



Print ISSN: 1738-3110 / Online ISSN 2093-7717
JDS website: <http://www.jds.or.kr/>
<http://dx.doi.org/10.15722/jds.19.5.202106.29>

Business Performance Determinants of Salted Fish Distribution in Kapuk During the COVID-19

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Received: April 10, 2021. Revised: May 18, 2021. Accepted: June 05, 2021.

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to measure whether market orientation, entrepreneurial orientation, and marketing capabilities affected the business performance of salted fish distribution in Kapuk warehouse, West Jakarta at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. This prolonged and difficult pandemic has had an impact on the business of selling salted fish, challenging organisations' ability to maintain business performance. **Research design, data and methodology:** This study uses a PLS-SEM model approach using Smart PLS 3.0 and a questionnaire as the instruments. The conditions during the observation include 77 distributors who chose to keep doing business, and the research sample were measured by the number of distributors (business actors or people in charge). In this study, the variables of marketing capabilities, market orientation, and entrepreneurial orientation were used to analyse business performance. **Results:** Interestingly, the results of the study succeeded in explaining that during a pandemic market, both entrepreneurial orientation and marketing ability affected current business performance, although marketing ability remains an inconsistent mediator. **Conclusions:** This result serves as a reminder that surviving is the priority which must be focused on now, rather than crafting strategies to excel in competition that consume valuable effort and resources.

Keywords : Distribution, Business performance, Market orientation, Salted fish

JEL Classification Code: M30, M31, Q22, L26

1. Introduction

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The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has had an impact on various business sectors, including the micro, small, and medium scale organisations (MSMEs) in the fisheries sector, especially those involving capture fisheries processing. The existence of social restrictions hampers the sale and distribution of fish. This causes an accumulation of fish raw materials in the fish storage warehouse. Worse, such accumulation can lead to a decrease in the quality of fish or even spoilage of fish stored for too long (Yapanto, Dahniar, Tanipu, & Suherman, 2020). The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has determined that COVID-19 has also had a global impact on this business sector, for example in Nepal (disruption to the breeding of several types of carp), the Philippines (problems with imported seeds), Cambodia (import restrictions affect the availability of domestic fish), Myanmar (labour reduction impacts shrimp companies and the sale and purchase of dried fish may stall), and Japan (lower seafood prices and suspension of fish and seafood

auctions) (FAO, 2020).

Large-scale social restrictions over a long period of time in Indonesia have caused a decrease in the availability of domestic fish. There are concerns that this could interfere with the adequacy of national fish consumption. According to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia (KKP), fish consumption figures in the last eight years have generally increased. Table 1 shows the national fish consumption figures for 2010–2017; on average per year during this period there was an increase in the national fish consumption rate of 2.67 kilogram per capita (kg/capita), or 6.25%. With the increasing trend of consumption (during which the highest increase was 3.40 kg/capita), a series of strategies are needed to meet the

national fish consumption needs, especially during a pandemic, which presents numerous obstacles. Prior to the pandemic in Indonesia, national fish consumption reached 54.5 kg/capita in 2019; in 2020, during the pandemic, it reached 56.39 kg/capita. Comparing the data in Table 1 with the consumption figures from the pandemic, it can be surmised that the limitations on fishing and the distribution of captured fish during the pandemic will very likely have a significant impact on national fishery production. This in turn can create an imbalance between national fish production and consumption. In addition, social campaigns to increase fish consumption to support increased body immunity during pandemic times are being presented with rising frequency.

Table 1: Fish Consumption & National Fisheries Production Figures 2010–2017

Year	National Fish Consumption Rate (kg/capita)	Δ (kg/capita)	National Fishery Production (million tons)	Δ (million tons)
2010	30.48	-	5,384,418	-
2011	32.25	1.77	5,714,271	329,853
2012	33.89	1.64	5,829,194.19	114,923.19
2013	35.21	1.32	6,115,377	286,182.81
2014	38.14	2.93	6,484,346	368,969
2015	41.11	2.97	6,677,802.08	193,456.08
2016	43.94	2.83	6,580,191	-97,611.08
2017	47.34	3.40	6,891,936.2	311,745.2

Note: processed data; Δ = changes per year; kg=kilogram; data for 2018–2020 is not yet available.
Source: KKP (2020).

