Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah (The Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development) is focused on publishing both theoretical and empirical papers in all areas of economics, regional financing, and regional development. Using a wide range of research methods including statistical analysis, case studies, field research, articles examine significant research questions from a broad range of perspectives.

On its sixth year (Volume 6), the Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development has two fundamental changes. First, this journal was originally published four times a year, and now has been published six times a year (period I July- Augustus, the period II September - October, Period III November - December, period IV January - February, period V March-April, and the period VI May - June. Second, the journal has been nationally accredited with SINTA (Science and Technology Index) score of S4 which is valid from 9 July 2018 – 8 July 2023 based on the Decree of the Director General of Development and Research Enhancement, Ministry of Research, Technology & Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 21/E/KTP/2018 concerning the Ranking of Scientific Journal Accreditation Period I Year 2018.


p-ISSN: 2338-4603
e-ISSN: 2355-8520

Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah is an open access journal, so articles are freely available to the readers.
SUPPORT DOAJ

Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah
2338-4603 (Print); 2355-8520 (Online)

Homepage
Publisher: Universitas Jambi
Society/Institution: Universitas Jambi, Program Pascasarjana, Program Magister Ilmu Ekonomi
Country of publisher: Indonesia
Platform/Host/Aggregator: OJS
Date added to DOAJ: 23 Mar 2015

Publisher's keywords: regional, economics, financing, development
Language of fulltext: Indonesian
Full-text formats available: PDF

PUBLICATION CHARGES
Article Processing Charges (APCs): No.
Submission Charges: Yes 350000IDR
Waiver policy for charges? No.

EDITORIAL INFORMATION
Peer review
Editorial Board
Aims and scope
Instructions for authors
Time From Submission to Publication: 4 weeks

More
Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah (The Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development) is offered as a platform for the dissemination of scientific thought and analysis in the field of economics, particularly related to financing and regional development, for faculty members, researchers, alumni, students, and the broader community. Starting from Volume 6 No. 1, this journal is published six times a year (originally published four times a year). The editor welcomes articles that have not been published elsewhere, either domestically or internationally. The online edition of this journal can be accessed at http://online-journal.unja.ac.id/index.php/JES
Program Magister Ilmu Ekonomi
Pascasarjana Universitas Jambi
Jl. A. Manap Kampus UNJA Telanaipura Jambi

Principal Contact
Junaidi Junaidi
Editor in Chief

Phone
+628127481977
junaidi@unja.ac.id

Support Contact
Junaidi Junaidi

Phone
+628127481977
junaidi@unja.ac.id


p-ISSN: 2338-4603
e-ISSN: 2355-8520

Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah is an open access journal, so articles are freely available to the readers.

Focus and Scope
CALL FOR REVIEWERS/EDITOR

Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah (The Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development) invite you as a reviewer/editor. For further more information, please click this link.
Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah (The Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development) is indexed and abstracted in the following databases/resources:
Editor in Chief:

**Dr. Junaidi** (Indonesia)
Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University
Google Scholar Profile; Orchid ID: 0000-0001-5039-5395; Researcher ID: F-8344-2015; Publons ID: 1234837; Impactstory ID: 0000-0001-5039-5395; Researchgate Profile; Sinta ID: 67398

Editorial Board Members:

**Prof. Dr. Syamsurijal Tan** (Indonesia)
Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University
Google Scholar Profile

**Prof. Dr. Amri Amir** (Indonesia)
Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University
Google Scholar Profile; Sinta ID: 6013720

**Prof. Dr. Firwan Tan** (Indonesia)
Economics Department, Faculty of Economics, Andalas University
Google Scholar Profile; Sinta ID: 6037231

**Dr. Manta P. Elena Otilia** (Romania)
Athenaeum University Bucharest
Dr. Syaparuddin (Indonesia)
Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University
[Researchgate Profile](#); Scopus ID: [57190945081](#)

Farhan Ahmed, Ph.D. (Pakistan)
Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology, Karachi
[Google Scholar Profile](#); [Researchgate Profile](#)

Dr. Syahmardi Yacob (Indonesia)
Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University
[Google Scholar Profile](#); Scopus ID: [57196085656](#); Orchid ID: [0000-0002-6827-277X](#); [Researchgate Profile](#); Sinta ID: [67398](#)

Dr. Tona Aurora Lubis (Indonesia)
Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University
[Google Scholar Profile](#); Scopus ID: [57196194145](#); Sinta ID: [6024405](#)

