

Plan Master of Economic Development Majene Regency Provincewest Sulawesi - Indonesia

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Lecture of the STIE AMKOP Makassar (STIE = High School Economics)

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study is to arrange the Planning and Mapping of Economic Development in the Districts Maju area and become a pattern of approach in formulating the strategic and strategic programs of the Majene Regency government. In this case, related to empowerment of government, regional economies that have improved community welfare through regional development policies. called the green revolution, the blue revolution and the tourism revolution. The methodology of research uses the shift shser model. analysis. The results of this study determined the agropolitan area in TammerodoSubdistrict for cassava and other horticulture commodities as a green revolution and for blue revolution through aquaculture and capture focused on Baggae, Pamboang, sendana, Tubo and Lereklerekan sub-districts as the center of the development of the Minapolitan Area. For the tourism revolution through its development, it is centered in Banggae District. Malunda and Ulumanda sub-districts as agro-tourism destinations, to Pamboang and Sandana sub-districts for Fisherman Village Tourism. The implications of kebiber impact on development disparities between regions are getting smaller, along with economic and welfare growth which is relatively more evenly distributed and the Human Development Index is getting better.*

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I. Introduction

Conditions in the current global economic era, it is only natural that the hue and concept of the economy be discussed by every circle both nationally and regionally. This is understood together that the Indonesian economic indicators show signs that are quite encouraging compared to the previous five years, even though Much of the Indonesian macro economy has been achieved, but still faced with various problems, especially those related to the weak economic structure and limited financing.

Nationally, it is possible to achieve significant economic growth, but regionally the districts / cities are not as good as those achieved by the economy at the national level. Appreciation and conditions that occur at this time also regionally in West Sulawesi especially in Majene Regency have shown convincing prospective figures, but the model of sustainable development has not yet proceeded as it should, so that there are still disparities in development between sub-districts and villages

The policy of developing economists in Majene district so far taken from economic concepts has not run optimally. For this reason, there needs to be a new approach based on the spatial layout and conditions and potential of each village in the sub-district in MajuKabupaten. From this thought a revolutionary economic development plan is needed that calls for the concept of green revolution, the concept of blue revolution and the concept of tourism economy contained in the Development Plan The Regional Medium Term (RPJMD) which is the elaboration of the KabupatenMajene Regional Long Term Development Plan (RJPD) as the legal basis for implementing this revolutionary policy.

The principles contained in the revolution, the green economy, the blue economy, and the tourism economy can strengthen food security and the economy in order to achieve growth and prosperity of the people in a sustainable manner and can be practiced practically in managing sea and land so that the concept of development can synergize with pro poor (poverty alleviation), pro-growth (growth), pro job (employment) and pro-environment (preserving the environment) which is the direction of development policy.

For this reason, the strategic issues that need to be considered are the optimization of local potential and excellence in each economic sector with an integrated planning pattern, synergistic in each region based on superior economic products in each region in the concept of green revolution, blue revolution and tourism revitalization while still referring to the Tata Planning Majene Regency and Space 2012-2013. In addition, there is no mapping and participatory planning model that refers to the development of a local economy based on the flow of change towards the adoption of the green revolution, the blue revolution and the tourism revolution in sustainable development.

II. Objectives Study

Majene Regency is one of 6 Regencies in the West Sulawesi province with a coastline of 125 Km which lies on the coast of West Sulawesi extending from South to North with an area of 947.84 Km. Majene Regency consists of Majene Regency in 2015 amounting to 163,896 inhabitants, growing an average of 1.7% / year. The largest population is domiciled in the Districts of Banggae and East Banggae District, approximately 72,760 inhabitants.

