

Perceptions of Service Quality and Corporate Image Against Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty

by Siti Maria

Submission date: 20-Jan-2020 11:13AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1595761013

File name: ityandCorporate_ImageAgainstSatisfactionandCustomer_Loyalty.docx (123.53K)

Word count: 4607

Character count: 25226

Perceptions of Service Quality and Corporate Image Against Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty

Siti Maria¹, Yundi Permadi Hakim², and Dio Caisar Darma²

¹Management Program, Faculty of Economic and Business, Mulawarman University, Samarinda, Indonesia (75119)

²Management Program, High College of Economics Science, Samarinda, Indonesia (75242)

Abstract

The purpose of the study looked at the influence: (1) Perceptions of service quality and corporate image directly on customer satisfaction; (2) Perceptions of service quality, corporate image, and satisfaction directly on customer loyalty; (3) Perceptions service quality and corporate image indirectly on loyalty through customer satisfaction at Travel Prima. The type of research data used comes from the primary (interview questionnaire to the respondent) and secondary (scientific books, articles, or internet). The data is processed quantitatively by path statistical analysis method using SPSS version 23.0. The conclusion of the analysis results can be drawn is: (1) Perceptions of service quality and corporate image directly have a significant positive effect against customer satisfaction; (2) Perceptions of service quality, corporate image, and satisfaction directly have a significant positive effect against customer loyalty; (3) Perceptions of service quality and corporate image indirectly have a significant positive effect against loyalty through customer satisfaction at Travel Prima (Samarinda City).

Keywords: perceptions of service quality; corporate image; satisfaction; customer loyalty

I. Introduction

The importance of knowing customer satisfaction is an evaluation of the company's performance, especially the quality of service that has been given. By knowing the customer perceptions of the quality of service, is the input material for the company which things of service quality is considered still less, to be repaired immediately. The importance of appraisal of service quality dimensions is used as a strategic planning framework and analysis in the marketing of services or services [3]. Service quality dimensions include: reliability, alertness, assurance, empathy, and concrete manifestations.

The company's marketing strategy must be active and dynamic, because the marketing strategy must always adjust to consumer purchasing policies. Consumer behavior

always changes importance because consumer spending increases motivation for educational change, encourages social and cultural change and other factors that cause behavior change. These changes in consumer buying behavior must be continuously monitored or followed by producer companies, because consumer buying behavior towards a product is needed by many factors. The company intended to discuss the company in order to achieve the target to meet customer needs, in order to maintain competition. The company also demands interests, perceptions, preferences and buying behavior. Consumers as individuals who have criteria and conditions that are different from each other and this difference also raises the complexity of consumers [14].

Samarinda City is the capital of East Kalimantan Province, with the population of Samarinda City reaching 828,303 people, with a density of 1,155.99 people per km² [2]. From the total population, most of them are immigrants, so the mobility of people coming out and entering Samarinda is so great and it is natural that many companies are engaged in traveling services that open branches or open companies in the travel services sector in Samarinda, especially Travel Prima.

Travel Prima engaged in travel services realize that it is necessary to know to what extent customer perceptions of the quality of services that have been given so far whether it has provided satisfaction for customers, but it is necessary to know how the company image in the eyes of customers.

Customer satisfaction can create loyalty or customer loyalty to companies that provide excellent service and quality because of the high level of customer satisfaction is very important. Customers who have achieved satisfaction are very likely to tell their friends, colleagues and others the experience they get about the company's products or services. ⁴ With the creation of an optimal level of customer satisfaction then encourage the creation of loyalty in the minds of customers who already feel satisfied. Customer loyalty is seen as the strength of the relationship between a person's relative and recurring business attitudes.

Based on the results of interviews in the field, there are still some complaints from respondents about the discrepancy between expectations and reality in the service and corporate image of Travel Prima. This is evident from the responses of respondents who feel less satisfied than perceptions of service quality factors such as: reliability of the density of departure schedules, responsibility for complaints, and the wishes of consumers who have not been accommodated to the image of travel services that are considered still expensive.

