

PAPER NAME

**26 customer relation management.pdf**

---

WORD COUNT

**5366 Words**

CHARACTER COUNT

**31039 Characters**

PAGE COUNT

**11 Pages**

FILE SIZE

**178.4KB**

SUBMISSION DATE

**Mar 19, 2024 2:34 PM GMT+7**

REPORT DATE

**Mar 19, 2024 2:35 PM GMT+7**

---

**● 7% Overall Similarity**

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

- 4% Internet database
- 5% Publications database
- Crossref database
- Crossref Posted Content database
- 4% Submitted Works database

**● Excluded from Similarity Report**

- Bibliographic material
- Quoted material
- Cited material
- Manually excluded sources
- Manually excluded text blocks

# CUSTOMER RELATION MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICE PROVIDER FOR PEOPLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP CREDIT SUSTAINABILITY IN INDONESIA

Rofikoh Rokhim, Permata Wulandari

*Universitas Indonesia*

Iin Mayasari

*Universitas Paramadina*

## Abstract

This study provides the analysis of customer relationship management implementation in small medium enterprises. The focus on micro small medium enterprise (MSMEs) is a part of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and increasing employment opportunities. The banks have the role to support the attainment of SDGs. One of the role is strengthening the good relationship with the consumers of the banks especially for the consumers categorized as the borrowers of People Entrepreneurship Credits. The aim of the research highlights the importance elements of customer relationship management of banks to maintain the customer retention due to the intense of financial providers, both bank service and non-bank service. The elements of customer relationship management address key customer focus, customer relationship management organization, knowledge management, and technology based customer relationship management. The research method used an in-depth interview is based on the elements of customer relationship management using the managers who are in charged in the customer relationship management departments. The study finds that the elements of customer relationship are important to support the ability of bank as the service providers in managing their customers.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Micro small medium enterprises (MSMEs) are supported by the growth of the informal economic sector in Indonesia. The informal economic sector in Indonesia dominated by MSMEs, were not significantly affected by the crisis and could survive well. Therefore, MSMEs in Indonesia have played a major role in supporting the growth of entrepreneurship and the economic growth as well. The micro enterprises in Indonesia have dominated the current entrepreneurship progress in Indonesia. The data of State Ministry of Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprises showed that the number of Micro Enterprises in Indonesia is the largest of existing of MSMEs (Bureau of Statistic Central, 2017). MSMEs in Indonesia have provided the sources of employment. The government has provided facilities such as subsidized credit, human resource training, general management training, quality management, entrepreneurship, advisory extension workers, promotion facilitation, and implementation of an incubator system.

Related to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)s, MSMEs have contributed to support it. The report of Department of Social Economic Affairs (2019) demonstrates the relevance, role and contributions of MSMEs to the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report explains the role of MSMEs in many activities including economic especially in creating employment and incomes, particularly for the poor and marginalized groups, as service providers including in education, health, water and sanitation and as energy users/polluters with environmental footprints. There is possibility to establish direct and indirect linkages between MSMEs and the seventeen goals. The SDG targets require

transformation of public and private activities including the banks. The banks have role to give the credits for financing MSMEs, in this case People's Entrepreneurship Credit (KUR).

People's Entrepreneurship Credit (KUR) is a financing facility provided by micro, small, medium-sized business actors, cooperatives that are feasible to be funded and do not have the ability to finance beforehand. Funded businesses are businesses that have good and promising performance prospects. Businesses that can be funded by KUR are those that have a business orientation in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and marine, industrial, and savings and loan financial services sectors. Business actors can obtain funding by visiting the KUR office directly in the area as a branch or sub-branch. Business people can also visit other banks that provide KUR funding. KUR is considered as cheap funding with an interest rate of 9% per year in 2016. Previously, the KUR interest was 22% per year, but the government provided a subsidy of 13%. There were three KUR types namely KUR Mikro, KUR Retail and KUR Placement of diaspora. KUR is a form of applying the principle of financial inclusion and microfinance credit assistance from a company as a business orientation as well as a part of responsibility. Banks or financial institutions are considered as one of the institutions that successfully provide microfinance loans. This assistance is considered as a funding innovation in order to increase people's consumption capacity. Sethia (2005) argues that companies that provide opportunities for this market will support long-term sustainability.