Indonesian fish catches are not only distributed whole but can also be distributed in the form of processed fish such as preserved fish, including salted fish, a home-based business with low costs (Martínez-Alvarez & Gómez-Guillén, 2013). As a processed fish product (Pórarinsdóttir, Björkevoll, Arason, Matís, & Álesund, 2010) with several preparation methods available (dry salting, brine salting, mixed salting, salting and chilling, salting by pressing, and quick salting) (Turan & Erkoyuncu, 2012), salted fish is also popular globally. Salted fish simply involves the fermentation of raw fish with stored salt for a certain period, and is widely used as a side dish to complement rice (Lee, Kung, Huang, Huang, & Tsai, 2016; Scoccianti, 2016). The length of storage for fish can vary, but is often 3–6 months (Lin, Liu, Lee, Hwang, & Tsai, 2012) in order to reduce the water activity of the fish muscles so that bacteria growth and enzymatic decay are inhibited (Ormanci & Colakoglu, 2015) or to prevent tissue dissolution (Lin et al., 2012). Under normal circumstances, the challenges encountered by home industries that still use traditional fish processing include questionable quality and nutritional value and the relative absence of quality or safety guarantees for

consumers (Latifah, Sofia, & Lilimantik, 2018). Such problems are common to most fish farming businesses, which may also face limited access to markets, the presence of predatory sales, or inadequate counselling (Njagi & Huka, 2013).

Meanwhile, in relation to business performance, Mengesha (2020) has stated that financial factors, the availability of facilities, and market structure significantly affect the fish value chain in Gamo Gofa, Ethiopia. The COVID-19 virus has damaged the fishing system and the sales chain for captured fish in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta, which is one of the largest fish production and distribution points in Indonesia, with fish production above 100,000 million tons in both 2018 and 2019. Business performance in the fisheries sector can reflect the economic structure of the fisheries sector, especially among fish cultivators. Based on data from the Central National Statistics Agency, at the end of 2020 (Figure 1), with a fair figure of 100, the fishermen exchange rate showed a good position in November and December, and the exchange rate of fish cultivators also showed good achievement in November and December. These two business groups in the fisheries sector demonstrate the relationship between

fishermen's expenditure and income. Expenditures that are greater than the income of fishermen will affect the purchasing power of fishermen for consumption and production. These results also illustrate that during this pandemic, the constraints on supply and demand in the fisheries sector began to be resolved. This is inseparable from the existence of people's purchasing power for fish needs and the needs of national fish cultivation production. This condition is also supported by continuous improvements in business efficiency and improvements in the main fish farming commodities.

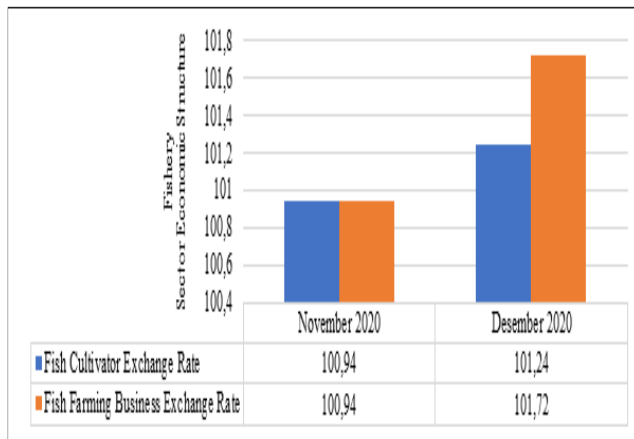


Figure 1: Fishery Sector Economic Structure
Source: KKP (2021).

Previous studies have conducted research on the impact of a pandemic on business performance, including the effects of the bird flu (H7N9) on poultry in China (Khokhar, Min, & Su, 2015; Lin et al., 2017), the collapse of the Somali livestock market due to the Rift Valley fever virus (Peyre et al., 2015), long-term unemployment due to the Nipah virus outbreak in Malaysia (Hosono, Kono, Ito, & Shirai, 2006; Ng et al., 2009), and deficit in the pork trade in Mexico due to the H1N1 influenza pandemic (Rassy & Smith, 2013). However, very few studies have yet focussed on the business performance during the pandemic of salted fish distribution. Moreover, small retailers tend to get less attention in the discussion of organisational and supply chain management (Hamister, 2012). In addition, the focus of existing research has largely been on the worst of the pandemic and its aftermath, while business performance in the early days of a pandemic, thus far largely ignored, is the focus of this study. Also, the current condition represents a

different kind of pandemic, one which occurred rapidly and has had a lasting global impact. What must be considered is that the sale of catch fish such as salted fish is dependent on the number of fish caught by fishermen, which in turn depends on the climate (Guerreiro, Ladle, & Batista, 2017; Madhanagopal & Pattanaik, 2020).