This research is a development of empirical findings [5]. The results showed that the quality of the service directly positive and significant effect on corporate image and customer satisfaction. Service quality has a positive and insignificant effect on customer loyalty. Price perceptions has a positive and significant effect on corporate image, customer satisfaction, and customer loyalty. Corporate image has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. Corporate image has a positive and insignificant effect on customer loyalty.

Based on the background, while the goal to be achieved in this study is to analyze: (1) Influence of perceptions of service quality and corporate image directly against customer satisfaction; (2) Influence of perceptions of service quality, corporate image and satisfaction directly against customer loyalty; (3) Influence of perceptions of service quality and corporate image indirectly against loyalty through customer satisfaction at Travel Prima (Samarinda City).

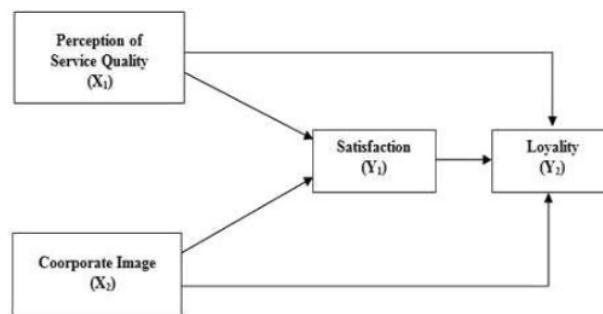


Figure 1: Research Framework.

Based on the description of the theories that have been put forward as well as the existing problems, it is necessary to create a research conceptual framework (Figure 1).

2. Methods

2.1. Operational Definition

An operational definition is needed to provide clearer operating criteria of the meaning and limitations of each of the variables used in this study. The definition is as follows:

- Dependent or exogenous variable is a number of symptoms with various elements /factors that exist within which determine/influence the existence of other variables. In this case the free variable is:
- Perceptions of service quality (X_1)

Perceptions of quality is the view of customer on the quality of services provided by Travel Prima Samarinda City with indicators: reliability, responsiveness and empathy.

- Corporate image (X_2)

Corporate image is the credibility or is the level where customer feel that the Travel Prima Samarinda City has the knowledge or ability to meet its demands and whether can be trusted to tell the truth or not with the indicator: a reliable company, able to serve the customer and performance good company.

- Intervening variables, namely the variables that mediate the relationship between independent variables with the dependent variable, namely customer satisfaction (Y_1). Customer satisfaction is the evaluation of customer's purchase Travel Prima Samarinda City where the selected alternatives at least equal or exceed customer expectations with indicators: customer attitudes, existing facilities and rates that compete.
- Dependent variable or endogenous, that is variable influenced by other variable. In this study the dependent variable is customer loyalty (Y_2). Loyalty is a loyal customer on Travel Prima Samarinda City that tends to be tied and will buy the same product again even though there are many other alternatives available with indicators: provide recommendations, increase the number of transactions and will not move to another travel.

2.2 Types and Sources of Data

The type of data used is subject data. Thus, the data used is from the results of respondents' answers to questions raised in interviews, either orally or in writing. The research data consists of 2 sources, namely primary and secondary are described below:

- Primary data

Primary data is data collected through research obtained directly from the source [7]. In this case, obtained from the respondent who answered the question. On the basis of this method is expected to hit the target, because the subject (customer) is considered most know against the Travel Prima Samarinda City.

- Secondary Data

In this study, the secondary data obtained is data supporting the number of customers Travel Prima Samarinda City or component data that if necessary to arrange this research.

23. ¹³ Population and Sample

In this study the population in question is ²² the Travel Prima Samarinda City users who have been using service several times in the area of Samarinda City operations. Thus, the population in this study that is all consumers who have 3 times using the services of Travel Prima Samarinda City (majors Samarinda-Balikpapan).

The sample in this study is Travel Prima customer of Samarinda City which has more than 3 times using travel services with limitation (destination of Samarinda City to Balikpapan). ⁸ The number of samples used in this study amount is determined as many as 60 samples with the consideration that the number of population is not known for certain. The number of samples as many as 100 are considered to be representative, because the minimum number of samples for the correlation data of at least 30 samples [13].