Related to the previous studies, there are a lot of studies that have addressed the issues of customer relationship management (CRM) in service providers. They are employing technology based service (Matthing et al., 2006); mobile customer relationship management (Valsecchi, Renga, & Rangone, 2007), customer relationship management in banking (Sarel & Marmorstein, 2007); knowledgeability and attitude of bank employee (Rootman, Tait, Boosch, 2007); relationship quality (Myhal, Kang, & Murphy, 2008); intimacy in service marketing (Beetles & Harris, 2010); customer relationship management and commitment and loyalty (Dagger, David, Ng, 2011); focusing customer relationship marketing activities (Kim et al., 2012); focusing on internal marketing to support customer relationship management (Huang & Rundle-Tiele, 2015); exploring service innovation (Soak & O'Cass, 2015); service relationship (Meddle-Liraz, 2016); customer engagement with data driven (Kunz et al., 2017); total marketing relationship (Gummesson, 2017); innovation in retailing management (Ruiz-Molina, et al., 2017); review of relationship marketing (Payne & Frow, 2017); revitalizing customer relationship (Sheth, 2017); customer relationship management in small medium enterprise (Rahman, Chowdury, & Sarkar, 2018);

However, there are the main research gaps regarding customer relationship management. First, is the concept of CRM. This study has extended the conceptual model of customer relationship focusing more internal aspects. Based on the research conducted by Sin, Tse and Yim (2005), CRM of the internal aspects become the critical success factors for business performance. It can improve their relationship with the customers 'need and the firm can monitor the internal process. CRM should be developed as the comprehensive strategy and process that enable the firm to identify, to acquire, to retain, and to nurture profitable customers by building and maintaining long-term relationships with the customers.

Second, the focus is the study of banking service providers for MSMEs who need the financing. The increase of MSMEs performance is influenced by many factors. One of the supporting factors is credit financing. Most of MSMEs that show good performance is supported by easy access financing from banks. This financing makes it easy for SMEs to develop businesses

besides supporting from good management in the company. According to Bank Indonesia data, the increase in lending to the MSME sector runs progressively from year to year. In 2016, total loans were IDR 900.39 trillion while in 2018 it increased to IDR 1037 trillion. One of the credit growths is through People Entrepreneurship Credit (KUR). The provision of People Entrepreneurship Credit is regulated by the Government of Indonesia through one of them Presidential Decree No. 19 of 2015 which is a revision of Presidential Decree No. 14 of 2015 concerning the Financing Policy Committee for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. This Presidential Decree was stipulated on July 15, 2015. Maintaining the customer of KUR as the bank borrowers needs special treatment of bank providers. They can be categorized as the consumers who need interactive engagement from bank management. The bank as the KUR providers should explore the most effective way to increase customer attention by analyzing the existing condition from the borrower perspectives in order to enhance the accessibility of KUR borrowers. Moreover, if the participation of poor borrowers increased in KUR program, it can reduce the gap between the poor and the wealth.

The present study aims to analyzing in Indonesia is analyzing the component of CRM including key customer focus, CRM organization, knowledge management and technology based CRM. This paper is structured in the following manner. It begins with a literature analysis and is followed by showing the conceptual framework. The next analysis outlines the research method and measurement including data collection by interview. The next step discusses the finding of data. The last part of the study discusses the implication, the limitation and the scope for future research.

## **2. CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT**

Tawinunt, Phimonsathien, & Fongsuwan (2015) stated that CRM is a combination of technology, people and process which has goal to understand a company's customers. In addition, Srisamran & Ractham (2014) analyzed that customer relationship management can assist firm to know and develop good relationship with their customers. Based on Chen and Popovich (2003), to implement CRM, a company must focus on the context of enterprise-wide (process), technology driven (technology) and also customer centric and cross functional (people). It used to satisfy the needs of customer. CRM focus on long term goals to maintain customers. CRM becomes a framework for managing a company's interactions with current and future customers that assists them in the better management of customer queries (Christen, 2012). In today's highly competitive business world, it is essential that every organization has an efficient and smart CRM system (Saber, Hussaing, Chang, 2015).

Nowadays, a company need to learn deeply about their customers and deliver their services based on the needs of customers (Kumar & Malik, 2017). In practice, CRM strategy need new marketing strategy design which focus on costumers to maintain relationship. It also focuses on the value of customers and maintains the loyalty to increase long term goal. CRM enables a firm to better understand its customers. It is an important factor in determining the target customers and their retention, optimizing the operations and forecasting demand. CRM as a philosophy considers customer loyalty to be a key for business profitability and to have long-term competitiveness (Siddiqi, 2011). Uturytė-vrubliauskienė & Linkevičius (2013) build model of adaption of CRM in an organisation.

