





**Book of Abstracts**

**1st Borobudur International Symposium on Humanities,  
Economics and Social Sciences (BIS-HESS) 2019**

*'Local resources empowerment towards advance, smart and sustainable system'*

**Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang**

**Grand Artos Hotel & Convention**

**Magelang, October 16, 2019**

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**1st Borobudur International Symposium on Humanities,  
Economics and Social Sciences (BIS-HESS) 2019**

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Agus Setiawan, S.Pd., M.Eng.

Fitriana Yuliasuti, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt.

Veni Soraya Dewi, SE., M.Si.

**Desain sampul:**

Adi Suprayitno, S.Kom.



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E-Mail: [unimmapress@ummgl.ac.id](mailto:unimmapress@ummgl.ac.id)

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October 16, 2019

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## *Greeting from the Chairman*



*Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh*

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen,

The honored ones: Rector of UMMagelang, Keynote speakers, Mayor of Magelang City, and participants,  
Welcome to the 1st Borobudur International Symposium.

The main theme of this symposium is "Local resources empowerment towards advance, smart and sustainable system" as a part of the United Nations agenda for sustainable development goals in 2030.

Let me inform you that the 1st Borobudur International Symposium is attended by 475 participants, including those from India, Philippines, China, Malaysia, and United States.

I'm absolutely aware that the major comment for this symposium must be: why was this symposium in engineering and applied sciences (such as computer engineering, physics, and health sciences) combined with social and humanities sciences (such as education, economics, and law).

I'll answer it clearly that for now to the future, there is almost no barrier between hard sciences and soft sciences. For example, economics and education need technological touch. Likewise, technological findings need social science for culture implementation.

Therefore, I present you world-class keynote speakers whom able to capture the interdependence between these scientific topics, they are:

First, Professor Tony Lucey from Curtin University, Australia

Second, Professor Noorefendi Tamaldin from UTEM, Malaysia

Third, Mr Rajesh Ranolia from NIIT, India, and

The most beautiful keynote speaker, Mrs Yun Fatimah, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang.

Please, give them a big round of applause!

I hope our later discussion may result transfer of experiences and research findings from participants to others, from one institution to another, from social researcher to

engineering researcher and vice versa. Also, I hope this event can build a new and strong research network.

Certainly, this event will not be successful without the support of co-hosts. On behalf of the Scientific Committee, I thank the co-hosts:

1. Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kota Magelang
2. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya
3. Universitas Muhammadiyah Buton
4. Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo
5. Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo
6. Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember
7. Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro
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18. IAIM Sinjai
19. IAIN Purwokerto
20. Politeknik Energi dan Mineral Akamigas
21. STMIK Bina Patria Magelang

Finally,

Take my hand, and let's introduce Indonesia local wisdom to the world.

Enjoy your discussion and I love you all.

*Wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh*

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# Rundown of 1<sup>st</sup> BIS 2019

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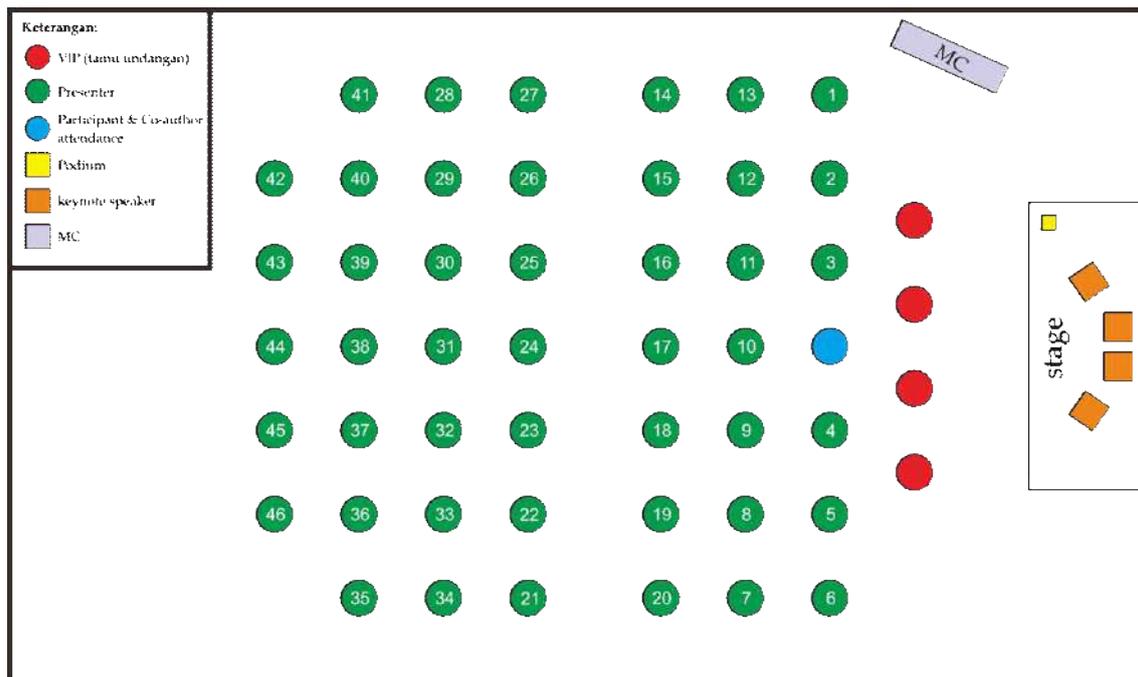
**Date** : Wednesday, October 16, 2019

