

SHORT-DATED PRODUCTS MARKETING STRATEGIES, ANALYTIC NETWORK PROCESS APPROACH

1st Muhamad Taqi

*Dep. Accounting
University of Sultan Ageng
Tirtayasa
Serang Banten, Indonesia
Indonesia Center of Excellence
For Food Security
muhamad.taqi@yahoo.com*

2nd Tubagus Ismail

*Dep. Accounting
University of Sultan Ageng
Tirtayasa
Indonesia Center of Excellence
For Food Security
Serang Banten, Indonesia
adeismail73@gmail.com*

3rd Meutia Meutia

*Dep. Agriculture
University of Sultan Ageng
Tirtayasa
Indonesia Center of Excellence
For Food Security
Serang Banten, Indonesia
Tia_almer@yahoo.com*

4th Sabaruddinsah

Sabaruddinsah
*Dep. Accounting
University of Sultan Ageng
Tirtayasa
Indonesia Center of Excellence
For Food Security
Serang Banten, Indonesia
sabaruddin77@gmail.com*

Abstract — *The adverse impact if SMEs do not improve their marketing strategy is the stagnation of sales. This study discussed the proper strategy of short-dated products. This discussion related to the formulation of problems, solutions and strategies which found that the main problem of these short-dated products is the raw material of coconut milk which caused the products to expire quickly. The solution was not by substituting raw material of coconut milk with milk, but producers only needed to meet the consumers (markets) demands. The problem was then divided into 3 categories, namely price, location and promotion. This problem certainly had sub-problems and there was a solution. The results of all these sub-problems were summarized with 3 marketing strategy choices by citing the Porter marketing technique namely generic strategic.*

Keywords: *Analytical Network Process (ANP), Short-Dated Products Marketing Strategy, Expert Judgement*

I. INTRODUCTION

A developed country is a country that has a minimum employer ratio of 2% of the total population (McClland & Winter, 1969). This is supported by several studies

which found that a poor country was not due to lack of resources, but due to lack of good entrepreneurs (Gupta & Srinivasan, 1992; Ismail, 2016; Meutia, 2017).

It is not surprising that entrepreneurs or SMEs have a role as engines of economic growth, to minimize economic inequalities and even act as change agent innovators (Azim, 2011; Ismail and Ghazali, 2015). Due to this fact, of course, Indonesia needs to reach and utilize the existing great potential to develop SMEs. One of the greatest potential is the outcomes of fisheries resources.

Banten Region is one of the sea lanes with the potential for fisheries, since it is located in the Sunda Strait, and is one of the crossing lines that connects Australia, New Zealand and the Southeast Asian region. It is reasonable for the marine and fisheries sectors to be expected as the foundation of the economy in the future.

Considering that it could be an opportunity for the fishing industry community to develop their business by not only relying on fish catches, but the fish catches are processed into more valuable products so that they have higher economic

value. One of the known processed fish products that is economically valuable is satay milkfish product.

Milkfish satay is a semi-wet product that is quickly damaged and has a shelf life of about 1 to 3 days so that the marketing range of this product still in the Banten, Jakarta and West Java regions. Milkfish satay is one of the processed milkfish products.

At present, some communities produce milkfish satay in the Banten region, but the number is still limited and the management is still done conventionally, even though this business has a large potential opportunity to become one of the livelihoods of the community and employment.

This limitation is due to the lack of ability of the milkfish satay management, non-standardized fish quality and poor organized marketing network due to the limited sources of funds and human resources owned by the business community.

To be able to build an effective and professional business development strategy as well as milkfish satay product marketing in Banten, the proper process-based model development method is required. One of the more comprehensive methods is ANP (Analytical Network Process) method.

This method is known to enable us to formulate decision making to solve problems, determine alternative solutions, prioritize, choose policies, allocate resources, determine needs, forecast results, plan systems, measure performance, optimization, and resolve conflicts that are not found in quantitative study approaches based on numerical data. (Saaty, 2005).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Analysis of the Aspects of Local Processed Food Products of Milkfish Satay

Milkfish satay is a protein-based local processed food. The disadvantages of milkfish are the meat which smells of mud and its thorns which are not easy to clean. This causes milkfish to be less practical to be consumed mainly by children and the elderly. For this reason, an effort is needed in the utilization of milkfish, one of which is by

processing the milkfish into products that have value added to overcome the problem.