24. Research Instruments

The collected data were first tested using the normality, reliability and validity test. Here is the explanation:

- ² Normality test

Normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution. A good regression model is to have normal or near-normal data distribution.

- Reliability test

Reliability testing is intended ⁵ to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of construct variables. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if one's response to a statement is consistent or stable over time.

- ³ Validity test

Validity test is used to measure the validity or validity of a questionnaire. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the question on the questionnaire is able to reveal something that the questionnaire will measure.

25. Analysis Tool

Descriptive analysis is the analysis shown on the development and growth of a situation and only provides a picture of a particular situation by describing the nature of the object of the study [15].

The data analysis model used is path analysis with some prior testing, such as data quality test (validity and realibilitas test). The purpose of data analysis methods is to interpret and draw conclusions from a number of collected data. Researchers use SPSS software version 23.0 to process and analyze data research results.

The analysis used is path analysis or called path analysis because between perceptions variable of service quality and corporate image to customer loyalty as customer satisfaction intervening. Path analysis is a technique for analyzing the causal relationships that occur in multiple regression if the independent variables affect the dependent variable not only directly but also indirectly [10].

Testing the significance of each of the calculated path coefficients, either individually or collectively, and testing the differences in the effect of each exogenous variable on endogenous variables can be done with the following customer steps [11]:

- State the statistical hypothesis (operational hypothesis) to be tested.
- $H_0: \rho_{\text{exogenous}} = 0$, meaning there is no effect of exogenous variable (X_{ex}) on the endogenous (X_{en}) variable.
- $H_1: \rho_{\text{exogenous}} \neq 0$, it means that exogenous variable (X_{ex}) exists on the endogenous (X_{en}) variable. where, u and i = 1, 2, .., k
- Use the appropriate test statistic, is: to test each path coefficient, testing the coefficient of the path as a whole/together and testing the difference of influence of each exogenous variable to the endogenous variable.
- Take the conclusion, whether need trimming or not. In the event of trimming, the calculation must be repeated by eliminating the path which according to the test is not significant (no significant).

3. Results

3.1. Testing Questionnaire Instrument

Based on the calculations on the first and second sub-structural models, get the figure as below:

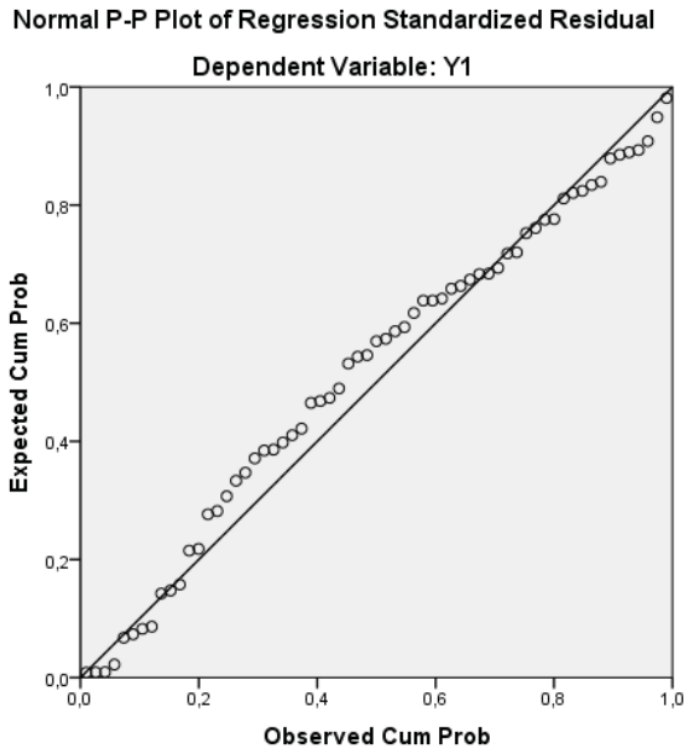


Figure 2: Normal P-P Plot (Customers Satisfaction) (Source: Output of SPSS).