TIME	EVENT
07.00 – 08.00	Registration
08.00 – 09.40	<b>Round Table Session I</b>
09.40 – 10.00	Coffee Break
10.00 – 10.30	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> Chairman of 1 <sup>st</sup> BIS Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang Mayor of Magelang City
10.30 – 12.00	<b>Plenary Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Keynote Speaker I <b>Prof. Tony Lucey</b> Curtin University, AUSTRALIA</li><li>▪ Keynote Speaker II <b>Yun Arifatul Fatimah, Ph.D</b> Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, INDONESIA</li><li>▪ Keynote Speaker III <b>Rajesh Ranolia</b> National Institute of Information Technology, INDIA</li><li>▪ Keynote Speaker IV <b>Prof. Dr. Noreffendy Tamaldin</b> Universiti Teknikal Melaka Malaysia, MALAYSIA</li></ul> <b>Discussion</b>
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch Break
13.00 – 14.40	<b>Round Table Session II</b>
14.40 – 16.00	Coaching Clinic & information for full paper
	Closing

# Room Plan of 1<sup>st</sup> BIS 2019

## Venue

Semanggi Ballroom, Grand Artos & Convention, Magelang, Indonesia



## Keynote Speakers' Profile

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**Prof. Tony Lucey, Ph.D**  
Curtin University, AUSTRALIA

- Position : John Curtin Distinguished Professor
- Organisation : Curtin University
- Department/Division : School of Civil and Mechanical Engineering
- Primary Areas : Aerospace & Aviation (Civil Aviation)  
Engineering (Mechanical)
- Expertise : **Fluid Dynamics; Aerodynamics; Fluid-Structure Interaction; Hydrodynamics; Boundary Layers, Flow Stability, Biomechanics (Upper airway, CSF; Water-related Appropriate Technology for Developing Countries; Low-cost Hydropower; Rainwater Harvesting**



**Yun Arifatul Fatimah, Ph.D**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia

Position : Dean of Faculty of Engineering Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang  
Organisation : Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang  
Department/Division : Industrial Engineering  
Primary Areas : Industrial Engineering  
Expertise : **Sustainable manufacturing, resource and energy efficiency, 6Rs (reuse, reduce, recondition, recycle, remodification, remanufacturing), Smart city, Cleaner Production**



**Rajesh Ranolia, B.Com, MBA.**

National Institute of Information Technology, INDIA

Position : Business Development Head - International Education  
Business NIIT

Organisation : NIIT. Ltd

Department/Division : Business Development

Primary Areas : Business Management

Expertise : **Business Development, Customer Service,  
Operations, Training, and Channel Management &  
Development**



**Prof. Dr. Nor Effendy Tamaldin**

Universiti Teknikal Melaka Malaysia, MALAYSIA

Position : Dean, Centre for Graduate Studies  
Organisation : Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka  
Department/Division : Faculty of Mechanical Engineering  
Primary Areas : Mechanical Engineering  
Expertise : **Engine Tribology, Engine performance, emission and instrumentation, Electric Vehicle, Hybrid technologies and Alternative fuels (Biodiesel)**

