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THE ANALYSIS OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KOI FISH FARMING IN MINAPOLITAN IN RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Blitar District has the potential in the fisheries sector with its leading commodity, koi fish. The region with the most koi fish production is in Nglegok sub-district, Blitar district, East Java Province, Indonesia. Nglegok has been established as the center of the Minapolitan area, which focuses on ornamental fish. This study aims to determine the condition or status of local economic development (LED) of koi fish farming in the Minapolitan area of Nglegok sub-district. The method used in this research was Multidimensional Scaling by using the Raled Program and Penbot Program based on six aspects of local economic development developed by the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning. The analysis showed that an aspect was in very good condition, which was the location factor with an index value of 79.92. The result also showed some aspects that categorized as in good condition, which were the target group, governance, and management processes with index values of 68.42, 69.21, and 51.13, respectively. As for the aspects categorized as in a bad condition, they were the aspects of

synergy and focus of policy and sustainable development, they showed index values of 45.91 and 46.35, respectively. Based on the results of the Penbot analysis, the overall status of Local Economic Development in the Nglegok sub-district was in good condition with a value of 61.74. However, it is necessary to note that the leverage factors of each aspect should be well-cared for better status improvement.

Keywords: Minapolitan, Local Economy, Multidimensional Scaling, RALED

INTRODUCTION

The regional government has an imperative role in creating economic growth and development of the community. It can be done through regional economic development policies. Regional economic development itself is a process in which the government and the community work together in utilizing the existing potential to drive regional economic activities (Arsyad, 2010). Therefore, regional economic development can be done by driving the potential economic sectors to improve the regional economy. The main problem in regional economic development lies in its development policies that are based on regional uniqueness (endogenous development) by utilizing human, institutional, natural, and physical resources at the local level (Arsyad, 2010). Often economic development does not favor rural areas, which then leads to regional disparities. In the effort to increase its superior potential, the local government requires a Local Economic Development approach. According to Rengi and Ramadona (2018), one of the policies deemed appropriate and strategic in the context of regional development in Indonesia while anticipating the era of free trade is the policy of local economic development. Swirbun, et.al (2006) said that Local Economic Development aims to build its economic capacity to improve the economy of an area in the future and the quality of life of the people in it. In addition, the concept of Local Economic Development based on Bappenas (2015) is a regional approach concept, bottom-up approach, building partnerships, and utilizing local potential.

Blitar District is one of the regions in East Java that has enormous potential for aquaculture, it is indicated by the production of aquaculture, especially in koi fish commodity. Although the koi fish did not originate from Blitar, the community, local community, or fish cultivation groups (pokdakan) jointly developed this ornamental fish culture. Koi farmers themselves mostly do the development of Koi Fish Cultivation in Nglegok, they prepare the fund in accordance with their readiness. Given that, the local government has budget constraints related to business capital, and many of their budgets are allocated to activities such as training (Researcher's observation, 2019).

Based on the decision of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) through the decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 32 of 2010 and followed by the Decree of the Blitar Regent Number 188/151 / 409.012 / KPTS / 2010 that Blitar District is determined as a minapolitan area of aquaculture, especially ornamental fish cultivation, which is precisely located in Nglegok Sub-district. Nglegok Sub-district is located in the north of Blitar District, where the villages in the sub-district are flowed by rivers, which is originated from the slopes of Mount Kelud. Therefore, soil conditions are very suitable for agriculture and fish farming. Besides being supported by areas that have the potential for fish farming, Nglegok Sub-district has the widest area of raw materials of fisheries in Blitar District. The area of ornamental fisheries in Blitar District fluctuated in 2017, there was a decrease, but in 2018, it experienced a significant increase. The changing conditions of the aquaculture area of raw materials also affect ornamental fish production. When the area of the raw material had decreased in 2017, ornamental fish production had also decreased and in the following year when the area of the raw material had increased, ornamental fish production had also increased. Ornamental fish production in 2016 recorded 82,959,957 tons with 23 hectares fishery raw area and in 2017, when fishery raw area decreased to 17 hectares, the total production was 49,819,333 tons (Central Bureau of Statistics, Blitar District, 2019). In addition to the problem of the decrease in ornamental fish production, it was also constrained because of a prolonged dry season. If there is a prolonged dry season, it will surely affect the availability of water for the aquaculture ponds. Nglegok Sub-district is still relying on rivers to meet its water needs, for not only fisheries but also agriculture and animal husbandry.