The economy of Majene Regency is still dominated by the Agriculture sector from: Agriculture, Food Crops, Plantation, Marine Fisheries with contributions to Product Product GDP of 50.57%. Growth in GRDP of 6.5% per year on average. To see the potential of sub-districts as follows:

No	DISTRIC	Extensive (Km2)	Population	Production Result	Domination Product
1	Bannggae Ibu .Kota-Pemerintah	26,55	41,376	Foodstuff	Tourism Site
2	Banggae Timur	30,40	31.384	Agricultural and Sea Food	Sea Food & Tourism
3	Pamboang	70,19	22.369	Agricultural	Crops
4	Sendana	82,24	22,966	Agricultural	Crops
5	Tammerodo	55,30	9.037	Planation Products	Sea Food
6	Tubosendana	41,17	9.009	Agricultural and Plantation Products	Crops
7	Malunda	187,65	18.749	Agricultural and Plantation Products	Crops and Garden Products
8	Ulumanda	456,-	9.003	Plantation Products	Crops and Garden Productc
	Total	947,84	163.893	-----	-----

Sumber : Prosessed data BPS Majene, 2016.

III. Literature Review

A. Development Strategy

One important concept in the economy of a country is knowing the strategy of economic development. Some economic development strategies such as: Growth Strategy [24], [25], development strategies with equity, dependency strategies, space-oriented strategies, and strategies for approaching basic needs.

B. Theory of Regional Development

Broadly speaking, the theory of regional development is divided into four groups, namely: [31]: local prosperity, sustainable production activity or sustainable development, studies focused on governance (responsible) and good performance (welfare), the welfare of the people who live in a location (people prosperity). [17] the development of regions and cities states that one of economic growth is a gradual process in which at one time human activities will all be accumulated. With some reservations conditions must exist. [20]. The theory of "inter" and "intra" region by Mirdal, in this theory there is a definition of "backwash effects" and "spread effects" d. The theory of Trickle down Effect, [2] Trickle down effects is the development of the expansion of revenue sharing. The theory of "trickle down effects" this theory holds that the development of a region does not occur simultaneously. In this theory there is a polarization system for the development of an area which will then give effect to other regions. [37], to spur regional growth through investment, it should develop agro-industries: food, sawn timber, rattan and bambbu, [30] supporting the utilization of natural resource potential will be able to accelerate regional development.

C. Government Policy

Mr. Hiramatsu Morihiro is [29] the originator of "One Commodity One Village Movement". One of the movements in the region that was valued by units and succeeded in Japan. There are 3 basic principles of the movement of one village, one commodity, namely: 1. Quality location, 2 3. Secretariat and career, 3. Development of human resources. The meaning of regional management is based on global quality standards in order to have a high market value. 2. Independence and creativity, where villages have the right to determine their own unique potential to be developed for the movement of one village commodity. The village can choose 2 or 3 products, or 2 villages can work together to produce the same type. 3. Human Resource Development which is the most important part of the program. [35] Policy and strategy for developing agrotourism in Indonesia. 2000, agricultural development was carried out through a development approach with an agribusiness system. [29] To encourage the birth of village tourism, such as the development of rural tourism in Thailand that

has developed and increased the welfare and quality of rural human resources. For this reason, a reliable region is needed. [37] Development of mainstay areas and superior products to develop regional economies, with an agropolitan approach which is a regional unit based on regional functions and aspects of economic activities that are relied upon as a driving force for national regional development which gives birth to growth, equity and integration.

IV. Research Methodology

This research will be carried out in Majene Regency which is one of the districts in West Sulawesi Province. The source of this research costs is from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of the Regency of Majene in 2017.

To support writing, the data collection methods used through Library Research, such as journals, scientific papers, daily print media, magazines, and the internet are closely related to research. Then Field Research is carried out on the object of research. For that, primary data and data are needed. Secondary, among others:

- a. Data on population and occupation, Gross Regional Domestic Product and Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Regional Spatial Plan 2012-2032 Majene Regency.
- b. Data on the production of agricultural sector per district of Majene Regency in the past four years originated from the Central Bureau of Statistics and other Institutions. .

The analytical method used in this study is Descriptive Analysis Method. For:

- 1). Analyzing the development of economic sectors and products superior
- 2). Village production area, Trend Analysis is used.
- 3). Identifying the potential of superior economic sectors that can developed to support economic growth and village job creation, then used, Analysis Production Area and Superior Production Development Analysis (Cross Tab and Shift-Share Analysis / SSA) ..