No.	Topic	Title
37.	Economics	<b>[ABS-329] The Contribution of Agricultural Sectors on Economic Growth</b> <i>Taufik Rahmat, Yunus Arifien, James Sinurat</i>
38.	Economics	<b>[ABS-333] Hybrid Contracts In Sharia Banking Products Study of the Application of Musharakah Mutanaqisah MMQ Agreement on Home Ownership Financing Products KPR at Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk Surabaya Branch Darmo</b> <i>Abdul Wahab</i>
39.	Economics	<b>[ABS-338] Innovation Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Based Ongoing Concern</b> <i>Lia Hanifa*, Anwar Sadat, Muh. Askal Basir</i>
40.	Economics	<b>[ABS-345] The Effect Of Leadership Style And Financial Incentives On Employee Performance Fluctuations</b> <i>Muhammad Anang Firmansyah*, Mochamad Mochklas, Andrianto</i>
41.	Economics	<b>[ABS-346] Tax Planning Planning in Efforts to Minimize Tax Payable PPH Article 21 (Case Study at PT Telkom Kandatel East Surabaya)</b> <i>Andrianto*, Muhammad Anang Firmansyah, Mochamad Mochklas</i>
42.	Economics	<b>[ABS-347] The Effect Of Brand Image Perception And Product Quality Towards The Interest To Buy Consumer Pre-Pay Im3 Ooredoo In Surabaya</b> <i>Didin Fatihudin*, Mochamad Mochklas, Dika Arista Suryati</i>
43.	Economics	<b>[ABS-349] Income Inequality In East Java Indonesia</b> <i>Nurul Laili Mauliddah*, Asyidatur Rosmaniar</i>
44.	Economics	<b>[ABS-350] Analysis Of Free Cash Flow And Size On Earning Management</b> <i>Marista Oktaviani, Mochamad Mochklas*</i>
45.	Economics	<b>[ABS-98] Model Vector Auto Regression (VAR) and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) Approach for Inflation Relations Analysis, Gross Domestic Saving, BI Rate, and Gross Domestic Product</b> <i>Agus Eko Sujianto, Pribawa E Pantas, Mashudi</i>
46.	Economics	<b>[ABS-106] Village Financial Management Toward Community Empowerment</b> <i>Hastuti</i>
47.	Economics	<b>[ABS-108] Accuracy of Financial Distress Model Prediction: Implementation of Artificial Intelligence Neural Network and Discriminant Analysis in Indonesia Stock Exchange</b> <i>Triasesiarta Nur, Rosinta Ria Panggabean</i>
48.	Economics	<b>[ABS-109] The Impact of Service Quality and Institutional Image on the Satisfaction and Loyalty of Master of Management Students at Muhammadiyah University, Jember</b>

No.	Topic	Title
		<i>Nursaid, Sapta Hadi Purnomo, Nurul Qomariah</i>
49.	Economics	<b>[ABS-371] Cooperative Tax: Regulation, Implementation and Expectation</b> <i>Sugiyanto</i>
50.	Economics	<b>[ABS-375] Policy and Economy on the Application of the Smart on Grid Actuator to Public Road Lighting in the City of Magelang</b> <i>Andjar Prasetyo, Hotnier Sipahutar, Asrori, Catur Wibowo Budi S, Deden Nuryadin, Gunawan</i>
51.	Economics	<b>[ABS-120] Sharecropping Agreement in Accordance of Maqasid Al-Syari'ah (A Case Study of Sambirejo Village Sub-District Mantingan, Ngawi District, East Java)</b> <i>Fajar Pramono, Mulyono Jamal, Ruchhima, Nur Azizah Latifah</i>
52.	Economics	<b>[ABS-381] Permanent Establishment (PE) Revisited: Shaping a Developing Definition of PE In Digital Business</b> <i>Faqiatul Mariya Waharini(*), Nia Kurniati Bachtiar, Betari Maharani</i>
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58.	Economics	<b>[ABS-400] Mapping of the Market Potential of Feasibility Study of the Use of Balun Gas Well, Cepu Sub-District</b> <i>Yunanik</i>
59.	Economics	<b>[ABS-149] Adopting Supply Chain Management Model to Improve Cooperative Performance: a Case of a Fishermen Cooperative</b>