The existence of several obstacles in the development of the minapolitan area in the Nglegok sub-district was discovered, such as the decline in production, the fluctuation in ornamental fishery raw area, and the availability of water that was less than optimal in the dry season and limited local government budget. Other than the existence of regulatory support from the Blitar District Government related to the development of the minapolitan area, in-depth research regarding the effort to solve this problem is very much needed. This research was conducted with a local economic development approach based on six hexagonal aspects. Referring to the concept of local economic development, it is expected to encourage the development of local potential in the minapolitan area in Blitar District. The important role of the concept of local economic development is to create jobs, reduce poverty, and improve the quality of life (Meyer, 2014). Therefore, this local economic development approach is expected to be able to improve the community's economy and is expected to create jobs, especially in the minapolitan area of Nglegok Sub-district. Based on the problems above, this study aims to determine the status of Local Economic Development, to identify the leverage factors, which

then can be used to develop local economic development strategies in the Minapolitan area in the regional economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic development is one of the main priorities especially for developing countries in accelerating the country's economic growth. Since World War II, economic development has become the necessity of developing countries to improve economic conditions as a result of colonialism. According to experts in literature reviews published in the 1950s and 1960s, economic development is defined as a process causing an increase in people's income per capita (Sukirno, 2006). In that period, income per capita was still the measurement used to portray economic development since an increase in income showed an increase in goods and services' or GDP which indirectly affected people's prosperity.

The definition of economic development seen in economic literature refers to an increase in production or people's income per capita. However, in its process, GDP's increase does not always increase people's income because of the increasing number of population. This increasing number of population is one of the general characteristics of developing countries that can give impact to the economic condition of a country. Moreover, economic development can be defined as a process causing an increase in people's real income per capita followed by improvement of the institutional system (Arsyad, 2010).

One of the approaches in its effort to develop regional potential is through Local Economic Development (LED). According to the World Bank (in Rodriguez, 2005), Local Economic Development is a process conducted together by the government, businessmen, and NGOs to create a better condition for economic growth and creating jobs.

Looking at the definitions above, local economic development has a goal to create as many job opportunities as possible for local people by utilizing each region's special potential. Swinburn et. al (2006) stated that local economic development has a goal to build the economic capacity to improve one region's economy in the future and the people's quality of life. Thus, local economic development is a process where the stakeholders consisting of the public sector, business, and non-governmental partners work together to create a better condition for economic growth and create jobs. Local economic development's achievement hopefully can create more jobs, raise people's income and regional income. According to Maloka (2014), local economic development is a result-based initiative that must be encouraged by locals and stakeholders and involve identification and utilization of resources, ideas, and local skills to stimulate economic growth and development. Local economic development is hoped to solve economic issues of a region such as a gap that often happens in villages.

According to Director General Cipta Karya, the long-term targets of local economic development implementation are poverty alleviation and continuous and sustainable improvement in locals' quality of life in a region. To achieve those targets, local economic development has some goals, which are (Dirjen Cipta Karya, 2012): a. To accelerate economic growth by creating additional value; b. To create and equalize job opportunities; c. To increase income and improve people's income distribution; d. To increase economic competitiveness between regions or countries; e. To build and develop positive cooperation between regions.