Source: Google Earth (2021)

Figure 2: Salted Fish Warehousing Area, Kapuk, West Jakarta

Likewise, the distribution business area of salted fish in Kapuk, West Jakarta (as shown in Figure 2, with the yellow line showing the core salted fish warehousing area) cannot be separated from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indonesian industry. This salted fish warehouse in West Jakarta is one of the largest, completed, and modern warehouses for salted fish distribution in Jakarta. The explanations above form the basis of the importance of this research, especially in the fisheries business area of salted fish. Originality in this study lies in the development of the concept of measuring business performance in terms of the type of salted fish distribution business in the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic using aspects of the market, entrepreneurship, and marketing capabilities. As explained above, previous studies have focussed on measuring the impact of a pandemic on the type of business that is directly affected. In the current pandemic, SARS-Cov2 is a unique virus with a direct impact on humans that has slowly paralyzed the business sector and the economy of many countries. Thus, this study aims to measure the performance of the Indonesian salted fish distribution business at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study will contribute to the measurement of business performance in impacted industries during different types of pandemics. It will also serve as an early warning regarding the business readiness of salted fish distribution in the face of the potential for a prolonged pandemic or subsequent pandemics.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Market Orientation

Entrepreneurs must be able to determine an appropriate market orientation, especially in the face of uncertain market conditions and difficulties such as the COVID-19

pandemic. The terms ‘market orientation’ and ‘marketing orientation’ are often conflated in the literature, as they both focus on business processes aimed at customers, competition, and the company's internal management (Šályová, Tábořecká-Petrovičová, Nedelová, & Ďad'o, 2015). Even though the terms have similarities, there are differences: ‘marketing orientation’ emphasises the processes to be carried out, such as the price strategy, packaging, and sales promotion used, while ‘market orientation’ emphasises the distribution strategy of product sales. Jyoti and Sharma (2012) defined market orientation as part of a business perspective that positions customers as the priority focus of the company's goals. In achieving company goals, all business processes from production to distribution or product sales are included. Meanwhile, Na, Kang, and Jeong (2019) emphasised the concept of market orientation by using a measure of market information generation, changes in market information, and responses to market information. In their conception, the role of driving or inhibiting information (for example: the COVID-19 pandemic) in market passion is an important part of creating customer value. Kajalo and Lindblom (2015) measured market orientation using a form of market response that occurs, namely responsive action to competition, the role and satisfaction of customers in forming competitive strategies, evaluating customer satisfaction, market research (especially on competitors), and integrating business processes to maximise customer satisfaction. Thus, the absorption of appropriate market information can both direct and determine the market response that an organisation must undertake.

On the other hand, Hui, Ruizhi, and Wen (2011) described market orientation as an important part of organisational culture, namely with a focus on customer value, competitors, and coordination between teams within an organisation. Orientation towards a predetermined market means companies are serious about placing priority on remaining in that market and continuing to strive to create superior customer value (Ngo & O’Cass, 2012). Customer value in this case reflects an important aspect from the customer side, namely an understanding of customer orientation. Newman, Prajogo, & Atherton (2016) explained in their research that customer orientation and competitor orientation as part of market orientation affect innovation. Meanwhile, several studies have explained that market orientation affects business performance (Šályová et al., 2015; Jyoti & Sharma, 2012; Sisay, Verhees, & Trijp, 2017). Although this indicates a relationship between market orientation and business performance, the correlation is weak. The study of Kajalo and Lindblom (2015) did not use the financial aspects of the company to measure business performance; however, this is interesting and quite appropriate, especially considering that a

company's financials are confidential and often too sensitive (Lingesiya, 2012) to be published. The results of this study alone explain that entrepreneurial orientation and marketing abilities affect a company's business performance.

In fisheries, business performance can be measured using many variables. Fitriah et al. (2019) described the concept of business performance as a combination of organisational methods to achieve specified goals. Clay, Kitts, and Silva (2014) similarly used business indicators, namely financial feasibility (owner's financial condition), distribution results (comparison of benefits and costs), stewardship (responsible use of resources), governance (transparency of making decisions for all stakeholders), and well-being (physical, mental, and psychological condition). If we look further, this measurement method considers the positive social and economic aspects. However, socio-economic development itself may become an obstacle to the use of these measurement indicators. Therefore, adjustments are still needed in using measurement indicators from time to time.

