

Evaluation and Development Strategy of The Minapolitan Area in Pasir Sakti Sub-District, Lampung Timur Regency

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ABSTRACT

The minapolitan concept aimed to accelerate Indonesian rural development and reduce the inequality of development between urban-rural and urban disparity. One of the cultivation-based minapolitan areas in Indonesia is in Pasir Sakti Sub-District, East Lampung Regency with the Vaname shrimp commodity. The problems in this minapolitan area are including the inefficiency of pond farming management, restrained land for pond farmers so it difficult to obtain labor for the community, limited market information, unstable production quantities sometimes fail to fulfill market demand, and microfinancing institutions aren't working properly. This research aims to evaluate the program and set the next development strategy in the Pasir Sakti Minapolitan Area. The research was undertaken through several questionnaire surveys of pond farmers and the experts, followed by discussions with some experts to analyze the factors that affect the development of this minapolitan area with Internal Factors Evaluation (IFE) and External Factors Evaluation (EFE) Analysis, and set development strategies using The Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) analysis. This research results indicate that the minapolitan area program is 84.848% in synergy with existing regional policies, the environment evaluation of the minapolitan area is 85.82% feasible, the institutional support evaluation for minapolitan area is 75.42% feasible, and the IFE analysis results in a score of 2.63 and EFE results with a score of 3.03. These values exceed the average score of 2.5, which indicates that the internal condition of the region is not deteriorating and is ready to take advantage of opportunities and overcome threats. The strategic objectives for the development of the minapolitan area are to improve the quality and participation of stakeholders, increase supporting facilities, anticipate environmental damage planning and law enforcement, and improve cultivation systems.

Keyword: Minapolitan, Rural Development, Strategy

INTRODUCTION

Development is a continuous change process towards achieving a better state based on certain norms. According to Goulet in Gasper (2008), there are three basic components of development, namely: (1) Sustenance is the

ability of the community to meet its needs; (2) self-esteem is an increase in people's self-esteem as human beings; and (3) freedom from servitude is the ability and human right to choose. Economic development refers to the long-term economic development of a country or other scope, which is also accompanied by

improvements to the institutional system and good planning. Basically, the purpose of development is welfare, both for a country and its people. Currently, the focus of national development has primarily been directed towards urban areas, where cities serve as growth centers and economic activity centers, whereas rural areas are solely regarded as

providers of agricultural natural resources, leading to poverty and underdevelopment. This is also supported by empirical data in Table 1 which shows that the percentage of poor people, poverty depth index, and poverty severity index in rural areas are higher than in urban areas.

Table 1. The Percentage of Poor People (P0); Poverty Depth Index (P1); Poverty Severity Index (P2) between villages and cities in Indonesia which shows that both P0, P1, and P2 in villages are higher than in cities.

	Urban			Rural		
	P0	P1	P2	P0	P1	P2
2017	7.26	1.24	0.30	13.47	2.49	0.65
2018	6.89	1.08	0.25	13.10	2.32	0.62
2019	6.56	1.02	0.23	12.60	2.11	0.53
2020	7.88	1.26	0.31	13.20	2.39	0.68
2021	7.60	1.23	0.29	12.53	2.25	0.59
2022	7.53	1.16	0.26	12.36	2.11	0.54

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic (2022)

Todaro and Stilkind, as cited in Hidayat (2020) also explained that development activities in developing countries are highly “Urban Bias”, leading to poverty poor implementation of economic activities in rural areas and increasing rural-urban disparities. This kind of development results in an urban bias. According to Serageldin (1996) this occurs due to the massive net transfer of natural resources from rural areas to urban areas.