Dr. Rafal Balina (Poland)
Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University of Life Sciences (SGGW)
[Google Scholar Profile](#); [Researchgate Profile](#); Orchid ID: [0000-0001-6304-8149](#)

Dr. Mahyuddin (Indonesia)
Agricultural Socio-Economics Department, Faculty of Agricultural, Hasanuddin University
[Google Scholar Profile](#); Sinta ID: [6017927](#)

Dr. Heriberta (Indonesia)
Focus and Scope

Editorial Team

Peer-Reviewers

Peer review process

Author Guidelines

Publication Ethics

Copyright Notice

Privacy Statement

Indexing and Archiving

CALL FOR REVIEWERS/EDITOR

Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah (The Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development) invite you as a reviewer/editor. For further more information, please click this link.
Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah (The Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development) is indexed and abstracted in the following databases/resources:

- Google Scholar
- DOAJ: Directory of Open Access Journals
- Crossref
- EBSCO Information Services
- GARUDA
- Mendeley
- MIAR
- Dimensions
- ESJI
- CABI
- OAI Indexes
- International Innovation Journal Impact Factor (IIJIF)
- ROAD: Register of Open Access Journals
Peer-Reviewers

Prof. Dr. Haryadi (Indonesia)
Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University
Google Scholar Profile

Mohd Azlan Shah Zaidi, Ph.D (Malaysia)
School of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Scopus ID: 36524500000; Google Scholar Profile

Dr. Joko Tri Haryanto (Indonesia)
Center for Climate Change Financing and Multilateral Policy Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4755-1323

Ishaq HACINI, Ph.D (Algeria)
Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Mascara, Algeria
Google Scholar Profile
Prof. Dr. Sofyardi (Indonesia)
Economics Department, Faculty of Economics, Andalas University
Google Scholar Profile

Kei Mizuno (Japan)
Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) - Kyoto University

Budi Kurniawan, SST, SE, M.Si, ME (Indonesia)
Central Bureau of Statistics, Jambi Province

Kamila Radlinska, Ph.D (Poland)
Dept. of Economics, Faculty of Economics Sciences, Koszalin University of Technology, Poland
Google Scholar Profile; Researchgate Profil; Polska Biblioteka Naukow (PBN id)

Dr. M. Syurya Hidayat (Indonesia)
Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University
Google Scholar Profile
Sambas Ade Kesuma, Ph.D (Indonesia)
Accounting Department, Faculty of Business and Economic, University of Sumatera Utara
Google Scholar Profile; Scopus ID: 57192905212

Yugang He (Republic of Korea)
Department of International Trade, Chonbuk National University
Researchgate Profile

Dr. Khadra DAHOU (Algeria)
Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Mascara, Algeria

Muhammad Farooq Jan, Ph.D (Pakistan)
IQRA National University, Peshawar
ORCID id:0000-0002-6547-2469; Google Scholar Profile; Researchgate Profile

Ikawati Karim, S.TP, M.Si (Indonesia)
Agribusiness Department, Universitas Sulawesi Barat
Sinta ID:6093188; ORCID-id:0000-0002-1365-739X; Google Scholar Profile; Researchgate Profile; LinkedIn
Dr. Agus Solikhin, S.E, M.M (Indonesia)
Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University

Dr. Ratih Kusumastuti, S.E, M.M (Indonesia)
Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Jambi University

Sinta ID:6010979; Google Scholar Profile; Researchgate Profile; LinkedIn


p-ISSN: 2338-4603
e-ISSN: 2355-8520

Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah is an open access journal, so articles are freely available to the readers.

Focus and Scope
Editorial Team
Peer-Reviewers
Peer review process
Author Guidelines
Publication Ethics
Copyright Notice
Privacy Statement
Indexing and Archiving

CALL FOR REVIEWERS/EDITOR

Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah (The Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development) invite you as a reviewer/editor. For further more information, please click this link.
Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah (The Journal of Perspectives on Financing and Regional Development) is indexed and abstracted in the following databases/resources:
Indexing and Archiving

All published papers by Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah are indexed and archived by:

- Google-Scholar
- DOAJ-Directory of Open Access Journals
- EBSCO Open Science Directory
- Crossref (a unique DOI start with 10.22437)
- Garuda (Garba Rujukan Digital)
- ROAD (Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources)
- Mendeley
- Microsoft Academic Search
- OpenAire
- Dimensions
- MIAR (Information Matrix for the Analysis of Journal)
- CAB Abstracts and/or Global Health database
- OAJI-Open Academic Journal Index
- Moraref
- BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine)
- CiteFactor
- OPEN ACCESS LIBRARY (OALIB)
- World Catalogue of Scientific Journals (WCOSI)
- Scholarsteer
- JournalTocs
- Worldcat
- CORE
- RESEARCH BIBLE
- ACADEMICKEYS
- Docstoc
- SCRIBD
- Citeulike
- JOURNALIB
- Paperity
- Global Impact Factor
- Jifactor
- General Impact Factor
- e-Journal Portal BKS PTN Wilayah Barat
- Cosmos Impact Factor
- OneSearch
- International Innovative Journal Impact Factor (IIJIF)
- Journal Factor
The Journal is also listed in the library of