According to Rodríguez (2005), the local economic development strategy provides some economic and social benefits where local economic development combines economic and social dimensions which usually are difficult to identify in traditional development strategy. Many studies have been conducted to analyze the use of local economic development methods in regional development analysis. Rengi, et al. (2018) in their study showed that sustainability evaluation on regional economic development was in the category of "quite sustainable" with an MDS value of 54.29. Development model (P) in the regional economy and fishery business institution is an interaction between community development (k), collaboration in a similar industry, and even upstream-downstream industry (i), fishery economic development contribution towards an improvement of locals' quality of life and prosperity (e), government regulation factor (r), human resources availability (s), facilities and infrastructures in the fishery (n), and people's income (y). The models resulted in regional economic development can be written in the relation of P function = f (k, i, e, r, s, n, y).

Worang, et al. (2018) in their study showed that internal factors impacting the fish cultivation development in Dimembe sub-district, North Minahasa District, North Sulawesi Province consisted of the strength factor of the business location, water quality, and local government support. Moreover, there is also a weakness factor which is: less seed availability and human resources. External factors impacting the fish cultivation development in Dimembe Sub-district consisted of the probability factor of the high sale value of fish, high market share, big business opportunity, and government regulations. Arsyad et al. (2016) showed that the sustainability status of fish cultivation in the Minapolitan area in Sarasa Village, Dapurang Sub-district, North Mamuju District, West Sulawesi Province is quite sustainable (65.33). The dimensions that needed to be improved were technology (42.41) as it was in a low category. Meanwhile, Suryana et al. (2012) showed that the effort in Snapper cultivation in Tanjungpandan, Bangka Belitung Islands, and their surroundings, from ecology, social, and ethical dimensions have already been in less sustainable condition. To improve the sustainability status on decision making, main attributes that have high leverage including side

product, conservation area, conflict level, people's participation, ship size, security, waste disposal, and habitat mitigation should be considered.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in the minapolitan area of ornamental koi fish farming in Nglegok Sub-district, Blitar District, East Java Province, Indonesia. It was conducted in December 2019 until January 2020. The methods used to collect the data in the study were observation/survey, interviews using research instruments in the form of questionnaires and field observations. In the questionnaire, the indicators for the local economic development used were in a total of 77 indicators, which are the elaboration of 6 hexagonal aspects of Local Economic Development and have different measurement scales that are adjusted to the indicators.

The types of data used include primary and secondary data. The primary data was obtained through observation to get an overview and information about the development of the ornamental koi fish farming. The secondary data was obtained from Nglegok Sub-district in 2019, which included geographical, demographic, and socioeconomic conditions of the area, as well as the statistics on koi fish production from the Regional Livestock and Fishery Office of Blitar District. The samples of this study were in a total of 13 people/respondents consisting of expert respondents, namely the relevant government, and farm responders, which were the koi farmers in Nglegok Sub-district. The method of determining the samples in this study was the purposive sampling technique.

The data analysis in this study used the Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) method with RALED (Rapid Appraisal for Local Economic Development) Software. In a multidimensional overall analysis, there are two points of reference, namely good and bad. The aspects related to RALED according to the National Development Planning Agency, are composed of six aspects, namely the Target Groups, Location Factor, Synergy and Policy Focused, Sustainable Development, Government System, and Management Process (Bappenas, 2014). The RALED program produces several analyzes, namely:

1) Analysis of the index/status of the Local Economic Development, to determine the condition or development status of each hexagonal aspect of the Local Economic Development so that the development of the Local Economic Development at that time can be known. To find out the accuracy of the analysis in MDS, it is based on the value of S (stress) and R^2. If the value of the determinant coefficient (R^2) approaches 1 and the stress value is less than 25%, then this shows the accuracy of the configuration (goodness of fit) of every aspect in the assessment of the sustainability of the Local Economic Development that can represent a good condition. (Kavanagh in Hariyadi et al., 2012),

2) The Monte Carlo analysis shows how big the errors on each attribute in every dimension or hexagonal aspect of the Local Economic Development. The results of this analysis indicate the value of the index status of the Local Economic Development sustainability at 95 percent confidence intervals by comparing the MDS results with the Monte Carlo results,

3) The leverage factors are used to determine the sensitive attributes that affect every aspect of Local Economic Development and are used to formulate development strategies. The status classifications of the Local Economic Development aspects refer to Bappenas (2014) are: a) If the index value is <50, it means that the status of the Local Economic Development aspect is bad, b) If the index value is 50 - 75, it means that the status of the Local Economic Development aspect is good, c) If the index value is >75, it means that the status of the Local Economic Development aspect is very good.