In order to overcome the problem of rural-urban disparity due to urban-biased development, and as manifestation of rural and agricultural development, in 2002 the government launched the concept of developing agropolitan areas in Indonesia by developing rural growth centers. According to UU Number 26 of 2007, an agropolitan area is an area consisting of one or more activity centers in a rural area as a system of agricultural production and management of certain natural resources, as indicated by functional linkages and spatial hierarchies of settlement system units and agribusiness systems. The concept of the agropolitan area is also in accordance with the decentralization policy and the approach to rural

development called "village to build" which means that the village is not only an object of development but also a subject where community participation in building the village itself is very necessary and development is carried out by developing the resources that the village has (local capacity building).

Apart from the agriculture, the sector that is able to accelerate development in rural areas and improve community welfare is the fisheries sector. As a maritime country, Indonesia has the potential to support the economy through the fisheries sector. In the process and development in order to improve fisheries and rural development, in 2009 the concept of economic development of marine and fishery areas called minapolitan was announced. Minapolitan aims as a catalyst for regional fisheries development, encompassing production, management, marketing, and supporting services. Key economic activities in the minapolitan area are capture fisheries production and trade centers, aquaculture, fish processing and their combination (Arifin & Kepel, 2013).

Friedman and Douglas, as cited in Mawarsari et al. (2017), propose that the minapolitan concept addresses the failure of industrial development in Asia, which is attributed to hyper-urbanization leading to increased unemployment, poverty, food shortages, and reduced welfare. According to Wiadnya (2011), minapolitan is a dynamic cyclical process that requires multi-sector integration to create a small town centered on sustainable fisheries. In Indonesia, minapolitan is established on the principles of the Blue Economy, which focuses on utilizing natural resources to enhance community welfare while preserving the ecosystem and environment in the marine and fisheries sectors.

The objectives of developing the fishery sector using the minapolitan concept are to (1) boost production, productivity, and quality; (2) enhance the income of fishermen, aquaculturists, and fish processors in a fair and equitable manner; and (3) establish the minapolitan area as a regional economic growth hub and a center for fishery production to drive the local economy (Wulaningrum & Jayanti, 2016).

Pasir Sakti Sub-District was designated as a minapolitan area for Vaname shrimp by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, according to Decree Number 35/Kepmen/KP/2013 on July 3, 2013. The development of this minapolitan area in East Lampung Regency aims to enhance the welfare of the community and the region. However, the area faces challenges such as population growth leading to slum settlements, unemployment due to a high working-age population with limited job opportunities, poverty, urban migration increasing crime rates in cities, and the threat of environmental degradation.

According to information from local residents, several issues are prevalent: poor management of pond farming, limited land ownership for pond farmers hindering local employment, insufficient market information, unstable production levels that sometimes fail to

meet market demand, and poorly functioning microfinance institutions.

These problems arise as a result of urbanization. Urbanization caused a decrease in population, especially the young population. Plenty of them opted to migrate to cities in order for a better job and better standard of living. Therefore, there was a shortage of human resources of productive age in rural area which supposed to managing the village. This is indicated by data the number of productive-age population migration at Pasir Sakti Sub-District in 2022 amount 1,192 people. The significant influx of people into urban areas has led to the transformation of land into residential zones, exerting pressure on agricultural land. This phenomenon contributes to the reduction of available agricultural land, which in turn negatively affects the employment of agricultural labor and destabilizes agricultural production outputs for the market. Wijayanti & Priyanto (2022) indicated that urbanization, coupled with rapid population growth, is generating challenges in land use patterns.

This situation contradicts the principles of the agropolitan concept, which forms the foundation of the minapolitan approach. According to Fatkhiati et al. (2015), effective implementation of the agropolitan model can mitigate environmental degradation, enhance production, and add value to agricultural regions. Furthermore, Rahmawati et al. (2019) noted that the agropolitan model can absorb significant labor, as its processes require diverse workers with specialized skills, thereby increasing agricultural productivity. The aforementioned local issues also highlight a misalignment with the objectives of the Minapolitan concept, which aims to stimulate economic growth in rural communities (Hikmah & Purnomo, 2012).

