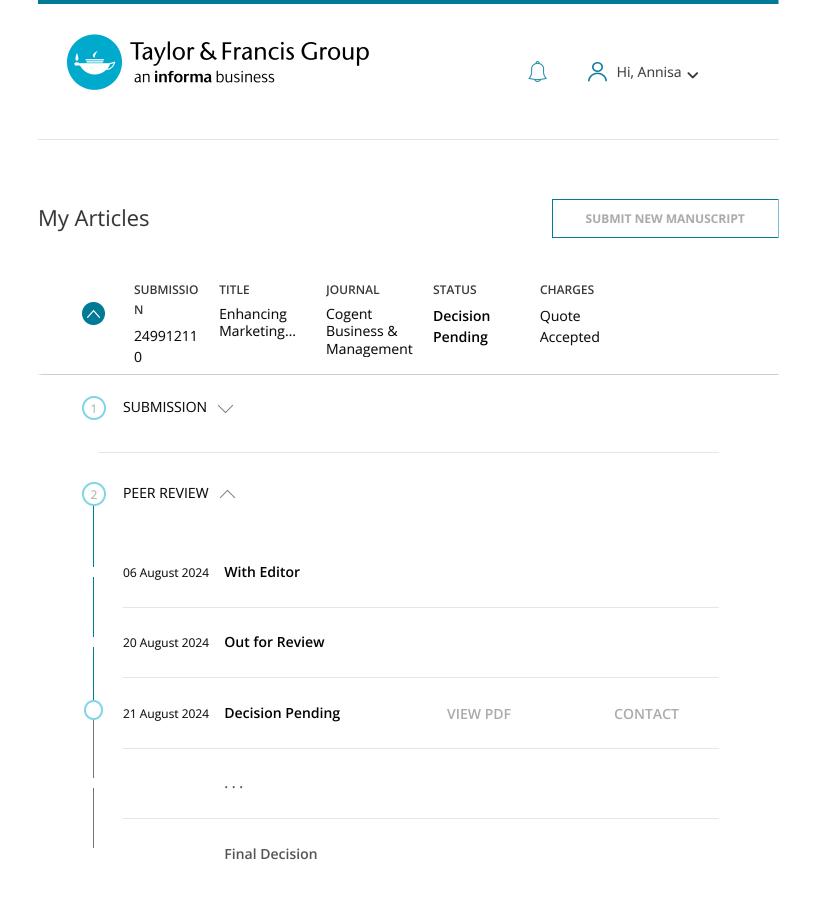


[i]

We hope that this timeline is useful. For older submissions, we have a limited amount of data to show you. We are working hard to bring you a view of progress right through to publication. We would love to hear your feedback!

| SUBMISSIO | TITLE | JOURNAL | STATUS | CHARGES | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| N 24455976 6 | ETHNIC- BASED | Innovation: Organization & | Rejected | | TRANSFER |
| SUBMISSIO | TITLE | JOURNAL | STATUS | CHARGES | |
| N 23815203 3 | ETHNIC- BASED | Cogent Social Sciences | Withdrawn | | CONTACT |
| | Help you a wider a | ar research reach audience | Find out more about publishing open access | Taylor & Francis Group | |
| Help and Info | | | | | Connect with us |
| Contact Us | | | | > | (() in D 6 |
| Accessibility | | | | | |
| Privacy Policy | | Cookies F | Policy | | Terms & Conditions |
| | | | | | |



4

publishing 🗸

i

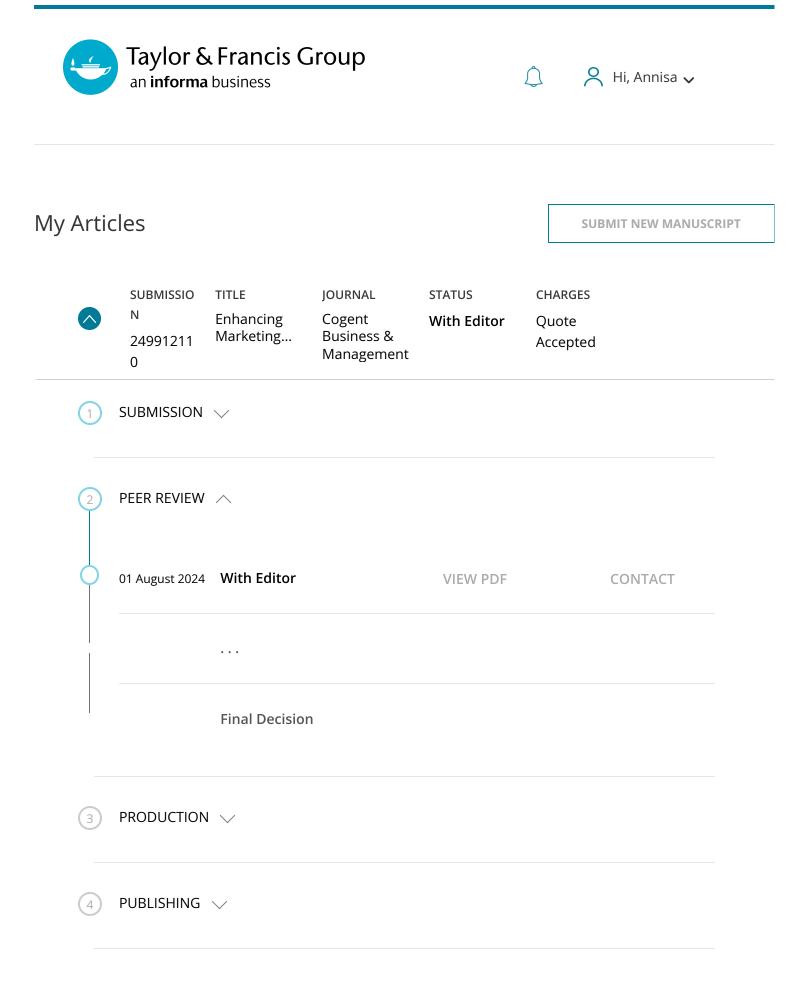
We hope that this timeline is useful. For older submissions, we have a limited amount of data to show you. We are working hard to bring you a view of progress right through to publication. We would love to hear your feedback!

| | SUBMISSIO N 24455976 6 | TITLE ETHNIC- BASED | JOURNAL Innovation: Organization & | STATUS Rejected | CHARGES | TRANSFER |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| \checkmark | SUBMISSIO N 23815203 3 | TITLE ETHNIC- BASED | JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences | STATUS Withdrawn | CHARGES | CONTACT |
| | | Help your re a wider aud | esearch reach lience | Find out more about publishing open access | Taylor & Francis Group | |
| | Help and Info | | | | (| Connect with us |
| | Contact Us Accessibility | | | | × | (f in d) |
| | Privacy Policy | | Cookies P | Policy | ٦ | Ferms & Conditions |

| | Taylor & an informa | x Francis C a business | Group | | 🗘 🛛 🗙 Hi, Annisa 🗸 |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Artio | cles | | | | SUBMIT NEW MANUSCRIP |
| | submissio N 24991211 0 | TITLE Enhancing Marketing | JOURNAL Cogent Business & Management | STATUS Manuscript Resubmitted | CHARGES Quote Accepted |
| \bigcirc | SUBMISSION | ^ | | | |
| | 18 July 2024 | Submission (| Created | | |
| | 18 July 2024 | Submission I | ncomplete | | |
| | 18 July 2024 | Manuscript S | Submitted | | |
| | 18 July 2024 | With Journal Administrato | or | | |
| | 22 July 2024 | Submission F Author | Returned to | | |
| | 23 July 2024 | Submission I | ncomplete | | |
| | 23 lulv 2024 | Manuscript F | Pesubmitted | VIEW PDF | CONTACT |

23 July 2024 Manuscript Resubmitted VIEW PDF CONTACT

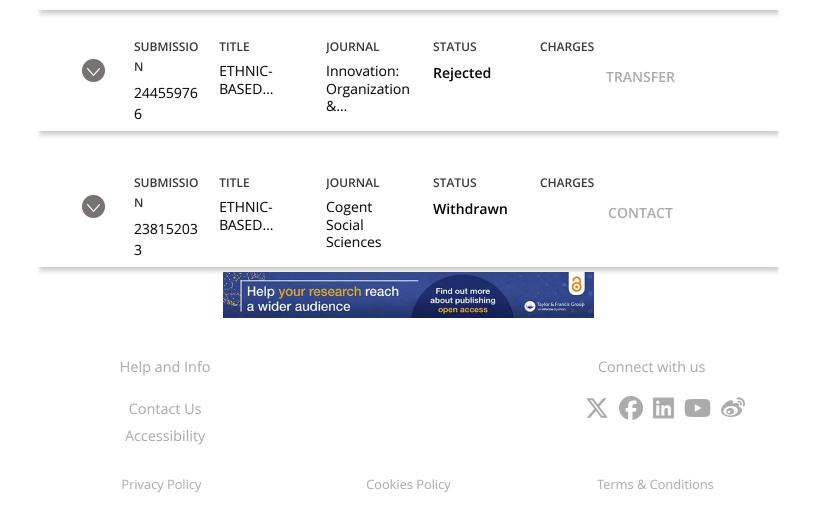
| 2 | PEER REVIEW | \checkmark | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| 3 | PRODUCTION | 1 🗸 | | | | |
| 4 | PUBLISHING | \checkmark | | | | |
| | i we | have a limited orking hard to b | s timeline is useful. F l amount of data to s pring you a view of pr e would love to hear | show you. We are rogress right thro | | |
| ぐ | SUBMISSIO N 24455976 6 | TITLE ETHNIC- BASED | JOURNAL Innovation: Organization & | STATUS Rejected | CHARGES | TRANSFER |
| | SUBMISSIO N 23815203 3 | TITLE ETHNIC- BASED | JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences | STATUS Withdrawn | CHARGES | CONTACT |
| | | Help you a wider a | ur research reach audience | Find out more about publishing open access | Taylor & Francis Group anternal buores | |
| | Help and Info | | | | | Connect with us |
| | Contact Us | | | | > | (() in D 6 |
| | Accessibility | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | |



i

Author Dashboard

We hope that this timeline is useful. For older submissions, we have a limited amount of data to show you. We are working hard to bring you a view of progress right through to publication. We would love to hear your feedback!





Cogent Business & Management

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

| Submission ID | 249912110 |
|---------------|---|
| Article Type | Research Article |
| Keywords | Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Adva ntage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digi tal Marketing |
| Authors | Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini, Sri Yu liani |

For any queries please contact:

QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com

Note for Reviewers:

To submit your review please visit https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/qabm

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Annisa Mardatillah^{1*}, Lilis Marina Angraini², Sri Yuliani³

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Corresponding author*: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to explore how augemented reality (AR) and a company's unique resources optimize competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. This study's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR can improve marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantage and customer relationships. In addition, this research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool and to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development. The focus on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage adds value to promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. The theoretical contribution of this research connects Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of augmented reality (AR) technology for batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Developing knowledge on integrating modern technology with traditional creative industries opens the way for further research in similar contexts. The results show that AR can improve marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantage and customer relationships. In addition, this research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool and to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development. The focus on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage adds value to promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. The theoretical contribution of this research connects Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of augmented reality (AR) technology for batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Developing knowledge on integrating modern technology with traditional creative industries opens the way for further research in similar contexts.

Keywords: Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Advantage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digital Marketing.

1. Introduction

Augmented Reality marketing (ARM) has a transformative impact, as marketing communication prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer responses to purchasing decisions (Reis & Melão, 2023;Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021;Du et al., 2022;Okhotan et al., 2015). Previous research has revealed ARM's superior ability to interactively enhance consumer experiences (Gallardo et al., 2018;Bellalouna, 2021;Chen & Lin, 2022). Consumers can see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020;Sung, 2021;Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Dwivedi et al., 2021). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in the digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024;Kraus et al., 2022;Gabriel et al., 2023).

This study aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product and, obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, cultural value, and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality (AR) has a significant role in improving business competitiveness and marketing performance by providing a user experience that allows businesses to create engaging and interactive experiences for consumers. With AR, consumers can view products in real or virtual contexts, such as by testing products or viewing additional information directly in their environment.

Augmented Reality marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from their competitors (Darma et al., 2018;Darma et al., 2019;Vilkina, 2020;Du et al., 2022). Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytelling, and virtual tours allow consumers to experience products that are more immersive and engagingly. In addition, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values , and history more comprehensively and impressively. AR can also increase consumer engagement by providing personalized and relevant experiences. For example, consumers can " try on" products according to their preferences, increasing customer trust and satisfaction. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, businesses can optimize marketing processes by expanding their market reach and reaching a global audience (Bellalouna, 2021;Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). This technology also allows for the better tracking and analysis of consumer interactions, which can help improve future marketing strategies.

The potential for the batik market, both in Indonesia and around world, is quite large and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the batik market based on the statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, Indonesian batik exports reached approximately USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is indigenous cultural heritage site, in Indonesia that was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage site for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in batik, which impacts high demand within the country.

Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is an increasing global

awareness and appreciation of ethnic and sustainable products. As a product that is environmentally friendly and has high cultural value, it has a special place in the hearts of global consumers who care about sustainability and uniqueness. With government support and increasing awareness at home and abroad, the batik market has bright prospects. Overall, AR brings innovation to how products are marketed and strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and overall marketing strategy efficiency, thus increasing marketing performance (Bernd, 2016, Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

This study explores how an innovation technology augemented reality and company's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create long-term competitive advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of customers, and increasing profits by optimizing its competitive advantages.

2. Literature Review

This study draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021). It asserts that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on the RBV. For example, Wheelen et al., (2018); Mahdi & Nassar, (2021); Yang et al., (2022)argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to enhance performance—similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė, 2022 and Reis & Melão, 2023 stress the primacy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory on the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic brand of financial, technological, and human resources. Focus on a holistic combination of financial, technological, and human resources.

The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. The RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR can be considered one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. According to RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies to provide customers with uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experience. For example, AR applications can allow customers to try batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult to Imitate (inimitable) and Complex to Replace (non-substitutable).

Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate provide a solid competitive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctively, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the interactive experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau Batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable resources that are difficult to replace with other

technologies are also important for competitive advantage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. By providing rich and interactive experiences through AR, companies can enhance their brand image in an innovative and customer-oriented manner. Customers who are satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions and expensive advertising campaigns. Once developed, AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional campaigns, thereby reducing saving long-term costs.

The development and implementation of AR technology require financial investment, technological expertise, and human resource training. However, the result is a competitive advantage that is difficult to imitate and can significantly improve marketing performance. Using a mobile application that allows customers to try various batik designs virtually and to view additional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization.

The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try batik motifs and share their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, adding value to the shopping experience and making it difficult for competitors to imitate.

This research uses resource-based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs in accordance with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1 Research Value

This research has significant research value in several aspects:

First, it provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the context of batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies.

Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. The use of using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: The results of this study have important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This study provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, social, and cultural contributions, focusing on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage, also have value in promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. Implementing AR can enrich customer experiences by deepening their understanding of the values and stories of each batik motif.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes to the development of knowledge about how modern technology, such as AR, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research on integrating technology with cultural heritage.

These study provides new insights into the relationship between RBV and AR in the context of batik marketing. It provides a valuable framework for developing business strategies and policies that support innovation and growth of creative industries in Indonesia and the world. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improving user experience. The influence of AR on consumer engagement: AR can increase consumer engagement with products or brands through immersive and direct interactions. Enables consumers to view products in a more detailed and relevant context, thereby facilitating purchasing decisions. The use of AR can increase consumers' perceptions of a brand as innovative or modern. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate; and differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty and —cost efficiency in marketing strategies, therby- reducing longterm promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development may be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs because of to its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers. AR can become an integral component of a broader digital marketing strategy, amplifying the impact and reach of marketing campaigns. This theory proposes that using AR in marketing can significantly improve marketing performance by increasing consumer engagement, strengthening brand image, increasing conversion and customer retention, and optimizing long term cost efficiency. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, companies can achieve a sustainable competitive advantage and strengthen their position in the competitive market.

3. Method

This study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which were subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through Augmented marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay batiks in Riau, Indonesia.

This study focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs who have been in the Riau Malay Batik business for over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semi-

structured interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry.

In a more applicable context, this study uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity and reliability of the research findings. It is essential to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of the findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). This study uses various methods such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which are the most appropriate approaches to investigate the phenomenon under study.

Participants provided verbal informed consent because, verbal consent was preferred in the participant's culture. Participants felt more comfortable and confident giving verbal consent after receiving a detailed explanation of the study. Verbal consent allowed them to ask questions and get clarification before giving consent. Detailed explanations of the study were given, and verbal consent was recorded with the consent of the participants. The verbal consent process was recorded using an audio recorder, and there were witnesses to ensure transparency of consent.

Participants' willingness to participate in this study was obtained without coercion, and their involvement was to provide opinions on improving marketing performance in the Malay Batik industry through optimizing competitive advantages by utilizing Augmented Reality marketing. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and agreed to participate voluntarily.

Selecting samples and determining inclusion and exclusion criteria are crucial stages that influence the validity and generalizability of the research results. The following explains this process: The first step is to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this study, the population included business owners, marketing managers, and batik consumers. After selecting the sampling method, the sampling frame is developed. This involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual sample that will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be performed randomly or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic location.

3.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

These criteria were used to decide who was eligible to be part of the research sample. The inclusion criteria were clear and relevant to the research objectives. Examples of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau include the following :

- Entrepreneurs or managers who have been active in the batik industry for at least three years.

- Individuals or businesses located in the Riau region of, Indonesia

- People who have knowledge or experience in marketing batik products.

Exclusion Criteria:

Exclusion criteria were used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample. These criteria help ensure that the sample consists of relevant subjects and provide valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia include the following:

- Batik business that has been operating for less than three years.
- Individuals or businesses not located in the Riau Region of, Indonesia
- People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explained in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This justification can be based on relevance to the research objectives, desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results.

By carrying out this process carefully, researchers can ensure that the selected sample is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize the bias that may arise when interpreting research results.

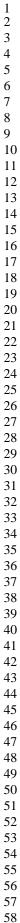
Data collection for this research utilized various methods such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

The data were analyzed using NVIVO 12, incorporating triangulation from various sources to verify the research findings. The interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. Indepth semi-structured interviews were conducted with the participants, and audio or video recordings were subsequently transcribed into written text. The transcription process was crucial for the subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were comprehensively analyzed to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized into different use cases, showcasing the uniqueness and effectiveness of AR in Malay Batik marketing and exploring the underlying factors. These steps ensure the validity and reliability of the obtained data, providing valuable insights into how leveraging Augmented Reality (AR) marketing can optimize competitive advantages.

4. **Results and Discussion**

4.1 Results

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought about significant changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this context, this study examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through technological innovation.



58 59

60



Figure 1. Word Cloud

Based on figure 1 word cloud and table 1, translation word cloud, six words appeared most frequently in the marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, customer was most frequently expressed by informants. This shows that customers are the informants' main focus when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main task that needs to be performed. Based on the word cloud, social media and exhibition show the informants' ways of attracting customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods remain traditional. The word competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik industry.

| Table 1. | Transl | ation | Word | Cloud |
|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|
|----------|--------|-------|------|-------|

| Word | English translation | Count | Weight percentage |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Custom | Customers | 12 | 7.89 |
| er | | | |
| Media | Media | 8 | 5.26 |
| Social | Social | 8 | 5.26 |
| Compet ition | Competitive | 7 | 4.61 |
| Digital | Digital | 6 | 3.95 |
| Marketi | Marketing | | |
| ng | c | | |
| | Total | 41 | |

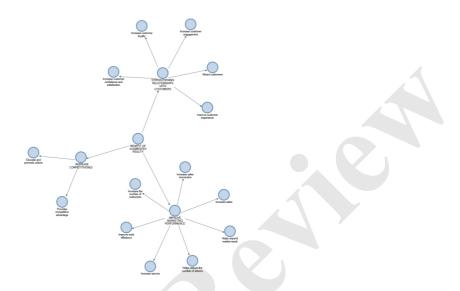


Figure 2. Project Map Benefits of Augmented Reality Marketing

Based on Figure 2 and Table 2, three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as shown in the table above. These three themes show the three main benefits that informants feel when using augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent the benefits derived from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

| Themes | Sub-Themes |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Improve Marketing Performance | Improve work efficiency |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns |
| | Increase Sales |
| | Improving services |
| | Increase sales conversions |
| | Increase the number of customers |
| | Helps expand market reach |
| Increase Competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage |
| | Educate and promote culture |
| Strengthening Relationships with | Improve customer experience |
| Customers | Increase customer loyalty |
| | Increase customer engagement |
| | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction |
| | Attract customers |

Source : Data Processing, NVIVO 12

5.1. Improve Marketing Performance

5.1.1 Improve work efficiency

This theme describes informants' views on the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the participant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways: cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes*" (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.1.2 Increase Sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs.Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.1.3 Improving Services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback.". (Mr. An). In addition, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.1.4 Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can reduce batik sales cycles. The products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "*AR has shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale."* " (Mr. R)

5.1.5 Helps Reduce the number of returns

Customers can view products virtually using AR. Customers can try a product to determine whether its suitability. According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "*AR features also help reduce the number of returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying*" (Mrs. L). Several informants revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr.B). "We measure the success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....Reduced product return rates" (Mr.R).

5.1.6 Helps expand market reach

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of augmented reality: "*AR is beneficial for expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try products. This has helped us enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores.*" " (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.1.7 Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "We measure success through.....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers,: " with an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z, who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 to 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with the technology and look for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

5.2 Increase Competitiveness

5.2.1 Value provides a competitive advantage

One participant explained competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offering a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differentiates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. In terms of marketing performance, AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innovative business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers." (Mrs. Ra). Based on participant' expressions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences and technological innovation. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the marketing concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage by providing a more modern and interactive side or customers." (Mr. R).

5.2.2 Educate and promote culture

Education and the promotion of culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif… I believe AR will help increase sales and play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation."* "(Mr. Ra).

Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead maintains and strengthens its authentic qualities and cultural values; "*Through AR, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and authenticity*" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforcing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs Nur).

5.3 Strengthening Relationships with Customers

5.3.1 Improve Customer Experience

Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "*AR impacts our marketing strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience.*" " (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experiences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs Dw).

5.3.2 Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "*AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience....strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand". (Mr. R).*

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "*Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again*(Mrs. Rn)

5.3.3 Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident purchasing products: "*Customers are more confident and satisfied with their purchases because they can see product details virtually*" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr.R)

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr.B)

5.3.4 Increase customer engagement

The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs virtually" (Mrs.Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs.Sr).

5.3.5 Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most informants said that using augmented reality could attract customers ' attention to the products being sold: "*By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products*" " (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr.R)

Furthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed based on figure 3, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

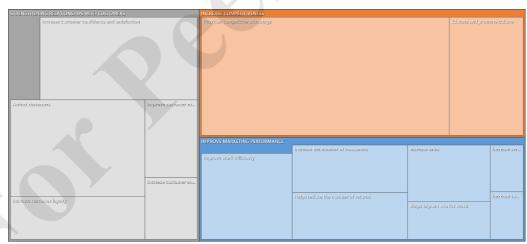


Figure 3. Diagram Hirarchy

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness and then improve marketing performance.

6. Discussion

This research's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina, & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing productivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with consumers.

In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. The unique shopping experience provided by AR can increase customer engagement and satisfaction. AR allows customers to try products virtually, seeing how they would look or function in real life, improving purchasing decisions and customer loyalty. In the AR application, Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs virtually before buying. They can see how batik will look when worn without having to try it on physically.

This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage, namely differentiation and cost leadership. In the AR context, differentiation strategies are very relevant. Companies can differentiate themselves from competitors by offering unique and interactive AR shopping experiences. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer interactions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing. Reducing returns means that consumers can make better decisions by trying products virtually, reducing the likelihood of returns due to dissatisfaction.

Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby increasing consumer confidence in the quality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023).

The benefits of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide additional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differentiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from other manufacturers.

Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Gallardo et al., 2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more consumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an interesting shopping experience; consumers get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction.

This research also emphasizes that AR in the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills,

and knowledge about batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik companies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relationships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2022).

Relationships with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer experiences shows the company's ability to utilize advanced technology to meet consumer needs. Positive and interactive experiences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High levels of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness.

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources and capabilities to create sustainable competitive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and subthemes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, Implications, Limitations, and Future Research

AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. AR in marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with customers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, education, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships. This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. This develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. By using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. Using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increases the validity and reliability of research findings.

The results of this research have important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR. This research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Focusing on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage, this research also has value in promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. Implementing AR can enrich customer experiences by deepening their understanding of the values and stories behind each batik motif. This research contributes to understanding how modern technology, such as AR, can be applied effectively in traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research into integrating technology with cultural heritage. Overall, this research enriches the theoretical and methodological literature and provides valuable practical insights for managers and practitioners in the batik industry and other creative sectors while preserving and promoting local culture through innovative technology.

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be conducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Funding Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/HN-P/2024.

Author Details

Annisa Mardatillah¹ Corresponding Author Email : <u>annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id</u> bhttps://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907

Lilis Marina Angraini² Email: <u>lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://orcid.org/0000-0003-1328-5466

Sri Yuliani³ Email: <u>sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://0000-0001-6806-605

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

Author's contribution

AM, LMA, & SY carried out the research, wrote and revised the article AM, AM & LMA conceptualised the central research idea and provided the theoretical framework. AM, LMA & SY designed the research, supervised research progress; AM, LMA anchored the review, AM & SY revisions and approved the article submission.

Data availability statement

The study did not involve any data sets and the articles collected were sourced from <u>https://www.scopus.com/</u> home.uri, accessed on 2024 and <u>https://scholar.google.com/</u> accessed on 2024.