B. SME Development Function

The importance of the growth and development of SMEs in society is not merely a 'tool' to make changes and improvements in the quality and quantity of the economic wheel of society, but entrepreneurship is also proven to play a significant role in realizing the quality of the people and nations to become developed countries (Frances, 2010; Ismail *et al.*, 2018).

The evidence of this is explained by Peter F. Drucker (1994) in his book entitled *Innovation and Entrepreneurship* which found that entrepreneurs (SMEs) had a large role in creating employment in the United States (US) in the period of 1965-1985, while at that time the condition the US economy was so disadvantaged that Drucker referred to as the – no growth economy.

Drucker said, "In no other peace time period has the United States created as many new jobs, whether measured in percentage or in absolute number". Based on that, the existence of SMEs or employers is very important in the progress or regress of a country. There is even agreement among all nations, regardless of their "welfare" status, that entrepreneurship has an important role in the country's economic development, in the context of broader "development" (Hisrich & Peters, 1998).

According to the observations above, the movement for the development of SMEs in Indonesia must continue to be carried out, considering its very large contribution to the economy of a country which also able to reduce unemployment and poverty.

C. Marketing Performance

Ferdinand (2000) states that marketing performance is a factor often used to measure the impact of strategies implemented by the company. The company's strategy is always directed at producing good marketing performance and good financial performance (Ismail *et al.*, 2019).

Furthermore, marketing performance is made based on the concept of 4P (Product, Price, Place and Promotion) packed with alternative marketing strategy choices of Porter namely Generic Strategic (1980)

approach. Porter's analysis consists of three marketing methods namely Differentiation, Cost Leadership and Focus/Segmentation.

The conclusions of the studies on the development of SMEs and product marketing showed a connecting line that the research, especially regarding milkfish satay products only used descriptive methods with simple analysis tools.

In the present study, it was developed the strategy to improve the marketing performance of milkfish satay SMEs using ANP technique. This analysis tool can perform in-depth analysis on the problems, the solutions and alternative strategies that exist in SMEs.

Analytic Network Process allows interaction and feedback from inner dependence and outer dependence. ANP is usually applied for decision making that is complex, crucial and requires a variety of interactions and dependencies. ANP is a method developed from AHP method that is still very simple. (Rusydia & Devi, 2013).

III. STUDY METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach. According to Lincoln in Neuman (2003) Qualitative study is a study that emphasizes the process and meaning of social reality that is not rigorously tested or measured in terms of quantity or frequency. The focus of qualitative study is to explain how social phenomena are formed and given meaning.

The method used was research and development to formulate an effective marketing model of satay milkfish product at Banten. Research and development is a study conducted by gathering information that will be used as a material to be developed as a model in the study.

A. Data Collection Technique

In-depth interview with the informant

In interaction with the subjects, the researcher is expected to provide a more complete understanding of study through interviews using recording devices, notes, and observation technique as participants to directly see behaviors associated with observed phenomena (Sanders, 1982, Saerang, 2001). Researchers interact directly in the field to observe the subjects under

study for some time until the researcher certainly feels that the data collected are sufficient to explain the situation that occurred. The interaction of researcher with subjects without interfering with natural settings is expected. For need assessment regarding the information required by stakeholders, interviews with stakeholders are carried out by conducting interviews with experts.

B. Population and Samples

The selection of respondents in this study was conducted by considering the respondents' understanding of the marketing strategy of satay milkfish product. The number of respondents in this study consisted of three marketing strategy experts/observers based on competency consideration. Valid respondents as the requirement in ANP were that masters or experts in their fields. Therefore, the respondents selected in this survey were marketing strategy experts/researchers and practitioners involved in the world of milkfish satay culinary business.

C. Analysis Tools

After the data were obtained, the researcher used the Analytical Network Process (ANP) software and processed them using "Super Decision 3.0" software to make effective marketing model in marketing satay milkfish at Banten Province. The general network structure was used.

Analytic Network Process (ANP) is a mathematical methodology that is capable of analyzing assumptions to solve the problems, strategies, priorities and even influencing factors.

This method is also used in the form of completion with consideration of adjusting the complexity of the criteria in the decomposition of synthesis along with the priority scale which results in the greatest priority effect and feedback.