To address these issues and mitigate the impact of the previously mentioned challenges, it is essential to evaluate the minapolitan area program and establish development strategies for the minapolitan area in Pasir Sakti Sub-District. The thing that distinguishes this research from other studies is this research

evaluates the synergy between the condition of the area and existing regional policies, then evaluates the environmental and institutional feasibility through the data presentation from different perspectives because obtained by using in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion analysis techniques with pond farmers and several experts. So, this research can enrich previous research.

METHODOLOGY

The research, conducted from August 2020 to January 2021 in Pasir Sakti Sub-District, East Lampung Regency, aims to evaluate several aspects of the minapolitan area program. These include its alignment with regional policies, environmental feasibility, the role of institutional support, and financial viability. Additionally, the research seeks to identify internal and external factors influencing the area's development and to formulate a strategy for developing the minapolitan area in Pasir Sakti Sub-District. This research uses primary and secondary data. Primary data is sourced or obtained from field observations and discussions with expert respondents, while secondary data is sourced from relevant documents from relevant institutions.

The author conducted a survey involving 40 pond farmers as participants and consulted with 5 experts from related institutions to evaluate the suitability of the minapolitan area program in Pasir Sakti Sub-district with regional policies. This assessment included environmental feasibility and the importance of institutional support in the development of the minapolitan area in Pasir Sakti Sub-district. The author uses the Guttman Scale for the evaluation process in this study because he wants to obtain a more specific and definite answer with a closed question type (yes or no question). According to Sugiyono (2014), the Guttman Scale is used when you want to get a firm answer to the research conducted. Furthermore, the author conducted an evaluation using the Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE), External Factor Evaluation (EFE), and SWOT

methods, these methods were chosen because they are in accordance with their functions where the author wants to identify internal and external factors that influence, then determine strategies by paying attention to internal factors in the form of strengths and weaknesses, as well as external factors in the form of opportunities and threats. Then the author uses the QSPM analysis method to formulate a development strategy. The four methods also include the role of experts to provide good results in strategy formulation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of the Synergy of the Minapolitan Area Program in Pasir Sakti Sub-District with Regional Policies

Following a questionnaire survey involving 5 experts, the author proceeded with an evaluation utilizing Guttman scale calculations, yielding the subsequent outcomes:

$$\text{"Yes"} \bar{X}_1 = \frac{\bar{X}Yes}{\sum \bar{X}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{"Yes"} \bar{X}_1 = \frac{4.242}{5} \times 100\% = 84.848\%$$

Information:

$\bar{X}Yes$: Average of Yes answer

$\sum \bar{X}$: Average of yes and no answer

According to an interview with the secretary of the Pasir Sakti Sub-District head, the minapolitan program for shrimp cultivation in Pasir Sakti District has been effectively integrated with existing regional policies. Supporting his statement, in the synergy evaluation process, the author has evaluated the availability and completeness of related documents to policies, licensing, land use rules, administrative requirements in the form of master plans, Mid-Term Investment Program Plans, and implementation processes that are in accordance with applicable policies. The authorization for the minapolitan area is supported by several regulations, including the

Ministerial Decree of the Maritime and Fisheries Minister of the Republic of Indonesia (Number 35/Kepmen/KP/2013), Regional Regulation (Number 15 of 2016), Lampung Province Regional Regulation (Number 1 of 2018) concerning the Coastal Area and Small Island Plan of Lampung Province for 2018-2038, Lampung Governor Decree (Number G/363/B/04/SK/2010), and the Regent's Decree (B.324/04/SK/2010). Additionally, policies related to land use in accordance with the Regional Spatial Plan and Zoning Plan (Number 04 of 2012), budget allocation, administrative requirements, and inter-agency cooperation have been aligned to support this initiative.

The results of the evaluation of the synergy of the minapolitan area program in Pasir Sakti Sub-District are 84.848% feasible. The score above means that the shrimp pond minapolitan area in Pasir Sakti has 84.848% successfully synergized with the minapolitan area program and applicable regional policies, while The remaining score of unsynergy is influenced by the amount of budget allocated is still not sufficient for the management of the shrimp pond minapolitan area due to unexpected costs, the lack of labor to manage the area, and the lack of regional cooperation with the private sector to support the development of the minapolitan area.