- Princeton University Library
- Universiteit Leiden
- University of Oxford
- Harvard Library
- The University of Sheffield
- University of Saskatchewan-University Library
- Capilano University Library
- STATE LIBRARY NEW SOUTH WALES
- Vrije Universiteir Brussel (VUB)
- UNSW Australia Library
- Mercyhurst University
- University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) Library
- Universitat Kasse
- State Library of Victoria
- Simon Fraser University Library Electronic Journals
- BJMU
- Library & Learning Center
- Aberystwyth University
- City University of London
- Ajman University
- University of Edinburgh
- University of Glasgow
- University of Hull
- Imperial College London
- University of Manchester
- Open University
- University of York
- London’s Global University
- University of Wisconsin
- Vancouver Public Library
- Trinity College
- University of Alberta
- University Library
- National Library of Australia
- REX (The Royal Library and Copenhagen University Library Service)
- Electronic Journal Library
- ETH Zurich
- Copac
- Florida Institute of Technology
- Naver Academic
- Toronto Public Library

Published: 2017-06-30

Articles

Analysis for corruption and decentralization (Case study: earlier decentralization era in Indonesia)
Joko Tri Haryanto, Esther Sri Astuti S.A.
207 - 218

PDF

Socio-economic determinants of tourism trips by Jambi residents
Hardiani Hardiani, Amril Amril
219 - 230

PDF

Road Map Bureaucracy Reform Public Service Government Provincial Riau
Trio Saputra, Bunga Chintia Utami
231 - 244

PDF
Distribution development strategy of corn processed (corn stick and corn dodol) production to achieve corn competitive product market in Gorontalo Province

Amir Halid
Agribusiness Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Gorontalo State University

Mohammad Ikbal Bahuwa
Agrotechnology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Gorontalo State University

Zainudin K Antuli
Food and Science Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Gorontalo State University

Irawati Abdul
Economic Development Department, Faculty of Economics, Gorontalo State University

Abstract

Research object are; 1) to know about the profile of maize farmer enterprise in Gorontalo Regency; 2) to know the people characteristic at home industry group in Todito village at Pulubala sub-district; 3) Economics analysis for Sweat Maize Dodol. Data analysis used is descriptive method, SWOT and economics analysis. The result of this research is 1) Groups of farmers enterprise, the more much of members and land is worked on by maize farmer found at Dunggala village in Batudaa sub-district. At Pulubala Sub-district the more much of groups of farmer enterprise at Puncak Village, and the members is more much found at Toidito, but the largest land worked on by maize farmer is at Puncak village; 2) Production analysis for home industry for Maize Stick with tasted by Shrimp from Llimboto Lake will get profit if the income above of break event is Rp 120,000,- if production is over of break even point is 11,975 gram and will follow of the price over of break even point about Rp 52,500. Production analysis for home industry for Dodol sweat maize will get profit if the income earned over of break even point is Rp 170,174, if production is earned over of break even point 6,90 basket and if the price is over of break even point is about 19.550; 4) Main distribution development strategy of corn stick and corn dodol are developing corn distribution product, increased the volume of production, to reach the market target, and increased the promotion of product and price information.

Key words: Corn Production, Distribution Development Strategy

Abstrak

REFERENCES


Kajian kebijakan agribisnis komoditas unggulan daerah di Provinsi Gorontalo, Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP) Gorontalo, 2012

Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia: Masterplan percepatan dan perluasan pembangunan ekonomi Indonesia 2011-2025: Jakarta: 2011


Renstra Dinas Pertaniandan Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Gorontalo 2012-2017


**Downloads**
Distribution development strategy of corn processed (corn stick and corn dodol) production to achieve corn competitive product market in Gorontalo Province

Amir Halid¹; Mohammad Ikbal Bahuwa²; Zainudin K. Antuli³; Irawati Abdul⁴

¹) Agribusiness Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Gorontalo State University
²) Agrotechnology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Gorontalo State University
³) Food and Science Technology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Gorontalo State University
⁴) Economic Development Department, Faculty of Economics, Gorontalo State University

correspondence e-mail: amirhalid_ung@yahoo.com

Abstract.