First, the existing Figure 2 looks like a divergent straight line dividing the actual data will follow the diagonal line, so it can be said that the data of the existing customer satisfaction (Y_1) formers are normally distributed.

From Figure 3 there is seen form divide straight line diagonal which depict actual data will follow diagonal line, so can be said data of customer loyalty shooter (Y_2) existing is normal distribution.

TABLE 1: Reliability Statistics (Y_1).

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.709	3

Source: Output of SPSS

Second, based on the results of the reliability test as shown in Table 1, the result of cronbach alpha ($0,709$) $>$ $0,60$ means that all data in the first sub-structure model (customer satisfaction) has been reliable.

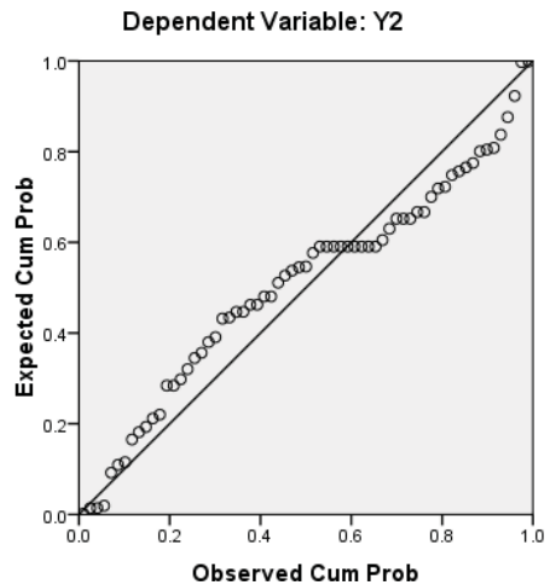


Figure 3: Normal P-P Plot (Customers Loyalty) (Source: Output of SPSS).

TABLE 2: Reliability Statistics (Y₂).

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.771	3

Source: Output of SPSS

Meanwhile, from the results of the reliability test on the second sub-structural model, the result of cronbach alpha (0,771) > 0,60 means that all data affecting the loyalty of the (Y₂) realibel (see Table 2).

The results of validity test for each question that contains in this research variable presented in table 3 which states that the validity test of the variables in the questionnaire (X₁, X₂, Y₁ and Y₂) is valid, because the result of $r_{\text{value}} > r_{\text{table}}$ (0,250).

3.2 Testing of Path Analysis

This section describes each path in the model using path analysis. Each path tested shows the influence of perceptions of service quality and corporate image on satisfaction and customer loyalty. Before testing whether there is any direct or indirect effect, each path is tested for signification first. If there is a path that is not significant then

TABLE 3: Validity Test Results.

Variable	Statement	r _{value}	r _{table}
Perceptions of service quality (X ₁)	Reliability in the form of timeliness depart	0,806	0,250
	Response to complaint	0,871	0,250
	A sense of empathy for the desire of the customers	0,700	0,250
Corporate image (X ₂)	Trust in the company	0,819	0,250
	Able to serve customers	0,805	0,250
	Companies that perform well	0,861	0,250
Customer satisfaction (Y ₁)	Friendly in serving	0,790	0,250
	Excellent service (adequate facilities)	0,817	0,250
	Competitive rates	0,796	0,250
Customer loyalty (Y ₂)	Recommendations to others	0,847	0,250
	Increase the number of trips	0,884	0,250
	No sense of desire to move other travel	0,874	0,250

Source: Output of SPSS

¹ applied trimming theory that is by removing or removing the path that is not significant. Then from the results of the new structure is re-calculated each path coefficient.

Based on these results, it is known that the direct and indirect influence, and the influence of the total perceptions of service quality (X₁) and corporate image (X₂) as the exogenous variable to the endogenous variables namely loyalty (Y₂) through customer satisfaction (Y₁) as intervening variable. The results of path analysis and hypothesis testing are described in Table 4.