# The Impact of Service Quality and Institutional Image on the Satisfaction and Loyalty of Master of Management Students

Nursaid<sup>1\*</sup>, Sapta Hadi Purnomo<sup>1</sup>, Nurul Qomariah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, Jember, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: [nursaid@unmuhjember.ac.id](mailto:nursaid@unmuhjember.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of service quality, image of the institution on the satisfaction and loyalty of master's degree in management at Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. The study population was all graduate students in Management Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, and 50 students of them were taken as samples. Validity and reliability tests are used to test questionnaires which were used as the research instruments. This study was analysed by using linear regression analysis of which influenced student satisfaction. The results of the study indicate that quality of service and institution's image to public affect student satisfaction. The quality of service and the institution's image affect student loyalty; in other words, student satisfaction does not affect student loyalty.

**Keywords:** *service quality, image, student satisfaction, loyalty*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Today's marked global competition has impacted all business sectors. Reacting to this competition, a company is required to continuously improve its performance. This performance improvement is crucial so that the company can survive the amid intense competition. In addition to survival, this performance improvement also aims to provide satisfaction to customers or service users [1]. Customer satisfaction is the customer's feeling about the service he has received that exceeds his expectations. All business organizations engaged in services need to pay attention to customer satisfaction because satisfied customers will provide good information about the products and services they have used to prospective customers [2].

In addition to survive and win business competition in the era of globalization, business people are required to have precise strategies that may open more advantages over its competitors. The strategy must also be implemented in a planned, systematic and long-term manner. In implementing the strategy, it is necessary to measure performance, so that the success and influence of the implementation of the strategy for the company can be known.

Education is important to improve the quality of human resources. Higher education is expected to increase community knowledge and overcome any related problems. The government has provided an opportunity for private sectors in order to improve the quality of human resources through education. Based on the data from PDDIKTI, there are 122 state universities in Indonesia, and 3,128 tertiary institutions registered in the private universities (PD DIKTI, 2018). With the large number of universities in Indonesia,

both state and private universities are in academic competition for gathering students to study in their universities. Moreover, with this enormous number of universities in Indonesia, what has to be considered is the quality of education obtained by the community. The university must continue to pay attention to the quality of education as it can help compete at the global level. What is needed for educational institutions both state and private tertiary institutions is how to provide educational services that can produce graduates who are ready to serve the community. The graduates of higher education that can be accepted by the community is one item that indicates educational institutions' ability to provide satisfaction to users of higher education services. People who are satisfied with the education services received will provide recommendations to other parties who need information about education. Seeing this, it is important for educational institutions to pay attention to customer's loyalty and satisfaction of education service users.

Customer loyalty is an act of customer repurchasing a product or service [3]. It is a consistent condition of the customer towards the products and services followed by a repeated purchase [4]. Dimensions of loyalty may include recommending products / services to others, informing good things about products that have been used, and telling the goodness and benefits of the product to others. Therefore, customer satisfaction is a contributing factor that can increase customer loyalty.

Customer satisfaction is a factor that can increase customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction is the level of one's feelings after comparing the performance with his/her expectations [5]. In other words, customer satisfaction is a condition in which desires, hopes and needs of customers can be met [6], therefore A service is considered satisfactory if the service can meet the needs and expectations of customers. Measuring customer satisfaction is an important element in providing better, more efficient and more effective services. Satisfied consumers will tend to recommend products they have used to others [4]. Satisfaction will also make customers inform about good things of the company to other

service users. It can also make the relationship between customers and companies better established. Satisfied customers will also return to buy products that have been previously purchased. With a satisfied customer, customer loyalty will be formed.

Much research has been done on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Research on the relationship of customer loyalty with customer satisfaction has been done by researchers with a variety of different objects and produce different studies [3], [7]–[12]. The findings of the previous studies state that customer satisfaction can increase customer loyalty.

The next factor that can increase customer loyalty is service quality. Service quality is the nature of all products or services that can satisfy the needs of the community [2]. The relationship between service quality and customer loyalty is closely related. Quality of service is usually in the form of services that will be received by customers such as salon services, hospital services, shipping services, workshop services and so forth. Customers will immediately receive benefits from the services received. When the service fulfils the desires of customers, they will usually use the services. This is what causes customers to recommend these services to other customers. Research that links the relationship between service quality and customer loyalty has been done by several previous studies. Several studies [7], [8], [10], [13], [14], found that the quality of service can increase customer loyalty. While some others [12],[15] demonstrate no effect of service quality on loyalty.