ANP is also able to explain the model of the dependence factors systematically and unlimitedly. Decision making in the ANP application is by considering and validating the empirical experience of experts and practitioners.

D. Basic Foundation of ANP

ANP has four axioms which are used as the theoretical basis, namely: 1. **Reciprocal**; This axiom states that if the PC (EA, EB) is the comparison value of the pair of elements A and B, seen from the parent element C, which shows how many times element A has more thing than element B has, then $PC(EB, EA) = 1 / P_c(EA, EB)$. For example, if A is five times greater than B, then B is 1/5 of the size of A. 2. **Homogeneity**; states that elements compared in the ANP framework structure should not have too large differences, which can lead to greater errors in determining the assessment of supporting elements that influence decisions.

E. Data Analysis And Interpretation

Decomposition of Problems, Solutions and Alternative Marketing Strategies

Problems in the development of short-dated product marketing strategies were divided into 4 aspects with the marketing strategy approach, namely 4P (Product, Price, Place and Promotion). These criteria as a whole were grouped into groups of problems, solutions and strategies. The sub-criteria of the problems of the short-dated products marketing strategies were explained in the image below:

The results of this study also revealed several strategies that could be applied to develop a marketing strategy for short-dated products, especially milkfish satay. Based on the results of interviews with several experts and the literature study, then a description of the alternative strategies was obtained that was referenced from the concept of generic strategic of Porter, including:

1. Product differentiation is an effort to produce a product that is different and superior to competitors. This product differentiation strategy involves feature (concept), function, endurance, brand image and other characteristic enhancement.
2. Cost leadership or low cost strategy is an effort to gain a competitive advantage by increasing sales through the lowest price competition.
3. Segmentation or focus, namely the efforts of the two methods above in the form of a strategy of differentiation and cost leadership, but the application is not on the market in general, but to

smaller and specific markets. This is done to select prospective buyers directly.

F. ANP Network Model and Respondents

Following is the structure of the overall analysis of the general network model of the Analytical Network Process. This structure consists of goals, criterial and sub criteria, alternatives made from software super decision. General Network Structure Model of ANP is seen in nodes (alternative fingerprints) where there are feedback arrows between two nodes, namely criteria and alternatives.

There were e respondents (experts or observers) in the study with various kinds of professions. One of them worked as a State Civil Apparatus, such as a lecturer with a professor and doctoral degrees in marketing, with marketing expertise, based on the ability of the lecturer to manage his business outside campus, such as being the chairman of a private university in Banten Province.

In addition there were also respondents who had a profession as the Chairperson of the Street Vendors Association Supervisor in Serang City Regional Representative Council and the Chairperson of the Banten Province MSMEs Supervisors. This expertise was certainly referred to and selected as well as possible so as to reduce the risk of sub-optimal results.

IV. SYNTHESIS RESULTS ANALYSIS

The results obtained by a systematic consensus from experts (observers) regarding the marketing strategy of short-dated products included criteria and alternative strategies. In the picture below, the priorities of the problems criteria that occurred in the marketing of short-dated products businesses were divided into 4P, namely Product, Price, Place and Promotion. From the criteria of the problem, there was a priority problem of Product of 44.12%. This meant that experts or observers ensured that the main problem of milkfish products marketing was the product strategy itself.

The next positions of importance were Price of 20.85%, Place of 20.29% and the last interest was Promotion of 0.74%. Importance level calculation was taken from the means

(geometric mean) of the answers from experts or observers of short-dated products SMEs namely milkfish satay.

The value of the rater agreement in the figure above was $W = 0.369565$ which meant that 36.96% (rounding) of respondents agreed that the main problem in short-dated products marketing was Product.

After knowing that the product was the main problem, then the product problem was detailed into 4 main problems that had been found all together with interviews with milkfish satay SME respondents. According to experts or observers, the priority result of product problem was "Satay milkfish product had short expiration date of within 1 day in the shipping box and 3 days in open space" of 31.47%.

The further problem in the milkfish satay marketing was sequentially as follows; "Milkfish satay SMEs always oriented (focused) on the results and raw materials they made themselves, without giving priority to consumer desires (such as flavor variants, shape and size variants)" of 19.78%. It was followed by the next problem namely "less attractive packaging" of 13.55%. "Did not have an orientation on building a company image to become easily famous" of 13.47%. Then the lack of differentiation of processed milkfish satay products such as milkfish skin chips, shredded meat, meatball, nugget and milkfish-based sausages of 10.65%.