Ri, Frqvlghuhg, Surilwdeoh, Wkrvh, & Jrrg (2014) highlights additional dimension to customer relationship management, which includes customer orientation, CRM organization,

knowledge management and technology based CRM. Saarija, Karjaluoto, & Kuusela (2013) create CRM to adapt environmental market changing, i.e: value co-creation, social media and service orientation of firms. It shifts the attention of customers. CRM must adapt business environment through social media and new technology.

### **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

This study used purposive sampling. The resources were selected purposively. The purposive sampling was used when analyzing a subset of a larger population, but enumeration will be impossible (Babbie, 2013). Purposive sampling for the customer relationship managers of micro enterprises to be interviewed would be most appropriate in this study. The researcher attempted to obtain a sample in a small and medium banks that managed the people entrepreneurship credit. The respondents were customer relationship managers. They were selected because 1) they had a role of managing customers; 2) had a business activity more than two years 3. The unit analysis was a company. The population was bank service providers in Semarang, Makassar and Bandung. These areas were chosen based on the number of the existing bank service providers.

This study carried out a qualitative collecting method by having an interview. A sub-sample of customer relationship managers was selected from bank service providers. The interview process was the primary method used to collect data. Interview questions were adapted from instruments used in the research especially the elements of customer relationship including key customer focus, CRM organization, knowledge management and technology. Each interview took around two hours. This interview was conducted by the researcher with the protocol allowing for the discussion with wide current issues. The respondents were interviewed at their own office.

### **4. RESULT**

The implementation of Customer Relation Management (CRM) effectively creates a long-term relationship that provides mutual benefits through continuous attention and service improvement by strengthening three aspects: people, process, and technology oriented to customer needs. In the banking industry, CRM supports organizational activities to create customer loyalty and profitability through feedback from consumers such as the use of repeated services and the sustainability of long-term cooperation. This can create benefits that are mutually supportive and can be perceived by both for the service provider and the customer thoroughly. Increasing company profitability is a process to increase opportunities to maintain the sustainability of the company.

CRM elements have function to develop good relations between service providers and consumers using the framework developed by Sin et al. (2005). These elements are key customer focus, CRM organization, and technology-based CRM, and knowledge management. CRM in managing people entrepreneurship credit (KUR) as the funding here and other banking products are important because they focus on customers. The use of the technology will produce accurate data, thus it is very important to obtain the results of applying CRM in providing better serviced for customers. To understand the management of KUR, this study conducted interviews with 9 informants of three state owned enterprise bank managers.

#### **Table 1. Data of Informants**

No	Narasumber	Bank	Job Position
1.	Rima	BNI Bandung	Manager of KUR
2.	Afrian	BRI Bandung	Manager of KUR
3.	Dudi	BNI Makassar	Manager of KUR
4.	Wawan	BRI Makassar	Manager of KUR
5.	Rani	BNI Palembang	Manager of KUR
6.	Agus	BRI Palembang	Manager of KUR
7.	Ucup	BNI Semarang	Manager of KUR
8.	Anies	BNI Surabaya	Manager of KUR
9.	Adisa	Mandiri Surabaya	Manager of KUR

Source: Research Data (2018)

## 5. DISCUSSION

Management of good relations with consumers or customer relationship management (CRM) is one of the company's strategies that strive to optimize profits through efforts to develop customer satisfaction. CRM is a consumer-focused strategy. CRM is an effort to foster relationship management with consumers (Buttle, 2009). With CRM, banks can understand consumer needs. With the implementation of CRM, banks will develop their business activities or production according to consumer needs so that they can be in line with the company's goals and objectives effectively. The consumer management strategy run by banks aims to increase company profits and consumer retention in the long term, for end consumers. According to Buttle (2009), the implementation of consumer management aims to increase consumer intimacy supported by data and information technology on human resources (people), and process (process).

The banking sector also focuses on KUR consumers as potential consumers. Management is based on sales transactions and the proportion of different values. The existence of groupings of consumers including partners will show the role of each consumer who provides profitability for the company. In the analysis of consumer portfolios, banking aims to optimize profits in each customer base by offering a value proposition.