Reference

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An Ontology-Based Kinematics Problem Solver Using Qualitative and Quantitative Knowledge. *New Generation Computing*, 37(4), 551– 584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019-00067-x
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. Journal of Management, 17(1), 99–120. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage. 3ed.* Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 07458, USA.
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline? *Journal of Management*, 37(5), 1299–1315. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805
- Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). 4. Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, 27, 643–650.
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The Augmented Reality Technology as Enabler for the Digitization of Industrial Business Processes: Case Studies. *Proceedia CIRP*, 98(March), 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
- Bernd W. Wirtz, V. G. and P. D. (2016). Business Model Innovation: Development, Concept and Future Research Directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.
- Cabrera-suárez, K., Saá-pérez, P. De, & García-almeida, D. (1994). The Succession Process from a Resource and Knowledge-Based View of the Family Firm Cabrera-Suarez. 37–48.
- Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 71(May), 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2022.101833
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in bali, indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(12 Special Issue), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented Reality Marketing: A Systematic Literature Review and an Agenda for Future Inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(June), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen, A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021). Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, 59(May 2020), 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative Behavior and Firm Competitive Advantage: The Moderating Effect of Environmental Dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, 13(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012

Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented Reality As a Powerful Marketing Tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2(November), 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253

Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2208716

Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H. (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, 10850 LNCS(October 2019), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3 29

Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the Competitiveness and Effectiveness of an Open Business Model in the Industry 4.0 Environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057

Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models: Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, 8(June), 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272

Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: impact on innovation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, 55(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146

Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability Drivers of Small and Medium Sized Firms: A Review and Research Agenda. Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380

Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, 124(August 2019), 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050

Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63(December 2021). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466

Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). AI-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *March*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783

Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 42(6), 1431–1450. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1

Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage

through strategic leadership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *13*(17), 1–27. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891

- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7
- Okhotan, E. A., Dharmayanti, D., & Si, M. (2015). Pengaruh Marketing Capability Terhadap Customer Loyalty Dengan Customer Engagement Dan Competitive Advantage Sebagai Variabel Intervening Pada Indosat Ooredoo Di Surabaya. *Jurnal Strategi Pemasaran*, 9.
- Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive Advantage. In *Management Information Systems* (Vol. 19, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2005-11-4354
- Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive Advantage of Nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi.org/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing? Its definition, complexity, and future. *Journal of Business Research*, 142(February), 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer engagement. *Business Horizons*, 59(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services ARvolution : Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented reality. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 78(August 2023), 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- Sung, E. (Christine). (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, 122(August 2020), 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034
- Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented Reality in Retail and Its Impact on Sales. *Journal of Marketing*, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- Thomas L Wheelen, David Hunger, Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic Management and Business Policy (Globalization, Innovation and Sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.
- Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business Digital Maturity in Europe and Its Implication for Open Innovation. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Vilkina, M. V., Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented Reality as Marketing Strategy in the Global Competition.

- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' Experience and Satisfaction Using Augmented Reality Apps in E-Shopping: New Empirical Evidence. *Applied Sciences* (Switzerland), 13(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). ScienceDirect ScienceDirect A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management A systematic review on the use augmented reality in management and of business and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, 225, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small Forces and LArge Firms : Foundations of The RBV. *Strategic Management Journal*, 635–643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 119(April), 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: the use of hybrid SEM–neural network analysis. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5



Cogent Business & Management

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

| Submission ID | 249912110 |
|---------------|---|
| Article Type | Research Article |
| Keywords | Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Adva ntage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digi tal Marketing |
| Authors | Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini, Sri Yu liani |

For any queries please contact:

QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com

Note for Reviewers:

To submit your review please visit https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/qabm

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Annisa Mardatillah^{1*}, Lilis Marina Angraini², Sri Yuliani³

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Corresponding author*: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to explore how augemented reality (AR) and a company's unique resources optimize competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. This study's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR can improve marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantage and customer relationships. In addition, this research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool and to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development. The focus on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage adds value to promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. The theoretical contribution of this research connects Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of augmented reality (AR) technology for batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Developing knowledge on integrating modern technology with traditional creative industries opens the way for further research in similar contexts. The results show that AR can improve marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantage and customer relationships. In addition, this research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool and to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development. The focus on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage adds value to promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. The theoretical contribution of this research connects Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of augmented reality (AR) technology for batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Developing knowledge on integrating modern technology with traditional creative industries opens the way for further research in similar contexts.

Keywords: Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Advantage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digital Marketing.

1. Introduction

Augmented Reality marketing (ARM) has a transformative impact, as marketing communication prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer responses to purchasing decisions (Reis & Melão, 2023;Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021;Du et al., 2022;Okhotan et al., 2015). Previous research has revealed ARM's superior ability to interactively enhance consumer experiences (Gallardo et al., 2018;Bellalouna, 2021;Chen & Lin, 2022). Consumers can see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020;Sung, 2021;Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Dwivedi et al., 2021). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in the digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024;Kraus et al., 2022;Gabriel et al., 2023).

This study aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product and, obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, cultural value, and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality (AR) has a significant role in improving business competitiveness and marketing performance by providing a user experience that allows businesses to create engaging and interactive experiences for consumers. With AR, consumers can view products in real or virtual contexts, such as by testing products or viewing additional information directly in their environment.

Augmented Reality marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from their competitors (Darma et al., 2018;Darma et al., 2019;Vilkina, 2020;Du et al., 2022). Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytelling, and virtual tours allow consumers to experience products that are more immersive and engagingly. In addition, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values , and history more comprehensively and impressively. AR can also increase consumer engagement by providing personalized and relevant experiences. For example, consumers can " try on" products according to their preferences, increasing customer trust and satisfaction. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, businesses can optimize marketing processes by expanding their market reach and reaching a global audience (Bellalouna, 2021;Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). This technology also allows for the better tracking and analysis of consumer interactions, which can help improve future marketing strategies.

The potential for the batik market, both in Indonesia and around world, is quite large and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the batik market based on the statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, Indonesian batik exports reached approximately USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is indigenous cultural heritage site, in Indonesia that was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage site for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in batik, which impacts high demand within the country.

Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is an increasing global

awareness and appreciation of ethnic and sustainable products. As a product that is environmentally friendly and has high cultural value, it has a special place in the hearts of global consumers who care about sustainability and uniqueness. With government support and increasing awareness at home and abroad, the batik market has bright prospects. Overall, AR brings innovation to how products are marketed and strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and overall marketing strategy efficiency, thus increasing marketing performance (Bernd, 2016, Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

This study explores how an innovation technology augemented reality and company's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create long-term competitive advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of customers, and increasing profits by optimizing its competitive advantages.

2. Literature Review

This study draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021). It asserts that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on the RBV. For example, Wheelen et al., (2018); Mahdi & Nassar, (2021); Yang et al., (2022)argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to enhance performance—similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė, 2022 and Reis & Melão, 2023 stress the primacy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory on the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic brand of financial, technological, and human resources. Focus on a holistic combination of financial, technological, and human resources.

The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. The RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR can be considered one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. According to RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies to provide customers with uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experience. For example, AR applications can allow customers to try batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult to Imitate (inimitable) and Complex to Replace (non-substitutable).

Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate provide a solid competitive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctively, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the interactive experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau Batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable resources that are difficult to replace with other

technologies are also important for competitive advantage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. By providing rich and interactive experiences through AR, companies can enhance their brand image in an innovative and customer-oriented manner. Customers who are satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions and expensive advertising campaigns. Once developed, AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional campaigns, thereby reducing saving long-term costs.

The development and implementation of AR technology require financial investment, technological expertise, and human resource training. However, the result is a competitive advantage that is difficult to imitate and can significantly improve marketing performance. Using a mobile application that allows customers to try various batik designs virtually and to view additional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization.

The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try batik motifs and share their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, adding value to the shopping experience and making it difficult for competitors to imitate.

This research uses resource-based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs in accordance with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1 Research Value

This research has significant research value in several aspects:

First, it provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the context of batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies.

Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. The use of using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: The results of this study have important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This study provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, social, and cultural contributions, focusing on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage, also have value in promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. Implementing AR can enrich customer experiences by deepening their understanding of the values and stories of each batik motif.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes to the development of knowledge about how modern technology, such as AR, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research on integrating technology with cultural heritage.

These study provides new insights into the relationship between RBV and AR in the context of batik marketing. It provides a valuable framework for developing business strategies and policies that support innovation and growth of creative industries in Indonesia and the world. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improving user experience. The influence of AR on consumer engagement: AR can increase consumer engagement with products or brands through immersive and direct interactions. Enables consumers to view products in a more detailed and relevant context, thereby facilitating purchasing decisions. The use of AR can increase consumers' perceptions of a brand as innovative or modern. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate; and differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty and —cost efficiency in marketing strategies, therby- reducing longterm promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development may be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs because of to its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers. AR can become an integral component of a broader digital marketing strategy, amplifying the impact and reach of marketing campaigns. This theory proposes that using AR in marketing can significantly improve marketing performance by increasing consumer engagement, strengthening brand image, increasing conversion and customer retention, and optimizing long term cost efficiency. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, companies can achieve a sustainable competitive advantage and strengthen their position in the competitive market.

3. Method

This study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which were subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through Augmented marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay batiks in Riau, Indonesia.

This study focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs who have been in the Riau Malay Batik business for over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semi-

structured interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry.

In a more applicable context, this study uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity and reliability of the research findings. It is essential to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of the findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). This study uses various methods such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which are the most appropriate approaches to investigate the phenomenon under study.

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 69 of 2016 concerning the Code of Ethics for Research and Development (Menteri Riset, Teknologi, 2019):

Article 10 States that all research must adhere to ethical principles, including research with minimal risk. Consent from research subjects must be obtained, but the consent form can be adjusted to the level of risk of the research.

The guidelines state that low-risk social and humanities research can use simplified consent. This usually includes research that does not disclose sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. Researchers must still obtain consent from participants, at least verbally or through simplified consent.

This research falls into low-risk social and humanities research that can use simplified verbal consent because this research does not reveal sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. In this study participants provided verbal informed consent because, verbal consent was preferred in the participant's culture. Participants felt more comfortable and confident giving verbal consent after receiving a detailed explanation of the study. Verbal consent allowed them to ask questions and get clarification before giving consent. Detailed explanations of the study were given, and verbal consent was recorded with the consent of the participants. The verbal consent process was recorded using an audio recorder, and there were witnesses to ensure transparency of consent.

Participants' willingness to participate in this study was obtained without coercion, and their involvement was to provide opinions on improving marketing performance in the Malay Batik industry through optimizing competitive advantages by utilizing Augmented Reality marketing. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and agreed to participate voluntarily.

Selecting samples and determining inclusion and exclusion criteria are crucial stages that influence the validity and generalizability of the research results. The following explains this process: The first step is to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this study, the population included business owners, marketing managers, and batik consumers. After selecting the sampling method, the sampling frame is developed. This involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual sample that will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be performed randomly or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic location.

3.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

These criteria were used to decide who was eligible to be part of the research sample. The inclusion criteria were clear and relevant to the research objectives. Examples of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau include the following :

- Entrepreneurs or managers who have been active in the batik industry for at least three years.

- Individuals or businesses located in the Riau region of, Indonesia

- People who have knowledge or experience in marketing batik products.

Exclusion Criteria:

Exclusion criteria were used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample. These criteria help ensure that the sample consists of relevant subjects and provide valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia include the following:

- Batik business that has been operating for less than three years.

- Individuals or businesses not located in the Riau Region of, Indonesia

- People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explained in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This justification can be based on relevance to the research objectives, desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results.

By carrying out this process carefully, researchers can ensure that the selected sample is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize the bias that may arise when interpreting research results.

Data collection for this research utilized various methods such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

The data were analyzed using NVIVO 12, incorporating triangulation from various sources to verify the research findings. The interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. Indepth semi-structured interviews were conducted with the participants, and audio or video recordings were subsequently transcribed into written text. The transcription process was crucial for the subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were comprehensively analyzed to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized into different use cases, showcasing the uniqueness and effectiveness of AR in Malay Batik marketing and exploring the underlying factors. These steps ensure the validity and reliability of the obtained data, providing valuable insights into how leveraging Augmented Reality (AR) marketing can optimize competitive advantages.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought about significant changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this context, this study examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through technological innovation.



Figure 1. Word Cloud

Based on figure 1 word cloud and table 1, translation word cloud, six words appeared most frequently in the marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, customer was most frequently expressed by informants. This shows that customers are the informants' main focus when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main task that needs to be performed. Based on the word cloud, social media and exhibition show the informants' ways of attracting customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods remain traditional. The word competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik industry.

| Word | English | Count | Weight |
|---------|-------------|-------|------------|
| | translation | | percentage |
| Custom | Customers | 12 | 7.89 |
| er | | | |
| Media | Media | 8 | 5.26 |
| Social | Social | 8 | 5.26 |
| Compet | Competitive | 7 | 4.61 |
| ition | | | |
| Digital | Digital | 6 | 3.95 |
| Marketi | Marketing | | |
| ng | | | |
| | Total | 41 | |
| | | | |

Table 1. Translation Word Cloud

Figure 2. Project Map Benefits of Augmented Reality Marketing

Based on Figure 2 and Table 2, three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as shown in the table above. These three themes show the three main benefits that informants feel when using augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent the benefits derived from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

| Table 2. Themes and | Sub-Themes Benefits | of Augmented Reality |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | |

| Tuble 2. Themes and Sub Themes Bener | ns of Hughlendea Healty | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Themes | Sub-Themes | |
| Improve Marketing Performance | Improve work efficiency | |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns | |
| | Increase Sales | |
| | Improving services | |
| | Increase sales conversions | |
| | Increase the number of customers | |
| | Helps expand market reach | |
| Increase Competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage | |
| | Educate and promote culture | |
| Strengthening Relationships with | Improve customer experience | |
| Customers | Increase customer loyalty | |
| | Increase customer engagement | - |
| | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction | |
| | Attract customers | - |
| Same Data Decaring NUUVO 12 | | * |

Source : Data Processing, NVIVO 12

5.1. Improve Marketing Performance

5.1.1 Improve work efficiency

This theme describes informants' views on the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the participant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways: cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes*" (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.1.2 Increase Sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs.Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.1.3 Improving Services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback.". (Mr. An). In addition, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.1.4 Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can reduce batik sales cycles. The products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "*AR has shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale."* " (Mr. R)

5.1.5 Helps Reduce the number of returns

Customers can view products virtually using AR. Customers can try a product to determine whether its suitability. According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "*AR features also help reduce the number of returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying*" (Mrs. L). Several informants revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr.B). "We measure the success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....Reduced product return rates" (Mr.R).

5.1.6 Helps expand market reach

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of augmented reality: "AR is beneficial for expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try products. This has helped us enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores." " (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.1.7 Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "We measure success through.....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers,: " with an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z, who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 to 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with the technology and look for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

5.2 Increase Competitiveness

5.2.1 Value provides a competitive advantage

One participant explained competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offering a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differentiates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. In terms of marketing performance, AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innovative business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers." (Mrs. Ra). Based on participant' expressions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences and technological innovation. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the marketing concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage by providing a more modern and interactive solutions." (Mr. R).

5.2.2 Educate and promote culture

Education and the promotion of culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif… I believe AR will help increase sales and play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation."* "(Mr. Ra).

Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead maintains and strengthens its authentic qualities and cultural values; "*Through AR*, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and authenticity" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforcing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs Nur).

5.3 Strengthening Relationships with Customers

5.3.1 Improve Customer Experience

Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "*AR impacts our marketing strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience.*" " (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experiences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs Dw).

5.3.2 Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "*AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience....strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand*". (Mr. R).

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "*Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again*(Mrs. Rn)

5.3.3 Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident purchasing products: "*Customers are more confident and satisfied with their purchases because they can see product details virtually*" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr.R)

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr.B)

5.3.4 Increase customer engagement

The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs virtually" (Mrs.Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs.Sr).

5.3.5 Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most informants said that using augmented reality could attract customers ' attention to the products being sold: "*By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products*" " (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr.R)

Furthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed based on figure 3, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

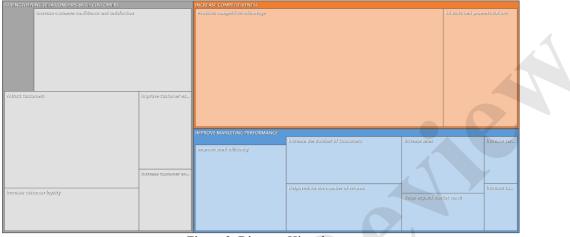


Figure 3. Diagram Hirarchy

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness and then improve marketing performance.

6. Discussion

This research's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina, & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing productivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with consumers.

In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. The unique shopping experience provided by AR can increase customer engagement and satisfaction. AR allows customers to try products virtually, seeing how they would look or function in real life, improving purchasing decisions and customer loyalty. In the AR application, Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs virtually before buying. They can see how batik will look when worn without having to try it on physically.

This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage, namely differentiation and cost leadership. In the AR context, differentiation strategies are very relevant. Companies can differentiate themselves from competitors by offering unique and interactive AR shopping experiences. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer interactions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing. Reducing returns means that consumers can make better decisions by trying products virtually, reducing the likelihood of returns due to dissatisfaction.

Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby increasing consumer confidence in the quality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023).

The benefits of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide additional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differentiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from other manufacturers.

Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Gallardo et al., 2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more consumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an

interesting shopping experience; consumers get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction.

This research also emphasizes that AR in the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills, and knowledge about batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik companies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relationships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022).

Relationships with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer experiences shows the company's ability to utilize advanced technology to meet consumer needs. Positive and interactive experiences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High levels of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness.

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources and capabilities to create sustainable competitive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and subthemes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, Implications, Limitations, and Future Research

AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. AR in marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with customers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, education, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships.

This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. This develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. By using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. Using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increases the validity and reliability of research findings.

The results of this research have important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR. This research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Focusing on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage, this research also has value in promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. Implementing AR can enrich customer experiences by deepening their understanding of the values and stories behind each batik motif. This research contributes to understanding how modern technology, such as AR, can be applied effectively in traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research into integrating technology with cultural heritage. Overall, this research enriches the theoretical and methodological literature and provides valuable practical insights for managers and practitioners in the batik industry and other creative sectors while preserving and promoting local culture through innovative technology.

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be conducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Funding Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/HN-P/2024.

Author Details

Annisa Mardatillah¹ Corresponding Author Email : <u>annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id</u> https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907

Lilis Marina Angraini² Email: <u>lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://orcid.org/0000-0003-1328-5466

Sri Yuliani³ Email: <u>sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://0000-0001-6806-605

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Disclosure statement No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

to potential contract of interest was reported by the add

Author's contribution

AM, LMA, & SY carried out the research, wrote and revised the article AM, AM & LMA conceptualised the central research idea and provided the theoretical framework. AM, LMA &

SY designed the research, supervised research progress; AM, LMA anchored the review, AM & SY revisions and approved the article submission.

Data availability statement

The study did not involve any data sets and the articles collected were sourced from <u>https://www.scopus.com/</u> home.uri, accessed on 2024 and <u>https://scholar.google.com/</u> accessed on 2024.

Reference

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An Ontology-Based Kinematics Problem Solver Using Qualitative and Quantitative Knowledge. New Generation Computing, 37(4), 551– 584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019-00067-x
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. *Journal of Management*, 17(1), 99–120. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage. 3ed.* Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 07458, USA.
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline? *Journal of Management*, 37(5), 1299–1315. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805
- Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). 4. Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, 27, 643–650.
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The Augmented Reality Technology as Enabler for the Digitization of Industrial Business Processes: Case Studies. *Procedia CIRP*, 98(March), 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
- Bernd W. Wirtz, V. G. and P. D. (2016). Business Model Innovation: Development, Concept and Future Research Directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.
- Cabrera-suárez, K., Saá-pérez, P. De, & García-almeida, D. (1994). The Succession Process from a Resource and Knowledge-Based View of the Family Firm Cabrera-Suarez. 37–48.
- Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 71(May), 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2022.101833
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in bali, indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(12 Special Issue), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented Reality Marketing: A Systematic Literature Review and an Agenda for Future Inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(June), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963

- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen, A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021). Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, 59(May 2020), 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative Behavior and Firm Competitive Advantage: The Moderating Effect of Environmental Dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, 13(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012
- Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented Reality As a Powerful Marketing Tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2(November), 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253
- Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2208716
- Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H. (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, 10850 LNCS(October 2019), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3 29
- Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the Competitiveness and Effectiveness of an Open Business Model in the Industry 4.0 Environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057
- Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models: Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, 8(June), 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272
- Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: impact on innovation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, 55(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146
- Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability Drivers of Small and Medium Sized Firms: A Review and Research Agenda. Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380
- Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, 124(August 2019), 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050
- Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63(December 2021). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466

- Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). AI-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *March*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783
- Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 42(6), 1431–1450. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1
- Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage through strategic leadership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(17), 1–27. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891
- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7
- Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan P. T. R. I. (2019). Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia. *Kemenristekdikti*, 1–58.
- Okhotan, E. A., Dharmayanti, D., & Si, M. (2015). Pengaruh Marketing Capability Terhadap Customer Loyalty Dengan Customer Engagement Dan Competitive Advantage Sebagai Variabel Intervening Pada Indosat Ooredoo Di Surabaya. Jurnal Strategi Pemasaran, 9.
- Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive Advantage. In *Management Information Systems* (Vol. 19, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2005-11-4354
- Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive Advantage of Nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi.org/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing? Its definition, complexity, and future. *Journal of Business Research*, 142(February), 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer engagement. *Business Horizons*, 59(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services ARvolution : Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented reality. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 78(August 2023), 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- Sung, E. (Christine). (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, 122(August 2020), 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034

- Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented Reality in Retail and Its Impact on Sales. *Journal of Marketing*, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- Thomas L Wheelen, David Hunger, Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic Management and Business Policy (Globalization, Innovation and Sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.
- Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business Digital Maturity in Europe and Its Implication for Open Innovation. Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Vilkina, M. V., Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented Reality as Marketing Strategy in the Global Competition.
- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' Experience and Satisfaction Using Augmented Reality Apps in E-Shopping: New Empirical Evidence. *Applied Sciences* (Switzerland), 13(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). ScienceDirect ScienceDirect A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management A systematic review on the use augmented reality in management and of business and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, 225, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small Forces and LArge Firms : Foundations of The RBV. *Strategic Management Journal*, 635–643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 119(April), 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: the use of hybrid SEM-neural network analysis. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5



Cogent Business & Management

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

| Submission ID | 249912110 |
|---------------|---|
| Article Type | Research Article |
| Keywords | Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Adva ntage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digi tal Marketing |
| Authors | Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini, Sri Yu liani |

For any queries please contact:

QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com

Note for Reviewers:

To submit your review please visit https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/qabm

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Annisa Mardatillah^{1*}, Lilis Marina Angraini², Sri Yuliani³

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Corresponding author*: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to explore how an augemented reality (AR) and company's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. This research's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The research results show that AR can improve marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantage and customer relationships. In addition, this research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool and assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development. The focus on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage also adds value in promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. The theoretical contribution of this research connects the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of augmented reality (AR) technology for batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create longterm competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Developing knowledge about integrating modern technology with traditional creative industries opens the way for further research in similar contexts. The research results show that AR can improve marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantage and customer relationships. In addition, this research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool and assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development. The focus on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage also adds value in promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. The theoretical contribution of this research connects the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of augmented reality (AR) technology for batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create longterm competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Developing knowledge about integrating modern technology with traditional creative industries opens the way for further research in similar contexts.

Keywords: Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Advantage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digital Marketing.

1. Introduction

Augmented Reality marketing has a transformative impact as marketing communications prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer response to purchasing decisions (Reis & Melão, 2023;Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021;Du et al., 2022;Okhotan et al., 2015). Previous research reveals ARM's superior ability to enhance consumer experiences interactively (Gallardo et al., 2018;Bellalouna, 2021;Chen & Lin, 2022).. Consumers see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020;Sung, 2021;Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Dwivedi et al., 2021). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024;Kraus et al., 2022;Gabriel et al., 2023).

This research aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product, as well as obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, cultural value, and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality (AR) has a significant role in improving businesses' competitiveness and marketing performance by providing a user experience that allows businesses to create engaging and interactive experiences for consumers. With AR, consumers can view products in real or virtual contexts, such as testing products or viewing additional information directly in their environment.

Augmented Reality Marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from competitors (Gallardo et al., 2018;Darma et al., 2019;Vilkina, 2020;Du et al., 2022). Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytelling, or virtual tours allow consumers to experience products more immersive and engagingly. In addition, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values , and history more comprehensively and impressively. AR can also increase consumer engagement by providing a more personalized and relevant experience. For example, consumers can virtually " try on" products according to their preferences, increasing customer trust and satisfaction. By integrating AR into marketing a global audience (Bellalouna, 2021;Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). This technology also allows for better tracking and analyzing consumer interactions, which can help improve future marketing strategies.

The potential for the batik market, both in Indonesia and in the world, is quite large and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the batik market based on statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, the value of Indonesian batik exports reached around USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is one of Indonesia's indigenous cultural heritages, and it was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in Batik, which impacts high demand within the country.

Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is increasing global awareness and appreciation of ethnic and sustainable products. As a product that is environmentally friendly and has high cultural value, Batik has a special place in the hearts of global consumers who care about sustainability and uniqueness. With government support and increasing awareness at home and abroad, the potential of the batik market has bright prospects. Overall, AR brings innovation in how products are marketed and strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and overall marketing strategy efficiency so that marketing performance increases (Bernd, 2016, Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

This research explores how an innovation technology augemented reality and company's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create long-term competitive advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of customers, and increasing profits through optimizing competitive advantages.

2. Literature Review

This paper draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021) assert that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on RBV. For example, Wheelen et al., (2018); Mahdi & Nassar, (2021); Yang et al., (2022)argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to enhance performance—similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė, 2022 and Reis & Melão, 2023 stress the primacy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory around the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic blesnd of financial, technological, and human resources. Focus on a holistic combination of financial, technological, and human resources.

The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR can be considered as one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. According to the RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies to provide customers with uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experiences. For example, AR applications can allow customers to try on batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult to Imitate (Inimitable) and Complex to Replace (Non-Substitutable).

Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate will provide a solid competitive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctive, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the interactive experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau

batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable resources that are difficult to replace by other technologies are also important for competitive advantage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. By providing rich and interactive experiences through AR, companies can enhance their brand image as innovative and customer-oriented. Customers satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions or expensive advertising campaigns. Once developed, AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional campaigns, saving long-term costs.

The development and implementation of AR technology require financial investment, technological expertise, and human resource training. However, the result is a competitive advantage that is difficult to imitate and can significantly improve marketing performance. Using a mobile application that allows customers to try on various batik designs virtually and view additional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization. The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try on batik motifs and share their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, adding value to the shopping experience and being difficult for competitors to imitate.

This research uses the resource-based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs in accordance with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1 Research Value

This research has significant research value in several aspects:

First, this research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementation of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the context of batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies.

Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. Using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increases the validity and reliability of research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: The results of this research have important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. It includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This

can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, Social, and Cultural Contribution, focusing on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage, this research also has value in promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. Implementing AR can enrich customer experiences by deepening their understanding of the values and stories behind each batik motif.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes to the development of knowledge about how modern technology, such as AR, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research into integrating technology with cultural heritage.

With these values, the research provides new insights into the relationship between RBV and AR in the context of batik marketing. It provides a valuable framework for developing business strategies and policies that support innovation and growth of creative industries in Indonesia and the world. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improve user experience. The influence of AR on consumer engagement: AR can increase consumer engagement with products or brands through immersive and direct interactions. Enables consumers to view products in more detail and relevant context, facilitating purchasing decisions. The use of AR can increase the perception of a brand as innovative and modern in the eyes of consumers. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate; differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty—cost efficiency in marketing strategies- reducing long-term promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development can be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs due to its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers. AR can become an integral component of a broader digital marketing strategy, amplifying the impact and reach of marketing campaigns. This theory proposes that using AR in marketing can significantly improve marketing performance by increasing consumer engagement, strengthening brand image, increasing conversion and customer retention, and optimizing cost efficiency in the long term. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, companies can achieve sustainable competitive advantage and strengthen their position in the competitive market.

3. Method

This study employs a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which are subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through Augmented Reality Marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay Batik in Riau, Indonesia.

The research focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs who have been in the Riau Malay Batik business for over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semistructured interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. These respondents included business owners and marketing managers within the industry.

In a more applicable context, this research uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity and reliability of research findings. It is essential in research to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). This research uses various methods such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which is the most appropriate approach to investigate the phenomenon under study.

Selecting samples and determining inclusion and exclusion criteria in research are crucial stages that influence the validity and generalisability of research results. The following explains this process: The first step is to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this research, the population includes business owners, marketing managers, or batik consumers. After the sampling method is selected, the sampling frame is developed. It involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual sample who will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be done randomly or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic location.

3.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

These are the criteria used to decide who is eligible to be part of the research sample. Inclusion criteria must be clear and relevant to the research objectives. Examples of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau could include:

- Entrepreneurs or managers who have been active in the batik industry for at least three years.
- Individuals or businesses located in the Riau region, Indonesia
- People who have knowledge or experience in marketing batik products.

Exclusion Criteria:

Exclusion criteria are criteria used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample. These criteria help ensure that the sample consists of relevant subjects and can provide valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia might include:

- Batik business that has only been operating for less than three years.

- Individuals or businesses that are not located in the Riau region, Indonesia
- People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explain in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This justification can be based on relevance to the research objectives, the desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results. By carrying out this process carefully, researchers can ensure that the sample selected is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize bias that may arise in interpreting research results.

Data collection for this research utilized various methods such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

The data were analyzed using NVIVO 12, incorporating triangulation from various sources to verify the research findings. Interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants, and the audio or video recordings were subsequently transcribed into written text. The transcription process was crucial for the subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were analyzed comprehensively to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized into different use cases, showcasing the uniqueness and effectiveness of AR in Malay Batik marketing and exploring the underlying factors. These steps ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained, providing valuable insights into how leveraging Augmented Reality (AR) Marketing can optimize competitive advantages.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought significant changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this context, this research examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-Based View (RBV) approach focuses on how the company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through technological innovation.



Figure 1. Word Cloud

| Table 2. V | Word C | Cloud |
|------------|--------|-------|
|------------|--------|-------|

| Word | English translation | Coun t | Weight percentag e |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Customer | Customers | 12 | 7.89 |
| Media | Media | 8 | 5.26 |
| Social | Social | 8 | 5.26 |
| Competiti | Competitive | 7 | 4.61 |
| on | | | |
| Digital | Digital | 6 | 3.95 |
| Marketing | Marketing | | |
| | Total | 41 | |

Based on the word cloud, six words appear most frequently in marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, the word customer is most frequently expressed by informants. It shows that customers are the main focus of informants when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main thing that needs to be done. Based on the word cloud, words such as social media and exhibition show the informants' ways of attracting customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods are still traditional. The word competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik industry.

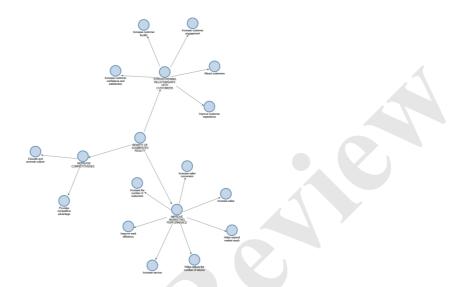


Figure 1. Project Map Benefits of Augmented Reality Marketing

| Themes | Sub-Themes |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Improve Marketing Performance | Improve work efficiency |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns |
| | Increase Sales |
| | Improving services |
| | Increase sales conversions |
| | Increase the number of customers |
| | Helps expand market reach |
| Increase Competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage |
| | Educate and promote culture |
| Strengthening Relationships with | Improve customer experience |
| Customers | Increase customer loyalty |
| | Increase customer engagement |
| | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction |
| | Attract customers |
| | |

Source : Data Processing, NVIVO 12

Three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as seen in the table above. These three themes show the three main benefits informants feel when using augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent derived benefits from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

5.1. Improve Marketing Performance

5.1.1 Improve work efficiency

This theme describes the informants' views about the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the informant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways, namely cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes* " (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.1.2 Increase Sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs.Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.1.3 Improving Services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback.". (Mr. An). Apart from that, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase the personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.1.4 Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can shorten the batik sales cycle. Products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "AR has shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale." " (Mr. R)

5.1.5 Helps Reduce the number of returns

Using augmented reality, customers can view products virtually. Customers can try the product to find out whether it is suitable. According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "*AR features also help reduce the number of returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying*" (Mrs. L). Several informants revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr.B). "We measure the success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....reduced product return rates" (Mr.R).

5.1.6 Helps expand market reach

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of

augmented reality: "AR is beneficial in expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try our products virtually. This has helped us to enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores" " (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.1.7 Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "We measure success through.....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers: "We see an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 to 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with technology and looking for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

5.2 Increase Competitiveness

5.2.1 Value provides a competitive advantage

One informant explained Competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offering a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differentiates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. Regarding marketing performance, AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innovative business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers" (Mrs. Ra). Based on the informants' expressions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences and the technological innovation used. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the marketing concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage by providing a more modern and interactive shopping experience to our customers." (Mr. R).

5.2.2 Educate and promote culture

Educating and promoting culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif... I believe AR will help increase sales and*

play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation." " (Mr. Ra).

Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead maintain and strengthen its authentic qualities and cultural values: "*Through AR, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and authenticity*" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforcing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs Nur).

5.3 Strengthening Relationships with Customers

5.3.1 Improve Customer Experience

Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "*AR impacts our marketing strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience.*" " (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experiences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs Dw).

5.3.2 Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience....strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand". (Mr. R).

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "*Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again*(Mrs. Rn)

5.3.3 Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident purchasing products: "*Customers are more confident and satisfied with their purchases because they can see product details virtually*" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr.R)

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr.B)

5.3.4 Increase customer engagement

The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs virtually" (Mrs.Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs.Sr).

5.3.5 Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most informants said that using augmented reality could attract customers ' attention to the products being sold: "*By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products*" " (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr.R)

Furthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

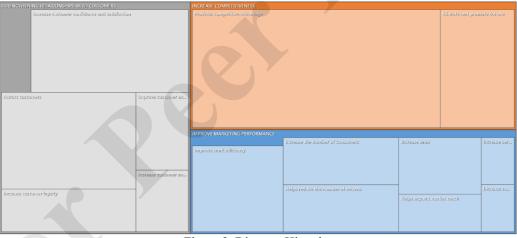


Figure 2. Diagram Hirarchy

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness and then improve marketing performance.

6. Discussion

This research's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina, & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing productivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with consumers.

In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. The unique shopping experience provided by AR can increase customer engagement and satisfaction. AR allows customers to try products virtually, seeing how they would look or function in real life, improving purchasing decisions and customer loyalty. In the AR application, Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs virtually before buying. They can see how batik will look when worn without having to try it on physically.

This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage, namely differentiation and cost leadership. In the AR context, differentiation strategies are very relevant. Companies can differentiate themselves from competitors by offering unique and interactive AR shopping experiences. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer interactions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing. Reducing returns means that consumers can make better decisions by trying products virtually, reducing the likelihood of returns due to dissatisfaction.

Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby increasing consumer confidence in the quality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023). The benefits of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide additional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differentiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from other manufacturers.

Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Gallardo et al., 2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more consumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an interesting shopping experience; consumers get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction.

This research also emphasizes that AR in the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills, and knowledge about batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik companies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and

loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relationships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022).

Relationships with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer experiences shows the company's ability to utilize advanced technology to meet consumer needs. Positive and interactive experiences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High levels of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness.

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources and capabilities to create sustainable competitive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and subthemes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, Implications, Limitations, and Future Research

AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. AR in marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with customers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, education, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships.

This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. This develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to

create long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. By using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. Using indepth interview methods and data triangulation increases the validity and reliability of research findings.

The results of this research have important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR. This research provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Focusing on batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage, this research also has value in promoting and preserving local culture through technological innovation. Implementing AR can enrich customer experiences by deepening their understanding of the values and stories behind each batik motif. This research contributes to understanding how modern technology, such as AR, can be applied effectively in traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research into integrating technology with cultural heritage. Overall, this research enriches the theoretical and methodological literature and provides valuable practical insights for managers and practitioners in the batik industry and other creative sectors while preserving and promoting local culture through innovative technology.

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be conducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Funding Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/HN-P/2024.

Reference

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An Ontology-Based Kinematics Problem Solver Using Qualitative and Quantitative Knowledge. *New Generation Computing*, 37(4), 551– 584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019-00067-x
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. Journal of Management, 17(1), 99–120. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage. 3ed.* Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 07458, USA.
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline? *Journal of Management*, 37(5), 1299–1315. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805
- Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). 4. Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, 27, 643–650.
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The Augmented Reality Technology as Enabler for the Digitization of Industrial Business Processes: Case Studies. *Proceedia CIRP*, 98(March), 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
- Bernd W. Wirtz, V. G. and P. D. (2016). Business Model Innovation: Development, Concept and Future Research Directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.
- Cabrera-suárez, K., Saá-pérez, P. De, & García-almeida, D. (1994). The Succession Process from a Resource and Knowledge-Based View of the Family Firm Cabrera-Suarez. 37–48.
- Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 71(May), 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2022.101833
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in bali, indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(12 Special Issue), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented Reality Marketing: A Systematic Literature Review and an Agenda for Future Inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(June), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen, A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021). Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, 59(May 2020), 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative Behavior and Firm Competitive Advantage: The Moderating Effect of Environmental Dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, 13(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012

Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented Reality As a Powerful Marketing Tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2(November), 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253

Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2208716

Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H. (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, 10850 LNCS(October 2019), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3 29

Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the Competitiveness and Effectiveness of an Open Business Model in the Industry 4.0 Environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057

Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models: Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, 8(June), 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272

Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: impact on innovation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, 55(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146

Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability Drivers of Small and Medium Sized Firms: A Review and Research Agenda. Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380

Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, 124(August 2019), 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050

Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63(December 2021). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466

Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). AI-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *March*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783

Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 42(6), 1431–1450. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1

Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage

through strategic leadership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *13*(17), 1–27. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891

- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7
- Okhotan, E. A., Dharmayanti, D., & Si, M. (2015). Pengaruh Marketing Capability Terhadap Customer Loyalty Dengan Customer Engagement Dan Competitive Advantage Sebagai Variabel Intervening Pada Indosat Ooredoo Di Surabaya. *Jurnal Strategi Pemasaran*, 9.
- Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive Advantage. In *Management Information Systems* (Vol. 19, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2005-11-4354
- Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive Advantage of Nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi.org/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing? Its definition, complexity, and future. *Journal of Business Research*, 142(February), 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer engagement. *Business Horizons*, 59(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services ARvolution : Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented reality. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 78(August 2023), 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- Sung, E. (Christine). (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, 122(August 2020), 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034
- Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented Reality in Retail and Its Impact on Sales. *Journal of Marketing*, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- Thomas L Wheelen, David Hunger, Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic Management and Business Policy (Globalization, Innovation and Sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.
- Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business Digital Maturity in Europe and Its Implication for Open Innovation. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Vilkina, M. V., Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented Reality as Marketing Strategy in the Global Competition.

- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' Experience and Satisfaction Using Augmented Reality Apps in E-Shopping: New Empirical Evidence. *Applied Sciences* (Switzerland), 13(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). ScienceDirect ScienceDirect A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management A systematic review on the use augmented reality in management and of business and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, 225, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small Forces and LArge Firms : Foundations of The RBV. *Strategic Management Journal*, 635–643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 119(April), 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: the use of hybrid SEM–neural network analysis. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5



: Cogent Business & Management - 249912110 - Changes required to your submission

Cogent Business & Management <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Balas Ke: QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 22 Juli 2024 pukul 09.39

21-Jul-2024

Title: Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Dear Dr Annisa Mardatillah

Thank you for submitting your research article.

Technical checks have been completed on your manuscript and it does not currently meet the requirements of the journal.

Please make changes on the below points and resubmit your updated manuscript:

1. We noticed that Figures are not labeled/numbered sequentially and consistently as figure 1 is labeled twice in the manuscript. Please ensure that the figures are labeled in a consistent manner and ensure that the numbering is sequential. Please also ensure that the in-text citations of the figures are matching the respective figures.

2. While conducting checks on your manuscript we noted that Figure 1,2,3 and table 1,2 has not been referenced in text. All figures/tables included in the manuscript should be referenced in the body of the text.

3. Questionnaire/survey studies and interviews/focus groups require ethics committee approval. Please include a statement in the methods section of your article indicating what ethical approval was obtained for the study. This statement should include the name of the relevant ethics committee which provided approval and the reference number is possible. More information about this can be found here: https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/editorial-policies/research-ethics-guidelines-for-arts-humanities-and-social-sciences-journals/

*Please provide Ethics approval statement in your manuscript which includes the ethics committee approval. [For instance, the study was approved by ethics committee of (university name)

4. In studies involving human participants a statement should be included which indicates that informed consent for participation in the study has been obtained. Please include a statement regarding informed consent in the methods section of your article, including whether this consent was written or verbal.

* Provide a informed consent statement that precisely mentions whether the consent was collected in a verbal or written form. Note: if you have received a verbal consent for the manuscript kindly clarify and elaborate on why verbal consent was taken from the participants.

5. Please provide an author contributions statement, at the end of your article before the references that outlines the contribution made by each author to the article following the CRediT authorship taxonomy:https://credit.niso. org/implementing-credit/ All contributions must meet Taylor & Francis authorship criteria: https://authorservices. taylorandfrancis.com/editorial-policies/defining-authorship-research paper/ Where authors do not meet this criteria, please include their contribution in a separately headed 'Acknowledgements' section.

6. Please include a statement headed 'Disclosure of interest' at the end of your article before the references that notes any competing interests. If you have no interests to declare, please state this. For further guidance on what a "conflict of interest" is and how to disclose it visit:

https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/editorial-policies/competing-interest/

7. Please provide a separate data availability statement at the end of your article before the references. Your statement should include how data may be obtained with explanation of any data that cannot be shared for ethical, privacy, or security concerns. If no data were generated in this work, please state this. This journal follows the Taylor & Francis Share

11/15/24, 7:16 PM

Email Universitas Islam Riau - : Cogent Business & Management - 249912110 - Changes required to your submission

Upon Reasonable Request policy (https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/data-sharing-policies/share-uponreasonable-request/), which means you agree to make available data and materials supporting the results or analyses in your paper.

To re-submit your manuscript, please go to your dashboard on the Author Submission Portal at https://rp.tandfonline.com/ dashboard/, locate the manuscript and click 'Resume'.

We appreciate that you have chosen to submit to Cogent Business & Management. If we do not receive your updated manuscript within 28 days, we will proceed to withdraw it from our system.

Please do not hesitate to contact me by relying to this email if you have any questions.

Best wishes, Pritik Vyas Cogent Business & Management Editorial Office

249912110--Paperpal-Edit-.doc
 646K
 646K



: Cogent Business & Management - 249912110 - Changes required to your submission

Cogent Business & Management <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Balas Ke: QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 29 Juli 2024 pukul 14.25

29-Jul-2024

Title: Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Dear Dr Annisa Mardatillah

Thank you for submitting your research article.

Technical checks have been completed on your manuscript and it does not currently meet the requirements of the journal.

Please make changes on the below points and resubmit your updated manuscript:

1. We noticed that one of the requirements mentioned in the previous email is not implemented/provided in the manuscript. We wish to inform you that ethical approval from the board of a valid institution of any of the authors is a mandatory factors for this study. We request you to kindly fulfil this requirement, so that we can process this manuscript further. Kindly also note that we cannot process this submission further without the ethical disclosure.

To re-submit your manuscript, please go to your dashboard on the Author Submission Portal at https://rp.tandfonline.com/ dashboard/, locate the manuscript and click 'Resume'.

We appreciate that you have chosen to submit to Cogent Business & Management. If we do not receive your updated manuscript within 28 days, we will proceed to withdraw it from our system.

Please do not hesitate to contact me by relying to this email if you have any questions.

Best wishes, Pritik Vyas Cogent Business & Management Editorial Office



1 Agustus 2024 pukul 14.32

Cogent Business & Management - 249912110 - Your submission has proceeded to peer review

Cogent Business & Management <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Balas Ke: QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id Cc: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id, lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id, sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id

01-Aug-2024

QABM-2024-1956

Dear Dr Annisa Mardatillah,

We have carefully checked over your above referenced manuscript, entitled "Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing", and I am pleased to confirm that we will now send it for peer review in Cogent Business & Management.

Thank you for submitting to Cogent Business & Management. We will be back in touch in due course.

Best regards, Swarnima Tiwari Cogent Business & Management Editorial Office



Cogent OA author update: access to your article published in an issue of Cogent Business & Management

info@tandfonline.com <info@tandfonline.com> Balas Ke: noreply@tandfonline.com Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 5 Desember 2024 pukul 19.01



The online platform for Taylor & Francis Group content

Author Services | FAQ | Twitter | Facebook | LinkedIn

Dear Annisa Mardatillah,

Your Open Access article, Enhancing marketing performance in batik Malay industry: optimization competitive advantage by leveraging augmented reality marketing, published in Cogent Business & Management, Volume 11 Issue 1, is now available to access via tandfonline.com.

Share your article now

You'll hopefully want to share your article with friends or colleagues (and then check its downloads, citations and Altmetric data on **Authored Works**, our dedicated center for all Cogent OA published authors). Publishing Open Access means your article can be read by anyone, anywhere, and we want to work with you to ensure it reaches as wide (and as appropriate) an audience as possible.



Author feedback tells us that something as simple as posting about your article's publication on social media is a highly effective way of highlighting your research. Find out more about how you can work with us to **promote your work**.

Not sure how to access your Authored Works?

If you haven't yet registered, you can do so using annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id (this is the email you used whilst your manuscript was going through production).

Once you've completed the quick registration you'll be sent an email asking you to confirm. Click on the verification link and you can then login (using the above email address) whenever you want to by going to **Taylor & Francis Online**. Once you have logged in, click on "**Your Account**" at the top of the page to see the latest updates on your article.

If you have any problems accessing your Taylor & Francis Online account please **contact us**. Thank you for publishing Open Access with us.

Kind regards,

Stewart Gardiner Global Production Director, Journals Taylor & Francis Group

Interested in insights, tips, and updates for Taylor & Francis authors? Be part of our researcher community on: Twitter Facebook LinkedIn Taylor & Francis Author Services

Please do not reply to this email. To ensure that you receive your alerts and information from Taylor & Francis Online, please add "alerts@tandfonline.com" and "info@tandfonline.com" to your safe senders list.

Taylor & Francis, an Informa business. Taylor & Francis is a trading name of Informa UK Limited, registered in England under no. 1072954. Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1WG.



Cogent OA



[ORCID] Annisa Mardatillah you have new notifications

ORCID - Do not reply <DoNotReply@notify.orcid.org> Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 5 Desember 2024 pukul 20.13



Hi Annisa Mardatillah (https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907),

You've got new notifications on your ORCID record. To see more details for a particular notification or to take action please <u>visit your ORCID notification inbox</u>.

Your new notifications

YOUR RECORD

Crossref has made changes to your ORCID record

Showing 1 out of 1 changes made by this client

WORKS

Added

- Enhancing marketing performance in batik Malay industry: optimization competitive advantage by leveraging augmented reality marketing (2024-12-05)
 - doi: <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2024.2431187</u>

Why did I get this email?

You have received this email either because you opted in to notifications about your ORCID record or because it is a service announcement related to your record. You can adjust the frequency of these emails and manage other subscription preferences in your <u>account settings</u>.

Learn more about how your notification inbox works

Your email preferences ORCID privacy policy ORCID.org

ORCID, Inc 10411 Motor City Drive, Suite 750, Bethesda, MD 20817, USA



: Cogent Business & Management (Open Research) - 249912110.R1 - Changes required to your submission

Cogent Business & Management <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Balas Ke: QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 11 November 2024 pukul 12.30

11-Nov-2024

Title: Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Dear Dr Annisa Mardatillah

Thank you for submitting your research article.

Technical checks have been completed on your manuscript and it does not currently meet the requirements of the journal.

Please make changes on the below points and resubmit your updated manuscript:

1. Please enhance the ethical approval statement by following the mentioned point: Please provide Ethics approval statement in the method section of your manuscript which includes the ethics committee approval. [For instance, the study was approved by ethics committee of (university name) and reg. no. XXXX].

2. Please enhance the data availability statement by incorporating the author's name, who should be contacted for any inquiries regarding the data used in the study, for example: data available on reasonable request from the corresponding author.

3. Please enhance the author contribution statement by following the below mentioned point:

Thank you for providing the author contribution statement. Could you please include the following statement as well: "All authors have approved the final manuscript"? This addition will help ensure that all necessary information is accurately reflected.

4. Each single figure should be provided in a separate document. For instance, it should be named: as Figure 1 for the first figure and so on.

A. The figure file should be provided in an image format (.jpg, .png, .tif).

B. The figure file should be in a print quality (300 dpi for color figures, 600 dpi for greyscale figures).

5. Please remove all the tables from the main manuscript and provide the tables in a docx format all the table should be compiled in a single document.

Please ensure that all the requirement mentioned above for the figure and tables are met so that we can proceed your manuscript further.

To re-submit your manuscript, please go to your dashboard on the Author Submission Portal at https://rp.tandfonline.com/ dashboard/, locate the manuscript and click 'Resume'.

We appreciate that you have chosen to submit to Cogent Business & Management (Open Research). If we do not receive your updated manuscript within 28 days, we will proceed to withdraw it from our system.

Please do not hesitate to contact me by relying to this email if you have any questions.

Best wishes, Pritik Vyas Cogent Business & Management (Open Research) Editorial Office



25 Oktober 2024 pukul 08.13

249912110 (Cogent Business & Management (Open Research)) A revise decision has been made on your submission

Cogent Business & Management <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Balas Ke: kkooli@bournemouth.ac.uk Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id Cc: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id, lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id, sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id

24-Oct-2024

Ms. No. 249912110

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Cogent Business & Management (Open Research)

Dear Dr Annisa Mardatillah:

Your manuscript: "Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing", submitted to Cogent Business & Management (Open Research), has been reviewed.

The reviewer comments suggest that if you complete some revisions, your manuscript could be accepted for publication.

The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter.

Your revision is due by 21-Nov-2024.

If you would like to submit a revision, please:

1) Submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point in the reviewer comments. More information can be found here: https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-your-research/peer-review/#respondtoreviewers

2) Show any changes to the text, by using a different color font or by highlighting the changes (please do not use the Track Changes feature in Microsoft Word).

3) Any figures should be saved as either .ps, .eps, .tif or .jpeg file types. If you have built your paper in LaTex, please ensure that all relevant .sty, .bib, .cl etc. supplementary files are included so that the manuscript can be correctly built.

4) Make sure to refer to the formatting requirements for this journal found on the journal's Information for Authors page here:[include journals IFA link].

5) Upload all source files including a clean copy of your manuscript as well as the version with changes.

IMPORTANT: Your original files are available to you when you upload a revision. Please delete any files that you do not want to include with your revision.

To submit a revision, go to:

https://rp.tandfonline.com/submission/flow?submissionId=249912110&step=1.

For further assistance, please contact the Editorial Office team at QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com.

You may request an extension of the due date of 21-Nov-2024 by contacting the journal.

If you do not want to submit a revision, please respond to this email with the text: 'Decline to revise'. Please note if your manuscript becomes overdue, after a certain time period it will be withdrawn.

11/15/24, 7:13 PM Email Universitas Islam Riau - 249912110 (Cogent Business & Management (Open Research)) A revise decision has been made ...

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to Cogent Business & Management (Open Research). I look forward to receiving your revision.

Sincerely, Dr Kaouther Kooli Academic Editor, Cogent Business & Management (Open Research) kkooli@bournemouth.ac.uk

Comments from the Reviewers:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

Thank you to the authors for an interesting study! The theoretical underpinning of the study is sufficient. For the empirical study the authors have chosen a qualitative research method. To improve the quality of the article, in the reviewer's opinion, the authors need to improve the methodology and better justify the sample, and compare the results of the study between different groups of research participants specified in paragraph 3.1. (page 7, lines 15-17).

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author

The paper is not well organized, and in fact poorly written. No clear research gap. Author(s) fails to justify why this research is required and the contribution are not adequate, The structure of the paper need revision. For example section 7 include implication, limitation, future research and conclusion, rather they should be split in at least 2-3 different sections. There are lot of grammar mistake, serious copyediting is required. Add recent LR to the paper.



13 November 2024 pukul 18.32

Cogent Business & Management (Open Research) - Decision on Manuscript ID QABM-2024-1956.R1

Cogent Business & Management <onbehalfof@manuscriptcentral.com> Balas Ke: kkooli@bournemouth.ac.uk Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id Cc: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id, lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id, sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id

13-Nov-2024

Dear Dr Annisa Mardatillah:

Ref: Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Your submission to Cogent Business & Management (Open Research) has now been considered. We are pleased to accept your paper in its current form which will now be forwarded to the publisher for copy editing and typesetting.

You will receive proofs for checking, and instructions for transfer of copyright in due course.

The publisher also requests that proofs are checked through the publisher's tracking system and returned within 48 hours of receipt.