TABLE 4: Value of Path Coefficient and Hypothesis Testing.

Variable	Standardized Coefficient (β)	t _{value}	Sig
X ₁ → Y ₁	0,342	2,345	0,023
X ₂ → Y ₁	0,377	2,581	0,012
X ₁ → Y ₂	0,314	2,412	0,019
X ₂ → Y ₂	0,283	2,151	0,036
Y ₁ → Y ₂	0,287	2,540	0,014
X ₁ → Y ₁ → Y ₂	0,342 × 0,287 = 0,098	1,722	0,008
X ₂ → Y ₁ → Y ₂	0,377 × 0,287 = 0,108	1,810	0,000

Source: Output of SPSS

From the table above, the results of hypothesis testing showed that no path found to have an insignificant effect, so that no path is eliminated. In accordance with the framework of the concept of research, can be produced 2 linear functions, namely: function model sub-structure 1 and 2. Both the resulting functions are simultaneously incorporated into a model path. Exogenous variables are variables that affect endogenous variables. The influence between exogenous and endogenous is described as follows:

- In sub-structure 1, exogenous variables = X_1, X_2 and endogenous variables = Y_1 .

The direct effect is calculated as in standardize regression weight (coefficient). In function-1, X_1 and X_2 have no indirect effect on Y_1 . The total influence of each exogenous variable on Y_1 is equal to its direct effect. Writing function or model-1 in standardized form is:

$$\eta_1 = 0,342\eta_1 + 0,377\eta_2 + 0,501\eta_1$$

Based on the path model that has been produced above, then can be interpreted as follows:

- The coefficient of perceptions of service quality (X_1) is 0,342 meaning that if other exogenous variable have fixed value and X_1 increase 1% then customer satisfaction (Y_1) will increase 34,2%. Coefficient of positive value indicates a positive relationship between perceptions of service quality to customer satisfaction, where the increasing value of perceptions of service quality will increase the customer satisfaction.
- Coefficient of corporate image (X_2) is 0,377 meaning that if other exogenous variable have fixed value and X_2 increase 1%, then customer satisfaction Y_1 will increase 37,7%. Coefficient of positive value signifies a positive relationship between the corporate image to customer satisfaction, where the increasing value of corporate image will also increase customer satisfaction.

In the path analysis function, we can illustrate the path model as follows:

- In sub-structure 2, exogenous variables = X_1, X_2 and Y_1 and endogenous variables = Y_2 .

In function-2 becomes the overall model in path analysis. The direct effect is calculated as in standardize regression weight (coefficient). The linear regression functions in standardized form are:

$$\eta_2 = 0,314\eta_1 + 0,283\eta_2 + 0,287\eta_1 + 0,393\eta_2$$

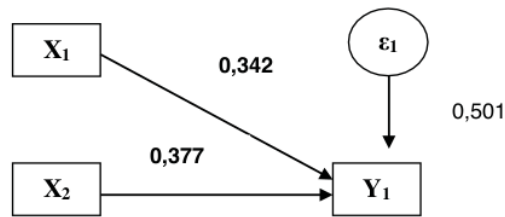


Figure 4: Relationship Structure X_1 and X_2 to Y_1 .

Based on the path model generated above, the number can be interpreted as follows:

- The coefficient of perceptions of service quality (X_1) is 0,314 meaning that if other exogenous variable is fixed and X_1 increases 1 point, then customer loyalty (Y_2) will increase 0,314. Coefficient of positive value indicates a positive relationship between perceptions of service quality to customer loyalty, where the increasing value of perceptions of service quality will increase customer loyalty.
- Coefficient of corporate image (X_2) is 0,283 meaning other exogenous variable fixed value and X_2 has increase 28,3%. Coefficient of positive value signifies a positive relationship between corporate image to customer loyalty, where the increasing value of corporate image will increase customer loyalty.
- The coefficient of customer satisfaction (Y_1) is 0,287 means that if other exogenous variables are fixed and customer satisfaction (Y_1) increases 1%, then customer loyalty (Y_2) will increase by 28,7%. Coefficient of positive value indicates a positive relationship between satisfaction with customer loyalty, where the increasing value of satisfaction will increase customer loyalty.