Kata Kunci: Produksi Jagung, Strategi Pengembangan Distribusi

Abstract
Research object are; 1) to know about the profile of maize farmer enterprise in Gorontalo regency; 2) to know the people characteristic at home industry group in Todito village at Pulubala sub-district; 3) Economics analysis for Sweat Maize Dodol. Data analysis used is descriptive method, SWOT and economics analysis. The result of this research is 1) Groups of farmers enterprise, the more much of members and land is worked on by maize farmer found at Dunggala village in Batudaa sub-district. At Pulubala Sub-district the more much of groups of farmer enterprise at Puncak Village, and the members is more much found at Toidito, but the largest land worked on by maize farmer is at Puncak village; 2) Production analysis for home industry for Maize Stict with tasted by Shrimp from limboto Lake will get profit if the in-come above of break event is Rp 120,000,- if production is over of break even point is 11,975 gram and will follow of the price over of break even point about Rp 52.500. Production analysis for home industry for Dodol sweat maize will get profit if the in-come earned over of break even point is Rp 170,174, if production is earned over of break even point 6,90
basket and if the price is over of break even point is about 19.550; 4) Main distribution development strategy of corn stick and corn dodol are developing corn distribution product, increased the volume of production, to reach the market target, and increased the promotion of product and price information.

Key words: Corn Production, Distribution Development Strategy

INTRODUCTION

Since Gorontalo became a Province on February 12nd 2000, the government has put the position of agriculture as the entry point of corn that prospected for export but has not been cultivated optimally by using technological inputs, without ignore the aspects of sustainable corn farming.

Maize has always been preferred to any other crop, including cassava because most of the worlds civilizations developed around around grains rather than tuber crops (Olaniyan, 2015). It is grown in a range of agro-ecological environments, and more maize is produced annually than any other grain. In contrast, the area planted to maize in South Sulawesi declined from 0.27 million ha in 1991 to 0.22 million ha in 2000 (a growth rate of −2.11% per year). The decline in area planted to maize was due to price disincentives. During the harvesting season, maize grain price often dropped to a level below the average cost of production. Therefore, some farmers changed from maize to other crops, such as cotton or soybean. Similarly, the proportion of the total area planted to food crops also decreased. But in Gorontalo still have potential to make maize become other products to increase the income for farmers (Swastika, 2004).

Corn has many advantages beside as people daily needs and also can be process to some products such as corn sticks, corn oil, corn starch, poultry feed, fish feed, and other function as food. In addition, corn grain can process for a variety of products, corn waste can make variety of products such as corn waste into ruminant feed, corn waste into organic fertilizer, corncob into charcoal, and corn husk can process become flower, pad dodol, the basic material of clothes, table cloth and some of unique products.

Based on the survey that the cornseed (yield) in Gorontalo only used for daily meal also sold to other places like export to another city in Indonesia or to another countries. Seed corn (yield) is not process into processed products that enhance the economic value of products. The price comparison corn kernels 1 kg Rp. 3,200 if it has been processed into animal feed prices reached 5 times from the original price when unprocessed. Processing the kernels into a basic ingredient of animal feed will increase the economic value of the product.

The role of the agricultural sector contributed most (28%) to the GDP of Gorontalo District, together with the services sector (23%). Because most people in Gorontalo district worked in the agricultural sector of food crops (rice and corn), plantation crops (coconut) and fisheries. The developing of agribusiness corn in Gorontalo district need to improved because of the potential for development is big enough and has wide land. The steps to solved problem of maize plantations must be in accordance with local characteristics, social, economic and institutional capacities in the community because almost 90% of corn plantation is smallholder agriculture.

Baruwadi (2009), suggest that household contribution income farmers from maize farming in Gorontalo Province is 64.03%, which proved the high dependence of farmers on corn as a source of household income. In Anonymous (2012) explained that in the last five years, the national corn demand for industrial materials feed, food and beverages increased by ± 10% -15% / year. In 2010 corn in Gorontalo mostly exported
to several countries such as Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, and Philippines amount of 34,200 tons. To export, Gorontalo corn production is also absorbed by the local market through between regions amount 104,810 tons of which 88,225 tons Surabaya and Jakarta 16,858 tons.