Banking also aims to get to know customers well. If banks are able to recognize and to understand customers, the company will be able to develop strategies to understand customer needs properly. To be able to understand customer needs, companies must get closer to customers. Therefore, complete customer data are needed by banks that implement customer management. The banks try to meet consumer expectations. Therefore, it is necessary to have good cooperation with customers, it is expected that with cooperation with these partners, the company can provide value added for customers, increase customers and customer loyalty. Collaborating with customers is a long-term strategic banking step in achieving competitive advantage. Banking is expected to manage all stages of customer relations properly. Banking needs to strive to develop strategies in the customer's life cycle in order to get satisfaction, or customers can use more banking products, develop consumers, and retain consumers in the long run.

The results of interviews with banking sources show the dimensions of customer relationship management. These dimensions are key customer focus, CRM organization, knowledge management and technology-based CRM as a benchmark for implementation with the processes.

### *Key customer focus*

The key dimensions of customer focus are oriented towards meeting customer needs with a focus on PEC. In offering special PEC products, two-way communication is needed to accommodate customer needs in accordance with the internal ability to provide them. According to Sin et al. (2005), focusing on customers related to the company's business in this case, the bank will try to improve services aimed at satisfaction and value creation for customers continuously. The banks try to formulate every business policy so that they always have a customer orientation. This means that with customer orientation as a result of transactions that occur in the long term can provide profitability for the bank. According to customers, service delivery is also strengthened by gathering information related to the funding, so the information can be more quickly received by customers. This information is important to provide so the consumers have the accessibility of information related to funding. In some cases, they have limited access to information. Providing the information also helps them decide to choose credit. The bank also helps in certain meetings with prospective customers to deliver important information about credit so that it will make it easier to provide the explanation of benefits, use and returns. Thus, the bank will more easily convince them to make choices. The area for providing information can also be in the form of brochures given at the sub-district level and also use village leaders. The PEC market target tends to be middle to lower so that it requires someone who convinces them to receive the product. The company also provides quality service for the customers. Banking also provides a kind of pick-up service. Customers sometimes have an inability to understand the product, therefore, information needs to be routinely given. Payment can be made in cash, and the bank provides assistance. Many customers do not understand technology, so they are worried about paying through online.

This study also found that the bank also understands customer satisfaction. Kotler and Keller (2016) argue that understanding the environment must be done because companies are expected to be able to adapt to changes involving social, economic, cultural, political, technological and environmental aspects. A number of strategies to understand customer satisfaction are as follows.

- a. Survey. Satisfaction surveys are conducted to understand the level of customer satisfaction with product service and offerings. This satisfaction survey can be a direction for future improvement to provide better service.
- b. Customer database. One to see the level of customer satisfaction is through the database. This database can find quantitative numbers in terms of sales figures, credit applications, or the number of customers. Understanding secondary data can help in analyzing credit performance.
- c. Informal discussion. This informal discussion can explore indirectly about what customers feel. This method will make it easier for consumers to share problems more openly. Speaking indirectly will make it easier for customers to tell and for banks it will be easier for companies to explore further.
- d. Suggestion Box. The suggestion box will provide media for customers to provide input regarding future improvements in banking services.
- e. Visit. The bank runs the planned visit program. This visit aims to be able to find out the progress of the business financing program to customers. During this visit, there was an opportunity for customers to submit complaints to the banks.



The bank has to search for the customer need. The bank and the customer have the same opportunity to provide the solution to reach a mutual agreement, where it is related to the approval way of decision making and openness. With this principle all partners, banking provides an equal position. Customers can anytime and anywhere convey ideas to the company. Furthermore, the bank has to coordinate among departments related to product development. Among the existing departments can send information to make it easier for decision making. This coordination also aims to harmonize the objectives of each department in order to achieve agreement and to avoid conflict. This coordination also facilitates the formulation of future planning

### *Customer Relationship Management Organization*

The dimensions of customer management are also related to the development of individuals in the organization. Internal resources, especially salesforce or credit units play an important role in conducting activities in the core of the banking business. The company has competent salesforces in supporting CRM. The bank also has to develop training program design. Training is a routine activity carried out by the company. Training related to self-development which includes communication. Certain banks have a special budget for employee self-development. This can be attributed to the value of learning, for example in BNI there is a learning wallet for self-development. The company also develops a customer management program to manage customers. In addition to customer management, there are programs to manage customers, to collect, and to increase the number of customers. Training also includes credit and service standards. Coaching is also strengthened because this can cover hard skills and soft skills on a regular basis. There are also banks that have developed routine training designs every year so that employees enhance the latest knowledge. Regular debriefing is an important aspect related to the readiness to become a sales force. Each company already has a Human Resources Division to strengthen competencies for employees who handle customers.

