

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL FACTORS TO MEDIATE DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE, PROCEDURAL JUSTICE, AND INTERACTIONAL JUSTICE ON CONSUMER SATISFACTION IN JPS GEMILANG NTB PROGRAM

ABSTRACT

In dealing with the economy in a society that is experiencing a decline the government raises social assistance to the community. The NTB government itself uses the JPS program that has been running for a long time by turning it into the NTB Gemilang JPS Program. This study aimed to examine the direct and indirect influence between distributive justice, procedural fairness, and Interactional justice on Consumer Satisfaction through Emotional Factors as an intervening medium. This study used 100 respondents in the form of people who had received the JPS Gemilang NTB program package. Sampling technique using cluster sampling taken in several provinces after the distribution of the JPS Gemilang NTB program. The results of this study distributive justice have a significant effect directly on consumer satisfaction and indirectly through emotional factors, procedural justice has a significant effect directly on consumer satisfaction and indirectly through emotional factors, interactional justice has a significant effect directly on consumer satisfaction and does not have a significant effect indirectly through emotional factors, Distributive Justice. significant effect on Emotional Factors, Procedural Justice has a significant effect on Emotional Factors, Interactional Justice has a significant effect on Emotional Factors, Consumer satisfaction has a significant effect on emotional factors

Keywords: Distributive justice, procedural justice, interactional justice, emotional factors, consumer satisfaction

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic is one of the crises that has hit the world resulting in deaths. In addition to the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, several crises have been experienced around the world that led to social and economic crises, namely the political crisis in 1965, the financial crisis in 1997-1998, and the financial crisis in 2008. All crises from 1965 to the present have an impact on social and economic processes around the world.

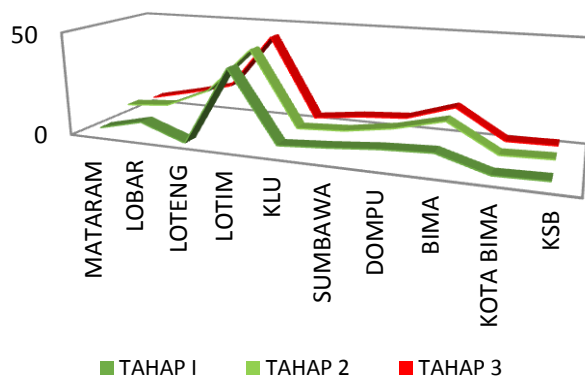
The current Covid-19 crisis has an impact on all aspects of life, be it economic, social, health, education. In addition, the current crisis has an impact on the lower class of society as well as the upper class of society. It is the poor who are most affected by this crisis because they cannot fulfill their daily needs. The emergence of a lot of unemployment because employees are laid off or fired because the company cannot cover production costs with declining sales.

The government created a system to strengthen social circles towards society. This system was implemented from 1997-1998 with attention in the fields of food security, education, health, employment, and community empowerment. This system is called the Social Safety Net (JPS). With the covid-19 pandemic crisis, JPS must be strengthened to overcome the crisis. JPS itself has been launched and implemented since 2020 in every province. One of them is in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

JPS Gemilang NTB is one of the programs launched by the Governor of NTB where the Social Safety Net (JPS) only uses products from SMEs / SMEs in NTB itself. The government buys local products that will be

used as JPS packages and distributed to the community of JPS Gemilang NTB recipients.

JPS Gemilang NTB has been completed for 3 consecutive months in 2020 from April, May, and June 2020. In its implementation, there are still complaints from the public who say they do not get the help, and also there is a case of anechoic procurement that occurred in JPS Gemilang Phase two which is being investigated further. In addition, there are also complaints about JPS Gemilang cooking oil products that are suspected to smell and there are also complaints that the products received are incomplete. The target of JPS Gemilang NTB is people who have not received assistance from the government so those who have received assistance from the central government will not receive the JPS Gemilang NTB program in the form of nine staples. The JPS distribution map of each stage can be seen below.