C. Proportionality shift (reference area)

See changes in the growth of a sector / activity I in the region reference to all existing activities / sectors in the region reference.

Analysis of Growth Ratio Model (MRP) -----> Shift share Is a tool to see a description of potential economic activities with a formula:

a. Study Production Growth Ratio (RPs)

$$RPs = \frac{D E_{ij}}{E_{ij}(t)} : \frac{D E_{ir}}{E_{ir}(t)}$$

Where :

$D E_{ij}$ = change in growth I in the study area

$E_{ij}(t)$ = sector I at the beginning of the study area study period

$D E_{ir}$ = change in production in sector I in reference area

$E_{ir}(t)$ = Production of the beginning of the reference research period

b. Refresh Area Growth Ratio (RPr)

$$RPr = \frac{D E_{ir}}{E_{ir}(t)} : \frac{D E_r}{E_r(t)}$$

Where:

$D E_{ir}$ = Change in production i in reference area

$E_{ir}(t)$ = Production i at the beginning of the study period

$D E_r$ = Change in production in the reference area

$E_r(t)$ = Production i at the beginning of the reference research area.

Positive RPr means that the growth of a particular production in the reference area is higher than the growth in the total production of the reference area

Negative RPr means that the growth of a particular production in the reference area is smaller than the growth in the total production of the reference area.

Mapping the economic sectors of the production area and especially the leading economic sectors based on rural territories, mapping is done based on sectors and regions (villages and sub-districts)

V. Analysis Of Result and Policy Inflication

A. Analysis Of Result

1. Banggae District

In Table 4.1 results obtained indicate that growth marine fisheries production slowed down ($PP < 0$) but remained a reliable commodity ($PPW > 0$), and provided a significant role for marine fisheries in Majene Regency. In contrast to the commodities of corn and cassava, both of these commodities still have rapid growth

but production cannot be said to be reliable (PPW <0). The results of this analysis show that the commodity of corn and cassava still has the potential for increased production, while marine fisheries commodities need to be innovated in marine fisheries business, so that production growth can increase again, but the development of production through extensification of agricultural land must be in accordance with the District Spatial Plan Majene.

Table 4.1 Results of Shift Analysis share Food Crops and Fisheries Banggae District 2015 – 2016.

COMMODITY	Change Component			
	CP	%	RCP	%
Rice	0.00	-8.01	0.00	-20.26
Corn	69.81	170.26	-62.40	-152.20
Cassava	196.46	28.72	-102.73	-15.02
Sweet Potato	0.00	4.21	0.00	-32.49
Peanut	0.00	28.72	3.30	329,843.00
Green beans	-4.22	-60.35	14.25	203.50
Marine Fisheries	-122.67	-9.97	20.85	1.70

Processed data

The development of capture fisheries commodities is concentrated in Sendana Subdistrict and Tammerodo Subdistrict with a catch area of 13,124 Km², which is located in the Makassar Strait, and makes Lereklerekan Island a center for marine and fisheries development.

In addition to agricultural commodities, Banggae sub-district also has economic resources that can be developed, namely tourist areas that are already well-known, including; cultural tourism; Mandar Museum in Pangali Ali Village; Old Mosque and Mawlid Ceremony of Prophet Muhammad SAW in Pangali Ali Village, Banggae Kings Cemetery, Imannang Tomb Area in Baruree Village, Tabulese Tomb Area in Camba Utara Environment. For Nature Tourism, Salabose Peak and Pacitan Beach Coral in Pangali Village Ali. In addition, the Rangas Beach Coral Reef and Luaor Beach and Soreang White Sand Beach in Totoli Village. In this sub-district there are already three hotels with 40 bedrooms.

2. East Banggae District

The marine fisheries commodity in Banggae Timur Subdistrict increases faster growth but is still a reliable commodity in Majene Regency (PP <0 and PPW > 0), so it needs to be applied to this commodity, so that the growth of marine production is increased.

