapsos and Hamilton \(2019\)](#) asserted that decentralization could boost productivity and create a way for attaining accountable community goals. In addition, large corporations are experimenting with decentralization to achieve success while preserving a sense of accountability. According to experts, organizations become more accountable when a decentralized work style is implemented. According to [Eriyanti et al. \(2020\)](#)'s study, the decentralization process can also promote the growth and prosperity of government organizations and operations. Consequently, comparing our findings to previous studies shows that hypothesis 3 is supported.

According to the results, Hypothesis 4 is supported, and a significant association exists between decentralization and public-private partnerships. These findings are also compared to those of previous studies. According to data reported in the literature by [Stacey et al. \(2019\)](#), the public-private partnership model can be implemented in its totality when decentralization is the primary objective. According to the study by [Stacey et al. \(2021\)](#), European government agencies are implementing a decentralization approach to foster collaboration between the public and private sectors. Decentralization also facilitates collaboration between the public and commercial sectors, allowing this working paradigm to be developed sustainably. According to a study by [Gómez-Sanabria et al. \(2020\)](#), the decentralization model can be the best source of working performance when the appropriate options are considered. According to a study by [Eriyanti et al. \(2020\)](#) decentralizing duty is a method for expanding how corporations run sustainably for the organizations' optimal performance. Decentralization in its purest form can be applied to attain work sustainability. Consequently, comparing our findings to previous studies shows that hypothesis 4 is supported.

Fifthly, based on the results, H5 is approved, and there is a good relationship between the SDGs and public-private partnerships. These findings are also compared to those of previous studies. According to [Ross et al. \(2019\)](#)'s study, the SDGs must be met for all organizations to succeed. The SDGs may be implemented when businesses and government agencies unite to achieve sustainable goals. Moreover, [Wijermans et al. \(2020\)](#) research indicate that cooperation between the public and private sectors is a source of economic growth. Both the public and commercial sectors have obligations when the spirit of collaboration is put into effect. According to the study by [Alonso-Población et al. \(2018\)](#), the SDGs generate more significant employment opportunities, and the degree of public-private partnership can be helpful for all businesses. The study by [Léopold et al. \(2019\)](#) also stressed that implementing SDG policies should be the government's top priority, as this is the only way to advance

infrastructure and promote prosperity in every region. There is little doubt that a partnership between the public and private sectors can enhance the performance and productivity of both sectors. Consequently, comparing our findings to previous studies shows that hypothesis 5 is supported.

According to the results, H6 is deemed relevant, and the SDGs mediate the interaction between collective management and public-private collaboration. These findings are also compared to those of previous studies. According to the assessment by [Holland \(2018\)](#), the SDGs must be met equitably in all nations. As a result, each organization must work toward these goals to advance our shared interests and prosperity. Since these goals are deeply engrained, the organization and economy may endure. The sustainable development goals can be accomplished in their true spirit, according to Torre et al. (2019)'s study, if policies are designed to promote the success of the interaction between the public and private sectors. [Dahliah \(2020\)](#) concludes that coordination between the public and private sectors is necessary for decision-making in both the industrial and fisheries departments. Comparing the results of the current study to those of previous studies shows that hypothesis 6 is supported.

According to the findings, Hypothesis 7 is validated, and SDGs moderate the relationship between decentralization and public-private collaboration. These findings are also compared to those of previous studies. The study by [Velázquez Durán et al. \(2022\)](#) revealed that the relationship between public policies and the operations of private sector departments could be strengthened when the management of both departments cultivates a fair working attitude. According to [Permana and Pringgo \(2020\)](#)'s analysis, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be implemented, and solid strategic efforts are required to develop a sustainable economy. [Juned et al. \(2019\)](#) concluded that decentralization policies should be implemented, and government agencies should improve their product performance to achieve the SDGs. In addition, [Carrillo et al. \(2019\)](#) underlined that cooperation between the public and private sectors is essential for the success of decentralization. Consequently, comparing our findings to previous studies shows that hypothesis 7 is supported.

Theoretical and Practical Implications

Indeed, this research is founded on a novel concept, and a novel theoretical framework is constructed. The study made a substantial contribution to the literature by demonstrating a confirmed association between collective management and SDGs and that these findings were not contradicted by previous research or new information. Second, the study made a substantial contribution to the literature by establishing a relationship between collective management and government and private collaboration that had not been verified by previous research or new knowledge. Thirdly, the study made a substantial contribution to the literature by establishing a relationship between decentralization and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that had not been confirmed by

previous research or new knowledge. Fourthly, the study contributed substantially to the literature by demonstrating a verified relationship between decentralization and government and private partnership; these findings have not been discussed in previous studies and are novel. Fifthly, the research made a substantial contribution to the literature by demonstrating a proven association between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and public-private partnerships; these findings were not discussed in previous studies and represent new knowledge. Accordingly, the research made a substantial contribution to the literature by demonstrating that SDGs play a confirmed mediating function between collective management and government and private collaboration and that these findings are novel and unexplored. SDGs play an indicated mediating function between decentralization and public-private partnerships; these findings are novel and unexplored.

This research has significant practical consequences as it revealed that a collective protective zone should be created by collaborating with various types of police from both the public and private sectors. In addition, the government of Indonesia is obligated to work on the SDGs essential to improving government departments' functioning. In addition, the department of fishing's police development should be built on reliable decentralization for both sectors. In addition, the government of India must work toward collective goals for the sustainability of the fishing department's operations to ensure the fishing community's prosperity. Notably, the government must also design strategic action plans to effectively implement the policy to improve the fishing community's output and performance through collaboration with the government sector and partnership.

Future Directions

Without a doubt, the research determined that the public-private partnership and profitability of the Indonesian fishing industry are possible with government and fishermen community collective management and decentralization. In addition, this research is founded on an original concept, and a novel framework is created. The study depends on its fundamental discoveries and contributes to the body of knowledge. Similarly, the practical ramifications of this inquiry can improve the policy implementation for the group of fishermen through collective management and decentralization. However, this research has indicated several future directions for investigations that would provide additional literature regarding the policies governing fishermen in Indonesia. The research advises that future studies investigate the moderating effect of government accountability between SDGs and public and private partnerships in the context of the policies of Indonesian fishing communities. In addition, the study suggests that future research investigates the moderating effect of organizational politics between SDGs and public and private partnerships in the context of the policies of Indonesian fishing villages. To corroborate

these findings, the researchers must collect samples from different groups of fishermen from other nations.

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