GRAPH 1 DISTRIBUTION OF RECIPIENTS OF THE JPS PROGRAM RESOUNDING

In phase I of the spread of the JPS Gemilang Program, the provincial government prepared sembako assistance to 105,000 Heads of NTB community families consisting of 73,000 heads of poor families and 32,000 heads of near-poor families who did not get social safety net assistance from the central government such as PKH and sembako assistance from the central government. Details, Mataram City 2,695 KK, West Lombok 8,052 KK, Central Lombok 15,997 KK, East Lombok 37,578 KK, North Lombok 4,079 KK, Sumbawa 5,681 KK, West Sumbawa 2,535 KK, Dompu 7,840 KK, Bima 12,604 KK, Bima City 1,939 KK, and Province 6,000 KK.

In phase II increased to 125,000 KK who received packages from the JPS Gemilang program. With details, 99,000 KK are poor people based on Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and 26,000 KK are affected communities from non-DTKS data. With distribution, Mataram City 8,463 KK, West Lombok 10,339 KK, North Lombok 5,367 KK, Central Lombok 19,702 KK, East Lombok 41,660 KK, West Sumbawa 3,807 KK, Sumbawa 6,594 KK, Dompu 10,144 KK, Bima 15,915 KK and Bima City.

The Social Safety Net (JPS) Gemilang phase III was carried out with the target number reduced by 5,000 KK compared to the distribution of JPS Gemilang stage II which reached 125,000 KK. In the distribution of JPS Gemilang phase III, the target number is 120,000 KK. With details of 110,130 recipients from Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and 9,870 KK non-DTKS.3,010 KK.

Problems that occurred in the implementation of the Phase 1 program which had problems with distribution so that the package could not be accepted by the community according to the schedule and also the lack of public knowledge about the JPS Gemilang Program. The socialization of the JPS Gemilang program which was the subject of discussion was provided through online channels such as social media Facebook, YouTube, the official social media accounts of the NTB Provincial Government, and broadcast live through 38 radio networks throughout NTB.

In addition to the problems above, there are problems in the form of complaints by people who receive packages where the products are damaged so they cannot be used, there are incomplete packages, only rice and eggs are received by the sub-district office. Another problem is the chaos that occurs in the community regarding the JPS Gemilang program due to data validation related to the recipients, which is indeed problematic. such as the received data that was checked in the field, there were many doubles between PKH, BNPT, and BLT recipients from the village government.

People feel very emotional about this program and also helped because they get nine staples where during this pandemic becomes very difficult to get but this can meet the needs of life for a month. In addition to the benefits felt by the people who receive the JPS

Gemilang NTB program, some benefit from this program, namely IKM and SME actors who are included in the list of JPS Gemilang programs. They benefit by selling their products and also promoting their products to the wider community.

This can be seen from the research that has been conducted by Amy, Adam, and Wijoyo (2021) who examined the level of public trust and meet the expectations of the community regarding the flagship program designed to fulfill the vision of NTB Gemilang. The research was conducted with eight stages of information search starting from starting, chaining, browsing, differentiating, monitoring, extracting, verifying, and ending until the data was finally collected and analyzed with quantitative methods intended to see the readiness of the community in building NTB Gemilang. The finding is that public sentiment towards ntb province's flagship program is very high. The level of public sentiment on social media shows 87% on positive sentiment.

JPS Gemilang program provides benefits to the community both those who receive packages and for SMEs who are partners in producing products used in the JPS Gemilang program package. Even so, the procurement of JPS programs carried out by the Central Government which is recognized is not able to cover the needs of citizens affected by the pandemic in NTB. As many as 12,000 citizens who have not been able to get JPS assistance from the central government have received many complaints from the government. So that the Provincial Government launched the JPS Gemilang NTB program with projected distribution reaching 105,000 Impacted Family Heads. So that it can meet the target for family heads who have not received assistance from the Central government.

Based on the background as well as complaints and research conducted by Ami et al which stated that the community was very happy with the JPS Gemilang NTB program, this study attempted to explain the role of distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice in the JPS Gemilang NTB program and the factors emotional satisfaction with the JPS Gemilang NTB program. Where the role of emotional factors mediates the effect of distributive justice, procedural justice, interactional justice on the satisfaction of the JPS Gemilang NTB program.