Company image is also a factor that can increase customer loyalty. The company's image is a corporate identity that will be conveyed to the public [2]. Identity can be in the form of a logo, vision and mission of the company or the physical appearance of the company that will make a difference with other companies such as uniforms, office buildings, transportation equipment, brochures, banners, environment and so on [3]. The company must maintain its image so that the public service users remain loyal to the products / services offered. A company that has a good image will make its customers loyal to the products / services offered. Companies that can maintain its good image can increase the number of its customers. Much research has been done on company image and customer loyalty. The previous studies on this topic [10], [16]–[18] found that the company's image can make customers repeat purchases and recommend to other customers. However, [3], [19] [20], [21] state that there is no significant influence of the company's image on customer loyalty.

The next factor that needs attention from service providers is customer satisfaction. Customer satisfaction can be interpreted as customer emotions and reaction to feelings on the perceived difference between the performance and expectation about the service to be received [2]. Satisfaction occurs as after someone decided that the services received exceed his expectations [6]. Many factors can make customers feel satisfied. Factors allegedly can increase customer satisfaction, namely service quality and company image. Quality is a dynamic condition that affects products, services, people, processes and environments that meet or exceed expectations [5]. The quality of services provided to meet the needs and desires of consumers and the accuracy in delivering it will cause a match between the expectations

and acceptance of consumers when marketing a product brand. In general, customers will assess not only the quality of products sold but also the services provided by the seller. The good quality of service provided by the service provider will certainly create a sense of comfort, which encourages customers to look for sellers and brands of the same product. Studies by [7], [9], [14], [10]–[12], [17]–[20], [22]–[24] argue that good service quality can increase customer satisfaction. While Qomariah states that service quality has no impact on customer satisfaction.

The company's image factor can also increase customer satisfaction. Company image can be illustrated by symbols, logo, vision and missions, uniforms, banners, brochures about the company providing the products / services [5]. The company is obliged to maintain its positive image to make its customers proud of using the company's products or services [6]. Research on company image and customer satisfaction has been done by many scholars, such as [3], [17], [19], [22], [20], who have stated that the company's image affects customer satisfaction.

A Master's in Management Science in Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember is a study program which is one of the pride products of the university. There are several universities in Jember Regency that have a master's degree in management study program, among others are Jember University and STIE Mandala Jember. Some of these universities that have master's degrees will likely become competitors for Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember in the future. This competition must be addressed by continuously improve education services and maintain the image of the institution in the community. In order to increase public interest in Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, the university is demanded to keep improving the quality of education provided so as to provide satisfaction to customers. Satisfied customers will provide good information about the services they have received to other parties.

From the explanation in the background, the question in this research is how to increase the satisfaction and loyalty of graduate students in management program at Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. While the purpose of this study was to determine the effect of service quality and institutional image on the satisfaction and loyalty of graduate students in Management at Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember.

## **2. METHOD**

This research is a type of explanatory research. This study intends to explain the influence of variables through hypothesis testing and at the same time explain those variables. In accordance with the objectives of the research that is to analyze, test and confirm the effect of service quality and institutional image on student satisfaction and loyalty, the research will collect the necessary data, both primary and secondary data, carried out at Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. The participants were students at Master's program in Management at Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. Population is all objects that will be used as research objects [25]. The population in this study was students of the Master of Management Study

Program who had followed lectures at Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember in 2018-2019, totaling 50 students. This population will be used as a sample. Thus, this study is called research with saturated samples.

The independent variables in this study are the service quality and institutional image variables. While the dependent variable is customer loyalty and the intervening variable is customer satisfaction. Indicators of service quality variables include: physical evidence, responsiveness, empathy, reliability, and guarantee. Indicators of the institutional image variable are: accreditation from BAN PT, known to the public, has competent lecturers, and good service. The indicators of the variable customer satisfaction are: satisfied with the facilities and infrastructure - satisfied with employee services, satisfied with PT IT, satisfied with existing data, and satisfied with employee care. Indicators of the variable student loyalty include: informing good things to other parties, recommending to other parties, and inviting others to study at their PT.