Based on the sub-structure function 2 used for the previous table, it can be described as follows:

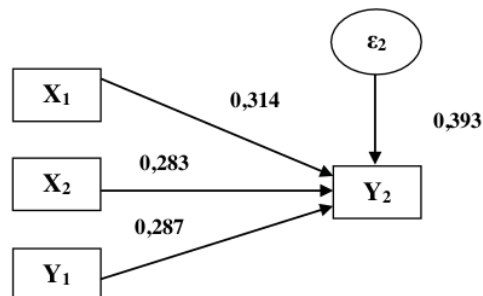


Figure 5: Relationship Structure X_1 , X_2 and Y_1 to Y_2 .

13

The total effect is the sum of direct effects with indirect influence with this provision, then the total effect can be calculated by computing equations (1) and (2) substituted, is:

$$\beta_1 = 0,342\beta_1 + 0,377\beta_2$$

$$\beta_2 = 0,314\beta_1 + 0,283\beta_2 + 0,287\beta_1$$

Based on the equation above, the total effect can be obtained, namely:

$$\beta_{total} = 0,342\beta_1 + 0,377\beta_2 + 0,287\beta_1(0,314\beta_1 + 0,283\beta_2)$$

$$= 0,342\beta_1 + 0,377\beta_2 + 0,090\beta_1 + 0,081\beta_2$$

$$\beta_{total} = 0,432\beta_1 + 0,458\beta_2$$

10

With the result of the equation, the total influence of all research variables can be explained in the table below:

TABLE 5: Total Influence of Research Variables.

Variable	Direct Effect		Indirect Effect		Total Influence Variable	
	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₁ - Y ₂	Σ	Y ₂	Σ
X ₁	0,342	0,314	0,287	0,342 x 0,287 = 0,098	0,314	0,314 + 0,098 = 0,412
X ₂	0,377	0,283		0,377 x 0,287 = 0,108	0,283	0,283 + 0,108 = 0,391
Y ₁	0,000	0,287		0,000	0,287	0,287 + 0,000 = 0,287

Based on Table 5, then each path can be described as follows (complete model) namely:

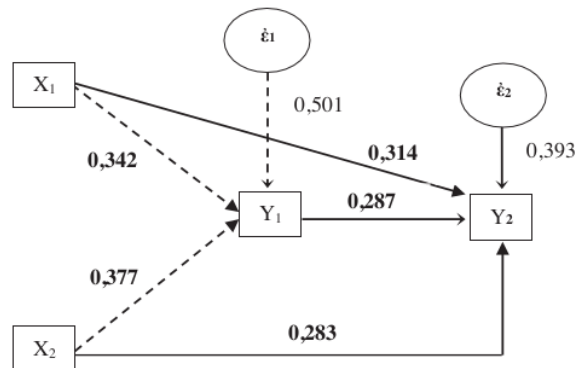


Figure 6: Complete Relationship of Structures X₁, X₂ and Y₁ to Y₂.

It can be concluded that the direct effect of corporate image on customer satisfaction has the most dominant coefficient (0,377), when compared with the coefficient of direct

line of perceptions of service quality to customer satisfaction (0,342), and the coefficient of perceptions of service quality (0,314) and corporate image (0,283), and customer satisfaction (0,287) to customer loyalty.

4. Discussion

4.1. Effect of Perceptions of Service Quality and Corporate Image Directly on Customer Satisfaction

Statistical analysis shows that perceptions of service quality and corporate image have a significant effect on the customer satisfaction of Tavel Prima (Samarinda City) in a positive direction. The results of the study accept the first hypothesis, which states that perceptions of service quality and corporate image have a significant effect on customer satisfaction.

This shows that customers feel the ability of Travel Prima (Samarinda City) to carry out the promised services (timeliness, responsiveness and empathy). So, customer feel that travel employees have a concern, individual attention to users. Perceptions of service quality that is manifested in real terms, has played an important role for customer satisfaction.