Thank you for your contribution to Cogent Business & Management (Open Research) and we look forward to receiving further submissions from you.

Sincerely, Dr Kaouther Kooli Cogent Business & Management (Open Research) kkooli@bournemouth.ac.uk



Invoice-954242701

T&F Subscriptions <noreply@informa.com> Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 15 November 2024 pukul 08.28

Please find your invoice attached for your recent purchase with Taylor & Francis.

Taylor & Francis provide several payment methods to suit our customers, a short description for each payment method can be found below and on the attached invoice.

Credit/Debit Card - Taylor & Francis provide secure Credit/Debit Card payments via phone using the contact details listed at the bottom of this page, or to pay online through our secure website please click here

Please note that Taylor & Francis is a division of Informa, all payments by credit/debit card will reflect as "Informa" on your bank/card statement.

Wire/Bacs transfer - details on our bank account and how to submit payment can be found on the attached invoice. Please ensure your bank notes your invoice number when submitting your payment or alternatively you can email your payment details to our receipts team on ReceiptsRemittances@informa.com

If you do have any follow-up queries, then please contact us on the email address below that matches your requirement:

Companion Websites: companionaccess@tandf.co.uk

Individual eBook Queries(VitalSource): ebooksupport@tandfonline.com

Institutional eBook Queries: support@taylorfrancis.com

Instructor Support: instructorsupport@taylorandfrancis.com

Routledge Print Books(UK): printbooksupport@routledge.com

Journals Personal: subscriptions@tandf.co.uk

Journals Agents: agents@tandf.co.uk

Journals Sales: sales@tandf.co.uk

Journal Open Access: apc@tandf.co.uk

Books Open access: BPC@tandf.co.uk

Kind Regards

Customer Service Team

Taylor & Francis Group





Revised submission received for Cogent Business & Management (Submission ID: 249912110.R1)

QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com <QABMpeerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com> Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 11 November 2024 pukul 10.41



Dear Annisa Mardatillah,

Thank you for submitting your revised manuscript.

| Submission ID | 249912110 |
|------------------|---|
| | Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: |
| Manuscript Title | Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing |
| Journal | Cogent Business & Management |

If you made the submission, you can check its progress and make any requested revisions on the Author Portal.

Thank you for submitting your work to our journal. If you have any queries, please get in touch with QABM-peerreview@journals. taylorandfrancis.com.

Kind Regards, Cogent Business & Management Editorial Office

> Taylor & Francis is a trading name of Informa UK Limited, registered in England under no. 1072954. Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1W.



Your article has been accepted for publication DOI - 10.1080/23311975.2024.2431187

OABM-production@journals.tandf.co.uk <OABM-production@journals.tandf.co.uk> Kepada: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 15 November 2024 pukul 09.09



: Kiji nita ni

Dear Annisa Mardatillah,

Congratulations! We are pleased to share that your article "Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing" has been accepted for publication in Cogent Business & Management.

To move forward with publication, we need you to review and accept the terms and conditions of an author publishing agreement.

We'll start with some questions that will inform the details we include in your agreement.

START AGREEMENT PROCESS

If you have questions about publishing your article, don't hesitate to contact us directly at OABM-production@journals.tandf.co.uk

We look forward to seeing your article published, and we are pleased to have you in our authorship community.

Kind regards,

Cogent Business & Management Production Team Taylor & Francis Group

© 2023 Taylor & Francis Group, a business owned by Informa PLC

5 Howick Place, London SW1P 1WG. Registered in England and Wales. Number 3099067.

INVOICE

INVOICE NUMBER: 954242701

INVOICE DATE: 15.11.2024

TAX INVOICE

CUSTOMER NUMBER: 6450984 Please quote your customer number on all correspondence

TERMS: Payable in 30 Days



INVOICE TO: Annisa Mardatillah JI Bukit Barisan Perumahan Nagoya Blok D3, PEKANBARU 28284 INDONESIA DESPATCH TO: Annisa Mardatillah JI Bukit Barisan Perumahan Nagoya Blok D3, PEKANBARU 28284 INDONESIA

ORDER NUMBER: 1000372185 CUSTOMER ORDER: 10.1080/23311975.2024.2431187

ORDER REF. QTY ISBN/ISSN TITLE UNIT DISC NET VAT VAT PRICE VALUE % USD USD T&F iOpen Access 1 2331-1975 Cogent Business & Management 1,680.00 0.00% 1,680.00 0.00 0.00 Fee Online **Enhancing Marketing** Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketin g **REMARKS:** TOTAL 1,680.00 0.00 1,680.00 TOTAL USD 1,680.00 AMOUNT DUE USD 1.680.00

Please see payment details overleaf...

For more information on our products, please visit http://tandf.co.uk

Customer VAT/Tax No.:

OUR REF: ODR1523306 Our VAT Number: GB365462636

Payment and Customer Services Information

Payment may be made by bank/wire transfer, cheque/check, credit/charge card.

- Please do not send cash through the post.
- All payments should be payable to Informa UK Limited unless otherwise indicated below.
- If making payment by cheque/check please write your Customer number on the reverse and send payment with your remittance as below.
- Please ensure your bank notes your invoice number when submitting your payment or alternatively you can email your payment details to our receipts team on ReceiptsRemittances@informa.com For security purposes emailed credit card details will not be accepted

Payment by Bank Transfer

Please instruct your bank to quote your Customer Number as the transaction reference and pay to the account indicated below.

The personal information shown on this letter, and/or provided by you, will be held on a database and may be shared with companies in the Informa Group inthe UK and internationally. If you do not wish your details to be available to companies in the Informa Group, please write to the Database Manager, 240 Blackfriars, London, SE1 8BF Telephone: + 44 20 80520687 Fax: E-mail: integrity@informaconnect.com Occasionally your details may be obtained from, or made available to, external companies for marketing purposes. If you do not wish your details to be made available to external companies, please write to the Database Manager, 240 Blackfriars, London, SE1 8BF Telephone: + 44 20 80520687 Fax: E-mail: integrity@informacconnect.com

| Bank Name : | Bank of America | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | 222 Broadway | | |
| | Mailcode NY3 222 14 03 | | |
| | New York | | |
| | NY 10038, USA | | |
| Account Name : | Informa UK Ltd | | |
| Account Number : | 2753109322 | | |
| ABA for Wires : | 026009593 | | |
| ABA for ACH : | 021000322 | | |
| Swift Reference : | BOFAUS3N | | |

Payment by Cheque

Please use the remittance advice and send it together with your payment.

Address :

T&F Customer Services Suite N, The Octagon, 27 Middleborough Colchester CO1 1TG UK

Payment by Credit/Charge Card: You may use the following link to our secure Payment Platform; or contact our Customer Service Department https://secure.taylorfrancis.com/payment?brand=tandf&p1=0954242701&p2=1000372185&p3=0006450984

| Address : | T&F Customer Services Suite N, The Octagon, 27 Middleborough Colchester CO1 1TG UK |
|------------------|--|
| Tel : | +44 (0) 20 8052 2030 |
| Fax : Email : | |

http://taylorandfrancis.com/customer-privacy

Invoice-954242701 - annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id - Email Universitas Islam Riau

| = | M Gmail | ۹ | Telusuri email | Ŧ | ~ | ? | ٤ | ••• ••• ••• |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----|---|------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 99+ Mail | Tulis | | | | | | 5 dari ′ | 1.778 |
| | Kotak Masuk | 657 | Invoice-954242701 Eksternal Kotak Masuk × | | | | | |
| Chat | Berbintang Ditunda | | T&F Subscriptions <noreply@informa.com> kepada saya</noreply@informa.com> | | | 08.28 (1 | 0 jam ya | ng lalu) |
| Meet | Terkirim | | Please find your invoice attached for your recent purchase with Taylor & | & Francis. | | | | |
| | Draf Selengkapnya | 7 | Taylor & Francis provide several payment methods to suit our customer on the attached invoice. Credit/Debit Card - Taylor & Francis provide secure Credit/Debit Card p | • | | | | |
| | Label | | page, or to pay online through our secure website please <u>click here</u> Please note that Taylor & Francis is a division of Informa, all payments | by credit/debit card v | will reflect a | as "Infor | ma" on y | /our ba |
| | Unwanted | | Wire/Bacs transfer - details on our bank account and how to submit pay notes your invoice number when submitting your payment or alternative <u>ReceiptsRemittances@informa.com</u> | | | | | |
| | | | If you do have any follow-up queries, then please contact us on the em | ail address below the | at matches | s your re | quireme | nt: |
| | | | Companion Websites: companionaccess@tandf.co.uk | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |



Cogent Business & Management

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

| Submission ID 249912110 | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Article Type | Research Article |
| Keywords | Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Adva ntage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digi tal Marketing |
| Authors | Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini, Sri Yu liani |

For any queries please contact:

QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com

Note for Reviewers:

To submit your review please visit https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/qabm

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Annisa Mardatillah^{1*}, Lilis Marina Angraini², Sri Yuliani³

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Corresponding author*: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to explore how augmented reality (AR) and a company's unique resources optimize competitive advantage to improve marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The theoretical contribution of this study connects the Resource Based View (RBV) theory with the application of augmented reality to the marketing of small and creative traditional batik industries, connecting unique resources, namely the cultural value of batik products, to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitive advantages, thereby strengthening relationships with customers. Intangible assets such as customer relationships are optimized for competitiveness and marketing performance optimization. In addition, this study provides practical implications for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development to improve marketing performance through optimizing its resources for competitiveness

Keywords: Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Advantage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digital Marketing.

Introduction

1.

Augmented Reality marketing (ARM) has a transformative impact, as marketing communication prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer responses to purchasing decisions (Reis & Melão, 2023; Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Du et al., 2022). Researchers from America and Europe have conducted most previous studies, and they have found more studies on the influence of AR on customer experience and customer engagement (Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023; Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024). There is a growing body of literature that recognise that

from previous research has revealed ARM's superior ability to enhance consumer experiences interactively (Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Chen & Lin, 2022). Consumers can see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020; Sung, 2021; Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Dwivedi et al., 2021). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024; Kraus et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023).

In Indonesia, very few researchers are still exploring the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in marketing, There has been no documented application of AR for traditional creative products in the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector because most researchers in Indonesia only explore the competitive advantages of local creative products without examining how AR can become a source of competitive advantage for companies (Darma et al., 2019). Additionally, other researchers tend to focus only on specific of consumer satisfaction factors influencing purchasing decisions through the use of mobile augmented reality (Liu & Napitupulu, 2020), AR application to promote traditional food (Weking, A. N., & Santoso, 2020) and AR to promote Indonesian tourism (Hidayat et al., 2023; Anderies et al., 2023) Seen globally more researchers are discussing AR in the education sector on students' competitive abilities in the education sector (Kusdiyanti et al., 2020; Saripudin, D., et al, 2022; Zapata-Paulini et al., 2023).

Augmented Reality marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from their competitors (Darma et al., 2019; Vilkina, 2020; Du et al., 2022). Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytelling, and virtual tours allow consumers to experience more immersive and engaging products. In addition, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values, and history more comprehensively and impressively. Augmented Reality enhances consumer engagement, it can provide personalized and relevant experiences according to their preferences. Consumers can "try on" products. It means AR increasing customer trust and satisfaction. AR can optimize marketing processes by expanding market reach and reaching global audiences (Bellalouna, 2021; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023).

Augmented Reality, as technology, also allows for better tracking and analysis of consumer interactions, which can help improve future marketing strategies. The potential for the batik market in Indonesia and worldwide is significant and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the batik market based on the statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, Indonesian batik exports reached approximately USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is an indigenous cultural heritage site in Indonesia that was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage site for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in batik, which impacts high demand within the country.

Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is an increasing global awareness and appreciation of ethnic and sustainable products. Batik has its own added value in the hearts of global consumers, especially those who care about sustainability and uniqueness. As an environmentally friendly product with high cultural value. The batik market has bright prospects with government support and increasing awareness at home and abroad. Overall, AR

brings innovation to how products are marketed and strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and overall marketing strategy efficiency, thus increasing marketing performance (Bernd, 2016, Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

This study aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product and, obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, and the rich cultural value and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality (AR) has a significant value in improving business competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer experience allows businesses to create engagement and interactive experiences. Consumers can view products in real or virtual contexts, such as by testing products or viewing additional information directly in their environment. This study explores how an innovation technology augemented reality and company's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create longterm competitive advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of customers, and increasing profits by optimizing its competitive advantages.

There is an urgent need to address the issue of how intangible resources in the RBV approach can be optimized, rather than just discussing the aspects of value, rare resources, imitable, and non-sustainable. The varied results from previous studies indicate that findings in this field are not always consistent or aligned. These differences in research outcomes may be due to variations in methods, samples, or research contexts, reflecting the complexity of understanding the studied phenomena. In previous studies, resource-based View (RBV) has been applied more to large companies based on high and modern technology (Sameera, 2018; Mong et al., 2021; Valaei et al., 2022). Previous researchers have highlighted how customer relationships are essential in forming sustainable competitive advantages from an RBV perspective (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011). There has yet to be any previous research that explicitly reveals intangible resources other than human capital, brand reputation, and organizational culture (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011) in other RBV approaches as essential resources to optimize the company's competitive advantage to improve marketing performance. However, there are still areas for improvement in previous research because it needs to consider the modern context, namely the role of new technologies such as AR in strengthening customer relationships. AR can improve customer interaction and experience in the digital era, which has yet to be fully explored in the existing literature.

However, it still needs to be improved in the traditional local creative industry, so this study bridges the gap in previous studies. This study explores how Augmented Reality consider in digital modern context can be applied effectively to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors by connecting the unique resources owned by the company, namely the cultural value of batik products, with AR technology to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitiveness. This study fills the gap in previous studies by combining competitive advantage with customer relationships can increase marketing performance because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relationships also marketing performance (Wijaya et al., 2024; Habil et al., 2024; Balla, 2024). However, this study emphasize that Augmented Reality can improve marketing

performance by optimizing the company's competitive advantage and can strengthen customer relationships; this is a new approach to understanding RBV. It is means that AR technology in this study provides unique and different added value from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers.

Thus, this study provides contributions as follows: *First*, An essential contribution in this study enriches the understanding of RBV more deeply with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships to optimize competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationship is an intangible asset in this study, and it is optimized to increase competitiveness and subsequently influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This research shows that customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but are also valuable added value as intangible assets because they create a different and more profound customer shopping experience, increase customer engagement, and increase customer loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and support improved marketing performance.

Furthermore, Second, This study emphasizes in the context of the modern digital era the importance of utilizing modern technology, namely Augmented Reality (AR), to enrich the customer experience for large companies and for creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. *Third*, Strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, Riau Malay batik business, as a representative of micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others. Collecting data and feedback on customer preferences further improving marketing performance. *Fourth*, The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations.

2. Literature Review

This study draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021). It asserts that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on the RBV. For example, Wheelen et al., (2018); Mahdi & Nassar, (2021); Yang et al., (2022) argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to enhance performance—similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė, 2022 and Reis & Melão, 2023 stress the primacy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory on the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic brand of financial, technological, and human resources.

The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. The RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR can be considered one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. According to RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies to provide customers with uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experience. For example, AR applications can allow customers to try batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult to Imitate (inimitable) and Complex to Replace (non-substitutable).

Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate provide a solid competitive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctively, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the interactive experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau Batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable resources that are difficult to replace with other technologies are also important for competitive advantage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. Augmented reality provide an interactive experiences, companies can enhance their brand image in an innovative. Customers who are satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions and expensive advertising campaigns. AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional campaigns, thereby reducing saving long-term costs. AR technology requires expertise, financial investment, and human resource training. However, it provides great benefits to companies, namely a competitive advantage. Augmented reality allows customers to try various batik designs virtually and to view additional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization.

The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try batik motifs and share their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, adding value to the shopping experience and making it difficult for competitors to imitate. This research uses resource-based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs by with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1 Research Value

The research value in this research has several aspects :

First, it provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. It

develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies.

Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. The use of using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: This study shows an essential important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This study provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, cultural contributions, Augmented reality as marketing tool can promote malay riau batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage. It can create customer experiences and their engangement.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes how AR as modern technology, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research on integrating technology with cultural heritage. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improving user experience.

AR creates consumer experience and increase their engagement through immersive and direct interactions. It enables consumers to view products in a more detailed and relevant context, thereby facilitating purchasing decisions. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate; and differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty and —cost efficiency in marketing strategies, therby- reducing long-term promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development may be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs because of to its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers.

3. Method

This study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which were subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through Augmented marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay batiks in Riau, Indonesia.

This study focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs in the Riau Malay Batik business for over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. Before we conducted the interview, we complied with the code of ethics regulations by not forcing information to conduct this interview activity. We ensured that they were willing to voluntarily carry out this interview activity. After the informants expressed their willingness, we continued this in-depth interview activity with 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry selected as the main respondents. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as the primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. We conducted these semistructured, in-depth interviews with ten business groups with 30 informants for 20-30 minutes each. During the interview process, we actively listened and recorded, we carry out recording activities after obtaining approval from the informant. and occasionally, we confirmed and crosschecked answers that had doubtful meanings. For example, we re-question the understanding that Augmented Reality can create customer experience and engagement, which are still interpreted in reverse.

In a more applicable context, this study uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity of the research findings. It is essential to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of the findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). We uses various data collection, such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which are the most appropriate approaches to investigate the phenomenon under study.

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 69 of 2016 concerning the Code of Ethics for Research and Development (Menteri Riset, Teknologi, 2019):

Article 10 States that all research must adhere to ethical principles, including research with minimal risk. Consent from research subjects must be obtained, but the consent form can be adjusted to the level of risk of the research.

The guidelines state that low-risk social and humanities research can use simplified consent. This usually includes research that does not disclose sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. Researchers must still obtain consent from participants, at least verbally or through simplified consent.

This research falls into low-risk social and humanities research that can use simplified verbal consent because this research does not reveal sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. In this study participants provided verbal informed consent because, verbal consent was preferred in the participant's culture. Participants felt more comfortable and confident giving verbal consent after receiving a detailed explanation of the study. Verbal consent allowed them to ask questions and get clarification before giving consent. Detailed explanations of the study were given, and verbal consent was recorded with the consent of the participants. The verbal consent process was recorded using an audio recorder, and there were witnesses to ensure transparency of consent.

Participants' willingness to participate in this study was obtained without coercion, and their involvement was to provide opinions on improving marketing performance in the Malay Batik industry through optimizing competitive advantages by utilizing Augmented Reality marketing. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and agreed to participate voluntarily.

We select samples and determine inclusion and exclusion criteria are crucial stages that influence the validity and generalizability of the research results. The following explains this process: The first step is to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this study, the population included business owners, marketing managers, and batik consumers. After selecting the sampling method, we developed the sampling frame. This involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual sample that will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be performed randomly or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic location.

3.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

In determining these criteria we decide which part of the research sample is in accordance with the requirements. The requirements of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau include the following :

- a. Entrepreneurs or managers who have knowledge and experience in the batik industry for at least three years.
- b. Individuals or businessesman located in the Riau region of, Indonesia

Exclusion Criteria:

We were used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample to ensure that the sample consists of relevant subjects and provide valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia include the following:

- a. Batik business has been operating for less than three years.
- b. Individuals or businesses not located in the Riau Region of, Indonesia
- c. People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explained in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This is done based on relevance to the research objectives, the desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results.

We can ensure that the selected sample is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize the bias that may arise when interpreting research results. We utilized various data collection for this research such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

Justification the sample in this study was determined by purposive sampling; this refers to the consideration of the relevance and relevance of participants to the research objectives, namely exploring Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing to improve marketing performance by optimizing resources available in the batik MSME sector. Inclusion criteria include batik entrepreneurs who have been operating for at least three years and have experience using or considering technological innovation in product marketing. Exclusion criteria include entrepreneurs with no plans or interest in digital innovation because this study focuses on the response to AR. The number of samples was set at 30 batik entrepreneurs, with ten groups selected based on variations in business scale (micro, small, medium), geographic location, and business models based on the characteristics of each motif. The participants of this study were divided into two large groups, namely group A consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who actively utilize marketing technology innovations and group B consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively utilize marketing technology innovations.

Determining this number of samples is considered sufficient for qualitative methods because qualitative research focuses more on data depth and understanding than statistical representation (Creswell, 2018). This sample determination can explain the nuances of differences in marketing strategies in achieving their marketing performance by optimizing existing resources and the challenges faced at each business scale. The results of this study are more relevant to improving understanding of the adoption of AR technology in the batik industry, especially traditional batik and other similar traditional products

The selection of this research sample is also based on the principle of data saturation in qualitative methods, meaning the point when information obtained from interviews or observations begins to show repetitive patterns and no longer produces new information (Creswell, 2018). The participants in this study were selected based on their active involvement in the Riau Malay batik industry and their openness to digital marketing technology innovation. However, as a limitation, we recognize that this sample size may limit the generalization of findings to MSMEs outside the sectors and regions studied.

VIVO 12 were used to analyze, triangulation used from various sources to verify the research findings. The interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. We conducted in-depth semi-structured interviews with all participants. We used audio and video recordings were subsequently transcribed into written text. After this step we concern that the transcription process was crucial for the subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were comprehensively analyzed to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized into different use cases. We took these steps to ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained then we got the results in information about Augmented Reality (AR) marketing that can optimize competitive advantage.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought about significant changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this context, this study examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-

Based View (RBV) focuses on how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through technological innovation.



Figure 1. Word Cloud

Based on figure 1 word cloud and table 1, translation word cloud, six words appeared most frequently in the marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, customer was most frequently expressed by informants. This shows that customers are the informants' main focus when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main task that needs to be performed. Based on the word cloud, social media and exhibition show the informants' ways of attracting customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods remain traditional. The word competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik industry.

Table 1. Translation Word Cloud

| Word | English translation | Count | Weight percent age |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Customer | Customers | 12 | 7.89 |
| Media | Media | 8 | 5.26 |
| Social | Social | 8 | 5.26 |
| Competition | Competitive | 7 | 4.61 |
| Digital | Digital Marketing | 6 | 3.95 |
| Marketing | | | |
| | Total | 41 | |

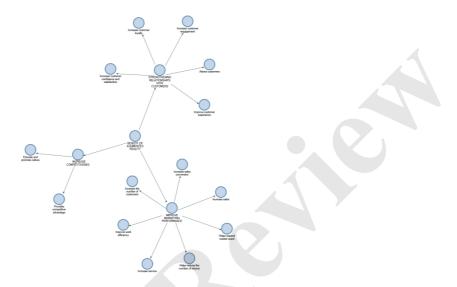


Figure 2. Project Map Benefits of Augmented Reality Marketing

Based on Figure 2 and Table 2, three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as shown in the table above. These three themes show the three main benefits that informants feel when using augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent the benefits derived from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

| Themes | Sub-Themes |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Improve Marketing Performance | Improve work efficiency |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns |
| | Increase Sales |
| | Improving services |
| | Increase sales conversions |
| | Increase the number of customers |
| | Helps expand market reach |
| Increase Competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage |
| | Educate and promote culture |
| Strengthening Relationships with | Improve customer experience |
| Customers | Increase customer loyalty |
| | Increase customer engagement |
| 1 | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction |
| | Attract customers |
| | |

Table 2. Themes and Sub-Themes Benefits of Augmented Reality

Source : Data Processing, NVIVO 12

5.1. Improve Marketing Performance

5.1.1 Improve work efficiency

This theme describes informants' views on the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the participant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways: cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes*" (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.1.2 Increase Sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs.Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.1.3 Improving Services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback.". (Mr. An). In addition, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.1.4 Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can reduce batik sales cycles. The products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "*AR has shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale."* " (Mr. R)

5.1.5 Helps Reduce the number of returns

Customers can view products virtually using AR. Customers can try a product to determine whether its suitability. According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "AR features also help reduce the number of returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying" (Mrs. L). Several informants revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr.B). "We measure the success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....Reduced product return rates" (Mr.R).

5.1.6 Helps expand market reach

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of augmented reality: "*AR is beneficial for expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try products. This has helped us enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores.*" " (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.1.7 Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "We measure success through.....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers,: " with an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z, who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 to 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with the technology and look for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

5.2 Increase Competitiveness

5.2.1 Value provides a competitive advantage

One participant explained competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offering a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differentiates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. In terms of marketing performance, AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innovative business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers." (Mrs. Ra). Based on participant' expressions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences and technological innovation. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the marketing concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage by providing a more modern and interactive side or customers." (Mr. R).

5.2.2 Educate and promote culture

Education and the promotion of culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif… I believe AR will help increase sales and play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation."* "(Mr. Ra).

Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead maintains and strengthens its authentic qualities and cultural values; "*Through AR, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and authenticity*" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforcing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs Nur).

5.3 Strengthening Relationships with Customers

5.3.1 Improve Customer Experience

Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "*AR impacts our marketing strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience.*" " (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experiences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs Dw).

5.3.2 Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "*AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience....strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand".* (Mr. R).

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "*Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again*(Mrs. Rn)

5.3.3 Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident purchasing products: "*Customers are more confident and satisfied with their purchases because they can see product details virtually*" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr.R)

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr.B)

5.3.4 Increase customer engagement

The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs virtually" (Mrs.Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs.Sr).

5.3.5 Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most informants said that using augmented reality could attract customers ' attention to the products being sold: "*By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products*" " (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr.R).

The participants of this study were divided into two main groups: group A, consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who actively use marketing technology innovation, and Group B, consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively use marketing technology innovation based on Table 3.

| Aspect | Group A | Group B |
|--|--|---|
| Approach | Open and active in using marketing technology innovation | Passive and tend to use conventional marketing methods because of limited resources. |
| Perception of marketing technology innovation such as AR | Interest and ready to adopt | Less Familiar |
| Competitive Focus | Innovation dan Technology | Culture and Product Quality |
| Source : Research processing | | |

Table 3. Comparison Of Research Results Between Different Groups

The results of the interviews in this study in group A stated that using digital marketing technology such as AR provides benefits to improve their marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. They can strengthen customer relationships by providing an exciting and different experience, a closer relationship with customers, and attracting new customers. Although Group B has used digital marketing technology, it tends to be passive and less familiar

due to the limited human resources who are experts in operating digital marketing technology such as AR. They still use conventional marketing methods by focusing on the strength of their strong products with cultural value.

