The 1st International Conference of Social Science, Humanities & Art (ICSSSHA 2018)
EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR IN CHIEF
Prof. Dato’ Sri Dr. Ashgar Ali bin Ali Mohamed
Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (International Islamic University of Malaysia)

EDITOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohd. Faizal Mohd Isa
Universiti Utara Malaysia (North University of Malaysia)

CO-EDITOR
Dr. Zul Ariff Bin Abdul Latiff
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (University of Kelantan Malaysia)

MANAGING EDITOR
Mr. Muhammad Aidil Bin A Raof
USA Passion Development Sdn. Bhd.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADOLESCENTS’ SELF CONCEPT AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR OF SINGLE MOTHER FAMILIES</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Norlizah C. Hassan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTISE OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) DIETARY AND MEDICINE AMONG PHARMACY STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Roz Azinur Che Lamin, Qi Ying Lean, Nursyuhadah Othman &amp; Sofwan Hasbullah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS ON UNDIAGNOSED DIABETES MELLITUS AMONG INDIVIDUALS : EVIDENCE FROM MALAYSIA</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Ooi Wei Lim, Chen Chen Yong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) DIETARY AND MEDICINE: PHARMACY STUDENTS’ ASSESSMENT AND ACCEPTANCE</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Roz Azinur Che Lamin, Qi Ying Lean, Nursyuhadah Othman &amp; Sofwan Hasbullah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANNING PROCESS DEVELOPMENT OF CULTIVATION FISHERY BASED MINAPOLITAN IN MALANG DISTRICT</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Trisnawati</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLANNING PROCESS DEVELOPMENT OF CULTIVATION FISHERY BASED MINAPOLITAN IN MALANG DISTRICT

Trisnawati¹

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science, Brawijaya University

Abstract: This paper aims to describe and analyze the process of development planning of minapolitan area based cultivation fishery in Malang, that show the mechanisms and stages as part of a regional development plan has been implemented in stages through the village planning forums, district planning forums, coordination meeting, which is an innovation of Marine and Fishery Agency in Malang, agencies forum and regency planning forum. Planning paradigm that used through the top down, bottom-up and participatory approach. Involvement of stakeholders (Regent, Parliament and NGOs) still minimal and not optimal yet, resulting a stagnation in the development of minapolitan area based cultivation fishery in Malang Regency.

Key words: planning, cultivation fishery based minapolitan, mechanisms, stakeholders.

INTRODUCTION

Since 2010, Malang Regency has been designated as a minapolitan area by the KKP which was followed by the Malang Regent Decree concerning the establishment of a development location for aquaculture-based minapolitan areas. Empirically, until now there has been no significant progress in the development of the region. Even though the time span is 3 years, not a short time for an implementation of regional development priorities, there should already be an embryo to become a minapolitan area, according to Sumarsono (2011, p. 54), which is a fishing city that grows and develops due to the running of the business system fisheries that are able to serve, encourage, attract and control regional economic development activities. Even though it should be, developing it will be easier than building, because there is already an initial foundation for staying at the development stage only.

Muchlisin, et al. (2012, p. 69) in a previous study revealed that fisheries development in Indonesia has not succeeded in lifting the economy of the community so far, one of the causes is that development is still sectoral and there is no good planning. This opinion shows that all development activities, including the fisheries sector and the development of the Minapolitan area, also require planning. In the opinion of Widodo (2006, p. 3), planning is an effort from public institutions to make development policy directions that must be carried out in an area both state and region based on the advantages and disadvantages of the region. Meanwhile good planning is not necessarily successful, according to Kuncoro (2012, p. 9), there are several reasons that make a plan fail, namely, inefficient planning and implementation, inadequate data available and untrustworthy, disturbance unpredictable internal and external economic disturbances, weak institutions, and lack of commitment and political will from leaders and policy makers.
OBJECTIVE

This paper aims to discuss and analyze 2 (two) main things related to the Minapolitan Area Development Planning Process Based on Aquaculture in Malang Regency, namely the mechanism and stages of the planning process and the involvement of stakeholders (Major, Local Legislative and NGOs).

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are various types of planning according to Widodo (2006, pp. 42-45), namely: (1) based on the time period, planning is divided into three, namely long, medium and short term planning; (2) based on the flow of information, there is a centralized planning that is controlled by the center and decentralized planning, the implementation process of the plan from below; (3) based on its nature, namely planning with command and planning with stimuli; (4) based on the dimensions of the approach, development planning consists of macro planning, local planning, regional planning and micro planning. Meanwhile, according to Faludi (1973, p. 3), there are two types of planning, namely procedural planning and substantive planning. Substantive planning makes it easy for planners to understand all things related to what is planned, while procedural planning makes it easier for planners to understand the position and ways to complete the task.

METHODOLOGY

- Descriptive research with qualitative approach

FINDINGS

Based on the results of the discussion of aspects of strength, importance, and legitimacy in supporting the development planning process of the Minapolitan area Based on Aquaculture Fisheries in Malang Regency, based on the types of stakeholders the most dominant is definitive stakeholders because it is a determinant of success in the process of planning the development of Minapolitan area Based on Aquaculture in Malang Regency because it has strength, legitimacy, and also its interests. According to Salam and Noguchi (2006) cited by Abdulkarim, et al. (2007, p. 4), "Key stakeholders are those who can be significantly influenced, or are important to the success of the project". (Key stakeholders are those who can influence, or are important for the success of a project). Key stakeholders are very important and most influential stakeholders in the implementation of development. Key stakeholder groups include the Malang Regent and the Local Legislatives. This is in accordance with Hartantl’s opinion (2010, p. 173), that stakeholders who have the role of power, legitimacy and interests are Major/Regent together with Local Legislative.

CONCLUSION

Mechanisms and stages in Minapolitan Area Development Planning Process Based on Aquaculture in Malang Regency have been carried out according to existing regulations, where based on the findings of the researcher there is a new breakthrough made by the Malang Regency as a form of moral responsibility, namely holding a coordination meeting after the musrenbang level sub-district, to gather all stakeholders related to proposals regarding minapolitan activities and programs based on the Minapolitan Master Plan and Local Development Planning Based on Aquaculture in Malang Regency. The involvement of Malang Regent, local legislative and NGOs is still minimal and not optimal in using the strengths, interests, and legitimacy they have to overcome existing problems and mobilize other supporting stakeholders.
SELECTIVE REFERENCES