Meanwhile, the services provided to customer are indicators of the lowest corporate image in their eyes. Can be seen from complete facilities, clean rooms, and neat appearance, as well as an explanation of Travel Prima employees who are right in dealing with customer problems. The corporate image provides added value in this study. Along with previous studies, it is still rare to examine the relationship of this variable, so that the corporate image is a predictor that influences service user satisfaction, a consistent corporate image has been built by Travel Prima through good services, such as: security always opens doors to customer, customers service always serves consumers patiently, and respects guests by naming customer, teller rooms that are neatly displayed with friendly service, and fast transaction processing.

Empirical findings are relevant to previous research confirm the positive and significant relationship between the service quality, corporate image, and customer satisfaction in Pakistani service sector context [16].

42. Effect of Perceptions of Service Quality, Corporate Image, and Satisfaction Directly on Customer Loyalty

Statistical analysis shows that perceptions of service quality, corporate image, and satisfaction have a significant effect on the customer loyalty of Tavel Prima (Samarinda City) in a positive direction. The results of the study accept the second hypothesis, which states that perceptions of service quality, corporate image, and satisfaction have a significant effect on the customer loyalty.

Service quality is the expected level of excellence and control of the level of excellence to meet customer expectations. So, the assessment of Travel Prima customer on service quality is a reflection of evaluative perceptions of the service received at a certain time. To be able to increase passenger loyalty, Travel Prima has improved service quality. To improve service quality, this company has revitalized physical facilities, such as: the addition of TV entertainment facilities, live music every weekend in the office area, smoking area, mosque, and clean toilets provided to support very adequate services. Other factors that can affect passenger loyalty, can also be seen from the service provided by Travel employees to passengers in accordance with the procedure.

If the peripheral quality (image) of Travel Prima is getting better, which is indicated by complete facilities and strategic locations, the loyalty of customer is increasing. This condition occurs because the company's image is a user assessment of a quality that causes travel services to be the choice and supporting quality, such as facilities and location. Facilities are all things that are physical equipment provided by the seller of services to support the convenience of customer. The facility can distinguish between service providers with one another and is an advantage for Travel Prima (Samarinda City), in order to provide satisfaction to customer. Location factor is also a place where the company does all activities to fulfill that goal with a strategic location, so the user will easily come to the service provider, so that ordinary loyalty is fulfilled.

Customer who tend to be satisfied with a product or service company will foster good loyalty. This means that high or good service user satisfaction will make consumers increasingly motivated to use the same product or service without being affected by products or services available by other companies, so that it is expected to increase the likelihood of creating high service loyalty.

Empirical findings are relevant to previous research by [1, 4, 8, 12]. Consumer perceived and corporate image is observed to have a positive direct effect on the customer loyalty. Besides, proposed that high quality service is required for customer satisfaction and satisfied customers tend to be loyal customers [6].

43. Effect of Customer Satisfaction Perceptions Service Quality and Corporate Image Indirectly on Loyalty through Customer Satisfaction

Statistical analysis shows that perceptions of service quality and corporate image have a significant effect on loyalty through the customer satisfaction of Tavel Prima (Samarinda City) in a positive direction. The results of the study accept the third hypothesis, which states that perceptions of service quality and corporate image have a significant effect on loyalty through service customer satisfaction.

Service quality starts from customer needs and ends with the perception of customer. The good and bad quality of service is the responsibility of all parts of the Travel Prima organization. When the services provided are able to meet or exceed user expectations, they will feel satisfied. By providing good service quality to customer, it will affect satisfaction. So, service quality and satisfaction of travel service customer, is the cause of loyalty. Service quality and satisfaction greatly affect the customer loyalty.

Travel Prima image is good, has an important meaning for the survival of the company because it can create service user satisfaction. Satisfaction in the service, is the happy feeling of someone who appears after comparing the perceptions or impressions of the performance or results of travel services and expectations. The success of the company, if employees are able to provide good service, so that customer feel satisfied and in their eyes and the image becomes positive.