Friedmann (1990), showed that empowerment is a believed to be a "alternative development" on the model of development center to growth. At the first the development of alternative put forward some trusts: first, country is the problem of development showed development of alternatives to eject even against the country; second, people could did no wrong and the public is an independent association; Third, community actions had capable and sufficient to realize the alternative development without state interference. Kartasasmita, 2009 suggested that community empowerment: The development concept is rooted in the community, said that the concept of community empowerment includes the notion of community development (community development) and development focused on the community (community based development).

Marketing and distribution channels are important characteristics in the process of getting produce from source to consumers. Olukosi and Isitor (1990) in (Edward, 2011) categorized marketing channels into centralized and decentralized channels. Centralized channels deals with agents who serve as middlemen between producers and consumers while decentralized is a kind of channel where both consumers and agents can buy directly from the producers.

METHOD

This research done in the district and sub district Bongomeme Tibawa Gorontalo regency and to the research start from January 1 to December 2016. Furthermore, the method of selecting respondents was conducted using different methods in the two groups of respondents (group home and organization groups). For households, the method used is simple random sampling method, while the agency unit used purposive method. Total sample of households take 200 respondents consist of 40 respondents from each sample location. While the organization groups interviewed unit adapted to the number of units existing organization in each country, it is estimated the number of units of organization interviewed about 15-20 organization for each sample location.

The research method will used in the program, activities and output produced for each year of implementation of activities. In the first year of 2016 because the output are: 1) Potential socio-economic household profile, institutional corn farmer. 2) Formulation Hierarchical strategy and on the development of government policy on product development ofcorn processed. 3) Output products and their sales outlets in refined product sales. Meanwhile output in 2017: 1) Control the use of tools / technology products processing corn. 2) Increased insight and institutional work team development. 3) Developing the ability to access the market. And output in 2018: 1) Products Processed competitive. 2) Model of Institutional Agribusiness Corn. 3) Skills to access market information.

1. Observation

Observation techniques used to obtain data and information on the resource potential of agriculture to research data and other relevant information.

2. Interview
Interview techniques used to obtain data and information, formulate strategies and corn farmer empowerment activities to increase the income of corn farmers data and other relevant information.

3. Questionnaire

Mechanical questionnaire used to obtain data and information on the resource potential analysis of maize agriculture based on comparative advantage, competitive and influence to empower farmers through processing corn maize and corn waste into productive economic commodity corn to increase farmers income.

4. Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Techniques Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was used to complete the data and research information, during the conduct data collection and information the draft of research reports.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Maize farmer profile in Gorontalo District

Subdistrict of Batudaa, Gorontalo District

Table 1 showed that the number of groups in each village is different, there are composed of two groups of farmers of corn, even up to 8 groups of farmers of corn, with an average of 4 groups of crop farmers to every village in the Batudaa village. The groups that exist in each of these villages have the members of the group which is quite diverse and numerous, ranging from 49 members of the group, up to 187 members of the group to the village. Dunggala village district. Batudaa has a number of groups, include 8 corn farmer groups and also the number of group members, include 187 members of farmers of maize compared with other villages in the district Batudaa. Total corn farmer groups contained in the smallest villages and the village BuaandIluta which only consisted of two corn farmer groups, while the number of group members at least are in the village Payunga the 49 members of the group. On average, the number of members of maize farmer groups in 8 villages in the district Batudaa is reached 87 people, with total members is 693.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Village Name</th>
<th>Total Group of Village</th>
<th>Total of members in Group</th>
<th>Land Area (Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Barakati</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Iluta</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bua</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Huntu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>103.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pilobuhuta</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>105.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Payunga</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>39.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dunggala</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>157.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ilohungayo</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>615.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>76.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beside number of groups and group members the high total compared to other villages in the district Batudaa, corn farmers Dunggala, Pilobuhuta, and Huntu which the corn cultivated is the most wide reached 157.3 Ha; 105.9 Ha; and 103.6 Ha. The smallest corn crop in Bua Village area of 40.1 hectares. The total area of cultivated corn crop in the district. Batudaa can be reached 615.65 Ha; with an average area of arable corn crop is 76.96 hectares for every village in the district Batudaa.
Subdistrict of Pulubala, Gorontalo District

Table 2 showed that the villages in Pulubala district have a lot corn farmer, from 13 to 32 groups in the village. This indicates that the majority of people work in Pulubaladistricare corn farming. The members in each group in each village to approximately 300 members of the group, even some villages has 500 more members of the group. The high of the village in the district.Pulubala has a number of groups, include 30 maize farmer groups with a total membership of the second largest group after the 563 members of the village Molamahu corn farmer groups. Corn farmer groups premises smallest number in a neighboring village and village Tridan Maolalahuie, each consisting of 13 corn farmer groups, while the number of members of each group 295 group members and 318 members of the group. The average number of members of cornfarmer groups in 11 villages inPulubaladistrict are462 people, with total members are 5077 members.