2. REVIEW

2.1 Emotional Factors

According to [4], emotional factors are pride, self-confidence, which is an example of emotional value that underlies consumer satisfaction. So the emotional factor of the drive in a person to decide something in this case to choose a product or service based on subjective considerations such as feelings, pride, status, self-esteem, and so on.

Consumers will feel proud and gain confidence that other people will be amazed by him when using a product with an exact brand that tends to have a

higher level of satisfaction. The satisfaction obtained is not because of the quality of the product but the social value that makes consumers satisfied with a particular brand.

Research by [20] shows that emotional factors have a positive and significant effect on consumer satisfaction. [18] found that emotional factors have a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. This indicates that the higher the emotional factor, the higher the customer satisfaction. Emotional factors are proven to affect customer satisfaction.

2.2 Justice Perception

In the process of economic recovery, the government can apply the theory of justice. In fairness literature, complaints are seen as conflicts between customers and service providers. Customers who complain want to be treated fairly by the service provider. The approach of justice in handling complaints is a condition of service that is felt appropriate by customers in place of service that has failed in the delivery process [20].

This is based on research conducted by [17], [8] which proves that distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice affect consumer satisfaction. Meanwhile, [23] proves that this justice can be seen from three dimensions, namely distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice. If consumers feel they are being treated fairly, then this will affect positive emotions and post-recovery satisfaction. These customer emotions will later affect post-recovery satisfaction

According to [25] the value of fairness in the handling of complaints can be evaluated from three variables, namely:

2.2.1 Distributif Justice

Its relationship with the distribution of a product or service and the decisions taken related to the services provided in this research is more to how the services provided by officers from JPS Gemilang to the community of package recipients in each region. Distributive justice is seen from how the process of delivering jps gemilang program packages to the people who receive assistance. This can be seen from how the officer treats the community and consumer satisfaction is seen from how the response is received by the recipients of the JPS Gemilang program.

[25] defines distributive justice as consumers' feelings because they have been treated fairly in getting the results of service recovery or complaint behavior. [10] states that distributive justice has a positive effect on satisfaction. Research [11] proves that distributive justice affects customer emotional factors. [7] conducted a study that resulted in distributive justice affecting consumer emotions.

2.2.2 Prosedural Justice

Related to the fairness of the procedures used in decision making. The service process can be felt by consumers when consumers feel in the process there are aspects of consistency, precision, ethics, and not choosing [3]. Through good service, it can provide a better level of satisfaction to consumers.

[12] reported a significant effect between procedural justice and satisfaction after the service recovery process, while [25] stated that there is a positive influence between procedural justice and satisfaction after handling complaints. [11] found a positive influence between procedural justice and satisfaction after service recovery.

[23] states that procedural justice affects the emotions of post-recovery customers. [7] conducted a study that resulted in procedural justice affecting consumer emotions.

2.2.3 Interaksional Justice

Focuses on the justice received between individuals during the enactment of the procedure. How to respond to the procedures provided in distributing packages to people who receive the JPS Gemilang NTB program.

Research conducted by [3] on 110 restaurant respondents who experienced 5 minimum service failures found that interactional justice in handling complaints had a significant positive effect on satisfaction in handling complaints. This means that the greater the perceived interactional justice, the higher the satisfaction of handling complaints, and vice versa if the lower the interactional justice felt by the customer, the lower the satisfaction of handling the complaint.

[23] states that interactional justice has an effect on post-recovery customer emotions. [7] conducted a study that resulted in interactional justice having an effect on consumer emotions.

2.3 Consumer Satisfaction

Satisfaction is much associated with emotional factors which is one of the factors that can affect satisfaction therefore many studies today link emotional factors with satisfaction. Understanding satisfaction itself according to [26] means a customer response or response about meeting needs where the need is an assessment of the product or service or the product itself that provides the customer's level of pleasure related to meeting the customer consumption needs.