Empirical findings are relevant to previous research found that trust ²¹ partially mediates the relationship between perceived service quality and service loyalty of Malaysian mobile phone service market [9].

5. Conclusion

¹⁷ Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in the previous section, the conclusions can be drawn from this research include:

- Perceptions of service quality and corporate image ¹⁹ directly have a positive and significant impact on customer satisfaction.
- Perceptions of service quality, corporate image and satisfaction directly ¹² have a positive and significant effect on customer loyalty.
- Perceptions of service quality and corporate image ¹² indirectly have a positive and significant effect on loyalty through customer satisfaction Travel Prima (Samarinda City).

The weaknesses in this study are the variables used (perceptions of service quality, corporate image, satisfaction and customer loyalty) where the coefficient of determination (R^2) both from sub-structure/model 1 and 2 under the number of 70,0% (very strong category). For researchers, who in the future want to use independent variables more than this research, example: price factor, discipline of corporate employees and others to be more interesting.

Perceptions of service quality is good, but need more enhanced facilities and supporting infrastructure, such as: website, call center or sms gateway so as can continue to provide services and information to costumers at any time without limited operating hours working hours. Continue to increase customer satisfaction by giving event or agenda promo to discount in travel packages, so hopefully can continue to win the competition and increase the satisfaction that will impact on customer loyalty better. Maintaining credibility and trust by synergizing with other business partners and continue to provide excellent service, especially the accuracy of departure so it is expected to increase capasilitas corporate image in the present and future.

Acknowledgement

⁹ The researcher expressed his gratitude for the attention given by Dean of Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University (Prof. Dr. Hj. Syarifah Hidayah, M.Si); Chair of Samarinda High College of Economics Science (Ir. H. Syahril, ASK, M.Si); and Dear Commitee of the 6th International Conference on Entrepreneurship (ICOEN)-2019.

Perceptions of Service Quality and Corporate Image Against Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty

ORIGINALITY REPORT

12%

SIMILARITY INDEX

8%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

7%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Universitas Dian Nuswantoro Student Paper	1%
2	jurnal.stie-mandala.ac.id Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava Student Paper	1%
4	Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya Student Paper	1%
5	scholarsmepub.com Internet Source	1%
6	repositori.usu.ac.id Internet Source	1%
7	www.ijstr.org Internet Source	1%
8	ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id Internet Source	1%

9	Internet Source	1 %
10	eprints.uny.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
11	moam.info Internet Source	<1 %
12	Submitted to Napier University Student Paper	<1 %
13	repository.unhas.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
14	Submitted to University of Northampton Student Paper	<1 %
15	tailieu.vn Internet Source	<1 %
16	Submitted to Universitas Klabat Student Paper	<1 %
17	Submitted to Florida Institute of Technology Student Paper	<1 %
18	Surjit Kumar Gandhi, Anish Sachdeva, Ajay Gupta. "Impact of service quality on satisfaction and loyalty at manufacturer-distributor dyad", Journal of Advances in Management Research, 2019 Publication	<1 %

19 Submitted to Auckland Institute of Studies at St. Helens <1 %
Student Paper

20 Submitted to RDI Distance Learning <1 %
Student Paper

21 Submitted to Grenoble Ecole Management <1 %
Student Paper

22 Bunga Aditi. "The Effect Of Atributes Product's Analysis, Halal Certification, And Product Innovation To The Interest Of Consumer Buying-Back Through The Advantage Competitive Of Micro Small And Medium Business (MSMB) In Medan", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2017 <1 %
Publication

23 id.123dok.com <1 %
Internet Source

24 pdfs.semanticscholar.org <1 %
Internet Source

25 www.researchsquare.com <1 %
Internet Source

26 Hsin-Hui (Sunny) Hu, Jay Kandampully, Thanika Devi Juwaheer. "Relationships and impacts of service quality, perceived value, customer satisfaction, and image: an

empirical study", The Service Industries Journal, 2009

Publication

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off