Table 4.2 Results of Shifts-hare Analysis of Food Crops and Fisheries East Banggae District 2015 – 2016

COMMODITY	Change Component			
	CP	%	RCP	%
Rice	0.00	-8.01	0.00	-20.26
Corn	187.29	170.26	-93.40	-84.91
Cassava	28.15	28.72	177.42	181.05
Sweet Potato	0.34	4.21	9.40	117.51
Peanut	0.57	28.72	3.16	158.00
Green beans	-3.62	-60.35	1.92	32.08
Marine Fisheries	-55.73	-9.97	3.91	0.70

Processed data

The development of marine fisheries in East Banggae District can be done by increasing the number of fishing fleets, where up to 2016 there were 164 boats without engines, 278 outboard motor boats and 411 motorized boats, which were run by 875 fishermen (89.6% full fishermen) This data shows that there is still a way for the development of marine fisheries, by modernizing the fishing fleet, and providing certainty of income for fishermen so that the number of full fishermen increases.

The tourism sector as a source of economy in Banggae Timur District presents two types of tourism, namely cultural tourism; Lombeng Susu tourist area and Puang Rambang in Tande Village; Nenenk Ular Cemetery, Reso Tomb, and Pappesse Bassi Tomb in Baruga Village. Natural tourism; Tourism of Pine Tree Peak in Baruga Village; white sand beaches and coral reefs on Leppe Beach, Barane, Tamo, Bautapa and Pangale in Baurung Village; Orongan Puawang Waterfall in Tande Village. To develop all these tourism objects requires more professional modern management.

3. Pamboang District

In table.4.3. Production of rice commodities, but the commodity of cassava is one of the food crops cultivated by the people of Pamboang and has reliable growth (PP > 0) and can be relied upon (PPW > 0). The

strength of cassava commodity in the sub-district does not mean that other food crops do not have the potential to be developed, as corn commodities have good growth, although production is not yet reliable (PPW <0), the same thing happens with sweet potato commodities.

Table 4.3 Results of Shiftshare Analysis of Food Crops and Fisheries Pamboang District 2015 – 2016

COMMODITY	Change Component			
	CP	%	RCP	%
Rice	0.00	-8.01	0.00	-20.26
Corn	131.10	170.26	-182.88	-237.50
Cassava	224.03	28.72	45.99	5.90
Sweet Potato	3.03	4.21	-44.39	-61.66
Peanut	0.00	28.72	0.00	-57.00
Green beans	-7.85	-60.35	-6.83	-52.54
Marine Fisheries	-55.75	-9.97	-52.02	-9.31

Processed data

PamboangSubdistrict has the potential for developing food crops through extensification of agricultural land, with the availability of 300 hectares of land in a regional spatial plan by selecting maize and cassava commodities, because these two commodities have considerable opportunities to develop. In addition, in this sub-district there are budta tourism objects, namely the area of the Tomb of Raja Pamboang, as well as natural tourist destinations, namely Rewataa Beach.

4. Sendana District

In Table 4.4. Rice commodities show growth results that cannot yet be expected, as well as the amount of production, the same thing happens with green bean commodities (PP <0 and PPW <0). Corn and cassava commodities have good production growth but on the number side they cannot be relied on as commodities that have been able to make a positive contribution to MajeneRegency, in the last two years.

Table 4.4 Results of Shiftshare Analysis of Food Crops and Fisheries Sendana District 2015 – 2016

COMMODITY	Change Component			
	CP	%	RCP	%
Rice	-271.76	-8.01	-650.16	-19.17
Corn	558.46	170.26	-316.22	-96.41
Cassava	130.11	28.72	-190.37	-42.02
Sweet Potato	0.67	4.21	66.80	417.51
Peanut	0.00	28.72	2.00	199,843.00
Green beans	-9.66	-60.35	-8.87	-55.42
Marine Fisheries	-45.72	-9.97	7.79	1.70

Processed data

Sendanadistrict also has a tourist destination object but is more focused on natural tourist destinations such as; Maluno Beach Island; Idaman Island of Tai Manu; Lerelerekan Island; Bonde-bonde White Sand Beach; Limboro hot water bath; and Tubo River Baths; seta WaiMakulaTinggas Tourism. All of these natural attractions require professional management and maintain their sustainability.