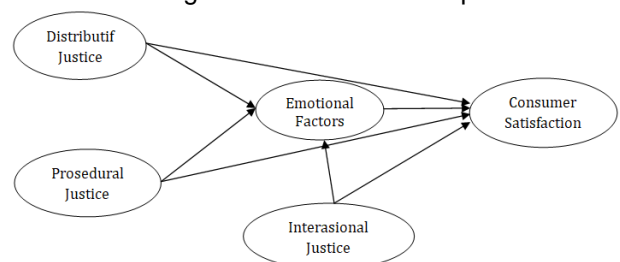


Figure 1 The Proposed Models

Hypothesis

H1 There is a Distributive Justice effect on Emotional Factors

H2 The effect of distributive fairness on consumer satisfaction

H3 There is a Distributive fairness influence on Emotional Factors through Consumer Satisfaction

H4 There is an effect of Procedural Justice on emotional factors.

H5 There is a procedural Justice of influence to Consumer Satisfaction

H6 There is the effect of procedural influence on Emotional Factors through Consumer Satisfaction

H7 There is an influence of International Justice on emotional factors

H8 There is an influence of International Justice on Consumer Satisfaction

H9 There is an international effect of justice on emotional factors through consumer satisfaction.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is quantitative. This research was conducted at the JPS Gemilang NTB Program. The population in this study were all people of NTB who received the JPS Gemilang NTB package. Because the population is very large and also due to limited funds, manpower and time, the basis for sampling used is using the Slovin formula so that the number of samples used in this study is set at 100 respondents. This study uses a probability sampling sample selection method for the type of Area (cluster) sampling which is taken randomly according to the recipient area of the JPS Gemilang NTB package. The type of data used in this research is from the answers of respondents who are recipients of the JPS Gemilang NTB program. The primary data in this study was in the form of a questionnaire which would be distributed to the people who received the JPS Gemilang NTB program through a surveyor in each province in the sample. Secondary data in this study is a list of names of recipients of JPS Gemilang NTB given by the department of cooperatives and SMEs.

This study uses the Structural Equation Model (SEM) analysis technique. The choice of the SEM method departs from the argument that this method can test the relationship of more than one dependency in a series of research models simultaneously. SEM can assess measurement properties as well as test key theoretical relationships in only one technique [10]. In this study, researchers used the Smart-PLS software. In using SEM, the recommended minimum sample size in using SEM is 100 or using a ratio of 5-10 times the number of observations for each estimated parameter or indicator used. The stages in the test using SEM are divided into outer model analysis and inner model analysis. The outer model analysis describes the relationship between each indicator. with the latent variables using convergent validity, discriminant validity, composite reliability, average variance extracted (AVE), and Cronbach Alpha.

Meanwhile, the inner model analysis was conducted to find out the probability using p-value and t-statistics.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Construct validity

The results of SmartPLS for discriminant validity are seen on cross-loading measurements with constructs. If the correlation of constructs with measurement items is greater than the size of other constructs then latent constructs predict the size of their blocks better than the sizes on other blocks [9]. Rule of Thumb for assessing discriminant validity by looking at cross-loading for each variable must be more than 0.7 [15].

Table 2 Result Outer loading

Number	Indicators	latent Variable				
		X1	X2	X3	Y	Z
1	x1.1	0.944	0.617	0.532	0.658	0.557
2	x1.2	0.892	0.540	0.455	0.434	0.458
3	x2.1	0.312	0.751	0.717	0.343	0.766
4	x2.2	0.427	0.721	0.783	0.475	0.732
5	x2.3	0.649	0.876	0.650	0.745	0.681
6	x2.4	0.617	0.855	0.577	0.604	0.627
7	x3.1	0.380	0.667	0.804	0.497	0.682
8	x3.4	0.385	0.561	0.712	0.407	0.565
9	Y1.1	0.475	0.579	0.524	0.809	0.509
10	Y1.2	0.544	0.683	0.580	0.916	0.590
11	Y1.3	0.411	0.372	0.377	0.714	0.329
12	Y1.4	0.626	0.648	0.544	0.946	0.543
13	Z1.1	0.455	0.711	0.780	0.489	0.765
14	Z1.2	0.312	0.730	0.696	0.343	0.796

Based on the results carried out twice where in the first test Cross loading and also Determinant Validity indicators produced are below 0.7 is indicator X1.3 which is then discarded and retested but the results of Cross loading and Determinant Validity found it turns out that indicator X3.2 and Z1.3 value is below 0.7 so that both indicators are discarded. Then in the results of the test again it was found that the value of cross loading and determinant validity of each indicator is above 0.7 so that the indicator is said to be valid and can be tested hypothesis.