Table 2. Group, member total, and land area in Subdistrict of Pulubala, Gorontalo District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Village Name</th>
<th>Total Group of Village</th>
<th>Total of members in Group</th>
<th>Land Area (Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pulubala</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>427.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tridarma</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>300.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Molalahu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Toyidito</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>579.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Molamahu</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>624.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bakti</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>640.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pongongaila</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>504.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mulyonegoro</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Puncak</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>701.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ayumolingo</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>435.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bukit Aren</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>243</td>
<td>5077</td>
<td>5320.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>483.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The village which has the largest corn crop cultivated in the district is located in the village Pulubala with the land area is 701.21 hectares. Bakti and Molamahu with corn crop the second largest and third, respectively in the amount of 640.5 Ha; and 624.71 Ha. The average area of cultivated corn crops in villages in the district Pulubala is 483.65 Ha; with the total area cultivated corn crop reached 5320.1 hectares.

Production analysis of Limboto Lake shrimp corn stick

Variable cost

Variable cost is change in proportion to the business activity or the amount of the marginal cost of all units produced. Based on the above table it can be seen that the number of variable limboto lake shrimp corn stick is Rp. 61,500 with a raw material that is 1 Kg of local corn for Rp. 12,000.

Table 3. Limboto Lake shrimp corn stick variabel cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total (Rp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Kg Lokal Corn/Motorokiki</td>
<td>12.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 Kg Lake Shrimp</td>
<td>15.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>500 Gr Tapioca Flour</td>
<td>9.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100 Gr Garlic</td>
<td>5.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 Sdm salt</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>250 Gr Sugar</td>
<td>4.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 Kg Fried Oil</td>
<td>26.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>61.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fixed cost**

Fixed Cost are the costs that does not depend on the level of goods or services output that produced by the business. The table shows that the total of fixed costs of shrimp corn is Rp. 96,000 which consists of the cost of plastic packaging, labor, gas, rental equipment for a grinders and electric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total(Rp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plastic packaging</td>
<td>11.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>50.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rental equipment for a grinders /hour</td>
<td>15.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Electric/hour</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96.000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total cost**

The total cost was the the amount of variable costs and fixed costs. Based on the Table 3 and 4, the shrimp corn stick total costs is Rp. 157 500.

**Revenue**

The Revenue is all income received from economic activities without deducting the total production expenditure. Based on the table the shrimp corn stick total revenue is Rp. 300,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>3.000 gr</td>
<td>10.000/100 gr</td>
<td>300.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profit**

Profit is the total revenue after deducting the total cost of production. Based on the Table 3, 4 and 5, the shrimp corn stick profit is Rp. 142 500.

**BEP Revenue**

\[
BEP \ Revenue \ (Rp) = \frac{FC}{1 - \frac{VC}{TR}} = \frac{96.000}{1 - \frac{61.500}{300.000}} = 120.000
\]

The domestic industry would benefit if acceptance is obtained exceeds the limit of USD 120,000 of the BEP, otherwise households industry will losses if the receipts obtained less than the BEP.

**BEP Production**

\[
BEP \ production \ (gram) = \frac{FC}{P - \frac{VC}{Q}} = \frac{119.500}{10.000 - \frac{61.500}{3.000}} = 11.975
\]
The domestic industry would benefit if production were obtained exceeds the limit BEP is 11,975 Gram sebalikya domestic industry would losses if production gained less than the BEP.

BEP Price

\[
BEP \ price \ (Rp) = \frac{TC}{Q} = \frac{157,500}{3,000} = 52.500
\]

The domestic industry would benefit if the price obtained exceeds the limit BEP is Rp. conversely 52,500 domestic industry would losses if prices gained less than the BEP. The break event point corn stick curve taste shrimp Limboto Lake, below:

![Figure 1. Break event point curve of Limboto Lake shrimp corn stick](image)

**Production analysis of sweet corn dodol**

**Variable cost**

Variable costs is the costs that change proportionally to the business activity or the amount of the marginal cost of all units produced. The table above shows that the number of variables corn dodol is Rp. 76,000 based on the main material is 1 kg of sweet corn for Rp. 20,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total (Rp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Kg Sweet Corn</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>500 ml coconut milk</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>650 Gr sugar</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>300 Gr brown sugar</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 pack Full Cream milk</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>125 Gr butter</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>250 Gr Sticky Rice</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 pack Food Colour</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>50 Gr rice</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3 pack Vanilla</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>76,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fixed cost**