The rater agreement value obtained from the product problem was $W = 0.244444$, which meant that 24.44% of observers agreed that the main problem in the marketing strategy of product criteria was the milkfish satay product which had low expiration durability for 1 to 3 days so it was very difficult to make long-distance shipments through the national expedition.

The next problem with the 4P criteria for marketing strategies was "price issue". This problem was divided into 3 sub problems, while 1 sub was highlighted as the main problem according to observers, which tended to imitate the prices of competitors by 39.91%. Then it was followed by the fact that the Milkfish satay SMEs did not dare or did not offer attractive prices to consumers of 29.51%. The last highlight was that there was no price differentiation, which was not a

problem in all three sub-problems with a value of 23.6%.

Those findings can be concluded that according to experts, the marketing problem related to prices was that milkfish satay product was a typical premium product in Banten, so it was unethical to reduce prices even though there were high purchases. In addition, milkfish satay SMEs also did not make price differentiation. For example to make a variety of flavor of the satay products, it was better not to make a difference in price (still 1 price even though the flavor, raw material and additional variations of the satay were differentiated). The results of the rater agreement of the 4P criteria in the category of price problem was $W = 0.33333$, which meant that 33.33% of respondents agreed that the main problem of marketing strategies related to price was that SMEs tended to imitate the prices of competitors.

The third order of importance of the marketing strategy problem was "Location Problem". This criterion was divided into 4 main observations. One priority of the main problem was the less strategic location of the SMEs of 37.36%. This meant that Milkfish satay SMEs should choose easily accessible business locations for tourists, considering that the milkfish satay product was a typical processed product of Banten Province.

The next order of importance was the lack of parking lot availability of 22%, the same locations as competitors of 17.8% and did not have a website address with the official domain (.com and similar, not BlogSpot) of 12.74%.

According to experts and observers, there was a connecting line on the problem of location that there was no need for a domain or an official website online, SMEs only needed to focus on locations that were quite easy to reach and those locations had parking lots. The result of the rater agreement of the 4P criteria for the location problem category was $W = 0.458564$, which meant that 45.86% of observers or experts agreed that the main problem of the location was strategy or ease of access and having an official address online on the website was not so important.

The last problem of marketing strategy with the 4P category was the promotion problem. This criterion was divided into 6 main sub-problems. The three sub-priority

areas were had not had salespeople such as agents and resellers of 26.7%. Had not performed paid online advertising or used the services of grab food and go-food of 19.91%. had not created a new branch of 14.43%.

The 3 other sub-areas that were not the main priorities were radio promotion method and traditional advertisements of 13.27%. Did not created franchise of 10.38% and promotion campaign that had not used printed brochures as a promotional media was not the main highlight of 8.945%.

According to observers or experts, the findings of promotion problems of printed media technique, franchises and even radio ads were very ineffective and not the main problem. The franchise was not a major problem considering the difficulty of duplicating the uniformity of the taste of processed milkfish satay products so that the franchise technique was not a choice of problems that could boost the sale of milkfish satay product.

The result of the rater agreement of the 4P criteria for the category of promotion problem was $W = 0.490486$. This meant that observers agreed that 49.05% stated that the main promotion issue was did not have salespeople such as agents and resellers, had not registered go-food and grab food and paid online advertising plus had not had a new branch as the 3 main problem points in promotion.

In detail the description of the results of the solutions synthesis of product, price, place and promotion was the same as the figure of synthesis problem. The product solution was usually not always in line with the importance of the problem. It is due to the solution given is very close to the connection of short-term and easiest problems solving. Thus, the main problem not always be solved with a solution that is in line with the main problem, and this has been discussed as well.

For example, solutions for SME products should be consumer oriented (based on market demand for products, shapes and flavors) rather than trying to substitute raw materials of coconut milk with milk. Whereas the main problem discussed earlier was a product that had short expiration date. There was a major problem with the criterion of the "price problem" with the priority level of completion of "price solution".

