PRESENTATION

ON

CLASS: T.Y.BMS

SUBJECT: SERVICES MARKETING

CHAPTER-4

SERVICE MARKETING MIX

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INTRODUCTION:

- The marketing mix concept was popularised by an American Professor Jerome McCarthy in terms of 4 Ps-Product, Price, Promotion and Place.
- Some modifications in the 4Ps are required when applied to services due to some special features of services.

STAGES IN NEW SERVICE DEVELOPMENT:

- Idea Generation
- Idea Screening
- Testing the concept
- **Business Analysis**

- Service Development
- Market Testing
- Launch

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Definition of Product:

A product is anything that can be offered to market for attention, acquisition, use or consumption that satisfy a want or need. It includes physical objects (TV), service (banking), person (political person), place (holiday resort), organisation and idea (Aids awareness).

RAMESH-Philip Kotler

Customer Benefit Concept:

- > The customer is the starting point.
- Customers buy certain benefits and value.
- Eg- When customer buys medicine he buys hope.
- > Eg- When he goes on tour he buys pleasure.

Service Concept:

- Service concept determine the aim and intention of the organisation.
- > It is based on the idea that the actual service offered.
- > Eg- When customer buys medicine he buys hope.
- **Eg-** Core service etc.

Service offer and Service Package:

- Service offer is the element that makes up the total service package.
- It includes both tangible and intangible component of service.

Service Life Cycle:

- > Introduction
- > Growth
- > Maturity

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Decline

Objectives of Pricing:

- **Survival**
- Growth
- Maximise Profits

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 Leadership
- Leadership
- **Maximise Market Share**

Methods of Pricing in Services:

- Cost based pricing
- Demand based pricing
- Competition based pricing

Pricing Strategy:

- 1. New Service Pricing Strategy:
- Skimming Strategy
- Penetration Pricing GUPTA
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2. Differential Pricing / Segmentation Pricing:

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3. Service-Mix Pricing:

a) Captive Service: (Additional service)

Eg — Software developing firms who are given annual maintenance contract offer free upgrades of software to their clients.

b) Competing services:

In this, the service firm competes with its own offering. Eg- Airlines

c) Optional additional service :

Eg- Resort.

4. Price Bundling:

- It means pricing and selling the services as a group rather than an individual offering.

 Eg- Health Clubs

5. Competitors Pricing:

- The core benefits are largely similar.
- It try to influence the consumer preference.

6. Marginal Pricing:

- > The marginal cost is the cost of last unit of output.
- Eg- Airlines carry empty seats.

7. Relationship Pricing:

- In this type of pricing the lifetime value of the customer is taken into account.
- The main objective is to encourage customer loyalty by rewarding it.
- It is an elusive art.

VARIOUS TOOLS USED IN SERVICE PROMOTION:

- Advertising (TV, Radio, Newspaper, Magazines)
- Sales Promotion (Contest, games, trade fairs, coupons)
- Personal Selling (Direct Feedback)
- Word of mouth communication (Share experience)
- PR (sponsorship of events, journals)

- > Sponsorship
- Direct Marketing

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CHANNELS IN SERVICE DELIVERY:

- Agents and Brokers
- Electronic Media
- > Franchising

PEOPLE:

TYPES OF SERVICE PERSONNEL:

High Contact Personnel:

Eg- Hospital, Education, etc

Low Contact Personnel:

Retailing, post office, etc

Skilled and Professional:

Eg- Doctor, lawyers, Chartered Accountant, etc

Non-professional:

Eg- Courier delivery boy, waiters, etc.



PROCESS:

- The service process refers to how a service is provided or delivered to a customer.
- Delivery system is a creative process.
- Design and layout for effective customer and work flow.

DESIGNING SERVICE PROCESS:

1. The Service Itself:

- It is necessary to understand whether the service itself is process dependent.
- Most of the equipment based services like laundry and lawn care, insurance and banking are process dependent.

2. Customer Participation:

- In case of most service system the customer is present when the service is being performed.
- Customer can be made a productive labour.
- Self-service.

3. Degree of Customer Contact:

- It refers to the physical presence of the customer in the system. SH GUPTA
- Customer contact can be measured in reference with time.