Fixed Cost are the costs that does not depend on the level of goods or services output that produced by the business. The table shows that the total of fixed costs of corn dodol is Rp. 96,000 which consists of the cost of plastic packaging, Plastic Binding, labor and bucket.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total (Rp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plastic packaging</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Plastic binding</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15 Bucket</td>
<td>52,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>119,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total cost**

The total cost was the the amount of variable costs and fixed costs. Based on the Table 6 and 7, the corn dodol total costs is Rp. 195,500

**Revenue**

The Revenue is all income received from economic activities without deducting the total production expenditure. Based on the table the corn dodol total revenue is Rp. 250,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>10 Bucket</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Profit**

Profit is the total revenue after deducting the total cost of production. Based on the Table 6, 7 and 8, the corn dodol profit is Rp. 130,500

**BEP Revenue**

\[
BEP \text{ Revenue} (Rp) = \frac{FC}{1-\frac{VC}{TR}} = \frac{119,500}{1-\frac{76,000}{250,000}} = 170.714
\]

The home industry will get a profit when the revenue more than break even point value Rp. 170.174 otherwise home industry would suffer losses if the revenue obtained less than the break-even point

**BEP Production**

\[
BEP \text{ production (bucket)} = \frac{FC}{P - \frac{VC}{Q}} = \frac{119,500}{25,000 - \frac{76,000}{10}} = 6.90
\]
The home industry will get a profit when the production is more than break event point value 6.90 bucket, otherwise home industry would suffer losses if the production obtained less than the break-even point

**BEP Price**

\[
BEP \text{ price (Rp)} = \frac{TC}{Q} = \frac{195,500}{10} = 19.550
\]

The home industry will get a profit when the price is more than break event point value Rp.19.550, otherwise home industry would suffer losses if the price obtained less than the break-even point. Here is a corn dodol break event point curve

![Figure 2. Corn dodol break event point curve](image)

**Factors and distribution development strategy of maize products**

The way to find out more about the Distribution Development Strategy of Corn Products are identify alternative method how an organizations can use the strength or to use the opportunity to avoid threats and overcome weaknesses. SWOT matrix illustrates how the corn product can match opportunities and threats faced by its internal strengths and weaknesses. This can be seen in the following explanation:

1. **Strength**
   
   Based on analysis of data, the Strength that can be used for the product development strategy are:
   
   a. Fresh and high quality raw materials such Local Maize (Motoro Kiki) and Limboto Lake Shrimp, Sweet Maize, Brown Sugar and Coconut Milk
   
   b. Having a good business prospect and environmentally friend
   
   c. Build a good working atmosphere between the home industry and managerial team
   
   d. Characteristically taste and quality of products

2. **Weakness**

   Based on analysis of data, the weaknesses that can be used for product development strategy are:
   
   a. Production Volume / supplies
   
   b. The ineffective of information media
   
   c. Small area product distribution

3. **Opportunity**

   Based on analysis of data, the opportunities that can be used for the product development strategy are:
   
   a. Good consumer responses
b. The wide market target for all people
c. The possibility to develop new product

4. Threats

Based on analysis of data, the threats that can be used for the product development strategy are:

a. New competitor
b. Unstable market taste

Table 9. Internal factors of maize product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Internal factor</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Having a good business prospect and environmentally support</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>There is good business prospect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>High quality raw materials of corn product</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>Using high quality raw materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Build a good working atmosphere between the home industry and managerial team</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>Good teamwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Characteristically taste and quality of products</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>having Characteristic products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Production Volume / supplies</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>Limited supplies volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ineffective of product information and price product information</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>Ineffective promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Small area product distribution</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>Small area product distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score = 2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10. External factors of corn product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>External factor</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The wide market target for all people</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Accessible to all levels of consumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Good consumer responses</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>consumer has a good responses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The possibility to develop new product</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>There is a. The possibility to develop new product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score = 2.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Threat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>New competitor</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>There are New competitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unstable market taste</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>unstability of consumers taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score = 0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data After processed, 2016.