Next is the analysis of the Weight Determination (PENBOT) to determine the status of the Local Economic Development as a whole. In the analysis of the Weight Determination, if the consistency ratio (CR) value is < 0.1, then the filling in of the questionnaire by the respondents is considered consistent. Whereas if the CR value is > 0.1, then the aspect value cannot be used and must be repeated. This happens because of the inconsistency in filling in the questionnaire, so there is a need for repetition in filling in the questionnaire until the CR value is <0.1, which means consistent. After being tested for consistency, the next step is to calculate the weighting value of the Local Economic Development aspects that have been searched for geomean values. The combined weight value is then multiplied by the index value of the local economic development aspects and then the value of the multiplication results in the Local Economic Development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of LED Hexagonal Aspects and their Development Strategies

The hexagonal aspects of the Local Economic Development consist of the Target Groups, Location Factor, Synergy and Policy Focused, Sustainable Development, Government System, and Management Process. Each aspect of the Local Economic Development can indicate the development status in the area analyzed, wherein the leverage factors or the most sensitive attributes can be identified so that they can be used to formulate the local economic development strategies. The results of the Raled analysis of each hexagonal aspect are described as follows: it can be concluded that there is 1 aspect in very good condition, namely the location factor aspect, and 3 aspects in good condition, namely the Target Groups, Government System, and Management Process aspects, and 2 other aspects in bad condition, namely Synergy and Policy Focused and Sustainable Development aspects.

The Target Groups Aspect

The results of the RALED analysis from the dimension of the target groups have an index value of 68.42, or in a good condition. The results of the factor analysis or leverage attributes are used to look at the sensitive attributes that affect the condition of the Target Groups' aspect. The following is the result of the leverage factors analysis. Based on the results of the leverage factor analysis, it is known that there are three leverage factors or attributes that are most sensitive on the Target Groups aspect as follows: (1) Entrepreneurship Training Facilities for New Farmers (Technical Ability and Entrepreneurship), (2) Investment Service Centers, and (3) Assistance and Business Monitoring for New Business Figures. Sensitivity conditions on indicators/attributes of entrepreneurial facility activities for new business figures and assisting and mentoring activities because the activities are limited where they do not only involve new business figures but also local business figures consisting of fish farmer groups. Meanwhile, assisting and monitoring activities carried out by the regional government are done regularly on all fish farmer groups. Whereas for business figures that are not incorporated in fish farmer groups, there are no assisting and monitoring activities. Regarding investment activities, especially in the fishery in Nglegok Sub-district, there are no clear policies or regulations yet and no outside investment has ever been entered. For this reason, the strategy to increase status is to improve the leverage factors as follows.

Table 1. Status Improvement Strategies in the Target Groups Aspect

No	Leverage Factor	Strategy
1.	Entrepreneurship Training Facility for New Farmers	-Improving fish farming technique training and marketing management activities. -Providing certification of competency for new farmers.
2.	Investment Service Center	-Optimizing the role of non-bank local financial institutions (fishery office) to provide special capital facilities for ornamental koi fish farmers in Nglegok Sub-district. -BKC organization development as a means of socialization about investment activities and as a liaison between investors and farmers.
3.	Assistance and Business Monitoring for New Business Figures.	-Improving training activities related to ornamental koi fish farming as a whole to new farmers by involving local farmers and fishery instructors in Nglegok Sub-district. -Optimizing the performance of assisting and monitoring from the government such as improving performance standards and the number of field facilitators.