Thus, this study proposes the following hypotheses (H):

- H1:** Market orientation affects the business performance of salted fish distributors.
- H2:** Market orientation affects the marketing capabilities of salted fish distributors.

2.2. Entrepreneurial Orientation

Regardless of the challenges that an organisation will face in the future, the organisation always aims to survive the present moment while also achieving long-term competitive advantage. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a crippling impact on organisations, and the ability to adjust business strategies is an important asset to surviving such a critical period. Therefore, it is necessary in such conditions to re-evaluate the entrepreneurial orientation strategy planning that has been prepared previously, such as decision-making processes based on actions to innovate, create, or remake business models or to take risks that may ensure competitive aggression (Lumpkin & Dess, 2001). Decisions must be considered and adjusted as the situation requires; for example, from an old strategy to a hunt for new opportunities (Santos & Marinho, 2018). Critical points for implementing actions in an entrepreneurial orientation can be based on the measurement concepts used (Kajalo & Lindblom, 2015), such as being willing to take risks to develop, consistently presenting new products or services, and exerting effort to be superior in competition. In this case, competitive action to innovate in the form of strategy can be accomplished by taking risks. This is done to adjust the entrepreneurial orientation, and in turn has an impact on business performance (Kraus, 2013). Not only

does it have an impact on business performance, but Retnawati and Retnaningsih (2020) explained a further direction, in which entrepreneurial orientation has an impact on marketing ability to shape company excellence. Based on these explanations, this study poses the following hypotheses:

H3: Entrepreneurial orientation affects the business performance of salted fish distribution.

H4: Entrepreneurial orientation affects the marketing capabilities of salted fish distribution.

2.3. Marketing Capabilities

To stay afloat during conditions when buying and selling transactions are limited due to pandemic, organisations must be able to execute a formulated strategy, including in terms of marketing adjustments. Important aspects in maximising marketing capabilities include optimising the use of strategies for positive customer relationships, the ability to present new product variations, and the ability to provide attractive prices (Kajalo & Lindblom, 2015). This concept emphasises the importance of building good customer relationships so that, in the future and in difficult conditions such as those businesses face today, customer relationships that have been built over time can be used optimally as part of a targeted marketing strategy. Complementing this concept, Retnawati and Retnaningsih (2020) explained that marketing capability is part of a marketing process that is integrated with strategies from the marketing mix, market research, and market management. Thus, the following hypothesis is given:

H5: Marketing capabilities affect the business performance of salted fish distribution.

3. Methods

This study adapts the measurement concept of Kajalo and Lindblom (2015). Along with their measurement indicators, this study examines four additional variables: business performance (focus on increased sales, increased company revenue, good financial condition), market orientation (the responsiveness to the market, competitive strategies, customer satisfaction, competition, coordinating teams), entrepreneurial orientation (taking risks, being innovative, being proactive), and marketing capabilities (customer relationships, new product strategies, pricing strategies). The subjects in this study are business actors or people in charge of the salted fish distribution business in salted fish warehousing in Kapuk, West Jakarta. Due to the

COVID-19 pandemic and government policies related to social restrictions, many distributors did not operate during the pandemic, resulting in 84 distributors still operating. Therefore, the researchers decided to distribute questionnaires to all distributors who were still operating. From the questionnaires collected, 70 questionnaires (83.33%) were deemed eligible for analysis. This sample size meets the minimum size based on the Slovin formula, with an error of 5% (Adam, 2020). The Likert scale (1: strongly disagree to 5: strongly agree) was used in the questionnaire. The analysis of this research used PLS-SEM with SMART PLS 3.0; this analysis tool can be used to examine research with a small sample size (Benitez, Henseler, Castillo, & Schuberth, 2020; Hair, Hollingsworth, Randolph, & Chong, 2017; Willaby, Costa, Burns, MacCann, & Roberts, 2015; Wolf, Harrington, Clark, & Miller, 2013).