Environmental Feasibility Evaluation in Minapolitan Area, Pasir Sakti Sub-District

After administering a questionnaire survey to 40 pond farmers and 5 experts, the author proceeded to evaluate using Guttman scale calculations, yielding the subsequent results:

$$\text{"Yes"} \bar{X}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}Yes}{\sum \bar{X}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{"Ya"} \bar{X}_2 = \frac{34.5}{40.2} \times 100\% = 85.82\%$$

Information:

$$\bar{X}Yes : \text{Average of Yes answer}$$

$$\sum \bar{X} : \text{Average of yes and no answer}$$

Based on the results of the Guttman scale calculation above, it can be concluded that the results of the evaluation of the environment in the minapolitan area of Pasir Sakti Sub-District are 85.82% feasible.

Observations and interviews with several fish farmers revealed that the supporting facilities and infrastructure network systems (including roads, electricity, and clean water) adequately meet their needs. The Minapolitan area designated for fish farms is situated at a distance from pollution-prone zones, thereby mitigating any potential environmental damage. Furthermore, statements from various mangrove farmers indicated that concerns about conflicts between pond areas and mangrove forests were unfounded, as the pond areas do not adversely affect the mangrove forest ecosystem.

Thus far, these elements have effectively supported the development of the Minapolitan shrimp farming area in Pasir Sakti, ensuring no environmental harm. However, there is a significant shortcoming in the form of missing Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) documents.

Evaluation of the Role of Institutional Support on the Development of the Minapolitan Area

Following a questionnaire survey involving 40 pond farmers and 5 experts, the author proceeded to conduct an assessment utilizing Guttman scale calculations, resulting in the acquisition of the following outcomes:

$$\text{"Yes"} \bar{X}_3 = \frac{\bar{X}Yes}{\sum \bar{X}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{"Ya"} \bar{X}_3 = \frac{30.1667}{39.9997} \times 100\% = 75.42\%$$

Information:

$$\bar{X}Yes : \text{Average of Yes answer}$$

$$\sum \bar{X} : \text{Average of yes and no answer}$$

According to the findings derived from the aforementioned Guttman scale calculation, it can be inferred that the evaluation results regarding institutional support in the

minapolitan area of Pasir Sakti Sub-District indicate a feasibility rate of 75.42%.

Based on an interview with an administrator from the KUD Business Unit Section, it was observed that the Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) operates with a clear division of tasks and well-defined administration and bookkeeping, enhancing efficiency. In terms of capital, KUD has successfully generated its own funds. For procurement and distribution, facilities such as shrimp collection kiosks and partnerships with companies for feed ingredients have been established. This collaboration involves KUD receiving shrimp feed from suppliers and making payments based on the quantity of production facilities sold. The savings and loan operations have generally been smooth, with most customers repaying their loans on time. However, some customers have experienced difficulties meeting the repayment deadlines,

necessitating KUD to occasionally extend the repayment period.

Identification of Internal and External Factors Affecting the Development of the Minapolitan Area in Pasir Sakti Sub-District

1. Introduced by Fred R. David in 2006, Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) are methodologies utilized to assess the primary factors impacting a program. Internal Factor Evaluation aids in identifying and appraising internal factors preceding strategy formulation, focusing on strengths and weaknesses. External Factor Evaluation, on the other hand, is employed to pinpoint and assess external factors, encompassing opportunities and threats. Following the evaluation, the ensuing outcomes were attained:

Table 2. Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) Analysis

IFE					
A.	Strength	Significant Value	Weight	Rating	Score
1	The pond area is the largest in the non-rice field category	9	0.126761	4	0.507042254
2	The food and beverage industry is the largest type of industry	8	0.112676	3	0.338028169
3	Lots means of trade	8	0.112676	4	0.450704225
4	There are several marine tourism objects	8	0.112676	3	0.338028169
5	There is a mini-laboratory in the Minapolitan cultivation area	7	0.098592	3	0.295774648
B.	Weakness	Significant Value	Weight	Rating	Score
1	Lack of financial institutions	6	0.084507	2	0.169014085
2	Farm management is still weak	7	0.098592	1	0.098591549
3	Limited market information	5	0.070423	1	0.070422535
4	Production quantity is not stable	7	0.098592	2	0.197183099
5	Lack of local youth's interest in working-age agriculture	6	0.084507	2	0.169014085
Total		71	1	2.633802817	
EFE					

C.	Opportunity	Significant Value	Weight	Rating	Score
1	Become a backup for companies that lack quantity	8	0.081633	3	0.244897959
2	Expansion and development of intensive system-based cultivation	9	0.091837	4	0.367346939
3	Expand market's target	9	0.091837	4	0.367346939
4	Improving the skills of farmers/cultivators to be more modern	7	0.071429	3	0.214285714
5	Ease of capital for capital owners and creditors	8	0.081633	3	0.244897959
6	Residential area revitalization	8	0.081633	4	0.326530612
7	The opening of job opportunities for the population, especially those of working age	8	0.081633	4	0.326530612
D.	Threatness	Significant Value	Weight	Rating	Score
1	Covid-19	6	0.061224	1	0.06122449
2	Pest disease	5	0.05102	2	0.102040816
3	Price instability	5	0.05102	3	0.153061224
4	Environmental damage	6	0.061224	3	0.183673469
5	Slum area	5	0.05102	3	0.153061224
6	Unemployment	7	0.071429	2	0.142857143
7	Poverty	7	0.071429	2	0.142857143
Total		98	1		3.030612245

Source: Processed Data (2021)

Based on the analysis tables for Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) provided above, the IFE score recorded was 2.633802817, surpassing the average score of 2.5, indicating that the internal condition of the region is not weak. Subsequently, an EFE score of 3.030612245

was attained, exceeding the average score of 2.5, suggesting that the region can identify and capitalize on opportunities while addressing threats effectively. Upon obtaining the IFE and EFE scores, the Internal-External (IE) Matrix can be constructed as follows:

		IFE's Weighted Average		
		Strong (3-4)	Average (2-2,99)	Weak (1-1,99)
EFE's Weighted Average	High (3-4)	I	II	III
	Middle (2-2,99)	IV	V	VI
	Low (1-1,99)	VII	VIII	IX

Figure 1. Internal-External Matrix
 Source: David (2006)

Based on the IE Matrix above, it is found that the position of the IFE and EFE values is in Quadrant II which has an intensive “Grow and Develop” strategy (market penetration, market development, product development).

Formulation of the Minapolitan Area Development Program Strategy in Pasir Sakti Sub-District, Lampung Regency

1. SWOT Analysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat) is a strategic assessment tool that considers internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as external opportunities and threats. It serves as an initial step in devising and executing strategies that align with both internal and external factors. Strengths (S) and opportunities (O) contribute positively to organizational goals, making them advantageous. Conversely, weaknesses (W) and threats (T) hinder goal achievement, rendering them detrimental to the organization's success. These internal and

external factors are then integrated into a SWOT matrix, aimed at minimizing weaknesses and threats while maximizing strengths and opportunities. Post-evaluation, the following outcome was observed [Figure 2].

2. The Quantitative Strategic Planning Method (QSPM) is a technique utilized to evaluate alternative strategies based on pre-identified internal and external factors, aiming to identify optimal strategies and priorities. QSPM aids in determining strategic priorities by assigning weights ranging from 0 to 1 to each strategy based on its relevance to key factors. Subsequently, these factors are assigned an Attractiveness Score (AS) ranging from 1 to 4, with 1 indicating irrelevance and 4 indicating high relevance. Multiplying the weights by the Attractiveness Score (AS) yields the Total Attractiveness Score (TAS), which determines the priority of each alternative strategy. Post-evaluation, the following outcomes were observed [Table 3].