5. Tammerodo District.

In table: 4.5. This subdistrict produces rice commodities, especially field rice, with slow production growth but reliable production (PP <0 and PPW > 0). Corn commodity is also a potential commodity to be developed in TammerodoSubdistrict, this is seen from the rapid growth of this commodity and producing a number of production which has a large share in corn production in Majene Regency (PP > 0 and PPW > 0).

Table 4.5 Results of Shift-share Analysis of Food Plants and Fisheries Tammerodo District 2015 – 2016

COMMODITY	Change Component			
	CP	%	RCP	%
Rice	-17.63	-8.01	239.42	108.83
Corn	73.21	170.26	242.63	564.25
Cassava	269.41	28.72	171.49	18.28
Sweet Potato	5.73	4.21	-92.19	-67.79
Peanut	3.45	28.72	-9.44	-78.67
Green beans	-18.11	-60.35	-14.38	-47.92
Marine Fisheries	-23.08	-9.97	3.94	1.70

Processed data

TammerodoSubdistrict does not have a tourist destination, both cultural and natural tourism, but there is potential for tourism development by providing tourism facilities and infrastructure between Sendana District and TuboSendana District.

6. TuboSendana District

In the table: 4.6. This sub-district has rice commodities in the last two years in brackets which tend to slow down but are able to contribute significantly to Majene Regency in terms of rice needs (PP> 0 and PPW <0), the same thing happens to commodities capture fisheries, but different from the cassava commodity which has fast growth but is not reliable in the amount of production.

Table 4.6 Results of Shiftshare Analysis of Food Plants and FisheriesTuboSendana District 2015 - 2016

COMMODITY	Change Component			
	CP	%	RCP	%
Rice	-25.49	-8.01	331.56	104.26
Corn	57.89	170.26	8.50	24.99
Cassava	142.17	28.72	-110.62	-22.35
Sweet Potato	0.00	4.21	0.00	-122.49
Peanut	0.00	28.72	0.00	-57.00
Green beans	0.00	-60.35	3.00	299,932.08
Marine Fisheries	-35.37	-9.97	5.99	1.69

Processed data

This sub-district has the potential of natural tourism, namely Tubo River Bathing, which can be developed to become an attractive tourist destination, as long as it can be managed professionally and modernly.

4.7. Malunda District

In Table.4.7. This sub-district has slow growth, while in terms of total production, it still gives a large share of rice production in Majene Regency (PP <0 and PPW> 0), thus the most likely strategy used for commodity development This rice is through intensification, namely by adding irrigated land from the available land,

Corn and cassava commodities are commodities that thrive in this sub-district, but in terms of total production these two commodities have not been able to provide a large contribution to the overall production of corn and cassava in Majene Regency (PP> 0 and PPW <0).

Table 4.7 Results of Shiftshare Analysis of Food Plants and Fisheries Malunda District 2015 - 2016

COMMODITY	Change Component			
	CP	%	RCP	%
Rice	-408.88	-8.01	344.13	6.74
Corn	1,042.01	170.26	-1,028.08	-167.99
Cassava	301.87	28.72	-63.31	-6.02
Sweet Potato	10.11	4.21	22.02	9.17
Peanut	6.32	28.72	-7.04	-32.00
Green beans	-13.28	-60.35	-2.94	-13.38
Marine Fisheries	-27.13	-9.97	-36.79	-13.53

Processed data

This sub-district also has a cultural tourism area in Kayuanging Village, the Pa'bandangan Manu-Manu Ceremony. For natural tourism, there is the Mario Waterfall and Takkullilia Waterfall.