4. Results

4.1. Respondents' Socio-Demographic Distribution

Table 2 shows that men dominate the respondents in this study, followed by women. Not all businesses studied in this research are run by business owners; some are entrusted to the management of other actors. Such businesses are run by those who hold roles and responsibility within the salted fish distribution business, while the owner is often not present at the place of business or may even be totally disinterested in business operations. Meanwhile, some owners are still running their business operations. This study also explains that the fisheries industry is, in general, not attractive to the younger generation. This business is dominated by entrepreneurs aged 31–50 years, followed by those over 50. The backgrounds of entrepreneurs in this business are not determined by education, but rather by direct experience. Therefore, this business demands experience in the field, from finding a network for the availability of salted fish stocks and setting selling prices to managing relationships with customers. This business is not large, so it does not require many workers for daily business operations. This can be seen from our study as well, which shows that the number of workers used is still relatively small. Based on the results of sales, this MSME business is quite promising. The characteristics of the waters and seas surrounding the warehouse area are particularly relevant for the establishment of the salted fish distribution business; even in this area, the salted fish business has been established for many years. Meanwhile, businesses aged less than five years are relatively small.

Table 2: Respondents' Socio-Demographic Data

Profile		Frequency	
		N	%
Gender	Male	62	88.57
	Female	8	11.43
Role	Owner	17	24.28
	People in charge	53	75.71
Age	<31 years old	9	12.86
	≥31–50 years old	33	47.14
	>50 years old	28	40
Education background	Elementary to high school	40	57.14
	Diploma level	6	8.57
	Bachelor's degree	21	30
	Master's degree	3	4.29
Total manpower	≤ 5 worker(s)	54	77.14
	≥ 6–10 workers	12	17.14
	≥ 11 workers	4	5.72

Sales per month (rupiah)	≥ 26–208 million	27	38.57
	≥208 million	43	61.43
Business age	≤5 years	11	15.71
	≥ 6–10 years	46	65.72
	>10 years	13	18.57

4.2. PLS-SEM Measurement

Table 3 shows the Mean and Standard Deviation (SDV) of each variable. The reliability test refers to the Cronbach's Alpha (CA) and Composite Reliability (CR) >0.7, while the validity refers to the Outer Loading (OL) number >0.7 and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) >0.5 (Barati, Taheri-Kharamah, Farghadani, & Rásky, 2019; Memon & Rahman, 2014). In the first measurement, item two (MO2) in the market orientation (MO) variable did not meet the specified number, so it was eliminated and retested. In the second measurement, the results of this study (also shown in Table 3) succeeded in explaining that all variables and items met the conditions. In other words, all items and variables in this study are reliable and valid.

Table 3: PLS-SEM Measurement

Variable - Item		MEAN	SDV	CA	CR	OL	AVE
MO	MO1	4.539	0.391	0.789	0.861	0.713	0.610
	MO3					0.704	
	MO4					0.824	
	MO5					0.871	
EO	EO1	4.371	0.426	0.868	0.920	0.833	0.793
	EO2					0.891	
	EO3					0.945	
MC	MC1	4.476	0.403	0.784	0.875	0.784	0.701
	MC2					0.908	
	MC3					0.815	
BP	BP1	4.590	0.409	0.797	0.882	0.758	0.715
	BP2					0.887	
	BP3					0.884	

Note: MO = Market Orientation; EO = Entrepreneurial Orientation; MC = Marketing Capabilities; BP = Business Performance.

Paths with a p-value >0.05 and t-statistic >1.96 significantly support the research hypotheses (Ali, Hilman, & Gorondutse, 2020; Otache, 2019). Figure 3 shows that these independent variables partially affect the business

performance of salted fish distributors in Kapuk, West Jakarta. Furthermore, market orientation and entrepreneurial orientation partially affect marketing capabilities.