Aspect of Location Factor

The result of RALED analysis based on the aspect of location factor showed the index of 79.92 that implied it was in a good condition. The result from the analysis on the factor or supportive attribute would help to identify the sensitive attribute that influence the aspects from the targeted group. Based on the result from the analysis on the supportive factor, it is found out that the 3 main supportive factor or the most sensitve attributes are (1) The Amount of the Local Financial Institution, (2) Qualified Human Resource, and (3) Research Institution.

The number of local financial institution is classified as sensitive since it is not as much as public bank, saving and lending cooperatives, and secondary banks. Since the availability of capital sources is vital for cultivators to develop their business, the number of local financial institution matters. Besides, many fishery cooperation has been disoperated due to the lack of participation and interest from the participants the manage the cooperation. Furthermore, the number of qualified human resources in Nglegok sub-district is limited. There is only one unit of State Vocational High School in Nglegok sub-district. The attention and action both from the local and central government are urgently needed to improve the education in the village by opening more vocational high school and work trainings to boost the number of qualified human resources. Additionally, research institution, like university, focusing on koi fish cultivation is still limited and less optimal. Therefore, a strategy of status elevation by improving the supportive factor is established as follows.

Table 2. Strategy to elevate the status of location factor aspect

No	Leverage Factor	Strategy
1.	The number of Local Financial Institution	-Increase the number of micro financial institution with easier requirement and faster process. - guarantee legal certainty of all the non-bank local financial institution, especially for fish cultivation cooperatives.
2.	Qualified Human Rescources	-Conduct more seminar, workshop, or socialization regarding koi fish cultivation. -Establish more work training center and education facilities like Vocational High School.
3.	Research Institution	-Optimize the role of universities to conduct studies on the technique on cultivating koi fish along with the management of its marketing. -Cooperate with more national fishery research institution to develop the technology of fish cultivation.

Synergy of Focus and Policy Aspect

The RALED analysis result, seen from the aspect of location factor, has the index score of 45.91 or in the bad condition. The result of analysis for the factor or the supporting attribute is used to see the sensitive attribute that has given the influence upon the condition of synergy

and Policy Focus aspect. Based on the analysis of supporting factor, it is known that there are 3 main supporting factors or the most sensitive attribute are (1) The policy of reducing the number of poverty in participative manner, (2) The policy of empowering the society of partnership-based with the business world. (3) and the policy of development of business network between economic actors.

The sensitivity condition on the indicators here is due to the absence of policy related to the business network because the majority of cultivators run their cultivation business independently in a sense that there is still no cooperation to expand their fish cultivation network. On the other hand, there has no partnership made with the private party so far such as the CSR program in minapolitan area of Nglegok sub-district. Based on the observation of the researcher (2019) the institution which takes the role on the development of the minapolitan area of the Nglegok District is only the local government and the people there. Also, in term of the policy in reducing the poverty in the minapolitan area is through the training in fish cultivation. The issue in the policy of poverty reduction is that there is no facility yet in term of funding for the cultivators. For this situation, the strategy in elevating the status is to fix the supporting factor as follow.

Table 3. Strategy in Elevating the Aspect of Synergy and Focus of Policy

No.	Leverage Factor	Strategy
1.	Policy of Reducing the Poverty in Participative Manner	The helping program of facility and infrastructure as well as access of funding for the koi fish cultivation to the cultivators. Increasing the activity of improvement the local society through the training of cultivation
2.	The Policy Empowering the society of partnership-based with the business world (CSR)	Opening cooperation opportunities as wide as possible and conducting the socialization related to the importance of CSR program to the business/private world. Identification of company/business actors that have the potential in running the CSR program.
3.	The Policy in Developing the Business Network between the Economical Actors	Increasing the cooperation between cultivators or between cultivator groups to improve the cultivation of the koi fish Creating the development opportunity upon the new business network by involving the role of private party/investors

Sustainable Development Aspects

The RALED analysis results reviewed from the aspect of sustainable development with an index value of 46.35 or in poor conditions. The usage of the leverage factor analysis result is to look at the sensitive attributes that have influenced the conditions of the aspects of sustainable development. Based on the results of the leverage factors analysis, there are three main leverage factors or the most sensitive attributes, they are (1) LED considers the existence of

local customs and institutions, (2) the contribution of LED to the improvement of the quality of life and welfare of the local community, and (3) the number of companies that innovate product development and market.