	<p>STRENGTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pond land area constitutes the largest portion of non-paddy land (S1). The food and beverage sector represents the predominant industry type (S2). Numerous trade facilities are available (S3). Several marine tourism attractions are present (S4). A mini laboratory exists within the Minapolitan cultivation area (S5). 	<p>WEAKNESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient institutional facilities (W1). Inadequate farm management practices (W2). Limited access to market information (W3). Inconsistent production levels (W4). Low interest among regional youth in agriculture (W5).
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serving as a supply reserve for companies facing quantity shortages (O1). Expanding and developing cultivation based on intensive systems (O2). Broadening the target market (O3). Enhancing the skills of farmers and cultivators towards modernization (O4). Facilitating capital access for investors and creditors (O5). Revitalizing residential areas (O6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance and foster intensive cultivation methods to augment agricultural productivity (S1-O2). Encourage collaboration with fisheries enterprises to bolster production capacity (S1-O1). Initiate the revitalization of settlements adjacent to pond areas (S3, S4-O6). Foster economic prospects for local communities by leveraging available resources (S2, S3-O3). Mitigate cultivation risks through routine testing protocols (S5-O2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering training programs on cultivation management practices (W2-O4). Expanding the provision of facilities and implementing regular assessments to ensure institutional quality (W1-O5). Stimulating the engagement of local youth in the agriculture-fisheries domain (W5-O4).
<p>THREAT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The COVID-19 pandemic (T1). Pest infestations and diseases (T2). Market price volatility (T3). Environmental degradation (T4). Urban slum proliferation (T5). Rising unemployment rates (T6). Persistent poverty levels (T7). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement regular testing and monitoring procedures throughout the cultivation phase (S5-T2). Employ pond waste, including fertilizer and feed residue, as a substrate for earthworm cultivation (S1-T4). Undertake initiatives to revive settlements surrounding pond areas (S3, S4-T5). Create employment opportunities for individuals during the pandemic, such as those in the provision of essential goods and services, and motorcycle taxi services (S2, S3, S4-T6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide educational programs aimed at equipping young individuals with skills relevant to the agricultural-fisheries domain (W5-T6). Enhance the involvement of students in training sessions and advisory activities (W5-T6). Enhance proficiency in cultivation techniques, business administration, and financial management to address price volatility concerns (W2, W3, W4-T3).

Figure 2. SWOT Analysis Matrix
 Source: Processed Data (2021)

Table 3. The Quantitative Strategic Planning Method (QSPM) Matrix

No	Key Factor	Weight	Strategy Alternative					
			Market Penetration		Market Development		Product Development	
			AS	TAS	AS	TAS	AS	TAS
Strength								
1	The pond area is the largest in the non-rice fields category	0.126760563	2	0.253521127	2	0.253521127	1	0.126760563
2	The food and beverage industry is the largest type of industry	0.112676056	4	0.450704225	4	0.450704225	3	0.338028169
3	Many means of trade	0.112676056	4	0.450704225	4	0.450704225	3	0.338028169