The difference in interesting finding regarding location solution compared to location problem, namely having the official address of the website was a more important priority than moving locations so that they didn't coincide with other competitors. Whereas previously it was discussed that same location as the competitors problem was more important to solve rather than not having an official website. This clearly showed that the solution shown was the most important short-term step and could be immediately realized. The difference between the main problem and the solution was also on the use of radio advertising services, endorse figures or local artists. Whereas, previously the problem of did not utilize radio advertising was a very insignificant problem. However, in reality the solution stated the opposite, this might happen considering that it was very easy to advertise on radio and used artist endorse rather than adding new branches.

The rater agreement on all results of the product solution synthesis of strategy, price, location and promotion were fairly high (with a range of product solution of $W = 0.369565$, price solution of $W = 0.361111$, location solution of $W = 0.522222$, promotion solution of $W = 0.274854$) which meant that the respondents agreed that the solution of the four existing problems was at least 27.48%.

The last finding when discussing the criteria of the problem and the solution must be the determination of the strategy. The following is the agreement from three observers or experts.

The respondents stated that the most appropriate strategy to solve the 4P problem and its sub-criteria was segmentation technique. The segmentation strategy or focus was oriented to the segmentation of certain consumers or markets.

Milkfish satay is a typical Banten products intended for consumers who are on vacation, visiting, special ceremonial events or agencies and all ceremonial forms that have relevance to the demographic location of Banten.

The priority value of the marketing strategy through segmentation was 41.4%. Then it was followed by a differentiation marketing strategy of 27.45% and cost leadership of 23.65%. This finding proved

that cost leadership or low cost strategy was not strong enough to be a strategy considering that milkfish satay was an exclusive product due to the difficult production process and high quality of raw materials. The differentiation was not exactly the proper strategy because the product variations, flavors, types, shapes and other uniqueness were considered inappropriate to boost sales value in the marketing strategy of milkfish satay business.

The connecting line in this study explained that the value of the rater agreement was $W = 0.083333$, which meant that observers and experts had a low agreement related to the three choices of strategies above of only 8.33%. This is very possible because the strategy of differentiation is very likely to be the market leader if the types of milkfish processed products (such as shredded meat, meatball, nugget, sausages and skin chips) are able to compensate for sales or become complementary to milkfish satay product.

The low cost strategy was also very likely to be able to dominate the market. This can occur if the low price strategy, price discount is focused on consumers who order during ceremonial events.

The final discussion in the Analytical Network Process was that the inconsistency mean value of 0.031012 (consistency reached 96.9%), which meant that respondents had a level of truth that would consistently answer priority levels (not ambiguous/doubtful/hesitate) and the in-depth interview process was done through good stages without intervention from the author and enumerator.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This study had many findings related to difficulties, solutions and even strategies to overcome for MSEs that were engaged in short-dated semi-wet processed products such as milkfish satay and their processed products. It was found that the main problems of 4P marketing strategy in sequence were product, price, place and promotion. The product problem was regarding the raw material of coconut milk that produced short-dated products that expired 1 to 3 days. The main solution was not to replace coconut milk with substitute raw material such as pure milk

which could provide longer durability. The easiest solution was that SMEs should maintain product quality and quantity according to market demands.

The second problem in price criteria was that SMEs that always imitated the prices of other competitors with no courage to give discounts or price promotions. The solution to this price problem was valued based on the order of priority.

The third problem in location criteria was that SMEs had less strategic locations and the solution to the main problem was not by renting new location, but providing good parking before renting a strategic place.

The fourth problem in promotion criteria was that the importance of SMEs to have an agent and reseller scheme, of course the solution was along with the importance level of this problem.

The value of agreement from observers and experts was stated to be quite high, except that on the alternative strategy criteria of the porters, respondents had a very low level of agreement. This meant that any marketing strategy was very possible to use. Meanwhile, the value of consistency of all respondents was considered quite high.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ascarya. (2010). The Development Of Islamic Financial System In Indonesia And The Way Forward. *paper to be published as Occasional Paper, Bank Indonesia*.
- [2] Ascarya, & Yumanita, D. (2010). Determinan dan Persistensi Margin Perbankan Konvensional dan Syariah di Indonesia. *working paper series No.WP/10/04. Pusat Pendidikan dan Studi Kebanksentralan Bank Indonesia*.
- [3] Azim, M. (2011). *Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh, 1st ed., Dhaka: UGC*.
- [4] Drucker, P. (1994). *Inovasi dan Kewirausahaan: Praktek dan Dasar-Dasar*. Jakarta: Airlangga, (Terjemahan).
- [5] Ferdinand, A. (2000). Manajemen Pemasaran :Sebuah Pendekatan Strategy. *Research Paper Serie.No. 01 Program Magister Manajemen Universitas Diponegoro (Maret)*.