The sensitivity condition on the contribution indicator of ornamental fish cultivation is less than optimal because it discouraged the export activities independently, and there are no supporting industries such as the fish feed and seed industries. In addition, many farmers are not skillful in financial management, which causes the contribution of koi ornamental fish cultivation is less than optimal. Furthermore, for the lack of synergy with local customs/institutions in the development of the Minapolitan area, many farmers manage their businesses and have their institutional systems. For the number of factories that have innovated product development and markets related to ornamental fish farming, there is still no such thing. It is due to the limited capital owned by farmers and local governments to develop aquaculture technology. For this reason, the strategy to increase status is to improve the leverage factor as follows.

Table 4. Strategies for Improving the Aspects of Sustainable Development

No	Leverage factor	Strategy
1.	LED considers the existence of local customs and institutions	- Optimize the role of all stakeholders in the LED planning and decision making process. - Increase the intensity of the discussion to build a familial relationship between the government and farmers.
2.	LED's contribution to improving the quality of life and welfare of local communities	- Increase the income of farmers and local communities through the provision of financial management and effective marketing strategies - Increase cooperation with other sectors, such as the tourism sector. - Encourage businesses/industries to support the cultivation of ornamental Koi fish, such as the feed and seed industry.
3.	Number of companies that innovate in product and market development	- Improve the facilities for the development of fish culture through the support of technology or infrastructure. - Optimize the role of stakeholders to conduct joint discussions related to efficient marketing/promotion management to strengthen the branding of Blitar District.

Governance aspects

RALED analysis results in terms of governance have an index value of 69.21 percent or in good condition. The results of the leverage factor analysis are to see the sensitive attributes that have influenced the situations of governance aspects. Based on the results of the leverage factor analysis, there are three main leverage factors or the most sensitive attributes are (1) Reform of

the apparatus human resource development incentive system, (2) Public administration service procedures, and (3) Restructuring of government organizations.

Public service procedures have been running well because the requirements are relatively accessible, simple, and affordable. But what becomes the complaint of fish farmers in Nglegok Sub-district is that the service by the Agriculture and Fisheries Service is not responsive and quick in handling complaints from farmers. Furthermore, regarding the issue of management of the aquaculture sector by the Blitar district Agriculture and Fisheries Service, it has been running following the organizational structure. Considering that the center of the Minapolitan area is in Ngelgok Sub-district, it is necessary to increase the number of experts so that it can strengthen Nglegok Sub-district as a center of Koi fish in Blitar Regency. For this reason, the strategy to increase status is to improve the leverage factor as follows.

Table 5. Strategies for Improving Governance Aspects

No	Leverage Factor	Strategy
1.	Reform of personnel development incentive system	- Improve incentives through innovation and creativity produced by apparatus HR - Increase the number of personnel of the apparatus especially for fisheries counselors in Nglegok Sub-district.
2.	Public administration service procedures	- Conduct a survey on the satisfaction of the services provided. -Improve service procedures by the development/demands of the community
3.	Restructure government organizations.	- There is an in-depth discussion between regional and provincial/central government related to the restructuring of government organizations. - Optimize the role of all components of government organizations in carrying out organizational restructuring.

Management Process Aspects

The results of the RALED analysis in terms of aspects of the management process have an index value of 51.13 percent, and it means it is in good condition. The usage of the leverage factor analysis results is to see the sensitive attributes that have influenced the conditions of the management process aspects. Based on the results of the analysis of the leverage factors, there are three main leverage factors or the most sensitive attributes. They are (1) The use of diagnosis results as a basis for LED planning, (2) Analysis and mapping of economic potential, and (3) Compatibility of implementation with planning.