4.2 Reliable

To prove whether the instrument used in the study can measure the construct judging by its accuracy, consistency and accuracy are used reliability tests where this is done using two ways Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability. The Rule of Thumb in composite reliability testing is where Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha must have values above 0.7 and 0.6. Specifically for confirmatory research, the value of both must be above 0.7 while for explanatory research then the value of both must be above 0.6.

Table 3. Reliability of Research Variables

	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
Distributif Justice	0.864	0.934
Prosedural Justice	0.861	0.907
Interasional Justice	0.916	0.940
Consumer Satisfaction	0.894	0.926
Emotional Factors	0.806	0.884

From table 2 it can be concluded that all the variables in this study are declared reliable because Cronbach's Alpha for each construct variable has a value above 0.7 and Composite Reliability above 0.6.

4.3 Hypothesis Test

To test hypotheses in this study using smartPLS applications and the technology used is SEM (Structure Equation Models). The purpose of this study is to find out the influence between construct variables on endogenous variables through mediation variables. The model image of the study can be seen in figure 3 as follows

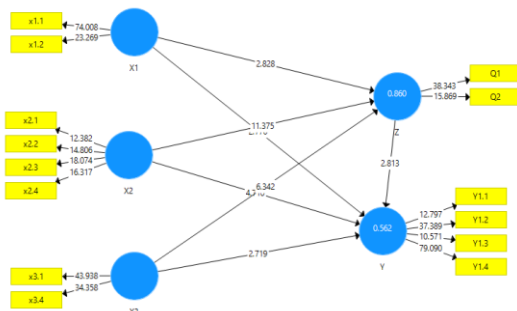


Figure 2 Models of Research Results

Table 4 Hypothesis Testing Results

	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
KD -> KK	2.776	0.006
KD -> FE	2.828	0.005
KP -> KK	4.710	0.000
KP -> FE	11.375	0.000
KI -> KK	2.719	0.007
KI -> FE	6.342	0.000
FE ->KK	2.813	0.005
KD ->FE ->KK	1.945	0.052
KP ->FE ->KK	2.813	0.005
KI ->FE ->Kk	2.412	0.016

Information :

- KD : Distributif Justice
- KP : Prosedural Justice
- KI : Interasional Justice
- KK : Consumer Satisfaction
- FE : Emotional Factors

4.4 Path Analysis

From the table of calculations using SmartPLS applications it can be stated that there is a significant influence of Distributif Justice (X1) on Consumer Satisfaction (Y) as evidenced by a statistical T-value of 2,776 and P-Value of 0.006, both of which can qualify, namely T-statistics greater than 1.98 and P-Value below 0.05. The conclusion is that Ha was accepted and Ho rejected so that the first hypothesis in this study could be accepted.

While the influence of Distributif Justice (X1) with Emotional Factors also showed there was a significant influence seen from the T-statistical results greater than the T-Table (2,828>1.98) and P-Value below 0.05 (0.005<0.05). So that the second hypothesis is received that there is a significant influence between Distributif Justice (X1) and emotional factors (Z).

From the two results of the calculation of the influence directly there is an indirect influence between Distributif Justice (X1) To Consumer Satisfaction (Y) Through Emotional Factors (Z) there is no significant influence between Distributif Justice on Consumer Satisfaction through Emotional Factors which is calculated with T-Statistics smaller than T-Table (1,945 < 1.98) and P-Value Greater than 0.05 (0.052>0.05) so that the third hypothesis is rejected.