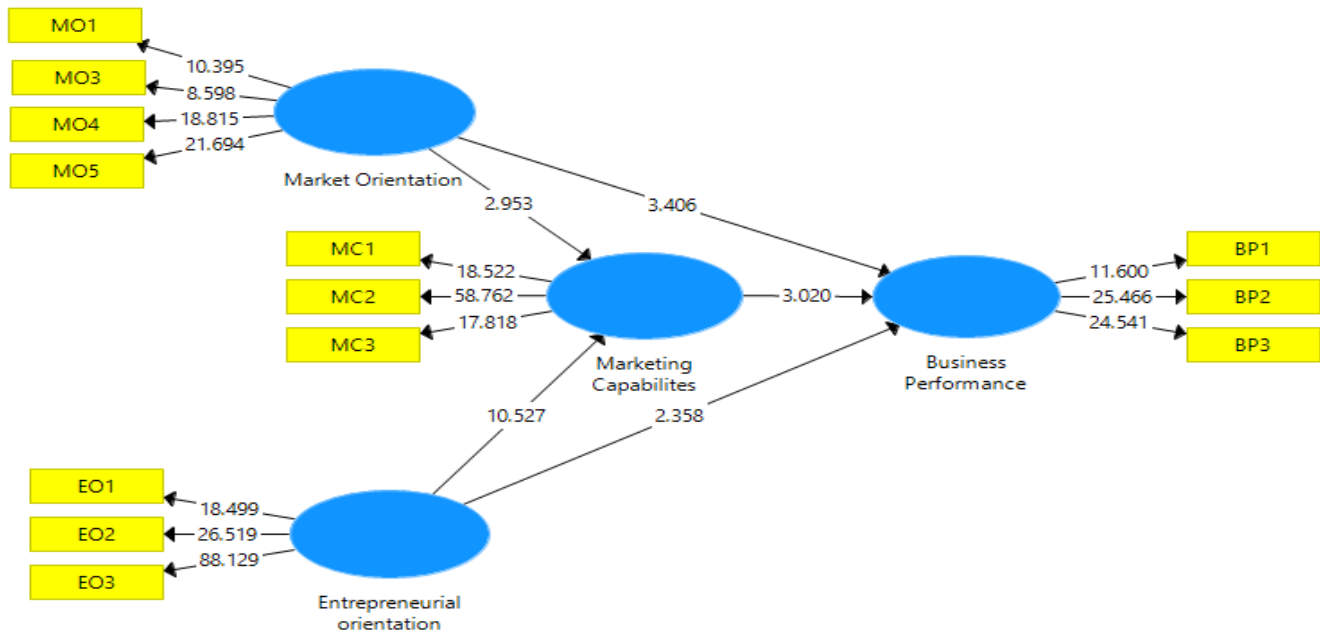


Figure 3: PLS-Bootstrapping

Table 4: Significance Test

Path	P-value	Remark
Direct Effect		
Market Orientation → Business Performance	0.001	significant
Market Orientation → Marketing Capabilities	0.003	significant
Entrepreneurial Orientation → Business Performance	0.019	significant
Entrepreneurial Orientation → Marketing Capabilities	0.000	significant
Marketing Capabilities → Business Performance	0.003	significant
Indirect Effect		
Entrepreneurial Orientation → Business Performance	0.003	as a mediator
Market Orientation → Business Performance	0.055	not as a mediator

Table 4 shows the p-values and explains that market orientation has a significant effect on business performance. Thus, Hypothesis 1 is supported. Furthermore, market orientation has a significant effect on marketing capabilities. Thus, Hypothesis 2 is supported. The following results of this study support Hypothesis 3 – entrepreneurial orientation does have a significant effect on business performance. Entrepreneurial orientation was also found to significantly affect marketing capabilities, supporting Hypothesis 4. Furthermore, this study supports Hypothesis

5 – marketing capabilities do significantly affect business performance. Apart from the direct effect, this study also succeeded in explaining the different roles of marketing capabilities as mediating effects. Marketing capabilities succeeded in producing a significant mediating effect on the relationship between market orientation and business performance. However, in the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and business performance, marketing capabilities do not play a significant role as mediating effects.

5. Discussion

In Indonesia, the salted fish business is an MSME that is made possible and sustained by support from the region and market tastes. Like in Minneriya, Sri Lanka, dried fish is one of the best business choices for small-scale businesses because it can provide large profits at low costs (Sugathapala, Suntharabarathy, & Edirisinghe, 2012). This study has succeeded in explaining the roles of market and entrepreneurial orientation, which partially affect the business performance and marketing capabilities of salted fish distribution. This is in line with the findings of Liao, Chang, Wu, & Katrichis (2011) and Huhtala, Sihvonen, Frösén, Jaakkola, & Tikkanen (2014), who explained that market orientation affects business performance. In light of the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic conditions, the salted fish distributors in this area are currently not prioritising the creation of a competitive strategy that can excel with

competitors. Other aspects, such as the ability to investigate the market and respond to it and the continued prioritising of team performance to achieve customer satisfaction under limitations, are important processes that business actors must still carry out in the salted fish business. An industry's market orientation in the early stages of a pandemic (including a prolonged pandemic) must consider the strength of the business to survive.