The sensitivity situation is due to the results of diagnosis and planning, which have not implemented in all areas in Nglegok Sub-district. Based on the results of observations by researchers (2019), this is due to limited participation related to the number of stakeholders' involvement in the use of diagnosis results and capital limitations. Furthermore, for mapping the

economic potential in Nglegok Sub-district apart from being the center of the Minapolitan area, it is also a tourism support area, like Penataran Temple Historical Tourism. It is also stated in the spatial policy of Blitar District. However, according to Blitar District Bappeda (Regional Development Planning Agency), there has not been a synergy between the Minapolitan area and the Penataran Temple tourist area, and the policies made have not been implemented optimally. The previous indicators on the use of diagnosis results as a basis for LED planning show that the main problem of the implementation program is the budget. For this reason, the strategy to increase status is to improve the leverage factor as follows.

Table 6. Strategies for Improving Aspects of Management Process

No	Leverage Factor	Strategy
1.	Use of diagnostic results as a basis for LED planning	Increase the role of the Nglegok Sub-district fisheries instructor as a facilitator and coordinator for farmers to be able to use the diagnostic results as a development strategy for Koi ornamental fish culture.
2.	Analysis and mapping of Economic potential	- Conduct a potential area review by involving the active role of all stakeholders. - The existence of field observations to prepare data/information with the current situation.
3.	The suitability of implementation with planning	- Improve partnerships with the private sector - Define targets / time limits in each planned program. -Perform mechanics and evaluate at every stage in encouraging the suitability of the implementation of the Koi ornamental fish culture development program with planning.

Overall LED Status

The RALED analysis only determines the condition or status of each LED aspect but cannot determine the overall LED status. It is because the weight of each aspect of LED is considered the same. But the fact is that the weight held between each aspect of the LED is different. Therefore, to determine the whole LED status, the Weight Determination Program is applicable.

Table 7. Overall LED status

LED Aspect	Combined weight value	LED Aspect Index Value	Total
Target group	0,2170	68,42	14,85
Location factor	0,2298	79,92	18,36
Focus and Synergy Policy	0,1486	45,91	6,82
Sustainable Development	0,1679	46,35	7,78
Governance	0,1008	69,21	6,98
Management Process	0,1360	51,13	6,95
TOTAL			61,74

From Table 7, it is known that the overall LED index/status value in Nglegok Sub-district is 61.74. It means that the cultivation of ornamental Koi fish in Nglegok Sub-district, Blitar District, is in good condition.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis with the Local Economic Development approach with RALED analysis, the condition of aquaculture business in Nglegok sub-district, Blitar District, East Java Province, Indonesia is categorized as good condition. The main strategies in the Local Economy Development of Koi Ornamental Fish Cultivation in the Minapolitan area of Nglegok sub-district, Blitar District are (1) Improve local human resource expertise in fish farming techniques and marketing management, (2) Reactivate fisheries cooperatives, (3) Optimize the production infrastructure programs and capital facilities for Koi ornamental fish farming (4) Increase the role of community groups in planning Local Economic Development of Koi ornamental fish farming, (5) Improve the incentive system, standards, and increase the number of aquaculture instructors, and (6) Increase the use of diagnostic results as a basis for planning the local economic development of Koi Ornamental Fish Cultivation which involves fisheries instructors as facilitators. In subsequent studies, researchers can develop other models to increase business productivity in the agricultural sector.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the research above, the suggestions that can be delivered are:

a. there should be an increase in the intensity of training activities,
b. assistance and monitoring especially for new business,
c. increase partnerships with the business/private sector for the development of ornamental fish culture in Nglegok sub-district,
d. policy implementation to improve the conservation of spring water sources and well creating in villages in Nglegok sub-district to optimize water quality in koi ornamental fish farming,
e. the next researcher is expected to be able to research the sub-center of the Minapolitan area or other potential sectors.

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