8. Ulumanda District

In table: 4.8. This sub-district has the greatest potential in the agricultural sector because this sub-district is the largest sub-district in Majene Regency. UlumandaSubdistrict as the largest rice producer in Majene Regency (45.22% of total paddy production). Contribution of brook means the total production of Majene Regency (PP <0 and PPW> 0). Because this sub-district has a very large potential of agricultural land for the development of rice commodities through intensification (expansion of irrigated land) and through extensification it can be reached by utilizing the road given by the Majene Regency RTRW, namely the use of land for the development of 503 ha of rice commodity for wetlands, 150 ha for fields.

In addition, food crops are; corn, cassava, sweet potatoes and peanuts are commodities that have fast growth and are able to contribute in terms of total production in Majene Regency (PP> 0 and PPW> 0), while green bean commodities have slow growth, but are able to contribute which means for the total production of green beans in Majene Regency.

Table 4.8 Results of Shiftshare Analysis of Food Crops and Fisheries Ulumanda District 2015 - 2016

COMMODITY	Change Component			
	CP	%	RCP	%
Rice	-153.71	-8.01	6,876.33	358.52
Corn	332.01	170.26	1,431.84	734.28
Cassava	153.09	28.72	107.73	20.21
Sweet Potato	6.83	4.21	38.36	23.68
Peanut	1.15	28.72	8.02	200.50
Green beans	-7.24	-60.35	13.85	115.41
Marine Fisheries	-27.19	-9.97	4.70	1.72

Processed data

The development of palawija production can be done through agricultural extension which is in accordance with the RTRW of Majene Regency with an area of 500 Ha.

A.Policy Application

1. Green Revolution

The commodity of food crops as an important commodity for a region, because this commodity provides sufficient carbon and protein and mineral for the people of the region and is able to provide economic benefits for business people. The development of food crop agricultural commodities can be carried out through intensification and extensification of food crop agriculture, both of which can be achieved if development is carried out through establishing agropolitan areas in Majene Regency.

The area that is the focus of the development of rice and maize is the Malunda and Ulumanda Subdistricts, so that these two sub-districts can be developed into agropolitan food crops through improving the two agricultural systems to become industries that aim to increase production and increase the added value of the two commodities. Determination of these two sub-districts as agropolitan areas of rice and corn plants, has consequences for improving infrastructure that supports the determination of agropolitan areas.

Other food crop commodities that can encourage the formation of an agropolitan area are the cassava commodity, where this commodity is a commodity cultivated by all sub-districts in Majene Regency. The biggest cassava production is in the Sub-district of Tammerodo, so that the Sub-District of Tammerodo can be designated as an agropolitan type of cassava commodity, in addition this sub-district is a sub-district located between the Districts of Pamboang and Subdistrict Malunda, where the two sub-districts are the biggest districts.

Establishment of an area into an agropolitan area requires infrastructure to support all activities as an agropolitan area. The infrastructure needed is to bring funding sources closer (the banking industry) to this region, foster and enhance the spirit of interpreneurship for farmers through the development of existing cooperatives as well as creating a parent cooperative which then becomes an economic forum for farmers. The cooperatives formed are expected to be the stabilizers for selling prices of products produced by farmers, and become liaison with the processing industry with farmers. At a more advanced level, the cooperative is expected to be able to manage the food processing industry for rice, corn and sweet potatoes as well as other derivative products