The analysis shows that Group A tends to be more active and open to using digital marketing technology innovation approaches. At the same time, Group B is more passive in adopting technologies such as Augmented Reality (AR). The results indicate differences in how the two groups respond to new technologies. The technology impact their competitive strategies in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. This comparison give benefits to strengthens the finding that technology adoption in marketing has significant variations depending on industry players' backgrounds and business orientations.

Furthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed based on figure 3, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

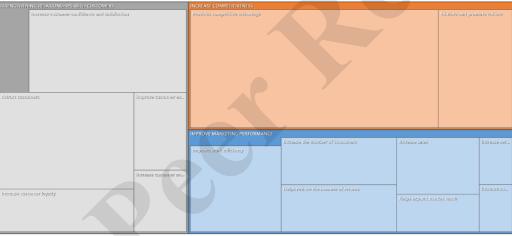


Figure 3. Diagram Hirarchy

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness and then improve marketing performance.

Discussion

6.

This research's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina, & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning

companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing productivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with consumers.

This study introduces a pioneering approach to Resource-Based View (RBV) and the utilization of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in traditional creative industries like riau malay batik. We have managed to uncover significant gaps in existing theory and present a unique perspective. In previous studies, RBV has been predominantly applied to large companies with advanced technology. However, this study successfully answers the clear need for how the industry must adapt to the changing modern digital business environment and apply it to the traditional local creative industry. The success of this study exploring how Augmented Reality can be effectively applied to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors is a novelty from the results of this study that has not been previously found. Utilizing the unique resources of these companies, such as the cultural value of batik products, with AR technology, can improve marketing performance and competitiveness.

This study also fills the gap in previous research by combining competitive advantage with customer relations because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relations. Augmented reality in this study emphasizes that in addition to improving marketing performance through optimizing the company's competitive advantage, it can also strengthen customer relationships, which is a new approach to understanding RBV. This means that AR technology in this study provides unique added value that differs from competitors' and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The vital contribution of this study enriches the understanding of RBV deeper with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships for optimization of competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationships are intangible assets in this study that are optimized to improve competitive ability and then influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This shows that customer relationships are transactional and can provide valuable added value as intangible assets. They can create different and in-depth customer shopping experiences and increase customer engagement and loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and support improved marketing performance.

This study makes a significant contribution by deepening the Resource-Based View (RBV) understanding through a new perspective that focuses on optimizing intangible resources, especially customer relationships. This new perspective of Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on improving the understanding of optimizing intangible resources by integrating AR technology in creating customer relationships through solid customer experience and engagement. The integration that occurs is more meaningful because the interaction that occurs can increase customer engagement and customer loyalty affects the marketing performance of Riau Malay Batik. In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et

al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. AR allows customers to try products virtually, seeing how they look or function in real life, improving purchasing decisions and customer loyalty. Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs virtually before buying in the AR application. They can see how batik will look when worn without having to try it on physically. This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage: differentiation and cost leadership. However, previous research does not support the current modern situation where technological innovation is essential in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages with the uniqueness of its intangible resources. In the AR context, differentiation strategies are very relevant. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer interactions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing.

Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby increasing consumer confidence in the quality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023). The benefits of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide additional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differentiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from other manufacturers.

Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Gallardo et al., 2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more consumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an interesting shopping experience; consumers get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction. This research also emphasizes that AR in the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills, and knowledge about batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik companies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relationships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022). Relationships with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer experiences shows the company's ability to utilize advanced technology to meet consumer needs. Positive and interactive experiences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High levels of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness.

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources and capabilities to create sustainable competitive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and subthemes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, Contribution, Implications, Limitations, and Future Research

Conclusion

The study's conclusions from the research findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. This study unveils a relationship between the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory and the application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing Riau Malay batik. What sets this study apart is its unique approach of integrating two concepts that were previously rarely studied together, namely RBV and AR technology, especially in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. RBV, in this study, proves that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to implement innovative technologies like AR. In this study, RBV is strengh to show that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to adopt innovative technologies such as AR, can act as a key driver in creating sustainable competitive advantage. The use of AR not only strengthens interactions and enhances customer experiences, but also deepens emotional connections that support customer loyalty and attract new customers. This shows that AR functions as an intangible strategic asset and, in the context of RBV, is difficult for competitors to imitate, thereby strengthening the company's competitive position in the market. This finding provides new insights that technological innovation, such as AR, is not only a marketing tool but also an integral part of strategic resources that can change competition dynamics in traditional creative industries. Practically, the results of this study provide recommendations for Riau Malay batik industry players to adopt AR technology as an effective marketing strategy. Thus, companies can improve marketing performance and strengthen relationships with customers, which ultimately supports business growth and sustainability.

AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between riau malay batik products and customers. AR in marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with customers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, education, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships.

Contribution

This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in riau malay batik marketing. This develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Augmented Reality in this study shows a strong relationship with customers, improving customer experience and engagement, increasing customer satisfaction and loyalty, and attracting new customers. Customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but also valuable added value, creating unique customer experiences and can even attract new customers as intangible assets, so this contributes strategically to strengthening the competitive position of the Riau Malay batik industry in the market competition and supporting improved marketing performance.

The following contribution emphasizes that modern AR technology in the digital era can enrich the customer experience for large companies and creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. So, strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, the Riau Malay batik business, representing the micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others.

Overall, this study provides significant theoretical contributions by connecting RBV and AR in the context of batik marketing and offering practical implications that can help traditional creative industries be more competitive in the digital era. The novelty of this study lies in the holistic approach that paving the way for further research that can explore the integration of other technologies in resource-based business strategies because combines the company's unique resources with innovative technologies.

Implication

The implications of this theory show that the company's unique value capability as the company's added value is not only tangible assets or technical skills but also includes the company's ability to adopt and implement new technological innovations, such as Augmented Reality (AR). By adopting AR technology, using the company's unique resources is increasingly optimal to increase competitiveness while building closer customer relationships so that marketing performance increases.

Managerial implications for batik companies and other industries interested in adopting AR technology. The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations. The practical contribution and implication of this study offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing the unique value of local culture by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to maximize competitiveness and customer relationships.

Limitation

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

Future Research

Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be conducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Funding Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/HN-P/2024.

Author Details

Annisa Mardatillah¹ Corresponding Author Email : <u>annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id</u> https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907

Lilis Marina Angraini² Email: <u>lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://orcid.org/0000-0003-1328-5466

Sri Yuliani³ Email: <u>sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://0000-0001-6806-605

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

Author's contribution

AM, LMA, & SY carried out the research, wrote and revised the article AM, AM & LMA conceptualised the central research idea and provided the theoretical framework. AM, LMA & SY designed the research, supervised research progress; AM, LMA anchored the review, AM & SY revisions and approved the article submission.

Data availability statement

The study did not involve any data sets and the articles collected were sourced from <u>https://www.scopus.com/</u> home.uri, accessed on 2024 and <u>https://scholar.google.com/</u> accessed on 2024.

Reference

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An Ontology-Based Kinematics Problem Solver Using Qualitative and Quantitative Knowledge. *New Generation Computing*, 37(4), 551– 584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019-00067-x
- Anderies, Marvella, M., Hakim, N. A., Seciawanto, P. A., & Chowanda, A. (2023). Implementation of Augmented Reality in Android-based Application to Promote Indonesian Tourism. *Procedia Computer Science*, 227, 573–581. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.560
- Balla, S. (2024). Sustainability As a Market Niche for Internationalization of a Born Global Sme: the Case of a Central Eastern European Firm Strategy. *Corporate and Business Strategy Review*, 5(4), 31–42. https://doi.org/10.22495/cbsrv5i4art3
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. Journal of Management, 17(1), 99–120. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage. 3ed.* Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 07458, USA.
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline? *Journal of Management*, 37(5), 1299–1315. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805
- Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). 4. Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, 27, 643–650.
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The Augmented Reality Technology as Enabler for the Digitization of Industrial Business Processes: Case Studies. *Procedia CIRP*, 98(March), 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
- Bernd W. Wirtz, V. G. and P. D. (2016). Business Model Innovation: Development, Concept and Future Research Directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.

- Cabrera-suárez, K., Saá-pérez, P. De, & García-almeida, D. (1994). The Succession Process from a Resource and Knowledge-Based View of the Family Firm Cabrera-Suarez. 37–48.
- Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 71(May), 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2022.101833
- Creswell, J. W. & J. D. C. (2018). Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition. SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in bali, indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(12 Special Issue), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented Reality Marketing: A Systematic Literature Review and an Agenda for Future Inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(June), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen, A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021). Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, 59(May 2020), 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative Behavior and Firm Competitive Advantage: The Moderating Effect of Environmental Dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, 13(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012
- Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented Reality As a Powerful Marketing Tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2(November), 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253
- Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2208716
- Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H. (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*, 10850 LNCS(October 2019), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3 29
- Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the Competitiveness and Effectiveness of an Open Business Model in the Industry 4.0 Environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057
- Habil, S. G. M., El-Deeb, S., & El-Bassiouny, N. (2024). The metaverse era: leveraging augmented reality in the creation of novel customer experience. *Management and Sustainability:*, 3(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1108/MSAR-10-2022-0051

- Hidayat, Z., Indra, R., Yunita, Z., Marsha, S. A., & Hapsari, P. A. (2023). The Augmented and Virtual Reality of Tourism and Creative Industry: Communicating Indonesia's New Way to the Digital Economy. *Kurdish Studies*, 11(2), 2051–4883. https://kurdishstudies.net/menuscript/index.php/KS/article/view/1154/769
- Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models: Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, 8(June), 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272
- Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: impact on innovation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, 55(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146
- Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability Drivers of Small and Medium Sized Firms: A Review and Research Agenda. Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380
- Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, 124(August 2019), 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050
- Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63(December 2021). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466
- Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). AI-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *March*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783
- Kusdiyanti, H., Nurruddin Zanky, M., & Prasetyo Wati, A. (2020). Blended Learning for Augmented Reality to Increase Student Competitiveness the Filling Subject Toward Making Indonesia 4.0. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2020, 88–100. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i7.6845
- Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 42(6), 1431–1450. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1
- Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage through strategic leadership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *13*(17), 1–27. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891
- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7

Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan P. T. R. I. (2019). Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia. *Kemenristekdikti*, 1–58.

Mong, S. G., Mohamed, S. F., Misnan, M. S., & Palis, P. (2021). Integrating Resource-Based View and Performance Improvement Theory in Developing Maintenance Management Continuous Improvement Model: A Conceptual Framework. *Estudios de Economia Aplicada*, 39(4). https://doi.org/10.25115/eea.v39i4.4479

Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive Advantage. In *Management Information Systems* (Vol. 19, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2005-11-4354

- Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive Advantage of Nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi.org/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing? Its definition, complexity, and future. *Journal of Business Research*, 142(February), 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- Sameera, H. (2018). Do Resource Based View Spur Firm Performance? A Literature Review. SSRN Electronic Journal, January 2018. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3280094
- Saripudin, D., Ratmaningsih, N., & Anggraini, D. (2022). Smart maps Indonesia based on augmented reality as digital learning resources of social studies. *The New Educational Review*, 67(1), 172–182.
- Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer engagement. *Business Horizons*, 59(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services ARvolution : Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented reality. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 78(August 2023), 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- Stefanie Liu, T. A. N. (2020). Analyzing factors affecting satisfaction and purchase intention towards mobile augmented reality e-commerce applications in Indonesia. , 98(22). Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology, 98(22).
- Sung, E. (Christine). (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, 122(August 2020), 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034
- Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented Reality in Retail and Its Impact on Sales. *Journal of Marketing*, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- Thomas L Wheelen, David Hunger, Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic Management and Business Policy (Globalization, Innovation and Sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.

- Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business Digital Maturity in Europe and Its Implication for Open Innovation. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Valaei, N., Rezaei, S., Bressolles, G., & Dent, M. M. (2022). Indispensable components of creativity, innovation, and FMCG companies' competitive performance: a resource-based view (RBV) of the firm. Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration, 14(1), 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1108/APJBA-11-2020-0420
- Vilkina, M. V., Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented Reality as Marketing Strategy in the Global Competition.
- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' Experience and Satisfaction Using Augmented Reality Apps in E-Shopping: New Empirical Evidence. *Applied Sciences* (Switzerland), 13(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). ScienceDirect ScienceDirect A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management A systematic review on the use augmented reality in management and of business and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, 225, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Weking, A. N., & Santoso, A. J. (2020). A development of augmented reality mobile application to promote the traditional Indonesian food. *IJIM International Journal: Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 14(9), 248–257.
- Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small Forces and LArge Firms : Foundations of The RBV. *Strategic Management Journal*, 635–643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 119(April), 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- Wijaya, I. G. N. S., Malintang Latanro, A. B. B. S., & Sugianitri, N. N. A. R. (2024). The Influence of Marketing Strategy on Marketing Performance from a Management Perspective in the Disruption Era. *Binus Business Review*, 15(1), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v15i1.10431
- Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: the use of hybrid SEM–neural network analysis. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5
- Zapata-Paulini, J., Cabanillas-Carbonell, M., Iparraguirre-Villanueva, O., Sierra-Liñan, F., Baltozar-Clemente, S., Alvarez-Risco, A., & Yáñez, J. A. (2023). Augmented reality for innovation: Education and analysis of the glacial retreat of the Peruvian Andean snowcapped mountains. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(3). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100106



Cogent Business & Management

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

| Submission ID | 249912110 | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Article Type | Research Article | |
| Keywords | Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Adva ntage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digi tal Marketing | |
| Authors | Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini, Sri Yu liani | |

For any queries please contact:

QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com

Note for Reviewers:

To submit your review please visit https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/qabm

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Annisa Mardatillah^{1*}, Lilis Marina Angraini², Sri Yuliani³

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Corresponding author*: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to explore how augmented reality (AR) and a company's unique resources optimize competitive advantage to improve marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The theoretical contribution of this study connects the Resource Based View (RBV) theory with the application of augmented reality to the marketing of small and creative traditional batik industries, connecting unique resources, namely the cultural value of batik products, to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitive advantages, thereby strengthening relationships with customers. Intangible assets such as customer relationships are optimized for competitiveness and marketing performance optimization. In addition, this study provides practical implications for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development to improve marketing performance through optimizing its resources for competitiveness

Keywords: Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Advantage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digital Marketing.

Introduction

1.

Augmented Reality marketing (ARM) has a transformative impact, as marketing communication prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer responses to purchasing decisions (Reis & Melão, 2023; Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Du et al., 2022). Researchers from America and Europe have conducted most previous studies, and they have found more studies on the influence of AR on customer experience and customer engagement (Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023; Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024). There is a growing body of literature that recognise that

from previous research has revealed ARM's superior ability to enhance consumer experiences interactively (Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Chen & Lin, 2022). Consumers can see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020; Sung, 2021; Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Dwivedi et al., 2021). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024; Kraus et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023).

In Indonesia, very few researchers are still exploring the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in marketing, There has been no documented application of AR for traditional creative products in the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector because most researchers in Indonesia only explore the competitive advantages of local creative products without examining how AR can become a source of competitive advantage for companies (Darma et al., 2019). Additionally, other researchers tend to focus only on specific of consumer satisfaction factors influencing purchasing decisions through the use of mobile augmented reality (Liu & Napitupulu, 2020), AR application to promote traditional food (Weking, A. N., & Santoso, 2020) and AR to promote Indonesian tourism (Hidayat et al., 2023; Anderies et al., 2023) Seen globally more researchers are discussing AR in the education sector on students' competitive abilities in the education sector (Kusdiyanti et al., 2020; Saripudin, D., et al, 2022; Zapata-Paulini et al., 2023).

Augmented Reality marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from their competitors (Darma et al., 2019; Vilkina, 2020; Du et al., 2022). Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytelling, and virtual tours allow consumers to experience more immersive and engaging products. In addition, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values, and history more comprehensively and impressively. Augmented Reality enhances consumer engagement, it can provide personalized and relevant experiences according to their preferences. Consumers can "try on" products. It means AR increasing customer trust and satisfaction. AR can optimize marketing processes by expanding market reach and reaching global audiences (Bellalouna, 2021; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023).

Augmented Reality, as technology, also allows for better tracking and analysis of consumer interactions, which can help improve future marketing strategies. The potential for the batik market in Indonesia and worldwide is significant and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the batik market based on the statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, Indonesian batik exports reached approximately USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is an indigenous cultural heritage site in Indonesia that was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage site for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in batik, which impacts high demand within the country.

Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is an increasing global awareness and appreciation of ethnic and sustainable products. Batik has its own added value in the hearts of global consumers, especially those who care about sustainability and uniqueness. As an environmentally friendly product with high cultural value. The batik market has bright prospects with government support and increasing awareness at home and abroad. Overall, AR

brings innovation to how products are marketed and strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and overall marketing strategy efficiency, thus increasing marketing performance (Bernd, 2016, Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

This study aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product and, obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, and the rich cultural value and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality (AR) has a significant value in improving business competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer experience allows businesses to create engagement and interactive experiences. Consumers can view products in real or virtual contexts, such as by testing products or viewing additional information directly in their environment. This study explores how an innovation technology augemented reality and company's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create longterm competitive advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of customers, and increasing profits by optimizing its competitive advantages.

There is an urgent need to address the issue of how intangible resources in the RBV approach can be optimized, rather than just discussing the aspects of value, rare resources, imitable, and non-sustainable. The varied results from previous studies indicate that findings in this field are not always consistent or aligned. These differences in research outcomes may be due to variations in methods, samples, or research contexts, reflecting the complexity of understanding the studied phenomena. In previous studies, resource-based View (RBV) has been applied more to large companies based on high and modern technology (Sameera, 2018; Mong et al., 2021; Valaei et al., 2022). Previous researchers have highlighted how customer relationships are essential in forming sustainable competitive advantages from an RBV perspective (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011). There has yet to be any previous research that explicitly reveals intangible resources other than human capital, brand reputation, and organizational culture (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011) in other RBV approaches as essential resources to optimize the company's competitive advantage to improve marketing performance. However, there are still areas for improvement in previous research because it needs to consider the modern context, namely the role of new technologies such as AR in strengthening customer relationships. AR can improve customer interaction and experience in the digital era, which has yet to be fully explored in the existing literature.

However, it still needs to be improved in the traditional local creative industry, so this study bridges the gap in previous studies. This study explores how Augmented Reality consider in digital modern context can be applied effectively to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors by connecting the unique resources owned by the company, namely the cultural value of batik products, with AR technology to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitiveness. This study fills the gap in previous studies by combining competitive advantage with customer relationships can increase marketing performance because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relationships also marketing performance (Wijaya et al., 2024; Habil et al., 2024; Balla, 2024). However, this study emphasize that Augmented Reality can improve marketing

performance by optimizing the company's competitive advantage and can strengthen customer relationships; this is a new approach to understanding RBV. It is means that AR technology in this study provides unique and different added value from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers.

Thus, this study provides contributions as follows: *First*, An essential contribution in this study enriches the understanding of RBV more deeply with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships to optimize competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationship is an intangible asset in this study, and it is optimized to increase competitiveness and subsequently influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This research shows that customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but are also valuable added value as intangible assets because they create a different and more profound customer shopping experience, increase customer engagement, and increase customer loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and support improved marketing performance.

Furthermore, Second, This study emphasizes in the context of the modern digital era the importance of utilizing modern technology, namely Augmented Reality (AR), to enrich the customer experience for large companies and for creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. *Third*, Strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, Riau Malay batik business, as a representative of micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others. Collecting data and feedback on customer preferences further improving marketing performance. *Fourth*, The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations.

2. Literature Review

This study draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021). It asserts that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on the RBV. For example, Wheelen et al., (2018); Mahdi & Nassar, (2021); Yang et al., (2022) argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to enhance performance—similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė, 2022 and Reis & Melão, 2023 stress the primacy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory on the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic brand of financial, technological, and human resources.

The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. The RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR can be considered one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. According to RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies to provide customers with uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experience. For example, AR applications can allow customers to try batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult to Imitate (inimitable) and Complex to Replace (non-substitutable).

Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate provide a solid competitive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctively, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the interactive experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau Batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable resources that are difficult to replace with other technologies are also important for competitive advantage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. Augmented reality provide an interactive experiences, companies can enhance their brand image in an innovative. Customers who are satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions and expensive advertising campaigns. AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional campaigns, thereby reducing saving long-term costs. AR technology requires expertise, financial investment, and human resource training. However, it provides great benefits to companies, namely a competitive advantage. Augmented reality allows customers to try various batik designs virtually and to view additional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization.

The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try batik motifs and share their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, adding value to the shopping experience and making it difficult for competitors to imitate. This research uses resource-based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs by with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1 Research Value

The research value in this research has several aspects :

First, it provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. It

develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies.

Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. The use of using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: This study shows an essential important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This study provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, cultural contributions, Augmented reality as marketing tool can promote malay riau batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage. It can create customer experiences and their engangement.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes how AR as modern technology, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research on integrating technology with cultural heritage. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improving user experience.

AR creates consumer experience and increase their engagement through immersive and direct interactions. It enables consumers to view products in a more detailed and relevant context, thereby facilitating purchasing decisions. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate; and differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty and —cost efficiency in marketing strategies, therby- reducing long-term promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development may be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs because of to its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers.

3. Method

This study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which were subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through Augmented marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay batiks in Riau, Indonesia.

This study focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs in the Riau Malay Batik business for over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. Before we conducted the interview, we complied with the code of ethics regulations by not forcing information to conduct this interview activity. We ensured that they were willing to voluntarily carry out this interview activity. After the informants expressed their willingness, we continued this in-depth interview activity with 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry selected as the main respondents. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as the primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. We conducted these semistructured, in-depth interviews with ten business groups with 30 informants for 20-30 minutes each. During the interview process, we actively listened and recorded, we carry out recording activities after obtaining approval from the informant. and occasionally, we confirmed and crosschecked answers that had doubtful meanings. For example, we re-question the understanding that Augmented Reality can create customer experience and engagement, which are still interpreted in reverse.

In a more applicable context, this study uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity of the research findings. It is essential to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of the findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). We uses various data collection, such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which are the most appropriate approaches to investigate the phenomenon under study.

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 69 of 2016 concerning the Code of Ethics for Research and Development (Menteri Riset, Teknologi, 2019):

Article 10 States that all research must adhere to ethical principles, including research with minimal risk. Consent from research subjects must be obtained, but the consent form can be adjusted to the level of risk of the research.

The guidelines state that low-risk social and humanities research can use simplified consent. This usually includes research that does not disclose sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. Researchers must still obtain consent from participants, at least verbally or through simplified consent.

This research falls into low-risk social and humanities research that can use simplified verbal consent because this research does not reveal sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. In this study participants provided verbal informed consent because, verbal consent was preferred in the participant's culture. Participants felt more comfortable and confident giving verbal consent after receiving a detailed explanation of the study. Verbal consent allowed them to ask questions and get clarification before giving consent. Detailed explanations of the study were given, and verbal consent was recorded with the consent of the participants. The verbal consent process was recorded using an audio recorder, and there were witnesses to ensure transparency of consent.

Participants' willingness to participate in this study was obtained without coercion, and their involvement was to provide opinions on improving marketing performance in the Malay Batik industry through optimizing competitive advantages by utilizing Augmented Reality marketing. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and agreed to participate voluntarily.

We select samples and determine inclusion and exclusion criteria are crucial stages that influence the validity and generalizability of the research results. The following explains this process: The first step is to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this study, the population included business owners, marketing managers, and batik consumers. After selecting the sampling method, we developed the sampling frame. This involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual sample that will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be performed randomly or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic location.

3.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

In determining these criteria we decide which part of the research sample is in accordance with the requirements. The requirements of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau include the following :

- a. Entrepreneurs or managers who have knowledge and experience in the batik industry for at least three years.
- b. Individuals or businessesman located in the Riau region of, Indonesia

Exclusion Criteria:

We were used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample to ensure that the sample consists of relevant subjects and provide valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia include the following:

- a. Batik business has been operating for less than three years.
- b. Individuals or businesses not located in the Riau Region of, Indonesia
- c. People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explained in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This is done based on relevance to the research objectives, the desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results.

We can ensure that the selected sample is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize the bias that may arise when interpreting research results. We utilized various data collection for this research such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

Justification the sample in this study was determined by purposive sampling; this refers to the consideration of the relevance and relevance of participants to the research objectives, namely exploring Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing to improve marketing performance by optimizing resources available in the batik MSME sector. Inclusion criteria include batik entrepreneurs who have been operating for at least three years and have experience using or considering technological innovation in product marketing. Exclusion criteria include entrepreneurs with no plans or interest in digital innovation because this study focuses on the response to AR. The number of samples was set at 30 batik entrepreneurs, with ten groups selected based on variations in business scale (micro, small, medium), geographic location, and business models based on the characteristics of each motif. The participants of this study were divided into two large groups, namely group A consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who actively utilize marketing technology innovations and group B consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively utilize marketing technology innovations.

Determining this number of samples is considered sufficient for qualitative methods because qualitative research focuses more on data depth and understanding than statistical representation (Creswell, 2018). This sample determination can explain the nuances of differences in marketing strategies in achieving their marketing performance by optimizing existing resources and the challenges faced at each business scale. The results of this study are more relevant to improving understanding of the adoption of AR technology in the batik industry, especially traditional batik and other similar traditional products

The selection of this research sample is also based on the principle of data saturation in qualitative methods, meaning the point when information obtained from interviews or observations begins to show repetitive patterns and no longer produces new information (Creswell, 2018). The participants in this study were selected based on their active involvement in the Riau Malay batik industry and their openness to digital marketing technology innovation. However, as a limitation, we recognize that this sample size may limit the generalization of findings to MSMEs outside the sectors and regions studied.

VIVO 12 were used to analyze, triangulation used from various sources to verify the research findings. The interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. We conducted in-depth semi-structured interviews with all participants. We used audio and video recordings were subsequently transcribed into written text. After this step we concern that the transcription process was crucial for the subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were comprehensively analyzed to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized into different use cases. We took these steps to ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained then we got the results in information about Augmented Reality (AR) marketing that can optimize competitive advantage.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought about significant changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this context, this study examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-

Based View (RBV) focuses on how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through technological innovation.

Figure 1. Word Cloud

Based on figure 1 word cloud and table 1, translation word cloud, six words appeared most frequently in the marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, customer was most frequently expressed by informants. This shows that customers are the informants' main focus when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main task that needs to be performed. Based on the word cloud, social media and exhibition show the informants' ways of attracting customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods remain traditional. The word competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik industry.