No	Key Factor	Weight	Strategy Alternative					
			Market Penetration		Market Development		Product Development	
			AS	TAS	AS	TAS	AS	TAS
4	There are several marine tourism objects	0.112676056	2	0.225352113	1	0.112676056	1	0.112676056
5	There is a mini-laboratory in the Minapolitan cultivation area	0.098591549	1	0.098591549	1	0.098591549	4	0.394366197
Weakness								
1	Lack of financial institutions	0.084507042	2	0.169014085	4	0.338028169	4	0.338028169
2	Farm management is still weak	0.098591549	3	0.295774648	3	0.295774648	3	0.295774648
3	Limited market information	0.070422535	4	0.281690141	4	0.281690141	4	0.281690141
4	Production quantity is not stable	0.098591549	4	0.394366197	4	0.394366197	3	0.295774648
5	Lack of local youth's interest in working-age agriculture	0.084507042	1	0.084507042	1	0.00714144	1	0.084507042
Total		1	2.704225352		2.683197778		2.605633803	
Opportunity								
1	Become a backup for companies that lack quantity	0.081632653	4	0.326530612	4	0.326530612	4	0.326530612
2	Expansion and development of intensive system-based cultivation	0.091836735	2	0.183673469	2	0.183673469	1	0.091836735
3	Expand market's target	0.091836735	4	0.367346939	4	0.367346939	4	0.367346939
4	Improving the skills of farmers/cultivators to be more modern	0.071428571	1	0.071428571	2	0.142857143	1	0.071428571
5	Ease of capital for capital owners and creditors	0.081632653	1	0.081632653	1	0.081632653	1	0.081632653
6	Residential area revitalization	0.081632653	1	0.081632653	1	0.081632653	1	0.081632653
7	The opening of job opportunities for the population, especially those of working age	0.081632653	1	0.081632653	1	0.081632653	1	0.081632653
Threatness								
1	Covid-19	0.06122449	2	0.12244898	2	0.12244898	3	0.183673469
2	Pest disease	0.051020408	4	0.204081633	3	0.153061224	4	0.204081633
3	Price instable	0.051020408	4	0.204081633	4	0.204081633	4	0.204081633
4	Environmental damage	0.06122449	1	0.06122449	2	0.12244898	3	0.183673469
5	Slum area	0.051020408	1	0.051020408	1	0.051020408	3	0.153061224
6	Unemployment	0.071428571	1	0.071428571	1	0.071428571	1	0.071428571
7	Poverty	0.071428571	1	0.071428571	1	0.071428571	1	0.005102041
Total		1	1.979591837		2.06122449		2.107142857	
All Total			4.683817189		4.744422268		4.71277666	

Source: Processed Data (2021)

Based on Table 3, it shows that the alternative "market development" strategy is the most attractive strategy and is considered the most effective in developing the Minapolitan area in Pasir Sakti Sub-District, East Lampung Regency.

Based on the conducted assessment, deficiencies in the minapolitan area programs within Pasir Sakti, encompassing regional, environmental, and institutional dimensions, stem from various factors. These include subpar budget management practices, inadequate development of both types and quantities of

institutions, insufficient supporting infrastructure, scarcity of skilled personnel, and deficient communication and coordination among societal, governmental, and private entities.

Rosdiana et al. (2014) highlighted that the lack of robust infrastructure, human capital, and effective institutional governance represents critical challenges. Moreover, they underscored the governmental neglect towards agropolitan area development, attributing it to a dearth of synergy between central and regional authorities.

Laode et al. (2019) elaborated on the challenge of low public awareness, which sometimes impedes community comprehension of government policies, potentially leading to misinterpretations and hindrances in policy implementation. Furthermore, ineffective infrastructure maintenance can result in technology malfunction, particularly affecting individuals lacking technological literacy. The authors also noted that adherence to local customs and traditions complicates land use policy implementation due to the inherent reverence associated with certain cultural practices.

Related findings to factors that hinder the development of shrimp pond minapolitan areas in Pasir Sakti are quite relate to several studies in minapolitan areas in various other regions, such as Rohjan et al. (2023) who found factors inhibiting the growth of minapolitan areas in Indramayu in the form of lack of infrastructure needed to support fisheries production, facilities in key areas that are inadequate, accessibility between areas that are still difficult, and the low capacity of the government in implementing the grand design of minapolitan areas. Therefore, he recommended that there should be prioritization to overcome infrastructure gaps, improve.

Triyani (2023) also explained the related findings in the inhibiting factors of the development of minapolitan areas in Badung Regency were the inconsistency of program implementation and indications of gaps between planned strategies and implementation, so she recommended strategies in the form of managing existing infrastructure, optimizing

existing resources and understanding their roles and functions.