While salted fish businesses are more cautious of risk-taking actions in pandemic conditions, exploring aspects of entrepreneurial orientation can support better business performance (Brouthers, Nakos, & Dimitratos, 2014). Pricing strategies can create a consumer stimulus, attractiveness, or public interest in buying salted fish during this pandemic. Creative and innovative sales methods can also support these endeavours. For example, the social limitations brought about by a pandemic can be overcome by changing marketing and sales channels using online media. Online sales media provide information about the availability of fish stocks and selling prices, which makes it possible to reduce the volatility of fish selling prices (Aura et al., 2019; Eucharia, Ubochioma, Ifeanyi, & Patience, 2016). This media can also be used to measure market response, especially consumers' interest and purchasing power during the pandemic.

Thus, both distributors and buyers are proactive in meeting their needs (Meyliana & Widjaja, 2015; Onyekachukwu, Sunday, Mohammed, & Yamata, 2019; Salladarré, Guillotreau, Debucquet, & Lazuech, 2018). In Indonesia, marketing and selling channels for salted fish using online media are still not widely used. This is because salted fish products themselves are better known as traditional local products, with sales overwhelmingly carried in conventional markets. The role of the marketplace in Indonesia can be widened again to add another type of group, namely fish, in which there are types of salted fish. Apart from selling to end users, on a distribution business scale the sales class can be made more creative, for example by selling fish at auction (Kong, Huang, Luo, & Yen, 2018).

Marketing ability in the salted fish business today must be tested for the ability to function efficiently in difficult times. Marketing capabilities that can create competitive advantage as well as business performance are critical to success (Retnawati & Retnaningsih, 2020; Otnes, Ilhan, & Kulkarni, 2012; Fitriah et al., 2019). Leveraging loyal customers and optimising them to shape buybacks is one possible marketing strategy. Additionally, by complementing their strategies for marketing and sales channels through online media, salted fish distributors in this area can add delivery services that cost customers or even provide free services through the creation of a pricing strategy.

However, the unavoidable challenge is that it is difficult to obtain a steady supply of salted fish, while the accumulation of unsold stocks has forced salted fish businessmen seek new methods. Knowledge and weather aspects sometimes become obstacles for fishermen, although in fact this can be circumvented by maximising the use of information technology-based fishing support devices (Annune, Ezeani, & Okafor, 2014; Qureshi et al., 2014; Ijatuyi, Abiolu, & Olaniyi, 2016; Benard & Dulle, 2017; Islam, Islam, Bhadra, Sharmin, & Sardar, 2018). The field aspect of such media also allows distributors to work together to rotate existing stock while maintaining the supply of salted fish for buyers, as one of the more effective ways this can be done. Maintaining the availability of salted fish supply is more difficult during a pandemic which has affected nearly everything related to fishing, preservation, distribution, and marketing (Lubis, Siregar, Lubis, & Lubis, 2019). In addition, this long process can affect the quality of fish in an industry where profit and loss are very much dependent on the quality of the fish being sold. A good marketing system can support the creation of regular fish production and development in the fisheries sector itself (Salim et al., 2018). This at least complements the concept of Formentini and Romano (2016), in that the distribution of captured fish is very dependent on whether the existing supply chain process is good, and this process is closely related to the price of the fish being sold.

6. Conclusions, Limitations, and Suggestions

It is still unclear when the COVID-19 pandemic will truly end, presenting an ongoing challenge to the business of salted fish. The performance of the salted fish distribution business in Kapuk, West Jakarta is affected by factors such as understanding of market orientation, entrepreneurial orientation, and marketing capabilities. This business is one which requires qualified capabilities, especially in the ability to manage distribution networks both for the provision of salted fish stocks to be sold as well as the ability to sell salted fish to retailers or end users. In addition, and from an external perspective, this business must also contend with obstacles in the climate of marine waters, which affects the availability of captured fish. Current conditions have made these external factors an even more difficult challenge. Salted fish business actors are trying to survive amid the uncertainty of conditions and an unclear business direction. The results of this study provide an initial signal for or detector of the performance of the salted fish sales business, not only for areas in Jakarta but also for other areas both in Indonesia and globally. In particular, this study suggests detectors in terms of the need to prepare in the form of strategies to survive or

compete during prolonged difficult conditions, and especially in preparation for facing a pandemic, which may be even longer if a second wave or a new pandemic occurs. As this study dealt with limited samples in limited conditions, it is necessary to carry out further measurements in other phases of this pandemic to provide a fuller understanding of the character of the different conditions.

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