Table 1. Translation Word Cloud

Diagram 1. Project Map Benefits of Augmented Reality Marketing

Based on diagram 1 and table 2, three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as shown in the table above. These three themes show the three main benefits that informants feel when using augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent the benefits derived from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

Table 2. Themes and Sub-Themes Benefits of Augmented Reality

5.1. Improve Marketing Performance

5.1.1 Improve work efficiency

This theme describes informants' views on the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the participant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways: cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes*" (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.1.2 Increase Sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs.Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.1.3 Improving Services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback.". (Mr. An). In addition, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.1.4 Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can reduce batik sales cycles. The products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "*AR has shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale."* " (Mr. R)

5.1.5 Helps Reduce the number of returns

Customers can view products virtually using AR. Customers can try a product to determine whether its suitability. According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "AR features also help reduce the number of returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying" (Mrs. L). Several informants revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr.B). "We measure the success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....Reduced product return rates" (Mr.R).

5.1.6 Helps expand market reach

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of augmented reality: "AR is beneficial for expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try products. This has helped us enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores." " (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.1.7 Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "We measure success through.....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers,: " with an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z, who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 to 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with the technology and look for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

5.2 Increase Competitiveness

5.2.1 Value provides a competitive advantage

One participant explained competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offering a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differentiates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. In terms of marketing performance, AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innovative business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers." (Mrs. Ra). Based on participant' expressions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences and technological innovation. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the marketing concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage by providing a more modern and interactive shopping experiences." (Mr. R).

5.2.2 Educate and promote culture

Education and the promotion of culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif… I believe AR will help increase sales and play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation."* " (Mr. Ra).

Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead maintains and strengthens its authentic qualities and cultural values; "*Through AR, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and authenticity*" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforcing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs Nur).

5.3 Strengthening Relationships with Customers

5.3.1 Improve Customer Experience

Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "*AR impacts our marketing strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience.*" " (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experiences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs Dw).

5.3.2 Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "*AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience....strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand".* (Mr. R).

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "*Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again*(Mrs. Rn)

5.3.3 Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident purchasing products: "*Customers are more confident and satisfied with their purchases because they can see product details virtually*" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr.R)

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr.B)

5.3.4 Increase customer engagement

The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs virtually" (Mrs.Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs.Sr).

5.3.5 Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most informants said that using augmented reality could attract customers ' attention to the products being sold: "By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products" " (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr.R).

The participants of this study were divided into two main groups: group A, consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who actively use marketing technology innovation, and Group B, consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively use marketing technology innovation based on Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison Of Research Results Between Different Groups

The results of the interviews in this study in group A stated that using digital marketing technology such as AR provides benefits to improve their marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. They can strengthen customer relationships by providing an exciting and different experience, a closer relationship with customers, and attracting new customers. Although Group B has used digital marketing technology, it tends to be passive and less familiar due to the limited human resources who are experts in operating digital marketing technology such as AR. They still use conventional marketing methods by focusing on the strength of their strong products with cultural value.

The analysis shows that Group A tends to be more active and open to using digital marketing technology innovation approaches. At the same time, Group B is more passive in adopting technologies such as Augmented Reality (AR). The results indicate differences in how the two groups respond to new technologies. The technology impact their competitive strategies in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. This comparison give benefits to strengthens the finding that technology adoption in marketing has significant variations depending on industry players' backgrounds and business orientations.

Furthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed based on diagram 3, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

Diagram 2. Diagram Hirarchy

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness and then improve marketing performance.

6. Discussion

This research's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina, & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing productivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with consumers.

This study introduces a pioneering approach to Resource-Based View (RBV) and the utilization of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in traditional creative industries like riau malay batik. We have managed to uncover significant gaps in existing theory and present a unique perspective. In previous studies, RBV has been predominantly applied to large companies with advanced technology. However, this study successfully answers the clear need for how the industry must adapt to the changing modern digital business environment and apply it to the traditional local creative industry. The success of this study exploring how Augmented Reality can be effectively applied to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors is a novelty from the results of this study that has not been previously found. Utilizing the unique resources of these companies, such as the cultural value of batik products, with AR technology, can improve marketing performance and competitiveness.

This study also fills the gap in previous research by combining competitive advantage with customer relations because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relations. Augmented reality in this study emphasizes that in addition to improving marketing performance through optimizing the company's competitive advantage, it can also strengthen customer relationships, which is a new approach to understanding RBV. This means that AR technology in this study provides unique added value that differs from competitors' and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The vital contribution of this study enriches the understanding of RBV deeper with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships for optimization of competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationships are intangible assets in this study that are optimized to improve competitive ability and then influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This shows that customer relationships are transactional and can provide valuable added value as intangible assets. They can create different and in-depth customer shopping experiences and increase customer engagement and loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and support improved marketing performance.

This study makes a significant contribution by deepening the Resource-Based View (RBV) understanding through a new perspective that focuses on optimizing intangible resources, especially customer relationships. This new perspective of Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on improving the understanding of optimizing intangible resources by integrating AR technology in creating customer relationships through solid customer experience and engagement. The integration that occurs is more meaningful because the interaction that occurs can increase customer engagement and customer loyalty affects the marketing performance of Riau Malay

Batik. In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. AR allows customers to try products virtually, seeing how they look or function in real life, improving purchasing decisions and customer loyalty. Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs virtually before buying in the AR application. They can see how batik will look when worn without having to try it on physically. This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage: differentiation and cost leadership. However, previous research does not support the current modern situation where technological innovation is essential in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages with the uniqueness of its intangible resources. In the AR context, differentiation strategies are very relevant. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer interactions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing.

Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby increasing consumer confidence in the quality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023). The benefits of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide additional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differentiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from other manufacturers.

Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Gallardo et al.,

2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more consumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an interesting shopping experience; consumers get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction. This research also emphasizes that AR in the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills, and knowledge about batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik companies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relationships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022). Relationships with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer needs. Positive and interactive experiences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High levels of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness.

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources

and capabilities to create sustainable competitive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and subthemes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, Contribution, Implications, Limitations, and Future Research

Conclusion

The study's conclusions from the research findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. This study unveils a relationship between the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory and the application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing Riau Malay batik. What sets this study apart is its unique approach of integrating two concepts that were previously rarely studied together, namely RBV and AR technology, especially in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. RBV, in this study, proves that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to implement innovative technologies like AR. In this study, RBV is strengh to show that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to adopt innovative technologies such as AR, can act as a key driver in creating sustainable competitive advantage. The use of AR not only strengthens interactions and enhances customer experiences, but also deepens emotional connections that support customer loyalty and attract new customers. This shows that AR functions as an intangible strategic asset and, in the context of RBV, is difficult for competitors to imitate, thereby strengthening the company's competitive position in the market. This finding provides new insights that technological innovation, such as AR, is not only a marketing tool but also an integral part of strategic resources that can change competition dynamics in traditional creative industries. Practically, the results of this study provide recommendations for Riau Malay batik industry players to adopt AR technology as an effective marketing strategy. Thus, companies can improve marketing performance and strengthen relationships with customers, which ultimately supports business growth and sustainability.

AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between riau malay batik products and customers. AR in marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with customers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, education, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships.

Contribution

This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in riau malay batik marketing. This develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Augmented Reality in this study shows a strong relationship with customers, improving customer experience and engagement, increasing customer satisfaction and loyalty, and attracting new customers. Customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but also valuable added value, creating unique customer experiences and can even attract new customers as intangible assets, so this contributes strategically to strengthening the competitive position of the Riau Malay batik industry in the market competition and supporting improved marketing performance.

The following contribution emphasizes that modern AR technology in the digital era can enrich the customer experience for large companies and creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. So, strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, the Riau Malay batik business, representing the micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others.

Overall, this study provides significant theoretical contributions by connecting RBV and AR in the context of batik marketing and offering practical implications that can help traditional creative industries be more competitive in the digital era. The novelty of this study lies in the holistic approach that paving the way for further research that can explore the integration of other technologies in resource-based business strategies because combines the company's unique resources with innovative technologies.

Implication

The implications of this theory show that the company's unique value capability as the company's added value is not only tangible assets or technical skills but also includes the company's ability to adopt and implement new technological innovations, such as Augmented Reality (AR). By adopting AR technology, using the company's unique resources is increasingly optimal to increase competitiveness while building closer customer relationships so that marketing performance increases.

Managerial implications for batik companies and other industries interested in adopting AR technology. The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations. The practical contribution and implication of this study offers practical

guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing the unique value of local culture by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to maximize competitiveness and customer relationships.

Limitation

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

Future Research

Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be conducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Funding Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/HN-P/2024.

Author Details

Annisa Mardatillah¹ Corresponding Author Email : <u>annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id</u> https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907

Lilis Marina Angraini² Email: <u>lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://orcid.org/0000-0003-1328-5466

Sri Yuliani³ Email: <u>sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://0000-0001-6806-605

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

Author's contribution

AM, LMA, & SY carried out the research, wrote and revised the article AM, AM & LMA conceptualised the central research idea and provided the theoretical framework. AM, LMA & SY designed the research, supervised research progress; AM, LMA anchored the review, AM & SY revisions and approved the article submission. All authors have approved the final manuscript.

Data availability statement

This study did not involve any data collection, and the articles collected were sourced from <u>https://www.scopus.com/home.uri</u>, accessed in 2024, and <u>https://scholar.google.com/</u>, accessed in 2024. However, due to privacy and ethical constraints, the data used in this study are not publicly available. Still, they can be requested from the corresponding author under certain reasonable conditions and are not sensitive in nature, violating ethics and privacy.

Reference

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An Ontology-Based Kinematics Problem Solver Using Qualitative and Quantitative Knowledge. *New Generation Computing*, 37(4), 551– 584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019-00067-x
- Anderies, Marvella, M., Hakim, N. A., Seciawanto, P. A., & Chowanda, A. (2023). Implementation of Augmented Reality in Android-based Application to Promote Indonesian Tourism. *Procedia Computer Science*, 227, 573–581. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.560
- Balla, S. (2024). Sustainability As a Market Niche for Internationalization of a Born Global Sme: the Case of a Central Eastern European Firm Strategy. *Corporate and Business Strategy Review*, 5(4), 31–42. https://doi.org/10.22495/cbsrv5i4art3
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. Journal of Management, 17(1), 99–120. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage. 3ed.* Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 07458, USA.
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline? *Journal of Management*, *37*(5), 1299–1315.

https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805

- Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). 4. Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, 27, 643–650.
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The Augmented Reality Technology as Enabler for the Digitization of Industrial Business Processes: Case Studies. *Proceedia CIRP*, 98(March), 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
- Bernd W. Wirtz, V. G. and P. D. (2016). Business Model Innovation: Development, Concept and Future Research Directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.
- Cabrera-suárez, K., Saá-pérez, P. De, & García-almeida, D. (1994). The Succession Process from a Resource and Knowledge-Based View of the Family Firm Cabrera-Suarez. 37–48.
- Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 71(May), 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2022.101833
- Creswell, J. W. & J. D. C. (2018). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition.* SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in bali, indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(12 Special Issue), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented Reality Marketing: A Systematic Literature Review and an Agenda for Future Inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(June), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen, A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021). Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, 59(May 2020), 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative Behavior and Firm Competitive Advantage: The Moderating Effect of Environmental Dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, 13(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012
- Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented Reality As a Powerful Marketing Tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2(November), 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253
- Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2208716
- Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H. (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture*

Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics), 10850 LNCS(October 2019), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3 29

- Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the Competitiveness and Effectiveness of an Open Business Model in the Industry 4.0 Environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057
- Habil, S. G. M., El-Deeb, S., & El-Bassiouny, N. (2024). The metaverse era: leveraging augmented reality in the creation of novel customer experience. *Management and Sustainability:*, 3(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1108/MSAR-10-2022-0051
- Hidayat, Z., Indra, R., Yunita, Z., Marsha, S. A., & Hapsari, P. A. (2023). The Augmented and Virtual Reality of Tourism and Creative Industry: Communicating Indonesia's New Way to the Digital Economy. *Kurdish Studies*, 11(2), 2051–4883. https://kurdishstudies.net/menuscript/index.php/KS/article/view/1154/769
- Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models: Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, 8(June), 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272
- Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: impact on innovation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, 55(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146
- Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability Drivers of Small and Medium Sized Firms: A Review and Research Agenda. Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380
- Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, 124(August 2019), 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050
- Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63(December 2021). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466
- Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). AI-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *March*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783
- Kusdiyanti, H., Nurruddin Zanky, M., & Prasetyo Wati, A. (2020). Blended Learning for Augmented Reality to Increase Student Competitiveness the Filling Subject Toward Making Indonesia 4.0. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2020, 88–100. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i7.6845
- Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 42(6), 1431–1450.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1

- Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage through strategic leadership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(17), 1–27. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891
- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7
- Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan P. T. R. I. (2019). Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia. *Kemenristekdikti*, 1–58.
- Mong, S. G., Mohamed, S. F., Misnan, M. S., & Palis, P. (2021). Integrating Resource-Based View and Performance Improvement Theory in Developing Maintenance Management Continuous Improvement Model: A Conceptual Framework. *Estudios de Economia Aplicada*, 39(4). https://doi.org/10.25115/eea.v39i4.4479
- Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive Advantage. In *Management Information Systems* (Vol. 19, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2005-11-4354
- Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive Advantage of Nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi.org/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing? Its definition, complexity, and future. *Journal of Business Research*, 142(February), 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- Sameera, H. (2018). Do Resource Based View Spur Firm Performance? A Literature Review. SSRN Electronic Journal, January 2018. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3280094
- Saripudin, D., Ratmaningsih, N., & Anggraini, D. (2022). Smart maps Indonesia based on augmented reality as digital learning resources of social studies. *The New Educational Review*, 67(1), 172–182.
- Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer engagement. *Business Horizons*, 59(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services ARvolution : Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented reality. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 78(August 2023), 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- Stefanie Liu, T. A. N. (2020). Analyzing factors affecting satisfaction and purchase intention towards mobile augmented reality e-commerce applications in Indonesia. , 98(22). Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology, 98(22).

- Sung, E. (Christine). (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, 122(August 2020), 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034
- Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented Reality in Retail and Its Impact on Sales. *Journal of Marketing*, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- Thomas L Wheelen, David Hunger, Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic Management and Business Policy (Globalization, Innovation and Sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.
- Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business Digital Maturity in Europe and Its Implication for Open Innovation. Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Valaei, N., Rezaei, S., Bressolles, G., & Dent, M. M. (2022). Indispensable components of creativity, innovation, and FMCG companies' competitive performance: a resource-based view (RBV) of the firm. Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration, 14(1), 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1108/APJBA-11-2020-0420
- Vilkina, M. V., Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented Reality as Marketing Strategy in the Global Competition.
- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' Experience and Satisfaction Using Augmented Reality Apps in E-Shopping: New Empirical Evidence. *Applied Sciences* (Switzerland), 13(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). ScienceDirect ScienceDirect A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management A systematic review on the use augmented reality in management and of business and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, 225, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Weking, A. N., & Santoso, A. J. (2020). A development of augmented reality mobile application to promote the traditional Indonesian food. *IJIM International Journal: Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 14(9), 248–257.
- Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small Forces and LArge Firms : Foundations of The RBV. Strategic Management Journal, 635-643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 119(April), 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- Wijaya, I. G. N. S., Malintang Latanro, A. B. B. S., & Sugianitri, N. N. A. R. (2024). The Influence of Marketing Strategy on Marketing Performance from a Management Perspective in the Disruption Era. *Binus Business Review*, 15(1), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v15i1.10431

Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the

significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: the use of hybrid SEM–neural network analysis. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5

Zapata-Paulini, J., Cabanillas-Carbonell, M., Iparraguirre-Villanueva, O., Sierra-Liñan, F., Baltozar-Clemente, S., Alvarez-Risco, A., & Yáñez, J. A. (2023). Augmented reality for innovation: Education and analysis of the glacial retreat of the Peruvian Andean snowcapped mountains. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(3). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100106

Table

| Word | English translation | Count | Weight percent age |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Customer | Customers | 12 | 7.89 |
| Media | Media | 8 | 5.26 |
| Social | Social | 8 | 5.26 |
| Competition | Competitive | 7 | 4.61 |
| Digital | Digital | 6 | 3.95 |
| Marketing | Marketing | | |
| | Total | 41 | |

Table 1. Translation Word Cloud

Source : Data Processing

Table 2. Themes and Sub-Themes Benefits of Augmented Reality

| Themes | Sub-Themes |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Improve Marketing Performance | Improve work efficiency |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns |
| | Increase Sales |
| | Improving services |
| | Increase sales conversions |
| | Increase the number of customers |
| | Helps expand market reach |
| Increase Competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage |
| | Educate and promote culture |
| Strengthening Relationships with | Improve customer experience |
| Customers | Increase customer loyalty |
| | Increase customer engagement |
| | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction |
| | Attract customers |
| | |

Source : Data Processing, NVIVO 12

| Aspect | Group A | Group B | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Approach | Open and active in using marketing technology innovation | Passive and tend to use conventional marketing methods because of limited resources. | | | |
| Perception of marketing technology innovation such as AR | Interest and ready to adopt | Less Familiar | | | |
| Competitive Focus | Innovation and Technology | Culture and Product Quality | | | |

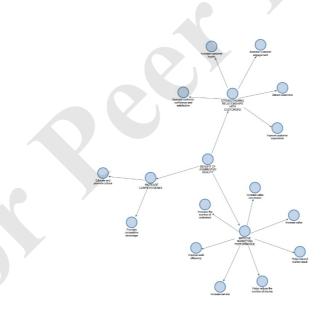
Table 3. Comparison Of Research Results Between Different Groups

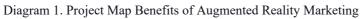
Source : Research processing

Figure and Diagram



Figure 1. Word Cloud





| STRENGTHENING RELATIONSHIP WITH CUSTOMERS | | INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------|
| Increase customer confidenc | ce and satisfaction | Provides comp | etitive advantage | Educ cultu | promote |
| Attract customers | Improve customer experience | IMPROVE MARKETII | NG PERFORMANCE | | × |
| ncrease customer loyalty | Increase customer engagement | Improve work efficiency | Increase the number of customers | Increase sales Helps expand market reach | |

Diagram 2. Diagram Hirarchy



Cogent Business & Management

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

| Submission ID | 249912110 | |
|--|---|--|
| Article Type | Research Article | |
| Keywords | Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Adva ntage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digi tal Marketing | |
| Authors Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini, Sri Y | | |

For any queries please contact:

QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com

Note for Reviewers:

To submit your review please visit https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/qabm

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Annisa Mardatillah^{1*}, Lilis Marina Angraini², Sri Yuliani³

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Corresponding author*: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to explore how augmented reality (AR) and a company's unique resources optimize competitive advantage to improve marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The theoretical contribution of this study connects the Resource Based View (RBV) theory with the application of augmented reality to the marketing of small and creative traditional batik industries, connecting unique resources, namely the cultural value of batik products, to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitive advantages, thereby strengthening relationships with customers. Intangible assets such as customer relationships are optimized for competitiveness and marketing performance optimization. In addition, this study provides practical implications for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development to improve marketing performance through optimizing its resources for competitiveness

Keywords: Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Advantage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digital Marketing.

Introduction

1.

Augmented Reality marketing (ARM) has a transformative impact, as marketing communication prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer responses to purchasing decisions (Reis & Melão, 2023; Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Du et al., 2022). Researchers from America and Europe have conducted most previous studies, and they have found more studies on the influence of AR on customer experience and customer engagement (Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023; Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024). There is a growing body of literature that recognise that

from previous research has revealed ARM's superior ability to enhance consumer experiences interactively (Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Chen & Lin, 2022). Consumers can see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020; Sung, 2021; Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Dwivedi et al., 2021). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024; Kraus et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023).

In Indonesia, very few researchers are still exploring the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in marketing, There has been no documented application of AR for traditional creative products in the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector because most researchers in Indonesia only explore the competitive advantages of local creative products without examining how AR can become a source of competitive advantage for companies (Darma et al., 2019). Additionally, other researchers tend to focus only on specific of consumer satisfaction factors influencing purchasing decisions through the use of mobile augmented reality (Liu & Napitupulu, 2020), AR application to promote traditional food (Weking, A. N., & Santoso, 2020) and AR to promote Indonesian tourism (Hidayat et al., 2023; Anderies et al., 2023) Seen globally more researchers are discussing AR in the education sector on students' competitive abilities in the education sector (Kusdiyanti et al., 2020; Saripudin, D., et al, 2022; Zapata-Paulini et al., 2023).

Augmented Reality marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from their competitors (Darma et al., 2019; Vilkina, 2020; Du et al., 2022). Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytelling, and virtual tours allow consumers to experience more immersive and engaging products. In addition, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values, and history more comprehensively and impressively. Augmented Reality enhances consumer engagement, it can provide personalized and relevant experiences according to their preferences. Consumers can "try on" products. It means AR increasing customer trust and satisfaction. AR can optimize marketing processes by expanding market reach and reaching global audiences (Bellalouna, 2021; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023).

Augmented Reality, as technology, also allows for better tracking and analysis of consumer interactions, which can help improve future marketing strategies. The potential for the batik market in Indonesia and worldwide is significant and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the batik market based on the statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, Indonesian batik exports reached approximately USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is an indigenous cultural heritage site in Indonesia that was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage site for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in batik, which impacts high demand within the country.

Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is an increasing global awareness and appreciation of ethnic and sustainable products. Batik has its own added value in the hearts of global consumers, especially those who care about sustainability and uniqueness. As an environmentally friendly product with high cultural value. The batik market has bright prospects with government support and increasing awareness at home and abroad. Overall, AR

brings innovation to how products are marketed and strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and overall marketing strategy efficiency, thus increasing marketing performance (Bernd, 2016, Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

This study aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product and, obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, and the rich cultural value and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality (AR) has a significant value in improving business competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer experience allows businesses to create engagement and interactive experiences. Consumers can view products in real or virtual contexts, such as by testing products or viewing additional information directly in their environment. This study explores how an innovation technology augemented reality and company's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create longterm competitive advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of customers, and increasing profits by optimizing its competitive advantages.

There is an urgent need to address the issue of how intangible resources in the RBV approach can be optimized, rather than just discussing the aspects of value, rare resources, imitable, and non-sustainable. The varied results from previous studies indicate that findings in this field are not always consistent or aligned. These differences in research outcomes may be due to variations in methods, samples, or research contexts, reflecting the complexity of understanding the studied phenomena. In previous studies, resource-based View (RBV) has been applied more to large companies based on high and modern technology (Sameera, 2018; Mong et al., 2021; Valaei et al., 2022). Previous researchers have highlighted how customer relationships are essential in forming sustainable competitive advantages from an RBV perspective (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011). There has yet to be any previous research that explicitly reveals intangible resources other than human capital, brand reputation, and organizational culture (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011) in other RBV approaches as essential resources to optimize the company's competitive advantage to improve marketing performance. However, there are still areas for improvement in previous research because it needs to consider the modern context, namely the role of new technologies such as AR in strengthening customer relationships. AR can improve customer interaction and experience in the digital era, which has yet to be fully explored in the existing literature.

However, it still needs to be improved in the traditional local creative industry, so this study bridges the gap in previous studies. This study explores how Augmented Reality consider in digital modern context can be applied effectively to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors by connecting the unique resources owned by the company, namely the cultural value of batik products, with AR technology to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitiveness. This study fills the gap in previous studies by combining competitive advantage with customer relationships can increase marketing performance because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relationships also marketing performance (Wijaya et al., 2024; Habil et al., 2024; Balla, 2024). However, this study emphasize that Augmented Reality can improve marketing

performance by optimizing the company's competitive advantage and can strengthen customer relationships; this is a new approach to understanding RBV. It is means that AR technology in this study provides unique and different added value from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers.

Thus, this study provides contributions as follows: *First*, An essential contribution in this study enriches the understanding of RBV more deeply with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships to optimize competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationship is an intangible asset in this study, and it is optimized to increase competitiveness and subsequently influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This research shows that customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but are also valuable added value as intangible assets because they create a different and more profound customer shopping experience, increase customer engagement, and increase customer loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and support improved marketing performance.

Furthermore, Second, This study emphasizes in the context of the modern digital era the importance of utilizing modern technology, namely Augmented Reality (AR), to enrich the customer experience for large companies and for creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. *Third*, Strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, Riau Malay batik business, as a representative of micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others. Collecting data and feedback on customer preferences further improving marketing performance. *Fourth*, The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations.

2. Literature Review

This study draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021). It asserts that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on the RBV. For example, Wheelen et al., (2018); Mahdi & Nassar, (2021); Yang et al., (2022) argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to enhance performance—similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė, 2022 and Reis & Melão, 2023 stress the primacy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory on the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic brand of financial, technological, and human resources.

The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. The RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR can be considered one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. According to RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies to provide customers with uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experience. For example, AR applications can allow customers to try batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult to Imitate (inimitable) and Complex to Replace (non-substitutable).

Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate provide a solid competitive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctively, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the interactive experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau Batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable resources that are difficult to replace with other technologies are also important for competitive advantage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. Augmented reality provide an interactive experiences, companies can enhance their brand image in an innovative. Customers who are satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions and expensive advertising campaigns. AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional campaigns, thereby reducing saving long-term costs. AR technology requires expertise, financial investment, and human resource training. However, it provides great benefits to companies, namely a competitive advantage. Augmented reality allows customers to try various batik designs virtually and to view additional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization.

The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try batik motifs and share their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, adding value to the shopping experience and making it difficult for competitors to imitate. This research uses resource-based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs by with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1 Research Value

The research value in this research has several aspects :

First, it provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. It

develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies.

Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. The use of using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: This study shows an essential important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This study provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, cultural contributions, Augmented reality as marketing tool can promote malay riau batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage. It can create customer experiences and their engangement.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes how AR as modern technology, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research on integrating technology with cultural heritage. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improving user experience.

AR creates consumer experience and increase their engagement through immersive and direct interactions. It enables consumers to view products in a more detailed and relevant context, thereby facilitating purchasing decisions. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate; and differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty and —cost efficiency in marketing strategies, therby- reducing long-term promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development may be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs because of to its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers.

3. Method

This study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which were subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through Augmented marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay batiks in Riau, Indonesia.