The bank has to develop clear business goals to acquire, to develop and to maintain the clients. Based on research data, each bank has a clear target market. This clear target market directs the banks to develop clear strategies and programs to achieve them. This includes managing target markets that support the company's goals. Related to credit management, the banks must know the characteristics of customers and their businesses. Knowing the customer's business will help banks to direct good products and services. Thus, the business potential, especially the provision of credit for the small and medium segment, is directed. The company will adjust the product offer and some information to fulfil their needs.

The bank also applied the competence based performance in service delivery to customers. Performance measurement for each individual in the bank takes into account financial achievement starting from unit sales to product development units that influence the reward obtained by each of these units. The acquisition, retention and reactivation program is part of the future business strategy plan carried out by the sales unit so that customers continue to trust in the services provided. The banks also have responsiveness in serving customer complaints with personnel for helpdesk complaint handling. To support the performance of employees, other efforts undertaken are monitoring customer performance. Monitoring customer performance is a way to make the company aware of the progress of customer performance. It also aims to avoid business congestion or credit congestion. In the event of credit bottlenecks, banks can make loan restructuring efforts. The consequence is that there are management changes and loan criteria.

The bank also develops client based organization structure. The company's organizational structure helps in coordinating between departments to provide services to customers. This



structure shows each part understands the obligations and job descriptions that must be optimized so that it makes it easier for each party to carry out their duties properly. This organizational structure also makes it easy to communicate and to find out who can make decisions.

## **6. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION**

Good relationship management with customers or customer relationship management (CRM) is one of the company's strategies that seeks to optimize profit through efforts to develop customer satisfaction. CRM is a customer-focused strategy. CRM is an effort to foster customer relationship management. With CRM, banks can understand consumer needs. The existence of the application of CRM, banks will develop business activities or production in accordance with consumer needs so that it can be in accordance with the goals and objectives of the company effectively. Consumer management strategies run by banks aim to increase company profits and consumer retention in the long run, for end consumers.

The banking sector also focuses on KUR consumers as potential customers. The management is based on sales transactions and different value propositions. The grouping of consumers including partners will show the role of each consumer that provides profitability for the company. In the analysis of consumer portfolios, banking aims to optimize profits in each customer base by offering a value proposition. Banking also aims to get to know customers well. The close relationship with consumers can be seen from the extent to which banks know customers and how companies respond to consumers. Every customer has different characteristics and needs. If banks are able to get to know and understand customers, companies will be able to develop strategies to understand customer needs well. To be able to understand customer needs, companies must get closer to customers. Therefore, complete data on customers is needed by banks that implement customer management. Banks always try to meet consumer expectations. Therefore, the need for good cooperation with customers, it is expected that with the cooperation with these partners the company can provide added value for customers, increase customers and increase customer loyalty. Collaborating with customers is a strategic step for the long term in achieving competitive advantage. Banks are expected to manage all stages of customer relations well. Banks need to strive to develop strategies in the customer's life cycle in order to get satisfaction, or customers can use more banking products, develop customers, and retain consumers in the long run.

The results of interviews with banking sources show the dimensions of managing customer relations. These dimensions are the key customer focus, CRM organization, knowledge management and Technology-based CRM as a measure of implementation with the process that has been undertaken. The customer focus key dimension is oriented towards meeting customer needs with a focus on KUR. In offering special KUR products, two-way communication is needed that is able to accommodate customer needs in accordance with internal capabilities to provide it. The dimension of customer management is also related to the development of individuals in the organization. Customer management expertise is built by organizations in related units to find out about CRM in application processes and systems. Internal resources, especially salesforce or credit units, play an important role in conducting activities in the banking business core. Performance measurements for each individual in the bank take into account financial achievements ranging from sales units to product development units that affect the reward that will be obtained by each unit. The customer acquisition, retention and reactivation program is part of the future business

strategy plan implemented by the sales unit so that customers continue to trust the services they provide. Banks also have readiness to serve customer complaints with personnel for complaint handling helpdesk.