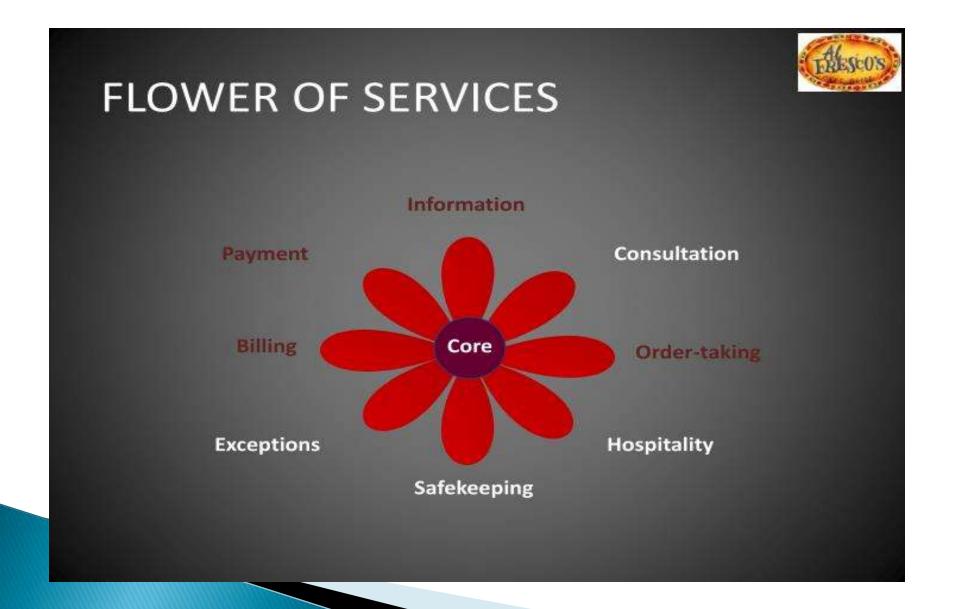
4. Location of Service Delivery:

- The service delivery process should be located either at the service provider's premises or carried out at the customer place.
- Eg- Painting (Home)
- Eg- Medical, legal advice (Provider's premises)
- > Services being delivered without the customer and supplier meeting.
- Eg- ATMs.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

- Physical Evidence is termed as the social environment along with the tangible cues.
- Physical Evidence includes all the efforts taken by the service provider to tangibles their services, they include physical facilities (food, seating).
- Physical Environment elements are ambience, space, décor (parking entrance & exit)

SERVICE FLOWER FOR A HOTEL INDUSTRY:



SERVICE FLOWER FOR A HOTEL INDUSTRY:

- Christopher Lovelock developed the Flower of service, which indicates the core service surrounded by a cluster of supplementary services.
- The flower consisting of eight petals, four of them are "facilitating supplementary" services and the other four are "enhancing supplementary" services.
- "facilitating supplementary" services aid in the use of core product.
- "enhancing supplementary" services extra value for customer.

- The facilitating supplementary services include information, order taking, billing, and payment.
- Enhancing supplementary services include consultation, hospitality, care taking and exceptions.

FACILITATING SERVICES:

1. Information:

- Customers need information on various elements of a service.
 The service marketer also wants to inform, attract, and persuade the customers.
 Following are the examples of information elements :
- Following are the examples of information elements: Signboards to service site, Conditions for sale and supply, Service performance hours, Reservation, Charges for service, Directions for using the service etc.

FACILITATING SERVICES:

2. Order Taking:

- Order taking includes order entry and reservation or checkins.
- > Reservation means booking restaurant table or a hotel room.
- > Order entry can be received through a variety of sources such as sales personnel, phone, email, etc.

- > The process of order taking should be fast, polite & accurate so that customer do not waste time.
- > Technology can be used to make order taking easier & faster ensuring completeness & accuracy.

3. Billing & Payment:

- > Billing must be clear because the customers buy many other services along with the core service.
- > Unusual delays in billing can be frustrating especially if the customer is waiting at the service site.

ENHANCING SERVICES:

1. Consultation:

- Consultation involves a dialogue with customer to probe the customer requirement & then develop a tailored solution.
- Consultation consist of immediate advice from a knowledgeable service person in response to the request.

2. Hospitality:

- Hotel is a hospitality related service.
- It should ideally reflect pleasures at meeting new customers and greeting old ones when they return.
- > The quality of hospitalization offered by a hotel plays an important role in determining customer satisfaction because one cannot easily have the service facility until the delivery of the core service is completed.

3. Safe-Keeping:

- Customer require safe-keeping facilities for their personal possession of goods purchased or rented by them.
- > On site safe-keeping services for hotels include coatrooms, baggage transport, handling and storage, safekeeping of valuables & even child care & pet care.

4. Exceptions:

- When the normal services delivery is disrupted due to special request, unusual delays and performance failures, firm should make provisions for exceptions.
- > There are four types of exception :
 - 1. Special request
 - 2. Problem solving
 - 3. Handling of complaints/suggestion
 - 4. Restriction