This study focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs in the Riau Malay Batik business for over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. Before we conducted the interview, we complied with the code of ethics regulations by not forcing information to conduct this interview activity. We ensured that they were willing to voluntarily carry out this interview activity. After the informants expressed their willingness, we continued this in-depth interview activity with 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry selected as the main respondents. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as the primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. We conducted these semistructured, in-depth interviews with ten business groups with 30 informants for 20-30 minutes each. During the interview process, we actively listened and recorded, we carry out recording activities after obtaining approval from the informant. and occasionally, we confirmed and crosschecked answers that had doubtful meanings. For example, we re-question the understanding that Augmented Reality can create customer experience and engagement, which are still interpreted in reverse.

In a more applicable context, this study uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity of the research findings. It is essential to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of the findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). We uses various data collection, such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which are the most appropriate approaches to investigate the phenomenon under study.

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 69 of 2016 concerning the Code of Ethics for Research and Development (Menteri Riset, Teknologi, 2019):

Article 10 States that all research must adhere to ethical principles, including research with minimal risk. Consent from research subjects must be obtained, but the consent form can be adjusted to the level of risk of the research.

The guidelines state that low-risk social and humanities research can use simplified consent. This usually includes research that does not disclose sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. Researchers must still obtain consent from participants, at least verbally or through simplified consent.

This research falls into low-risk social and humanities research that can use simplified verbal consent because this research does not reveal sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. In this study participants provided verbal informed consent because, verbal consent was preferred in the participant's culture. Participants felt more comfortable and confident giving verbal consent after receiving a detailed explanation of the study. Verbal consent allowed them to ask questions and get clarification before giving consent. Detailed explanations of the study were given, and verbal consent was recorded with the consent of the participants. The verbal consent process was recorded using an audio recorder, and there were witnesses to ensure transparency of consent.

Participants' willingness to participate in this study was obtained without coercion, and their involvement was to provide opinions on improving marketing performance in the Malay Batik industry through optimizing competitive advantages by utilizing Augmented Reality marketing. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and agreed to participate voluntarily.

We select samples and determine inclusion and exclusion criteria are crucial stages that influence the validity and generalizability of the research results. The following explains this process: The first step is to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this study, the population included business owners, marketing managers, and batik consumers. After selecting the sampling method, we developed the sampling frame. This involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual sample that will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be performed randomly or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic location.

3.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

In determining these criteria we decide which part of the research sample is in accordance with the requirements. The requirements of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau include the following :

- a. Entrepreneurs or managers who have knowledge and experience in the batik industry for at least three years.
- b. Individuals or businessesman located in the Riau region of, Indonesia

Exclusion Criteria:

We were used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample to ensure that the sample consists of relevant subjects and provide valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia include the following:

- a. Batik business has been operating for less than three years.
- b. Individuals or businesses not located in the Riau Region of, Indonesia
- c. People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explained in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This is done based on relevance to the research objectives, the desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results.

We can ensure that the selected sample is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize the bias that may arise when interpreting research results. We utilized various data collection for this research such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

Justification the sample in this study was determined by purposive sampling; this refers to the consideration of the relevance and relevance of participants to the research objectives, namely exploring Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing to improve marketing performance by optimizing resources available in the batik MSME sector. Inclusion criteria include batik entrepreneurs who have been operating for at least three years and have experience using or considering technological innovation in product marketing. Exclusion criteria include entrepreneurs with no plans or interest in digital innovation because this study focuses on the response to AR. The number of samples was set at 30 batik entrepreneurs, with ten groups selected based on variations in business scale (micro, small, medium), geographic location, and business models based on the characteristics of each motif. The participants of this study were divided into two large groups, namely group A consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who actively utilize marketing technology innovations and group B consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively utilize marketing technology innovations.

Determining this number of samples is considered sufficient for qualitative methods because qualitative research focuses more on data depth and understanding than statistical representation (Creswell, 2018). This sample determination can explain the nuances of differences in marketing strategies in achieving their marketing performance by optimizing existing resources and the challenges faced at each business scale. The results of this study are more relevant to improving understanding of the adoption of AR technology in the batik industry, especially traditional batik and other similar traditional products

The selection of this research sample is also based on the principle of data saturation in qualitative methods, meaning the point when information obtained from interviews or observations begins to show repetitive patterns and no longer produces new information (Creswell, 2018). The participants in this study were selected based on their active involvement in the Riau Malay batik industry and their openness to digital marketing technology innovation. However, as a limitation, we recognize that this sample size may limit the generalization of findings to MSMEs outside the sectors and regions studied.

VIVO 12 were used to analyze, triangulation used from various sources to verify the research findings. The interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. We conducted in-depth semi-structured interviews with all participants. We used audio and video recordings were subsequently transcribed into written text. After this step we concern that the transcription process was crucial for the subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were comprehensively analyzed to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized into different use cases. We took these steps to ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained then we got the results in information about Augmented Reality (AR) marketing that can optimize competitive advantage.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought about significant changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this context, this study examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-

Based View (RBV) focuses on how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through technological innovation.

Figure 1. Word Cloud

Based on figure 1 word cloud and table 1, translation word cloud, six words appeared most frequently in the marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, customer was most frequently expressed by informants. This shows that customers are the informants' main focus when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main task that needs to be performed. Based on the word cloud, social media and exhibition show the informants' ways of attracting customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods remain traditional. The word competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik industry.

Table 1. Translation Word Cloud

Diagram 1. Project Map Benefits of Augmented Reality Marketing

Based on diagram 1 and table 2, three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as shown in the table above. These three themes show the three main benefits that informants feel when using augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent the benefits derived from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

Table 2. Themes and Sub-Themes Benefits of Augmented Reality

5.1. Improve Marketing Performance

5.1.1 Improve work efficiency

This theme describes informants' views on the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the participant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways: cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes*" (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.1.2 Increase Sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs.Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.1.3 Improving Services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback.". (Mr. An). In addition, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.1.4 Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can reduce batik sales cycles. The products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "*AR has shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale."* " (Mr. R)

5.1.5 Helps Reduce the number of returns

Customers can view products virtually using AR. Customers can try a product to determine whether its suitability. According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "AR features also help reduce the number of returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying" (Mrs. L). Several informants revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr.B). "We measure the success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....Reduced product return rates" (Mr.R).

5.1.6 Helps expand market reach

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of augmented reality: "AR is beneficial for expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try products. This has helped us enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores." " (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.1.7 Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "We measure success through.....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers,: " with an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z, who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 to 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with the technology and look for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

5.2 Increase Competitiveness

5.2.1 Value provides a competitive advantage

One participant explained competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offering a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differentiates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. In terms of marketing performance, AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innovative business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers." (Mrs. Ra). Based on participant' expressions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences and technological innovation. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the marketing concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage by providing a more modern and interactive shopping experiences." (Mr. R).

5.2.2 Educate and promote culture

Education and the promotion of culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif… I believe AR will help increase sales and play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation."* " (Mr. Ra).

Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead maintains and strengthens its authentic qualities and cultural values; "*Through AR, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and authenticity*" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforcing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs Nur).

5.3 Strengthening Relationships with Customers

5.3.1 Improve Customer Experience

Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "*AR impacts our marketing strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience.*" " (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experiences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs Dw).

5.3.2 Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "*AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience....strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand".* (Mr. R).

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "*Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again*(Mrs. Rn)

5.3.3 Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident purchasing products: "*Customers are more confident and satisfied with their purchases because they can see product details virtually*" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr.R)

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr.B)

5.3.4 Increase customer engagement

The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs virtually" (Mrs.Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs.Sr).

5.3.5 Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most informants said that using augmented reality could attract customers ' attention to the products being sold: "By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products" " (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr.R).

The participants of this study were divided into two main groups: group A, consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who actively use marketing technology innovation, and Group B, consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively use marketing technology innovation based on Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison Of Research Results Between Different Groups

The results of the interviews in this study in group A stated that using digital marketing technology such as AR provides benefits to improve their marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. They can strengthen customer relationships by providing an exciting and different experience, a closer relationship with customers, and attracting new customers. Although Group B has used digital marketing technology, it tends to be passive and less familiar due to the limited human resources who are experts in operating digital marketing technology such as AR. They still use conventional marketing methods by focusing on the strength of their strong products with cultural value.

The analysis shows that Group A tends to be more active and open to using digital marketing technology innovation approaches. At the same time, Group B is more passive in adopting technologies such as Augmented Reality (AR). The results indicate differences in how the two groups respond to new technologies. The technology impact their competitive strategies in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. This comparison give benefits to strengthens the finding that technology adoption in marketing has significant variations depending on industry players' backgrounds and business orientations.

Furthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed based on diagram 3, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

Diagram 2. Diagram Hirarchy

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness and then improve marketing performance.

6. Discussion

This research's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina, & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing productivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with consumers.

This study introduces a pioneering approach to Resource-Based View (RBV) and the utilization of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in traditional creative industries like riau malay batik. We have managed to uncover significant gaps in existing theory and present a unique perspective. In previous studies, RBV has been predominantly applied to large companies with advanced technology. However, this study successfully answers the clear need for how the industry must adapt to the changing modern digital business environment and apply it to the traditional local creative industry. The success of this study exploring how Augmented Reality can be effectively applied to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors is a novelty from the results of this study that has not been previously found. Utilizing the unique resources of these companies, such as the cultural value of batik products, with AR technology, can improve marketing performance and competitiveness.

This study also fills the gap in previous research by combining competitive advantage with customer relations because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relations. Augmented reality in this study emphasizes that in addition to improving marketing performance through optimizing the company's competitive advantage, it can also strengthen customer relationships, which is a new approach to understanding RBV. This means that AR technology in this study provides unique added value that differs from competitors' and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The vital contribution of this study enriches the understanding of RBV deeper with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships for optimization of competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationships are intangible assets in this study that are optimized to improve competitive ability and then influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This shows that customer relationships are transactional and can provide valuable added value as intangible assets. They can create different and in-depth customer shopping experiences and increase customer engagement and loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and support improved marketing performance.

This study makes a significant contribution by deepening the Resource-Based View (RBV) understanding through a new perspective that focuses on optimizing intangible resources, especially customer relationships. This new perspective of Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on improving the understanding of optimizing intangible resources by integrating AR technology in creating customer relationships through solid customer experience and engagement. The integration that occurs is more meaningful because the interaction that occurs can increase customer engagement and customer loyalty affects the marketing performance of Riau Malay

Batik. In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. AR allows customers to try products virtually, seeing how they look or function in real life, improving purchasing decisions and customer loyalty. Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs virtually before buying in the AR application. They can see how batik will look when worn without having to try it on physically. This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage: differentiation and cost leadership. However, previous research does not support the current modern situation where technological innovation is essential in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages with the uniqueness of its intangible resources. In the AR context, differentiation strategies are very relevant. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer interactions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing.

Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby increasing consumer confidence in the quality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023). The benefits of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide additional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differentiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from other manufacturers.

Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Gallardo et al.,

2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more consumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an interesting shopping experience; consumers get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction. This research also emphasizes that AR in the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills, and knowledge about batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik companies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relationships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022). Relationships with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer needs. Positive and interactive experiences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High levels of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness.

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources

and capabilities to create sustainable competitive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and subthemes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, Contribution, Implications, Limitations, and Future Research

Conclusion

The study's conclusions from the research findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. This study unveils a relationship between the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory and the application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing Riau Malay batik. What sets this study apart is its unique approach of integrating two concepts that were previously rarely studied together, namely RBV and AR technology, especially in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. RBV, in this study, proves that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to implement innovative technologies like AR. In this study, RBV is strengh to show that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to adopt innovative technologies such as AR, can act as a key driver in creating sustainable competitive advantage. The use of AR not only strengthens interactions and enhances customer experiences, but also deepens emotional connections that support customer loyalty and attract new customers. This shows that AR functions as an intangible strategic asset and, in the context of RBV, is difficult for competitors to imitate, thereby strengthening the company's competitive position in the market. This finding provides new insights that technological innovation, such as AR, is not only a marketing tool but also an integral part of strategic resources that can change competition dynamics in traditional creative industries. Practically, the results of this study provide recommendations for Riau Malay batik industry players to adopt AR technology as an effective marketing strategy. Thus, companies can improve marketing performance and strengthen relationships with customers, which ultimately supports business growth and sustainability.

AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between riau malay batik products and customers. AR in marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with customers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, education, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships.

Contribution

This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in riau malay batik marketing. This develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Augmented Reality in this study shows a strong relationship with customers, improving customer experience and engagement, increasing customer satisfaction and loyalty, and attracting new customers. Customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but also valuable added value, creating unique customer experiences and can even attract new customers as intangible assets, so this contributes strategically to strengthening the competitive position of the Riau Malay batik industry in the market competition and supporting improved marketing performance.

The following contribution emphasizes that modern AR technology in the digital era can enrich the customer experience for large companies and creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. So, strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, the Riau Malay batik business, representing the micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others.

Overall, this study provides significant theoretical contributions by connecting RBV and AR in the context of batik marketing and offering practical implications that can help traditional creative industries be more competitive in the digital era. The novelty of this study lies in the holistic approach that paving the way for further research that can explore the integration of other technologies in resource-based business strategies because combines the company's unique resources with innovative technologies.

Implication

The implications of this theory show that the company's unique value capability as the company's added value is not only tangible assets or technical skills but also includes the company's ability to adopt and implement new technological innovations, such as Augmented Reality (AR). By adopting AR technology, using the company's unique resources is increasingly optimal to increase competitiveness while building closer customer relationships so that marketing performance increases.

Managerial implications for batik companies and other industries interested in adopting AR technology. The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations. The practical contribution and implication of this study offers practical

guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing the unique value of local culture by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to maximize competitiveness and customer relationships.

Limitation

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

Future Research

Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be conducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Funding Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/HN-P/2024.

Author Details

Annisa Mardatillah¹ Corresponding Author Email : <u>annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id</u> https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907

Lilis Marina Angraini² Email: <u>lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://orcid.org/0000-0003-1328-5466

Sri Yuliani³ Email: <u>sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://0000-0001-6806-605

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

Author's contribution

AM, LMA, & SY carried out the research, wrote and revised the article AM, AM & LMA conceptualised the central research idea and provided the theoretical framework. AM, LMA & SY designed the research, supervised research progress; AM, LMA anchored the review, AM & SY revisions and approved the article submission. All authors have approved the final manuscript.

Data availability statement

This study did not involve any data collection, and the articles collected were sourced from <u>https://www.scopus.com/home.uri</u>, accessed in 2024, and <u>https://scholar.google.com/</u>, accessed in 2024. However, due to privacy and ethical constraints, the data used in this study are not publicly available. Still, they can be requested from the corresponding author under certain reasonable conditions and are not sensitive in nature, violating ethics and privacy.

Reference

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An Ontology-Based Kinematics Problem Solver Using Qualitative and Quantitative Knowledge. *New Generation Computing*, 37(4), 551– 584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019-00067-x
- Anderies, Marvella, M., Hakim, N. A., Seciawanto, P. A., & Chowanda, A. (2023). Implementation of Augmented Reality in Android-based Application to Promote Indonesian Tourism. *Procedia Computer Science*, 227, 573–581. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.560
- Balla, S. (2024). Sustainability As a Market Niche for Internationalization of a Born Global Sme: the Case of a Central Eastern European Firm Strategy. *Corporate and Business Strategy Review*, 5(4), 31–42. https://doi.org/10.22495/cbsrv5i4art3
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. Journal of Management, 17(1), 99–120. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage. 3ed.* Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 07458, USA.
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline? *Journal of Management*, *37*(5), 1299–1315.

https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805

- Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). 4. Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, 27, 643–650.
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The Augmented Reality Technology as Enabler for the Digitization of Industrial Business Processes: Case Studies. *Proceedia CIRP*, 98(March), 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
- Bernd W. Wirtz, V. G. and P. D. (2016). Business Model Innovation: Development, Concept and Future Research Directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.
- Cabrera-suárez, K., Saá-pérez, P. De, & García-almeida, D. (1994). The Succession Process from a Resource and Knowledge-Based View of the Family Firm Cabrera-Suarez. 37–48.
- Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 71(May), 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2022.101833
- Creswell, J. W. & J. D. C. (2018). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition.* SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in bali, indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(12 Special Issue), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented Reality Marketing: A Systematic Literature Review and an Agenda for Future Inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(June), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen, A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021). Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, 59(May 2020), 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative Behavior and Firm Competitive Advantage: The Moderating Effect of Environmental Dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, 13(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012
- Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented Reality As a Powerful Marketing Tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2(November), 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253
- Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2208716
- Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H. (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture*

Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics), 10850 LNCS(October 2019), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3 29

- Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the Competitiveness and Effectiveness of an Open Business Model in the Industry 4.0 Environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057
- Habil, S. G. M., El-Deeb, S., & El-Bassiouny, N. (2024). The metaverse era: leveraging augmented reality in the creation of novel customer experience. *Management and Sustainability:*, 3(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1108/MSAR-10-2022-0051
- Hidayat, Z., Indra, R., Yunita, Z., Marsha, S. A., & Hapsari, P. A. (2023). The Augmented and Virtual Reality of Tourism and Creative Industry: Communicating Indonesia's New Way to the Digital Economy. *Kurdish Studies*, 11(2), 2051–4883. https://kurdishstudies.net/menuscript/index.php/KS/article/view/1154/769
- Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models: Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, 8(June), 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272
- Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: impact on innovation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, 55(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146
- Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability Drivers of Small and Medium Sized Firms: A Review and Research Agenda. Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380
- Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, 124(August 2019), 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050
- Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63(December 2021). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466
- Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). AI-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *March*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783
- Kusdiyanti, H., Nurruddin Zanky, M., & Prasetyo Wati, A. (2020). Blended Learning for Augmented Reality to Increase Student Competitiveness the Filling Subject Toward Making Indonesia 4.0. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2020, 88–100. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i7.6845
- Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 42(6), 1431–1450.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1

- Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage through strategic leadership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(17), 1–27. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891
- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7
- Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan P. T. R. I. (2019). Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia. *Kemenristekdikti*, 1–58.
- Mong, S. G., Mohamed, S. F., Misnan, M. S., & Palis, P. (2021). Integrating Resource-Based View and Performance Improvement Theory in Developing Maintenance Management Continuous Improvement Model: A Conceptual Framework. *Estudios de Economia Aplicada*, 39(4). https://doi.org/10.25115/eea.v39i4.4479
- Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive Advantage. In *Management Information Systems* (Vol. 19, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2005-11-4354
- Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive Advantage of Nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi.org/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing? Its definition, complexity, and future. *Journal of Business Research*, 142(February), 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- Sameera, H. (2018). Do Resource Based View Spur Firm Performance? A Literature Review. SSRN Electronic Journal, January 2018. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3280094
- Saripudin, D., Ratmaningsih, N., & Anggraini, D. (2022). Smart maps Indonesia based on augmented reality as digital learning resources of social studies. *The New Educational Review*, 67(1), 172–182.
- Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer engagement. *Business Horizons*, 59(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services ARvolution : Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented reality. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 78(August 2023), 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- Stefanie Liu, T. A. N. (2020). Analyzing factors affecting satisfaction and purchase intention towards mobile augmented reality e-commerce applications in Indonesia. , 98(22). Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology, 98(22).

- Sung, E. (Christine). (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, 122(August 2020), 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034
- Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented Reality in Retail and Its Impact on Sales. *Journal of Marketing*, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- Thomas L Wheelen, David Hunger, Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic Management and Business Policy (Globalization, Innovation and Sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.
- Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business Digital Maturity in Europe and Its Implication for Open Innovation. Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Valaei, N., Rezaei, S., Bressolles, G., & Dent, M. M. (2022). Indispensable components of creativity, innovation, and FMCG companies' competitive performance: a resource-based view (RBV) of the firm. Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration, 14(1), 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1108/APJBA-11-2020-0420
- Vilkina, M. V., Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented Reality as Marketing Strategy in the Global Competition.
- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' Experience and Satisfaction Using Augmented Reality Apps in E-Shopping: New Empirical Evidence. *Applied Sciences* (Switzerland), 13(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). ScienceDirect ScienceDirect A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management A systematic review on the use augmented reality in management and of business and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, 225, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Weking, A. N., & Santoso, A. J. (2020). A development of augmented reality mobile application to promote the traditional Indonesian food. *IJIM International Journal: Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 14(9), 248–257.
- Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small Forces and LArge Firms : Foundations of The RBV. Strategic Management Journal, 635-643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 119(April), 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- Wijaya, I. G. N. S., Malintang Latanro, A. B. B. S., & Sugianitri, N. N. A. R. (2024). The Influence of Marketing Strategy on Marketing Performance from a Management Perspective in the Disruption Era. *Binus Business Review*, 15(1), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v15i1.10431

Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the

significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: the use of hybrid SEM–neural network analysis. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5

Zapata-Paulini, J., Cabanillas-Carbonell, M., Iparraguirre-Villanueva, O., Sierra-Liñan, F., Baltozar-Clemente, S., Alvarez-Risco, A., & Yáñez, J. A. (2023). Augmented reality for innovation: Education and analysis of the glacial retreat of the Peruvian Andean snowcapped mountains. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(3). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100106

Table

| Word | English translation | Count | Weight percent age |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Customer | Customers | 12 | 7.89 |
| Media | Media | 8 | 5.26 |
| Social | Social | 8 | 5.26 |
| Competition | Competitive | 7 | 4.61 |
| Digital | Digital | 6 | 3.95 |
| Marketing | Marketing | | |
| | Total | 41 | |

Table 1. Translation Word Cloud

Source : Data Processing

Table 2. Themes and Sub-Themes Benefits of Augmented Reality

| Themes | Sub-Themes |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Improve Marketing Performance | Improve work efficiency |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns |
| | Increase Sales |
| | Improving services |
| | Increase sales conversions |
| | Increase the number of customers |
| | Helps expand market reach |
| Increase Competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage |
| | Educate and promote culture |
| Strengthening Relationships with | Improve customer experience |
| Customers | Increase customer loyalty |
| | Increase customer engagement |
| | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction |
| | Attract customers |
| | |

Source : Data Processing, NVIVO 12

| Aspect | Group A | Group B | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Approach | Open and active in using marketing technology innovation | Passive and tend to use conventional marketing methods because of limited resources. | | | |
| Perception of marketing technology innovation such as AR | Interest and ready to adopt | Less Familiar | | | |
| Competitive Focus | Innovation and Technology | Culture and Product Quality | | | |

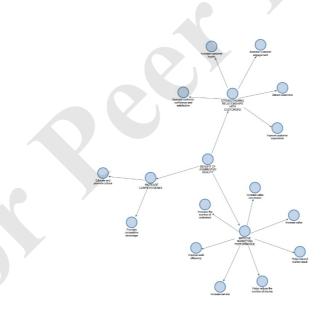
Table 3. Comparison Of Research Results Between Different Groups

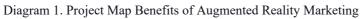
Source : Research processing

Figure and Diagram



Figure 1. Word Cloud





| STRENGTHENING RELATIONSHIP | WITH CUSTOMERS | INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---------|
| Increase customer confidenc | ce and satisfaction | Provides comp | etitive advantage | Educ cultu | | promote |
| Attract customers | Improve customer experience | IMPROVE MARKETII | NG PERFORMANCE | | | X |
| ncrease customer loyalty | Increase customer engagement | Improve work efficiency | Increase the number of customers | Increase sales Helps expand market reach | | |

Diagram 2. Diagram Hirarchy

| | Taylor & an informa | Francis G | roup | | \bigtriangleup | Hi, Annisa 🗸 | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|--|-----|
| | te will be under lled maintenand | | ursday 28th Nov 10:30am to 12:00 | | | may experience issues ging in during this time. | x |
| My Artio | cles | | | | | SUBMIT NEW MANUSCR | IPT |
| | SUBMISSIO | TITLE | JOURNAL | STATUS | CHAR | GES | |
| | N 24991211 0 | Enhancing Marketing | Cogent Business & Management | Accepted | Paid | | |
| | SUBMISSION | \checkmark | | | | | |
| \bigtriangledown | PEER REVIEW | ^ | | | | | |
| | 01 August 2024 | With Editor | | | | | |
| | 06 August 2024 | Out for Review | N | | | | |
| | 21 August 2024 | Decision Penc | ling | | | | |
| | 25 October 2024 | Revision Requ | iired | | | | |
| | 11 November 2024 | Revision Incor | mplete | | | | |
| | 11 November 2024 | Revised Manu Submitted | ıscript | | | | |

| | 11 November 2024 | With Journal Administrato | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 0 | 13 November 2024 | Accepted | | Download Invoice | VIEW PDF |
| 3 | PRODUCTION | | | | |
| 4 | PUBLISHING | \checkmark | | | |
| | i we wo | have a limited a rking hard to bri | imeline is useful. F mount of data to s ing you a view of p would love to hear | show you. We are rogress right thro | |
| \checkmark | SUBMISSIO N 24455976 | TITLE ETHNIC- BASED | JOURNAL Innovation: Organization | STATUS Rejected | CHARGES TRANSFER |
| | 6 | | & | | |
| | | TITLE ETHNIC- BASED | & JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences | STATUS Withdrawn | CHARGES |
| | 6 SUBMISSIO N 23815203 | ETHNIC- | JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences | Withdrawn | |
| | 6 SUBMISSIO N 23815203 | ETHNIC- BASED C TINGSERVICE From Taylor & From | JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences Make your manuscript journal ready with English language | Withdrawn | CONTACT |
| | 6 SUBMISSIO N 23815203 3 | ETHNIC- BASED C TINGSERVICE From Taylor & From | JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences Make your manuscript journal ready with English language | Withdrawn | Vor & Francis Informa busines |

Enhancing marketing performance in batik Malay industry: optimization competitive advantage by leveraging augmented reality marketing

Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini and Sri Yuliani

QUERY SHEET

This page lists questions we have about your paper. The numbers displayed at left are hyperlinked to the location of the query in the paper.

The title and author names are listed here as they will appear in your paper and the Table of Contents. Please check that this information is correct and let us know if any changes are needed. Also check that affiliations, funding information and conflict of interest statements are correct.

Please review your paper as a whole for typos and essential corrections. Note that we cannot accept a revised manuscript at this stage of production or major corrections, which would require Editorial review and delay publication.