Based on table 3 which is the result of SmartPLS, it can be said that Procedural Justice (X2) has a significant influence on Consumer Satisfaction which can be expressed with a magnitude of T-statistic greater than the T-table (4,710>1.98) and P-values smaller than 0.05 (0,000<0.05) the fourth hypothesis statement can be received.

As for the effect of Procedural Justice (X2) on Emotional Factors (Y), it was concluded that both had significant influences with T-statistics greater than T-Table (11,375>1.98) and P-Values smaller than 0.05 (0.000<0.05) so that the fifth hypothesis statement was acceptable.

For the calculation of indirect influence between Procedural Justice (X2), Consumer Satisfaction (Y) and Emotional Factors (Z) seen from T-statistic turned out to be greater than the T-table (2,813>1.98) so it was concluded that Procedural Justice has a significant effect on Consumer satisfaction through Emotional Factors and the sixth Hypothesis is accepted.

The next hypothesis test is that International Justice (X3) has a significant effect on consumer satisfaction (Y) expressed by the presence of a statistical T-statistic greater than the T-table (2,719>1.96) and P-Value greater than 0.05 (0.007<00.05) then the 7th hypothesis is acceptable.

The 8th hypothesis is acceptable to have been tested using a Smart PLS that yields a T-statistic greater than the T-Table (6,342>1.98) and a P-Value smaller than 0.05 (0.000<0.05) so that there is a significant influence between Interaksional Justice (X3) on Emotional Factors (Z) and finally indirect measurement

of influence using SmartPLS there is a significant influence of International Justice (X3) on Consumer Satisfaction (Y) through Emotional Factors (Z) which can be proven by the existence of T-Statistic greater than T-table ($2,412 > 1.98$) and P-value smaller than 0.05 ($0.016 < 0.05$) so that the ninth Hypothesis can be accepted.

5. DISCUSSION

Consumer satisfaction is directly influenced by each theory of justice, namely distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice. The greater the perceived justice, the higher the consumer satisfaction in receiving the JPS Gemilang NTB program package, and conversely the lower the perceived justice in receiving the JPS Gemilang NTB program package, the lower the perceived consumer satisfaction. The results of this study indicate that the level of consumer satisfaction where there are people who receive the JPS Gemilang NTB program who have received justice both descriptive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice proved to have a positive and significant effect on consumer satisfaction. The results of related research are [2,6,8,21,22,28] that produce distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice have a positive and significant effect on consumer satisfaction.

According to [11], who researched in line with this study resulted in distributive justice and interactional justice having a positive effect on satisfaction, while procedural justice had no positive effect on satisfaction. [3] results in research that distributive justice and procedural justice have no effect on service recovery satisfaction, this finding also has implications for the theory of justice, which states that not all dimensions of justice have the same relative importance in explaining the satisfaction of handling complaints triggered by negative emotions.

The findings in this study that descriptive justice, procedural justice and interactional justice have a positive and significant effect on emotional factors. The higher the perception of justice felt by the community receiving the JPS Gemilang NTB program, the higher the emotional factor felt and vice versa, the lower the perceived level of justice perceived by the community receiving the JPS Gemilang program, the lower the emotional factor felt. Similar research conducted by [7,23,13] shows that distributive justice, procedural justice and interactional justice have a positive and significant effect on customer emotions.

The result of the corresponding research conducted by [3,4,23] which states that distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice have a positive and significant effect on emotional factor.

Satisfaction or dissatisfaction is determined by a product or service compared to the expected performance standard which means that if emotional factors are improved then customer satisfaction will also increase and vice versa. The results showed that emotional factors had significant effect on consumer satisfaction. These results are in line with research

conducted by [3,4,13,18,19,20,23,27] which stated that emotional factors affect consumer satisfaction. However, research conducted by [1] proves otherwise that emotional factors have no effect on consumer satisfaction.