4.1 Image of an Agroopolitan Zone Development Plan Map in Majene District

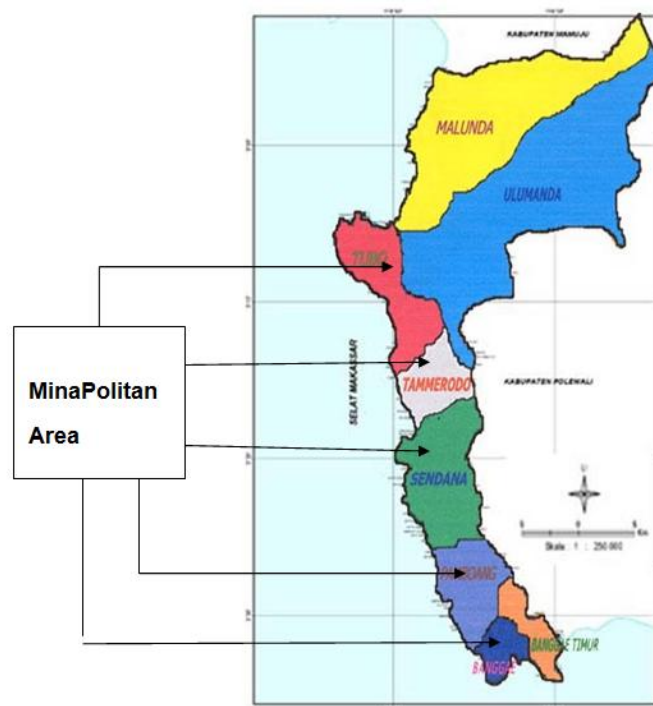


Dermination of agropolitan rice and maize plants in Ulumanda and Malunda sub-districts, requires the development of small industrial clusters.

2. Blue Revolution

The Blue Revolution is basically an increase in agricultural business in the marine fisheries sub-sector, which aims to meet the protein needs of residents of marine fisheries. The Minapolitan area is a policy concept that might represent the blue revolution, in the development of capture and aquaculture marine sub-sectors.

4.2 Image of Minapolitan Area Development Plan Map in Majene Regency



The results of analysis and review of the Majene Regency spatial plan show that 5 sub-districts (Banggae Sub-district, Pamboang Sub-District, Sendana Sub-District, Tammerodo Sub-district, and Tubo Sub-District) can be designated as minapolitan areas, so a design for the five sub-districts is deemed necessary. become a minapolitan area, including:

- Build a fishing port, as already in Sendana District and developed into a fish processing center catch it.
- Build a fishing boat fuel station in Banggae District and Sendana District.
- Improve fishing boat technology.
- Lereklerekan Island as a center for marine research and development and fisheries, especially the cultivation of shallow and deep sea waters.
- Form fishing cooperatives that cooperate with places fish auction, so that it can provide certainty of the price of fish to fisherman.
- Establish cooperation with financial services, so that fishermen have easy access to capital.
- Increase the number of household workers in managing deep and shallow marine aquaculture through training.
- The gradual change of fishing boats from wood to fiber vessels with driving fuel-saving engine or solar system.

3. Tourism Revolution

Majene Regency has a variety of tourist destinations, including cultural tourism destinations and cultural arts performances, nature tourism which is divided into two mainland natural attractions and natural marine tourism.

Cultural tourism destinations are concentrated in Banggae District and East Banggae District, so that Banggae Sub-District can be designated as the center of cultural tourism destinations because in this sub-district there are various kinds of cultural heritage, and historic sites that reflect Mandar cultural customs, as well as the capital of

Majene Regency. Therefore, the design of the development of cultural tourism destinations in Banggae District and Banggae Timur District is needed, including:

a. Involve the community in tourism conscious activities, especially tourism culture, by maintaining customs in society and taking care of them Mandar cultural sites, through slogans, and art exhibitions and Mandar culture.

b. Facilitate business licenses aimed at developing goals tourism (hotels and restaurants)

c. Management of tourism destinations in a professional manner.

d. Build art and cultural galleries that show customs Mandar (fine art, videos, photos and paintings, loaded in various media) Government and private teleivi)

e. Developing performing arts, through the stage of Mandar art and culture (dance, song, and theater)

f. Expand the Sandek Boat race event In addition to cultural tourism, in Majene Regency it is also very likely to develop agro-tourism, which can be developed in Malunda and Ulumanda sub-districts which are then combined with natural land destinations (views of rivers, waterfalls and fields and fields), and set one village as a Tourism Village. In developing agro-tourism and tourism villages, it takes the design of agro- tourism development and tourism villages, or integrating the two, including.

a. Invite farmers to have a tourism conscious mindset, through socialization, and slogans.

b. Build an area where the wedding can be with easily accessed from the main road close to the beach and near the area rice fields.

c. Build a fruit plantation area.

d. There is a business system that is synchronous between agropolitan and agrotourism.

e. Establish a village as a tourist village (according to the criteria wanted by the village community), which in it shows village communities who still live in the atmosphere of farmer's life traditional (various rituals), inside there are also fields / rice fields education, land fisheries activities, and livestock activities.