This validity test is carried out to determine the extent to which a measuring instrument can measure the required information. Data validity test can be done by calculating the correlation between the scores of each item with the total score [26]. The reliability test is intended to show the extent to which a measuring instrument in the form of a questionnaire can give similar results if the measurements are taken again on the same subject at different times. Measurements were made by measuring the correlation between the results of the answer to the question that is

using the reliability measurement facilities with Cronbach Alpha statistical tests [25]. Linear regression analysis is used to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable [27]. With the following formulation:  $Y1 = a + b1X + b2X2 + e$  and  $Y2 = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3Y1 + e$ .

### 3. RESULT

#### 3.1. Descriptive Statistics Analysis Results

The results showed that based on gender the number of male students was 31 students (62%) and 29 female students (38%).

#### 3.2. Validity and Reliability Test Results

The results of the validity test and the reliability test can be seen in Table 1. The results of the validity test show that the value of Corrected Item-Total Correlation is above 0.05, so that all variables used in the questionnaire are declared valid. Meanwhile, the reliability test results showed that the Cronbach alpha value of all variables used in this study had alpha values above 0.6, so that all the variables were declared reliable.

**Table 1** Validity test and reliability test results

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X1	48.1600	33.117	.644	.788
X2	50.5600	48.986	.572	.797
Y1	48.0000	37.633	.726	.717

#### 3.3. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of the linear regression analysis (Table II) with the dependent variable of student satisfaction indicate that the coefficient value for the service quality variable is

0.360, whereas the coefficient value for the institutional image variable is 0.577. T value for the service quality variable is 4.101, while the calculated value for the institutional image variable is 3.996. The significance value for the service quality variable is 0.000, while the significance value for the institutional image variable is 0.000.

**Table 2** Results of linear regression analysis with satisfaction as bound variables

Model	Value b	Value t	Significance Value
A constant	2.728	1.166	.250
X1->Y1	.360	4.101	.000
X2->Y1	.577	3.996	.000

The results of linear regression analysis with the dependent variable of student loyalty (Table III) show that the coefficient value for the service quality variable is 0.246, the coefficient value for the institutional image variable is 0.253, and the coefficient value for the satisfaction variable is 0.114. The calculated value for the service quality variable is 3,208, and the calculated value for the

institutional image variable is 2,014. The t-count value for the student satisfaction variable is 1,044. The significance value for the service quality variable is 0.002, the significance value for the institutional image variable is 0.050. The significance value for the variable student satisfaction is 0.302.

**Table 3** Results of linear regression analysis with loyalty as a bound variable

Model	Value b	Value t	Significance Value
A constant	1.541	.865	.392
X1->Y2	.246	3.208	.002
X2->Y2	.253	2.014	.050
Y1->Y2	.114	1.044	.302

## 4. DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Effect of Service Quality on Student Satisfaction

The results of statistical calculations show that the coefficient value for the variable service quality is 0.360 with a significance value of 0.00. T value for the service quality variable is 4.101. From the results, the hypothesis - there is an influence of service quality on student satisfaction - can be accepted. Quality of service is the nature of all products or services that can satisfy the needs of the community [2], and it can be in the form of services or products to be provided to customers or consumers [6]. Customer satisfaction is the level of one's feelings after comparing the performance with expectations [5]. Good service quality must be maintained by all service providers. Educational services provided by Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember are found able to increase the satisfaction of users of educational services, namely students. This good result must be maintained so that student satisfaction continues to increase. This research is in line with previous research that has been done a lot, such as [7], [9]–[12], [14], [17]–[20], [22]–[24] in which all conclude that good service quality can increase customer satisfaction, although Qomariah states that service quality has no impact on customer satisfaction.

### 4.2. Effect of Institutional Image on Student Satisfaction

The results of statistical calculations show that the coefficient value for the institutional image variable is 0.577 with a significance value of 0.00. The t value for the institutional image variable is 3,996. In other words, the hypothesis, which states that there is an influence of the institutional image variable on student satisfaction, can be accepted. The company's image is a corporate identity that will be conveyed to the public [2]. Identity can be in the form of a logo, vision and mission of the company or the physical appearance of the company that will distinguish it from other companies such as uniforms, office buildings, transportation equipment, brochures, banners, the environment and so on [3]. The image of the institution must be maintained by all service providers because its good image will provide benefits to the public service users. The customers will tend to remember for long the satisfying service providers. Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember is one of private universities in the eastern region which contributes to the nation's intelligence. In the region, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember has become one of the favorite higher educations. In this regard, Universitas

Muhammadiyah Jember is required to maintain its good name in order to survive the competition. Research on company image and customer satisfaction has been done by many previous scholars, such as [3], [17], [19], [20], [22] that have found the company's image affects customer satisfaction.