Related to the knowledge management dimension, this dimension aims to increase knowledge about overall customer management; knowledge is needed so that the processes and systems that support them can be used. The training is also designed with a continuous learning curriculum which means it is carried out regularly through weekly sales training. The sales forum program is another form of training with a curriculum designed by sales and other related units. Related to the technology based dimension, the technology-based dimension in customer management has an important role in the success of the implementation because the application of technology facilitates the overall process. The capacity of the hardware (hardware) used is considered sufficient to carry out the computing process. A reliable configuration team is needed to be able to produce applications that are easy to use and other improvements needed are access that can use interactions properly.

## REFERENCES

- Akroush, M.N., Dahiyat, S.E., Gharaibe, H.S., Abu-lail, B.N. (2011). Customer relationship management implementation: An investigation of a scale's generalizability and its relationship with business performance in a developing country context. *International Journal of Commerce and Management*, 21(2), 158-191.
- Baron, S. & Harris, K. (2010). Toward an understanding of consumer perspectives on experiences. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 24(7), 518-531
- Beetles, A.C. & Harris, L.C. (2010) The role of intimacy in service relationships: an exploration. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 24(5), 347-358.
- Breidbach, C., Choi, S., Ellway, B., Keating, B.W., Kormusheva, K., Kowalkowski, C., Lim, C., Maglio, P. (2018). Operating without operations: How is technology changing the role of the firm?. *Journal of Service Management*, 29 (5), 809-833
- Buttle, F. (2009). *Customer Relationship Management Concepts and Technologies*. Second Edition. Elsevier, Oxford.
- Christen, P. (2012). Data matching concepts and techniques for record linkage, entity resolution, and duplicate detection. *Springer Data-Centric Systems and Applications*.
- Cooper, D. R. & Schindler, P. S., (2014). *Business Research Methods*. 11th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Irwin.
- Dagger, T.S., David, M.E., & Ng, S. (2011). Do relationship benefits and maintenance drive commitment and loyalty? *Journal of Services Marketing*, 25(4), 273-281.
- Daghfous, A., Ahmad, N., Angell, L.C. (2013). The KCRM knowledge audit: Model and case illustration. *The Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems*, 43(2), 185-209
- Department of Social Economic Affairs. (2019). Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and their role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Elkordy, M. (2014). The impact of CRM capability dimensions on organizational performance. *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 2(10), 128-146.
- Gummesson, E. (2017). From relationship marketing to total relationship marketing and beyond.

- Journal of Services Marketing*, 31(1), 16–19.
- Harding, D., Cheifetz, D., DeAngelo, S., & Ziegler, E. (2004). CRM's silver lining. *Marketing Management*, 13(2), 27.
- Hendriyani, C., & Auliana, L. (2018). Transformation from relationship marketing to electronic customer relationship management: A literature study. *Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research*, 7(2), 116–125.
- Kumar, S., & Malik, G. (2017). Determinants of customer relationship management: a study of five star and five star deluxed properties in NCR. *Journal of Hospitality Application & Research*, 12(1), 1–13.
- Luu, N., Hau, L.N., Ngo, L.V., Bucic, T., Cuong, P.H. (2016). Outcome versus process value in service delivery. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 30(6), 630–642
- Matthing, J., Kristensson, P., Gustafsson, A. & Parasuraman, A. (2006). Developing successful technology-based services: The issue of identifying and involving innovative users. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 20(5), 288–297
- Meddle-Liraz, H. (2016). The role of service relationships in employees' and customers' emotional behavior, and customer-related outcomes. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 30(4), 437–448.
- Mechinda, P., & Patterson, P. G. (2011). The impact of service climate and service provider personality on employee's customer-oriented behavior in a high-contact setting. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 25(2), 101–113.
- Mohammad, A.A., Rashid, B., Tahir, S. (2013). Assessing the influence of customer relationship management (CRM) dimensions on organization performance: An empirical study in the hotel industry. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology*, 4 (3), 228-247
- Myhal, G.C., Kang, J., & Murphy, J.A. (2008). Retaining customers through relationship quality: a services business marketing case. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 22(6), 445–453.
- Nwokah, N. G., & Gladson-Nwokah, J. (2013). Delivery customer experienced management practices in the UK and Nigeria aviation industry. *Interdisciplinary Studies Journal*, 3(2), 72–102.
- Padma, P., & Wagenseil, U. (2018). Retail service excellence: Antecedents and consequences. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 46 (5), 422-441.
- Panda, T. K. (2003). Creating customer life time value through effective crm in financial services industry. *Journal of Services Research*, 2(2).
- Payne, A., & Frow, P. (2017). Relationship marketing: looking backwards towards the future. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 31(1), 11–15.
- Ri, G., Frqvlghuhg, F., Surilwdeoh, P., Wkrvh, R. U., & Jrrg, Z. (2014). Dimensions of customer relationship management in the Tunisian tourism context. *Journal of Tourism Challenges and Trends*, VII(2), 27–48.
- Robinson, L., Neeley, S.E., and Williamson, K. (2011) Implementing service recovery through customer relationship management: Identifying the antecedents. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 25(2), 90–100
- Rokhim, R., Mayasari, I., and Desiana, P.M. (2017). Analisis pembuatan keputusan pelaku usaha mikro terhadap penggunaan produk kredit usaha rakyat. Tidak Dipublikasikan.
- Rootman, C., Taid, M., & Bosch, J. (2007). Variables influencing the customer relationship management of banks. *Journal of Financial Services Marketing*, 13(1), 52-62.
- Ruiz-Molina, M., Gil-Saura, I., Servera-Frances, D. (2017). Innovation as a key to strengthen the effect of relationship benefits on loyalty in retailing. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 31(2), 131–141.