The table above shows that total strength value = 2.50 are bigger than total weakness value = 0.60, this situation indicates that the strength factor for the distribution product development strategy is greater than a factor of weakness as an inhibitor of the distribution product development strategy.
inhibitor of the distribution product development strategy. To determine the distribution product development strategy by using SWOT analysis diagram, it can be seen in the figure below:

![SWOT analysis diagram](image)

Figure 3. SWOT analysis diagram of distribution product development strategy

Based on the results of the analysis contained in the picture, it is known that the strength is greater than weakness and generates the X axis in the diagram SWOT. Likewise, an opportunity that will be faced greater than the threat and generates the Y axis SWOT diagram. These values shown that the difference between opportunity and threat is 2:05 while the difference between strength and weakness is 1.90.

1. **Strength – Opportunity Strategy**
   Fresh and high quality raw materials such as Local Corn (Motoro Kiki) and LimbotoLake Shrimp and the other additional raw material produced a good corn stick product and accepted by the various levels of the consumer. Similarly, raw material such as sweet corn and Palm Sugar and Coconut Milk used is still in a fresh and qualified that is processed into becoming Dodol sweet corn. Therefore, have good business prospects and environmentally friend generates the possibility of new product development as well as produced taste and quality products that have characteristics, thus the market target of all level consumer can be completed.

2. **Weakness – Opportunity Strategy**
   An improvement in volume of production / supply of shrimp corn stick and corn dodol is important to fulfill the market target. increased the effectiveness of product and price information, and open market distribution are required to push the product be accepted by all level of consumers.

3. **Strength- Treat Strategy**
Keep the fresh and high quality raw materials such a Local Corn (Motoro Kiki) and Limboto Lake Shrimp and the other additional raw material produces a unique corn stick taste so the product is hard to defeated by new competitors and can make the public taste remained stable Strategi (W-T). Similarly, raw materials and Palm Sugar Sweet Corn and Coconut Milk used is still in a state of quality fresh and processed into becoming Dodo Sweet Corn with characteristic flavor and chewy softness is the main attraction for this product olehan

4. Weakness –Treat Strategy

An increasing of product and price information of shrimp corn stick and sweet corn dodol are necessary to do to know market taste development. Increasing product distribution are important to face the competitor.

These factors and the development strategy of product distribution of shrimp corn stick either Sweet Corn dodol is very important. In the distribution will occur or appear several factors, both threats or weakness while development strategy is necessary for the distribution of compeoduct in order to improve further the quality and distribution of refined products kuanititas of the corn itself.

Based on the analysis SWOT matrix, the factors and strategies for developing distrbusion corn product, namely 1)The high quality of material used are received well by the public, (2) has a good business prospects and environmentally friend, generates the possibility of new product development 3) flavor and quality of products that have characteristics reach the market target in all societies level

In the other hand the weakness of the factors and strategies for developing distrbusi corn product, namely (1)increased the volume of production / inventory to reach the market target (2) increased the promotion of product and price information, and open market distribution are required to push the product be accepted by all level of consumers

CONCLUSION

1. Data group, the number of members and the largest corn crop cultivated area in the district are in the village BatudaaDunggalais by 8 groups, 187 the number of members of the group, and 157.3 ha of arable area corn crop. As for the District Pulubala amount of data contained in the largest group, namely PuncakDesa some 32 groups, for the highest number of members in the village Toyidito there is a number of 705 members and the largest corn crop cultivated area located at Peak Village is an area of 701.21 ha.

2. Home industry of shrimp corn stick will be gained profit whene the revenue larger than the break event point value is Rp. 120.000, if the production obtained exceeds the limit break-even point is 11 975 grams and if the price obtained exceeds the limit break-even point is Rp. 52,500.

3. Home industry of corn dodol will be gained profit when the revenue larger than the break event point value Rp 170.174, if the production obtained exceeds the limit break-even point is 6.90 bucket and if the price obtained exceeds the limit break-even point is Rp. 19.550.

4. Based on the analysi SWOT matrix, the factors and strategies for developing distrbusion corn product, namely 1)The high quality of material used are received well by the public, (2) has a good business prospects and environmentally friend,
generates the possibility of new product development 3) flavor and quality of products that have characteristics reach the market target in all societies level

In the other hand the weakness of the factors and strategies for developing distribution Maize product, namely (1)increased the volume of production / inventory to reach the market target (2) increased the promotion of product and price information, and open market distribution are required to push the product be accepted by all level of consumers

REFERENCES


Kajian kebijakan agribisnis komoditas unggulan daerah di Provinsi Gorontalo, Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP) Gorontalo, 2012

Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian Republik Indonesia: Masterplan percepatan dan perluasan pembangunan ekonomi Indonesia 2011-2025: Jakarta: 2011
Renstra Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Gorontalo 2012-2017