Yegar et al. (2024) suggested that the inhibiting factors for the development of minapolitan areas in Tamako District of Sangihe Islands were inefficiencies in the development system, distribution, market operations, and infrastructure, then community dependence on resources, which led to increased illegal transactions and price inequality. He recommended creating a modern market, developing technology-based processing units to increase the added value of products and create jobs.

The three researches above did not mention urbanization and the low participation factors of local youth in agriculture. In this study, the factors that influence the lack of interest of local youth in agriculture and choosing to migrate out of the region are caused by education and employment. The youth choose to migrate to the city to get a higher and better education, while they choose to work in the city to get a better job and income. They think that working in the agricultural sector has a low income. Salamah et al. (2021) stated that the agricultural sector is the last choice in determining careers for the younger generation, this is due to the perception of low income, high risk, but not much income. Arvianti et al. (2019) The development of infrastructure in cities is a driving factor for young people to move to cities and work in the industrial, trade and service sectors and they consider jobs in cities to be more financially profitable.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The overall evaluation of the minapolitan area program in Pasir Sakti District shows a feasibility level of 84.848 percent in the aspect of synergy with existing regional policies, with a feasibility level of 85.85 percent in the environmental aspect, and with a feasibility level of 75.42 percent in the institutional aspect. From these values, it can be concluded that the three aspects evaluated are

quite feasible, but the author can recommend the importance of managing and optimizing the minapolitan area through collaboration, both collaboration carried out within the organization and outside the organization by involving various related organizations. It is intended that various parties participate in the management of the shrimp pond minapolitan area in Pasir Sakti District.

Based on the results of the IFE, EFE, SWOT, and QSPM analyses that describe several factors affecting the development of the minapolitan area in Pasir Sakti Sub-district, including the large pond land factor and the availability of infrastructure for trade activities to be the main strength in internal factors, while limited market information and lack of public interest, especially the younger generation in agriculture, are the main weaknesses. In addition, with the strength of extensive pond land can open up opportunities for expansion and development of intensive system-based cultivation, so that production is expected to increase and have the opportunity to expand the target market. In vaname shrimp farming activities in the Pasir Sakti minapolitan area, there are several main threats that need to be watched out for, such as a pandemic that makes people's purchasing power decrease so that demand for shrimp commodities also decreases, especially shrimp including commodities that have a fairly high selling price. Then another threat is pests and diseases that can reduce shrimp production and harm farmers and threaten not to meet market demand for shrimp commodities.

Based on the research results, it can be recommended that (1) Capture the participation of interested parties (stakeholders) such as farmers or cultivators, extension workers, fisheries entrepreneurs, security forces and bureaucrats, as well as scientists to protect, manage, and maintain the minapolitan area of aquaculture; (2) Build supporting facilities (access to distribution, marketing, fisheries production facilities) and institutions (finance, NGOs, insurance, associations, and legislation) that support the development of areas and

aquaculture programs in the minapolitan area; (3) Make a plan to anticipate environmental damage; (4) Implement strict law enforcement for stakeholders who violate (5) Start using an intensive system and set a schedule for the implementation of aquaculture; (6) There is a need to increase the number, quality, time, and mastery of technology to extension workers in order to produce competitive products; (7) The need for coaching and management assistance to financial institutions; (8) Increased education expertise, skills not only for farmers but also the surrounding community.

This research still has shortcomings due to the limitations of the methods used by the author. The Guttman Scale method limits the answers of the research subjects to get firm answers to questions, so it only provides closed questions. Internal Factors Evaluation (IFE), External Factor Evaluation (EFE), SWOT, and Quantitative Strategy Planning Matrix (QSPM) analysis use the author's judgment which is given as neutral as possible. However, in this case the author involves expert respondents in the hope that the assessment can be more objective. Therefore, the author hopes that this research can be developed more widely, of course, with more updated methods.

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