Purchases made by consumers are made based on the product's ability to stimulate and satisfy consumer emotions. The satisfaction obtained is not because of the quality of the product but social or self-esteem that makes customers feel satisfied with certain brands. The findings in this study where procedural justice and interactional justice have a significant positive effect on consumer satisfaction through emotional factors, but distributive justice does not have a significant effect on consumer satisfaction through emotional factors. Several studies that differ from this research were conducted by [26] which stated that Distributive Justice, Procedural Justice, Interactional Justice had a positive and significant effect on Complaint Handling Satisfaction through Positive Emotions as a mediating variable. Research conducted by [3] results that negative emotions can mediate the effect of distributive, procedural, and interactional justice on service recovery satisfaction.

6. CONCLUSION

This research resulted in distributive fairness, procedural fairness, and interactional justice being able to improve the emotional factors of the community recipients of the NTB Scintillating JPS program. The higher the emotional factor in meeting consumer expectations can increase consumer satisfaction in receiving the JPS Gemilang NTB program package. In addition, distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice can increase consumer satisfaction when the community feels helped by the JPS Gemilang NTB program. But in this study distributive fairness had no significant effect on consumer satisfaction through emotional factors.

REFERENCES

1. Aditia, Indra. The Factors which Influence Customer 's Satisfaction at UD . Pandan Wangi Semarang, (2012). 1–19.
2. Albertus, C., Neysa, G., Istijanto, I., & Budiman, A. Effect of Distributive Justice, Procedural Justice, Interactional Justice on Consumer Satisfaction, Positive WOM, Negative WOM and Consumer Repurchase Intention | Indonesian Branding Study. Indonesian Branding Study. (2019). <https://journal.prasetiyamulya.ac.id/journal/index.php/kbi/article/view/32>
3. Badawi. The Role of Emotions in Mediating Distributive, Procedural and Interactional Justice on Service Recovery Satisfaction. Journal of Management and Accounting, (2012). 1(April), 93–123
4. del Río-Lanza, Ana Belén, Rodolfo Vázquez-Casielles, and Ana Ma Díaz-Martín. Satisfaction With Service Recovery: Perceived Justice And