### 4.3. Effect of Service Quality on Student Loyalty

The results of statistical calculations show that the coefficient value for the variable service quality is 0.246 with a significance value of 0.002. T value for the service quality variable is 3,208. The hypothesis stating that there is an influence of service quality on student loyalty; therefore, can be accepted. The quality of services provided to meet the needs and expectations of consumers and the accuracy in delivering it will cause a match between the expectations and acceptance of consumers when marketing a product brand. Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember has provided good services to users of its educational services. This is proven that the quality of service can increase student loyalty. Quality is a dynamic condition that affects products, services, people, processes and environments that meet or exceed expectations [28]. Studies by [7], [8], [10], [13], [14], state that the quality of service can increase customer loyalty, although other studies by [12], [15] deny.

### 4.4. Effect of Institutional Image on Student Loyalty

The results of statistical calculations show that the coefficient value for the institutional image variable is 0.253 with a significance value of 0.050. T value for the institutional image variable is 2014. Based on these results, it can be stated that the hypothesis which states that there is an influence of the institution's image on student loyalty can be accepted. The company's image is a corporate identity that will be conveyed to the public [2]. Customer loyalty is an act of customer who provides information, recommends and tells good things from service providers [6]. Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember is a publicly recognized higher education institution, this is because its reputation already suits the people's expectations. This is proven that the image of an institution can increase student loyalty. The good name of the university must be maintained and improved so that people' trust in this educational institution and they will inform good things about this university. Research by [10], [16]–[18] argue that the company's image can make customers make repeat purchases and recommend to other customers. On the other hand, research by [3], [19]–

[21] differently found that there is no significant influence on the company's image of customer loyalty.

#### **4.5. Effect of Satisfaction on Student Loyalty**

The results of statistical calculations show that the coefficient value for the satisfaction variable is 0.114 with a significance value of 0.302. T value for the institutional image variable is 2014. The results indicate that the hypothesis which states that there is an influence of satisfaction on student loyalty can be rejected. Customer satisfaction is a factor that can increase customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction is the level of one's feelings after comparing the performance witnessed with his expectations [5]. Customer loyalty is an act of customer repurchasing a product or service. Student satisfaction is the satisfied feeling of in the performance of education service he received which has exceeded the expectation. Students who are satisfied will provide positive information about educational institutions that have provided educational services. In this study, student satisfaction cannot increase student loyalty. With the results of this study, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember must pay attention to student satisfaction so as to increase student loyalty.

### **5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Service quality could affect student satisfaction. Students who get good education services will feel satisfied. Therefore, the university must continue to pay attention to the services provided to students. The institutional image variable influences student satisfaction. A good image of a higher education institution can actually increase student satisfaction. Thus, the educational institution must continuously improve its image in the community. Service quality variable affects student loyalty. Students who are satisfied with the education services they have received will provide good information and will recommend and invite the community to study at the university. Therefore, the university must continue to pay attention to the services provided to students. The institutional image variable influences student loyalty. A good image of an institution of higher education can apparently make active students provide good information and will recommend the university to the public, therefore maintaining and improving the image of the institution is not a question. Student satisfaction does not affect student loyalty. Students who are dissatisfied will not give good recommendations about the university to public. Therefore, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember must continue to increase student satisfaction so that students provide good information about the university.

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## The Impact of Service Quality and Institutional Image on the Satisfaction and Loyalty of Master of Management Students

### Authors

Nursaid, Sapta Hadi Purnomo, Nurul Qomariah

### Corresponding Author

Nursaid

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service quality, image, student satisfaction, loyalty

### Abstract

This study aimed to determine the effect of service quality, image of the institution on the satisfaction and loyalty of master's degree in management at Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. The study population was all graduate students in Management Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember, and 50 students of them were taken as samples. Validity and reliability tests are used to test questionnaires which were used as the research instruments. This study was analysed by using linear regression analysis of which influenced student satisfaction. The results of the study indicate that quality of service and institution's image to public affect student satisfaction. The quality of

service and the institution's image affect student loyalty; in other words, student satisfaction does not affect student loyalty.

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