- Siddiqi, K.O. (2011). In terrelations between service quality attributes, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty in the retail banking sector in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 6 (3), 12-36.
- Sin, L.Y.M., Tse, A.C.B., Yim,F.H.K. (2005). CRM: Conceptualization and scale development. *European Journal of Marketing*, 39(11/12), 1264-1290.
- Soak, P., & O'Cass, A. (2015). Achieving service quality through service innovation exploration – exploitation: The critical role of employee empowerment and slack resources. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 29(2), 137-149.
- Valsecchi,M., Renga, F.M., Rangone, A. (2007). Mobile customer relationship management: an exploratory analysis of Italian applications. *Business Process Management Journal*, 13(6), 755-770
- Wang, Mei-Ling. (2013). Implementing CRM in nursing homes: The effects on resident satisfaction. *Managing Service Quality*, 23(5), 388-409.

● **7% Overall Similarity**

Top sources found in the following databases:

- 4% Internet database
- 5% Publications database
- Crossref database
- Crossref Posted Content database
- 4% Submitted Works database

TOP SOURCES

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

1	<b>paramadina on 2022-05-12</b> Submitted works	3%
2	<b>local2030.org</b> Internet	<1%
3	<b>paramadina on 2022-09-15</b> Submitted works	<1%
4	<b>sustainabledevelopment.un.org</b> Internet	<1%
5	<b>etd.aau.edu.et</b> Internet	<1%
6	<b>dergipark.org.tr</b> Internet	<1%
7	<b>ebin.pub</b> Internet	<1%
8	<b>etd.hu.edu.et</b> Internet	<1%

9	<b>jurnal.unissula.ac.id</b> Internet	<1%
10	<b>growingscience.com</b> Internet	<1%
11	<b>dspaces.uok.edu.in</b> Internet	<1%
12	<b>freepatentsonline.com</b> Internet	<1%
13	<b>emeraldinsight.com</b> Internet	<1%

● Excluded from Similarity Report

- Bibliographic material
- Cited material
- Manually excluded text blocks
- Quoted material
- Manually excluded sources

EXCLUDED SOURCES

<b>paramadina on 2022-05-12</b>	<b>18%</b>
Submitted works	
<b>Rofikoh Rokhim, Iin Mayasari, Permata Wulandari. "Customer relation manage..."</b>	<b>16%</b>
Crossref	
<b>paramadina on 2022-05-12</b>	<b>16%</b>
Submitted works	
<b>researchgate.net</b>	<b>15%</b>
Internet	
<b>repository.paramadina.ac.id</b>	<b>14%</b>
Internet	
<b>discovery.researcher.life</b>	<b>4%</b>
Internet	
<b>repository.upy.ac.id</b>	<b>3%</b>
Internet	
<b>iopscience.iop.org</b>	<b>3%</b>
Internet	



## EXCLUDED TEXT BLOCKS

**CUSTOMER RELATION MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERFOR PE...**

repository.upy.ac.id

---

**Permata WulandariUniversitas Indonesialin MayasariUniversitas ParamadinaAbstr...**

paramadina on 2022-05-12