- [6] Frinces, Z. (2010). Pentingnya Profesi Wirausaha di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi & Pendidikan, Volume 7 Nomor 1, April 2010. 34-57.*
- [7] Fristia, V. F., & Navastara, A. (2014). Faktor Penyebab Belum Berkembangnya Industri Kecil Batik Desa Kenongo Kecamatan Tulungan-Sidoarjo. *Jurnal Teknik ITS Vol 3 No 2.*
- [8] Gupta, G., & Srinivasan, N. (1992). *Entrepreneurial Development.* New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Sons.
- [9] Hamid, E., & Susilo, Y. (2011). Strategi Pengembangan UMKM di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.*
- [10] Hisrich, R., & Peters, M. (1998). *Entrepreneurship (4th edn.).* Boston: Irwin McGraw-Hill.
- [11] Ismail, T. (2016), "Culture control, capability and performance: Evidence from creative industries in Indonesia", *Asian Review of Accounting*, Vol. 24 (2), pp. 171-184.
- [12] Ismail, T. and Ghozali, I. (2015), "Control system, strategy and learning", *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, Vol. 14 (1), pp. 58-72.
- [13] Ismail, T. Meutia, Bokhori, A. Fajri, E. (2018) Building Innovation Capability Through Triple Helix Model Sinergy To Improve SME's Marketing Performance. *International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology.* Vol. 9 (7). Pp. 1403-1412,
- [14] Ismail, T. Meutia dan Ummi, N. (2019) Enabling management control in improving the performance of SMEs. *Management Science Letter.* Vol. 9 (10) Pp. 1823-1832.
- [15] McClland, D., & Winter, D. (1969). *Motivating Economic Achievement.* New York: Free Press.
- [16] Meutia (2017). Proactive attitude and organizational performance. *International Journal of Economic Perspetive.* Vol. 11 (1).
- [17] Neuman, S. B., & Dickinson, D. (2003). *Handbook of Early Literaty Research.* New York London: The Guilford Press.
- [18] Porter, M. E. (1980). *Competitive Strategy Techniques for Analyzing Industries and Competitors with a New Introduction.* The Free Press.
- [19] Rusydiana, A. S. (2013). *Analytic Network Process: Pengantar dan Teori.* Bogor: SMART Publishing.
- [20] Rusydiana, A. S. (2015). *Aplikasi Metode Analytic Network Process (ANP) dalam Riset Ekonomi & Keuangan Islam .* Bogor: SMART Publishing.
- [21] Rusydiana, A. S., & Devi, A. (2013). *Ebook Analytical Network Process Pengantar Teori dan Apalikasi.* Bogor: Smart Publishing.
- [22] Rusyidiana, A. S. (2017). *Analytic Hierarchy & Network Process (AHP-ANP) Part II Application.* Tasikmalaya: Smart Publishing.
- [23] Saaty, T. (2005). Decision Making for Leader: The ANalytical Hierarchy Prosess For Decision in Complex World. *Prentice Hall Coy. Ltd. : Pittsburgh.*
- [24] Satria, D. (2011). Strategi Pengembangan Industri Kreatif Untuk Meningkatkan Daya Saing Pelaku Ekonomi Lokal. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen Vol 9, No 1.*
- [25] Sriyana, J. (2010). Strategi Pengembangan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah (UKM): Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Bantul. *Simposium nasional.*
- [26] Susanti, E. A. (2013). Pengembangan Ekonomi Lokal Dalam Sektor Pertanian (Studi pada Kecamatan Pagelaran Kabupaten Malang). *Jurnal Administrasi Publik.*
- [27] Syahza, A. (2003). Analisis ekonomi usaha tani hortikultura sebagai komoditi unggulan agribisnis di Kabupaten Pelalawan, Propinsi Riau. *Perspektif VIII (01).*