Nature tourism destinations (beaches and underwater "coral reefs") can be built in Banggae District, East Banggae District, Pamboang District, and Sendana District. Then combined in the tourist destination of the Fisherman Tourism Village. Thus the design that can be done is:

a. Changing the mindset of ordinary fishing communities into fishing communities tourism awareness, through socialization, leaflets and posters, so the area the coast is protected from pollution and coral growth and damage marine environment in general.

b. Guard against damage to coral reefs

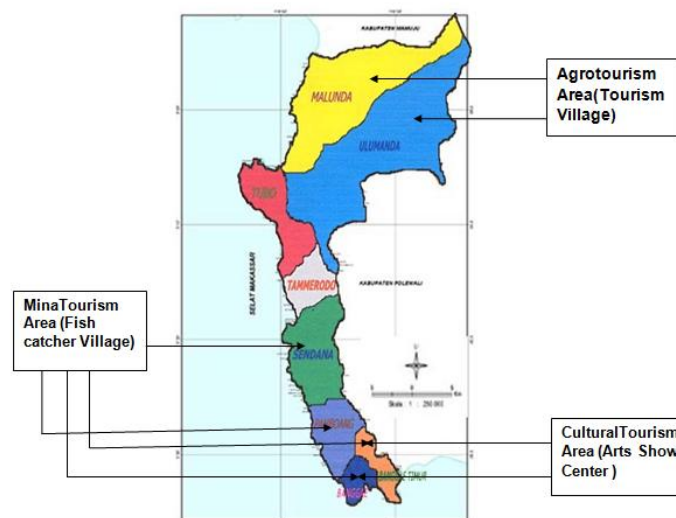
c. Increasing the aspect of beauty at the resting place in Somba.

d. Establish "Fisherman Village" in which shows the life of traditional fishermen, as well as performances of making making

a boat complete with rituals, from making to launch, providing seafood in general and food processed typical Mandar seafood.

e. Tourism management, prepare fishing packages, and see reefs coral. There is a synchronous business between the Minapolitan and tourist mina.

4.3 Map of Tourism Zone Development Plan Map in Majene Regency



VI. Conclusion

1. The implementation of the green revolution policy in Majene Regency can be implemented through establishing agropolitan areas that are placed in the Malunda Sub-district and Ulumanda District as an agropolitan area of rice and corn commodities. Other agropolitan areas can be placed in Tammerodo District for the commodity of cassava.
2. Determination of the Minapolitan area can be determined in Banggae Sub-District, Pamboang Sub-District, Sendana Sub-District, and TuboSendana Sub-District, through concentrating maritime and fisheries development on Lereklerengan Island, and increasing the number of marine aquaculture families in TuboSendana sub-district and other sub-districts including the area minapolitan.
3. Tourism development can be centered in Banggae Sub-district, especially cultural tourism, by building facilities and infrastructure for cultural tourism destinations, including art and cultural galleries and art and cultural performance parks. Establish Malunda and Ulumanda Sub-districts as agro-tourism destinations by building "tourist villages". Build facilities and infrastructure for marine tourism destinations (beaches and in the sea) along the coast, especially in Banggae Sub-district, East Banggae District, Pamboang District and Sendana Sub-district, and establish a "Fisherman Village" tourist destination that provides beach shows, coral reefs and ritual making boat.
4. The implications of kebibber impact on development disparities between regions are getting smaller, along with economic and welfare growth which is relatively more evenly distributed and the Human Development Index is getting better.

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