- Emotional Responses. *Journal of Business Research*. (2009). 62(8): 775-781.
5. Dharmmesta, B. S. *Marketing Management*. (2014). BPF: Yogyakarta.
 6. Diastri, F. Analysis of the Effect of Procedural Justice, Distributive Justice and Interactional Justice on Pizza Hut Customer Satisfaction in Malang City. (2018).
 7. Ebrahimi, A., Abbasi, A., Khalifeh, M., & Samizadeh, M. Role of consumption emotions mediate perceived service fairness to the Service satisfaction and its impact on customers' behavioral intentions. *Asean Marketing Journal*, (2016). 8(1), 54–65.
 8. Firmansyah. Influence of Distributive Justice, Procedural Justice and Interactional Justice on Customer Satisfaction (Study on Nabila Mobile Store Pekanbaru), (2021). 03(2), 68–75.
 9. Ghozali, I. Application of Multivariate Analysis with SPSS Program. Publishing Agency. UNDIP, Semarang. (2014).
 10. Hair, J.F., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J., and Andeerson, R.E. *Multivariate Data Analysis*, 7 th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall Publisher. (2010).
 11. Hidayat, Anas. (Distributive, Procedural, Interactional) Against Word Of Mouth Behavior With Satisfaction As Intervening Variable Proposed By: Utiyati Master Program in Management of Universitas Islam Indonesia Yogyakarta. (2018).
 12. Jung N.A & Seock Y.K. Effect of Service Secovery on Customers' Perceived Justice, Satisfaction, and Word of Mouth Intentions on O nline Shopping Websites. *Journal Retailing and Comsumer Service*. (2017).Vol 30, pp 23-30.
 13. Kuo, Y.-F., & Wu, C.-M. Satisfaction and post-purchase intentions with service recovery of online shopping websites: Perspectives on perceived justice and emotions. *International Journal of Information Management*, (2012). 32(2), 127–138. doi:10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2011.09.
 14. Kusnadi A. A, & Suryadi N. The Effects of Procedural Justice, Distributive Justice, and Interactional Justice of Service Recovery on PT. TELKOM Fixed Line Customer Satisfaction. *FEB Student Scientific Journal (JIMFEB)*.(2013).1(2).
 15. Latan, H., & Ghozali, I. *Partial least squares: concepts, techniques and applications of SmartPLS 2.0 M3 for empirical research* (2nd ed.). (2012). Semarang: Diponegoro University Publishing Agency.
 16. Madjid, I., & Setiawan, A, B. The Influence Of Informational Fairness, Procedural Fairness, And Distributive Fairness To Customer Satisfaction For The Internet Banking Service Of Bank Mandiri With Systemic Fairness As The Mediating Variable. *Proceedings of the International Conference (SBC-MEA)*. (2016). 1(1).
<http://jurnal.abulyatama.ac.id/index.php/mea2016/article/view/617>
 17. Melisa, & Asnawati. Effect of Service Recovery on Loyalty Mediated by Consumer Satisfaction in Sipatuo Motor Workshop Services. *Proceedings of the ISSN National Seminar on Business Management and Economics*. (2017): 2579-8715, 1(80), 4.
 18. Prihatin, Y. T., Mursito, B., & Wijayanti, A. (2018). Effect of Product Quality, Quality Service and Emotional Factors to Customer Satisfaction at UD Pelangi Store Surakarta. *Indonesian Economics Business and Management Research*, 1, 100-103.
 19. Ritonga, H. M., Pane, D. N., & Rahmah, C. A. A. The Influence of Service Quality And Emotional To Customer Satisfaction At Honda Idk 2 Medan. *FRIDAY*, (2020).12(2), 30-44.
 20. Ronasih, M. Y., & Widhiastuti, H. Service Quality, Emotional Factors and Price Perception of Consumer Loyalty through Consumer Satisfaction. *PHILANTHROPY: Journal of Psychology*, (2021). 5(1), 109-130.
 21. Sariani, D. Effect of Ditributive Justice, Procedural Justice and Interactional Justice on Job Satisfaction of Employees of PT. Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) Daop 7 Madiun (Thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta) (2017)
 22. Sirait, S, & Calen, C. Effect of Service Quality (Distributive Justice, Procedural Justice, International Justice) on Customer Satisfaction. *Journal of Economics and Business (EK&BI)* [Online], (2021). 4(1): 449-459. <http://jurnal.puresadar.ac.id/index.php/EKBI/article/view/280>
 23. Sudarti, Ken. The Role of Emotions in Mediating Perceptions of Fairness to Post-Recovery Satisfaction. *Economic Focus: Scientific Journal of Economics*, (2013), 8.1.
 24. Setyawan, T. S.. The Effect Of Distributive Justice, Procedural Justice, And Interactional Justice On The Satisfaction Of Handling Complaints Through Positive Emotions As A Mediation Variable At Kawasaki Surapita Unitrans Dealers In Surabaya. (2016). July, 1–23.
 25. Tax, S., Brown, S. dan Chandrashekar, M. Customer Evaluations of Service Complaint Experiences: Implication for Relationship Marketing, *Journal of Marketing*, (1998).Vol. 62, No.2, pp. 60-76. Diambil dari <http://www.scirp.org/.../reference>.
 26. Tjiptono, F. *Service Marketing*. Banyumedia, Malang. (2011).
 27. Wulandari, F., Widowati, I., & Budiarto, B. Effect of Product Quality, Convenience, and Emotional Factors on Customer Satisfaction (Case Study at Dusun sinduharjo Coffee Clinic, Ngaglik District, Sleman Regency). *Journal of Socio-Economic Dynamics*, (2021). 18(2), 18–36.
<https://doi.org/10.31315/jdse.v18i2.4922>
 28. Wulani, F. Effect of Distribution, Procedural, and Interactional Justice on Student Consumer Satisfaction in Surabaya. In *Journal of Widya Management & Accounting* (2007). Vol. 7, Issue 1, pp. 84–97.
<https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/220141-unjuk-keadilan-distributing-prosedural.pdf>
 29. Yuda, H. K. The Effect of Service Fairness

Perception on Inpatient Satisfaction: Urgency Testing as a Moderating Variable (Doctoral dissertation, UAJY). (2018).

UNDER PEER REVIEW