AUTHOR QUERIES

- Q1 Please provide the missing department name for the author's affiliation.
- Q2 Please supply a short biographical note (degree, affiliation, research interest etc.) for each author as it is mandatory for this journal. This could be adapted from your departmental website or academic networking profile and should be relatively brief.
- Q3 Please confirm the heading level as set in the proof are accurate.
- Q4 Please provide full reference details for (Vilkina, 2020, Liu & Napitupulu, 2020, Wheelen et al., 2018) following journal style. If a reference is not supplied, we will delete the unwanted citation.
- Q5 Please confirm whether the content provided in italic format can be set in roman font similar to other text?
- Q6 The Diagram "3" has been changed to "Diagram 2". Please check.
- Q7 Please provide missing page range for the "Gabriel et al., 2023" references list entry.
- Q8 Please provide missing volume number for the "Menteri and Teknologi, 2019" references list entry.
- Q9 Please provide missing page range for the "Mong et al., 2021" references list entry.
- Q10 Please provide missing page range for the "Porter, 1985" references list entry.
- Q11 Please provide missing volume number and page range for the "Sameera, 2018" references list entry.
- Q12 Please provide missing page range for the "Stefanie Liu, 2020" references list entry.
- Q13 There is no mention of Reference (Thomas et al. 2018 and Stefanie Liu, 2020) in the text. Please cite the reference in the text. If no citation is supplied, we will delete the uncited reference from the list.
- Q14 Please provide the complete details for the "Vilkina & Klimovets, 2020" references list entry.
- Q15 Please note that the ORCID section has been created from information supplied with your manuscript submission/CATS. Please correct if this is inaccurate.

MARKETING | RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS Check for updates

c*qent

Enhancing marketing performance in batik Malay industry: optimization competitive advantage by leveraging augmented reality marketing

Annisa Mardatillah 🕞, Lilis Marina Angraini 🕞 and Sri Yuliani 🕞

Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore how augmented reality (AR) and a company's unique resources optimize competitive advantage to improve marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The theoretical contribution of this study connects the Resource Based View (RBV) theory with the application of augmented reality to the marketing of small and creative traditional batik industries, connecting unique resources, namely the cultural value of batik products, to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitive advantages, thereby strengthening relationships with customers. Intangible assets such as customer relationships are optimized for competitiveness and marketing performance optimization. In addition, this study provides practical implications for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development to improve marketing performance through optimizing its resources for competitiveness.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 31 July 2024 Revised 11 November 2024 Accepted 13 November 2024

KEYWORDS

Augmented reality marketing; competitive advantage; performance; customer experience; digital marketing

SUBJECTS

Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management; Business, Management and Accounting; Marketing; Strategic Management

03

O15

Q1

O2

1. Introduction

Augmented Reality marketing (ARM) has a transformative impact, as marketing communication prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer responses to purchasing decisions (Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Du et al., 2022; Reis & Melão, 2023). Researchers from America and Europe have conducted most previous studies, and they have found more studies on the influence of AR on customer experience and customer engagement (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023; Schultz & Kumar, 2024). There is a growing body of literature that recognizes that previous research has revealed ARM's superior ability to enhance consumer experiences interactively (Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Chen & Lin, 2022). Consumers can see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020; Dwivedi et al., 2021; Sung, 2021; Tutak & Brodny, 2022). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Kraus et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023; Schultz & Kumar, 2024).

In Indonesia, very few researchers are still exploring the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in marketing, There has been no documented application of AR for traditional creative products in the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector because most researchers in Indonesia only explore the competitive advantages of local creative products without examining how AR can become a source of competitive advantage for companies (Darma et al., 2019). Additionally, other researchers tend to focus only on

46 47 48

41

42

43

44

45

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The terms on which this article has been published allow the posting of the Accepted Manuscript in a repository by the author(s) or with their consent.

CONTACT Annisa Mardatillah 🖾 annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 💼 Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia © 2024 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group

specific consumer satisfaction factors influencing purchasing decisions through the use of mobile aug mented reality (Liu & Napitupulu, 2020), AR application to promote traditional food (Weking et al., 2020)
 and AR to promote Indonesian tourism (Anderies et al., 2023; Hidayat et al., 2023) Seen globally more
 researchers are discussing AR in the education sector on students' competitive abilities in the education
 sector (Kusdiyanti et al., 2020; Saripudin et al., 2022; Zapata-Paulini et al., 2023).

54 Augmented Reality marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from their competitors 55 (Darma et al., 2019; Vilkina, 2020; Du et al., 2022) . Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytell-56 ing, and virtual tours allow consumers to experience more immersive and engaging products. In addi-57 tion, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing 58 context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values, and history more compre-59 60 hensively and impressively. Augmented Reality enhances consumer engagement, it can provide person-61 alized and relevant experiences according to their preferences. Consumers can "try on" products. It means 62 AR increasing customer trust and satisfaction. AR can optimize marketing processes by expanding market 63 reach and reaching global audiences (Bellalouna, 2021; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023).

64 Augmented Reality, as technology, also allows for better tracking and analysis of consumer interac-65 tions, which can help improve future marketing strategies. The potential for the batik market in Indonesia and worldwide is significant and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the 66 67 batik market based on the statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the 68 export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, Indonesian batik 69 exports reached approximately USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 70 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is an 71 indigenous cultural heritage site in Indonesia that was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage 72 site for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in batik, 73 which impacts high demand within the country.

74 Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, 75 Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is an increasing global awareness and appreciation 76 of ethnic and sustainable products. Batik has its own added value in the hearts of global consumers, 77 especially those who care about sustainability and uniqueness. As an environmentally friendly product 78 with high cultural value. The batik market has bright prospects with government support and increasing 79 awareness at home and abroad. Overall, AR brings innovation to how products are marketed and 80 strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and 81 overall marketing strategy efficiency, thus increasing marketing performance (Bernd et al., 2016; 82 Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

83 This study aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, 84 85 Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product and, obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, and 86 87 the rich cultural value and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality 88 (AR) has a significant value in improving business competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer experience allows businesses to create engagement and interactive experiences. Consumers can view 89 90 products in real or virtual contexts, such as by testing products or viewing additional information directly 91 in their environment. This study explores how an innovative technology augmented reality and a com-92 pany's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. 93 Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create long-term competitive 94 advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing 95 performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of 96 customers, and increasing profits by optimizing its competitive advantages.

There is an urgent need to address the issue of how intangible resources in the RBV approach can be optimized, rather than just discussing the aspects of value, rare resources, imitable, and non-sustainable. The varied results from previous studies indicate that findings in this field are not always consistent or aligned. These differences in research outcomes may be due to variations in methods, samples, or research contexts, reflecting the complexity of understanding the studied phenomena. In previous 102 studies, resource-based View (RBV) has been applied more to large companies based on high and mod-103 ern technology (Sameera, 2018; Mong et al., 2021; Valaei et al., 2022). Previous researchers have high-104 lighted how customer relationships are essential in forming sustainable competitive advantages from an 105 RBV perspective (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011). There has yet to be any previous research that explic-106 itly reveals intangible resources other than human capital, brand reputation, and organizational culture 107 (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011) in other RBV approaches as essential resources to optimize the com-108 pany's competitive advantage to improve marketing performance. However, there are still areas for 109 improvement in previous research because it needs to consider the modern context, namely the role of 110 new technologies such as AR in strengthening customer relationships. AR can improve customer interac-111 tion and experience in the digital era, which has yet to be fully explored in the existing literature.

However, it still needs to be improved in the traditional local creative industry, so this study bridges 112 113 the gap in previous studies. This study explores how Augmented Reality considered in a digital modern 114 context can be applied effectively to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors by connecting the unique resources owned by the company, namely the cultural value 115 of batik products, with AR technology to improve marketing performance through optimizing competi-116 117 tiveness. This study fills the gap in previous studies by combining competitive advantage with customer 118 relationships can increase marketing performance because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relationships also marketing performance (Balla, 2024; 119 120 Habil et al., 2024; Wijaya et al., 2024). However, this study emphasizes that Augmented Reality can improve marketing performance by optimizing the company's competitive advantage and can strengthen 121 122 customer relationships; this is a new approach to understanding RBV. It means that AR technology in 123 this study provides unique and different added value from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. 124

Thus, this study provides contributions as follows: First, An essential contribution in this study enriches 125 126 the understanding of RBV more deeply with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships to optimize competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationship is 127 128 an intangible asset in this study, and it is optimized to increase competitiveness and subsequently influ-129 ence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This research shows 130 that customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but are also valuable added value as 131 intangible assets because they create a different and more profound customer shopping experience, increase customer engagement, and increase customer loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to 132 133 strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and sup-134 port improved marketing performance.

135 Furthermore, Second, This study emphasizes in the context of the modern digital era the importance of utilizing modern technology, namely Augmented Reality (AR), to enrich the customer experience for 136 137 large companies and for creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loy-138 139 alty. Third, Strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better 140 marketing performance. AR, Riau Malay batik business, as a representative of micro, small, and medium 141 industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relation-142 ships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others. 143 Collecting data and feedback on customer interactions is another benefit of using AR. Companies are 144 allowed to have data insights into customer preferences further improving marketing performance. 145 Fourth, The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional cre-146 ative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations. 147

148 149

150

2. Literature review

This study draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-Suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021). It asserts that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength

155 of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on the RBV. For example, Wheelen et al. (2018), 156 Mahdi and Nassar (2021), and Yang et al. (2022) argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to 157 enhance performance-similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė (2022) and Reis & Melão (2023) stress the pri-158 macy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory 159 160 on the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic brand of financial, technological, and human resources. Focus on a holistic combination of financial, technological, and human 161 162 resources.

163 The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. The RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and 164 difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR 165 166 can be considered one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. 167 According to RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies 168 169 to provide customers with a uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experience. For example, AR 170 applications can allow customers to try batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik 171 motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult 172 to Imitate (inimitable) and Complex to Replace (non-substitutable).

173 Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate provide a solid compet-174 itive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctively, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the inter-175 176 active experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau Batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable 177 resources that are difficult to replace with other technologies are also important for competitive advan-178 179 tage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily 180 replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. Augmented 181 182 reality provides an interactive experience, companies can enhance their brand image in an innovative. 183 Customers who are satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop 184 again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions and 185 expensive advertising campaigns. AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional cam-186 paigns, thereby reducing saving long-term costs. AR technology requires expertise, financial investment, 187 and human resource training. However, it provides great benefits to companies, namely a competitive advantage. Augmented reality allows customers to try various batik designs virtually and to view addi-188 tional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization. 189

190 The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try batik motifs and share 191 their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, 192 193 adding value to the shopping experience and making it difficult for competitors to imitate. This research 194 uses the resource based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry 195 to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and 196 197 customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney 198 et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1. Research value

199 200 201

202 203

The research value in this research has several aspects:

First, it provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementing of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. The use of in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: This study shows essential important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This study provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, cultural contributions: Augmented reality as a marketing tool can promote Malay Riau Batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage. It can create customer experiences and engagement.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes to how AR as modern technology, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research on integrating technology with cultural heritage. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improving user experience.

AR creates consumer experience and increases their engagement through immersive and direct interactions. It enables consumers to view products in a more detailed and relevant context, thereby facilitating purchasing decisions. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate, and differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty and—cost efficiency in marketing strategies, thereby- reducing long-term promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development may be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs because of its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers.

3. Method

236 237

238

This study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which were subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through augmented marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay Batiks in Riau, Indonesia.

246 This study focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs in the Riau Malay Batik business for 247 over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 248 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different 249 business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. Respondents 250 included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. Semi-structured in-depth interviews 251 were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. Before we conducted the 252 interview, we complied with the code of ethics regulations by not forcing information to conduct this 253 interview activity. We ensured that they were willing to voluntarily carry out this interview activity. After 254 the informants expressed their willingness, we continued this in-depth interview activity with 30 partic-255 ipants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry selected as the main respon-256 dents. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in 257 Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik indus-258 try were selected as the primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing 259 managers in the industry. We conducted these semi-structured, in-depth interviews with ten business 260 groups with 30 informants for 20–30 minutes each. During the interview process, we actively listened and 6 🕞 A. MARDATILLAH ET AL.

recorded, we carried out recording activities after obtaining approval from the informant. And occasionally, we confirmed and cross-checked answers that had doubtful meanings. For example, we re-question the understanding that Augmented Reality can create customer experience and engagement, which are still interpreted in reverse.

In a more applicable context, this study uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity of the research findings. It is essential to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of the findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). We use various data collection, such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which are the most appropriate approaches to investigate the phenomenon under study.

271Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia272No. 69 of 2016 concerning the Code of Ethics for Research and Development (Menteri & Teknologi, 2019):

Article 10 States that all research must adhere to ethical principles, including research with minimal risk. Consent from research subjects must be obtained, but the consent form can be adjusted to the level of risk of the research.

The guidelines state that low-risk social and humanities research can use simplified consent. This usually includes research that does not disclose sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. Researchers must still obtain consent from participants, at least verbally or through simplified consent.

This research falls into low-risk social and humanities research that can use simplified verbal consent 280 281 because this research does not reveal sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of par-282 ticipants. In this study, participants provided verbal informed consent because verbal consent was pre-283 ferred in the participant's culture. Participants felt more comfortable and confident giving verbal consent after receiving a detailed explanation of the study. Verbal consent allowed them to ask questions and 284 285 get clarification before giving consent. Detailed explanations of the study were given, and verbal consent was recorded with the consent of the participants. The verbal consent process was recorded using an 286 287 audio recorder, and there were witnesses to ensure transparency of consent.

Participants' willingness to participate in this study was obtained without coercion, and their involvement was to provide opinions on improving marketing performance in the Malay Batik industry through optimizing competitive advantages by utilizing Augmented Reality marketing. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and agreed to participate voluntarily.

292 We select samples and determine inclusion and exclusion criteria are crucial stages that influence the 293 validity and generalizability of the research results. The following explains this process: The first step is 294 to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this study, the population included 295 business owners, marketing managers, and batik consumers. After selecting the sampling method, we 296 developed the sampling frame. This involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be 297 research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual 298 sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual 299 sample that will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be performed randomly 300 or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic 301 location.

3.1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

302 303 304

305

306

307

308

309 310 In determining these criteria we decide which part of the research sample is in accordance with the requirements. The requirements of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau include the following:

- a. Entrepreneurs or managers who have knowledge and experience in the batik industry for at leastthree years.
- b. Individuals or businessman located in the Riau region of, Indonesia

314 Exclusion Criteria:

We were used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample to ensure that the sample consisted of relevant subjects and provided valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia include the following:

318 319

320

321

- a. Batik business has been operating for less than three years.
- b. Individuals or businesses not located in the Riau Region of, Indonesia
- c. People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.
- 322 323 324

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explained in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This is done based on relevance to the research objectives, the desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results.

We can ensure that the selected sample is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize the bias that may arise when interpreting research results. We utilized various data collection for this research such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

333 Justification the sample in this study was determined by purposive sampling; this refers to the con-334 sideration of the relevance and relevance of participants to the research objectives, namely exploring 335 Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing to improve marketing performance by optimizing 336 resources available in the batik MSME sector. Inclusion criteria include batik entrepreneurs who have 337 been operating for at least three years and have experience using or considering technological innova-338 tion in product marketing. Exclusion criteria include entrepreneurs with no plans or interest in digital 339 innovation because this study focuses on the response to AR. The number of samples was set at 30 batik 340 entrepreneurs, with ten groups selected based on variations in business scale (micro, small, medium), 341 geographic location, and business models based on the characteristics of each motif. The participants of 342 this study were divided into two large groups, namely group A consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepre-343 neurs who actively utilize marketing technology innovations and group B consisting of Riau Malay batik 344 entrepreneurs who passively utilize marketing technology innovations.

Determining this number of samples is considered sufficient for qualitative methods because qualitative research focuses more on data depth and understanding than statistical representation (Creswell & David Creswell, 2018). This sample determination can explain the nuances of differences in marketing strategies in achieving their marketing performance by optimizing existing resources and the challenges faced at each business scale. The results of this study are more relevant to improving understanding of the adoption of AR technology in the batik industry, especially traditional batik and other similar traditional products.

The selection of this research sample is also based on the principle of data saturation in qualitative methods, meaning the point when information obtained from interviews or observations begins to show repetitive patterns and no longer produces new information (Creswell & David Creswell, 2018). The participants in this study were selected based on their active involvement in the Riau Malay batik industry and their openness to digital marketing technology innovation. However, as a limitation, we recognize that this sample size may limit the generalization of findings to MSMEs outside the sectors and regions studied.

359 VIVO 12 was used to analyze, and triangulation was used from various sources to verify the research 360 findings. The interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases 361 to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. We conducted in-depth semi-structured 362 interviews with all participants. We used audio and video recordings that were subsequently transcribed 363 into written text. After this step, we were concerned that the transcription process was crucial for the 364 subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were comprehensively 365 analyzed to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized 366 into different use cases. We took these steps to ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained



Figure 1. Word cloud.

then we got the results in information about Augmented Reality (AR) marketing that can optimize competitive advantage.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Results

396 397

398

399 400

401 402

403

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought about significant 404 changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this 405 context, this study examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen 406 brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on how a 407 company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through 408 409 technological innovation.

Based on Figure 1 word cloud and Table 1, translation word cloud, six words appeared most fre-410 411 quently in the marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, the customer was most frequently expressed by informants. This shows that customers are the informants' main 412 focus when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main task that needs to be per-413 formed. Based on the word cloud, social media and exhibitions show the informants' ways of attracting 414 customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods remain traditional. The word 415 competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik 416 417 industry.

Based on Diagram 1 and Table 2, three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as shown in the 418 table above. These three themes show the three main benefits that informants feel when using 419

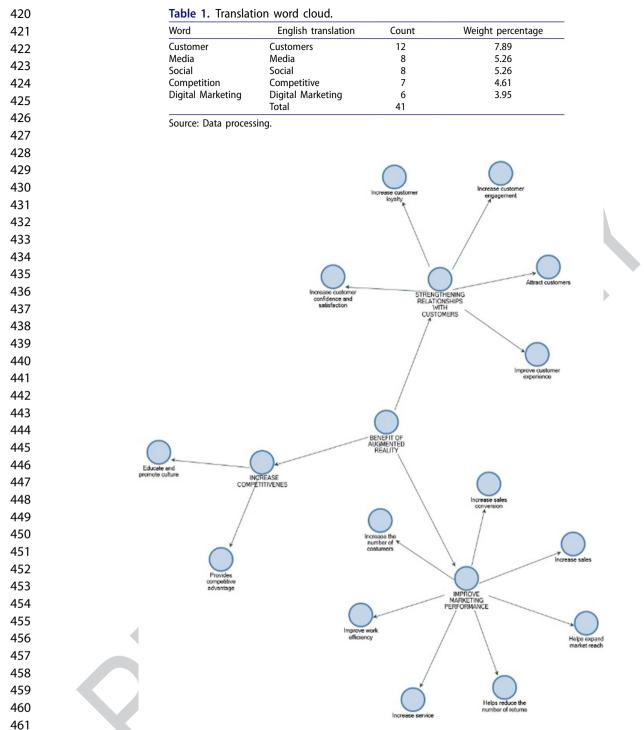


Diagram 1. Project map benefits of augmented reality marketing.

augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent the benefits derived from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

5. Improve marketing performance

5.1. Improve work efficiency

This theme describes informants' views on the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the participant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways:

493 494

501 502

510 511

| Themes | Sub-themes |
|--|---|
| Improve marketing performance | Improve work efficiency |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns |
| | Increase sales |
| | Improving services |
| | Increase sales conversions |
| | Increase the number of customers |
| | Helps expand market reach |
| Increase competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage |
| | Educate and promote culture |
| Strengthening relationships with customers | Improve customer experience |
| | Increase customer loyalty |
| | Increase customer engagement |
| | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction |
| | Attract customers |
| Source: Data processing, NVIVO 12. | |

cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes*" (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.2. Increase sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs. Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.3. Improving services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback." (Mr. An). In addition, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.4. Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can reduce batik sales cycles. The products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "*AR has* shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale." (Mr. R)

519 520

521

5.5. Helps reduce the number of returns

522 Customers can view products virtually using AR. Customers can try a product to determine its suitability. 523 According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "*AR features also help reduce the number of* 524 *returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying*" (Mrs. L). Several informants 525 revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We

05

526 measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr. B). "We measure the 527 success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....Reduced product return rates" (Mr. R).

5.6. Helps expand market reach

528 529

530

540 541

542

556

571

572

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of augmented reality: "*AR is beneficial* for expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try products. This has helped us enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores." (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.7. Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "*We measure* success through....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers, "with an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z, who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 and 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with the technology and look for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

557 **5.8. Increase competitiveness**

558 5.8.1. Value provides a competitive advantage

559 One participant explained competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offer-560 ing a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differenti-561 ates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. In terms of marketing performance, 562 AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with 563 AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing 564 campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innova-565 tive business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers." (Mrs. Ra). Based on participants' expres-566 sions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences 567 and technological innovation. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the mar-568 keting concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage 569 by providing a more modern and interactive shopping experience to our customers." (Mr. R). 570

5.8.2. Educate and promote culture

Education and the promotion of culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif... I believe AR will help increase sales and play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation.*" " (Mr. Ra). 579 Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead 580 maintain and strengthen its authentic gualities and cultural values; "Through AR, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work 581 closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and 582 authenticity" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforc-583 584 ing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs. Nur).

5.9. Strengthening relationships with customers

588 5.9.1. Improve customer experience

589 Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "AR impacts our mar-590 keting strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience." (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that 591 one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of 592 using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers 593 new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experi-594 ences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs. Dw).

5.9.2. Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience...strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand". (Mr. R).

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again." (Mrs. Rn)

5.9.3. Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

609 Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must 610 first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident in purchasing products: "Customers are more confident and satisfied with their pur-612 chases because they can see product details virtually" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident 613 with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident 614 in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr. R) 615

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr. B)

618 619 620

616

617

585 586

587

595 596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606 607 608

611

5.9.4. Increase customer engagement

621 The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more 622 involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs 623 virtually" (Mrs. Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition 624 helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key 625 feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media 626 and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr).

627 628

629

5.9.5. Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most infor-630 mants said that using augmented reality could attract customers attention to the products being sold: 631

| Aspect | Group A | Group B |
|--|--|--|
| Approach | Open and active in using marketing technology innovation | Passive and tend to use conventional marketing methods because of limited resources. |
| Perception of marketing technology innovation such as AR | Interest and ready to adopt | Less familiar |
| Competitive focus | Innovation and technology | Culture and product quality |

Source: Research processing.

| Increase customer cor | nfidence and satisfaction | Provides comp | etitive advantage | | Educate and culture | d promote |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Attract customers | Improve customer experience | IMPROVE MARKETI | | | | |
| | Increase customer engagement | Improve work efficiency | Rectange and the second se | Increase sales | | |
| Increase customer loyalty | _ | | Helps reduce the number of returns | Helps expand market i | reach | |

Diagram 2. Diagram hierarchy.

"By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products" (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr. R).

The participants of this study were divided into two main groups: group A, consisting of Riau Malay
 batik entrepreneurs who actively use marketing technology innovation, and Group B, consisting of Riau
 Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively use marketing technology innovation based on Table 3.

The results of the interviews in this study in group A stated that using digital marketing technology such as AR provides benefits to improve their marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. They can strengthen customer relationships by providing an exciting and different experience, a closer relationship with customers, and attracting new customers. Although Group B has used digital marketing technology, it tends to be passive and less familiar due to the limited human resources who are experts in operating digital marketing technology such as AR. They still use conventional marketing methods by focusing on the strength of their strong products with cultural value.

The analysis shows that Group A tends to be more active and open to using digital marketing technology innovation approaches. At the same time, Group B is more passive in adopting technologies such as Augmented Reality (AR). The results indicate differences in how the two groups respond to new technologies. The technology impacts their competitive strategies in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. This comparison gives benefits to strengthen the finding that technology adoption in marketing has significant variations depending on industry players' backgrounds and business orientations. Purthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed based on Diagram 2, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness, and then improve marketing performance.

6. Discussion

685

686

687

688

689 690 691

692

693 This research's findings revolve around three main themes; improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work effi-694 ciency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by 695 reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek 696 697 & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time 698 699 required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing pro-700 ductivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained 701 using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with 702 consumers.

703 This study introduces a pioneering approach to Resource-Based View (RBV) and the utilization of 704 Augmented Reality (AR) technology in traditional creative industries like Riau Malay Batik. We have man-705 aged to uncover significant gaps in existing theory and present a unique perspective. In previous studies, 706 RBV has been predominantly applied to large companies with advanced technology. However, this study 707 successfully answers the clear need for how the industry must adapt to the changing modern digital 708 business environment and apply it to the traditional local creative industry. The success of this study 709 exploring how Augmented Reality can be effectively applied to the traditional local creative industry in 710 the micro, small, and medium sectors is a novelty from the results of this study that has not been pre-711 viously found. Utilizing the unique resources of these companies, such as the cultural value of batik 712 products, with AR technology, can improve marketing performance and competitiveness.

713 This study also fills the gap in previous research by combining competitive advantage with customer 714 relations because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and cus-715 tomer relations. Augmented reality in this study emphasizes that in addition to improving marketing 716 performance through optimizing the company's competitive advantage, it can also strengthen customer 717 relationships, which is a new approach to understanding RBV. This means that AR technology in this 718 study provides unique added value that differs from competitors' and strengthens deeper interactions 719 between batik products and customers. The vital contribution of this study enriches the understanding 720 of RBV deeper with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships for 721 optimization of competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationships are intangible assets 722 in this study that are optimized to improve competitive ability and then influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This shows that customer relationships are 723 724 transactional and can provide valuable added value as intangible assets. They can create different and in-depth customer shopping experiences and increase customer engagement and loyalty. So this is use-725 726 ful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market 727 competition and support improved marketing performance.

728 This study makes a significant contribution by deepening the Resource-Based View (RBV) understand-729 ing through a new perspective that focuses on optimizing intangible resources, especially customer relationships. This new perspective of Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on improving the understanding 730 731 of optimizing intangible resources by integrating AR technology in creating customer relationships 732 through solid customer experience and engagement. The integration that occurs is more meaningful 733 because the interaction that occurs can increase customer engagement and customer loyalty affects the marketing performance of Riau Malay Batik. In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business 734 735 is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to 736 imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more 737 exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

743 This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. AR allows 744 customers to try products virtually, seeing how they look or function in real life, improving purchasing 745 decisions and customer lovalty. Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs 746 virtually before buying in the AR application. They can see how batik will look when worn without 747 having to try it on physically. This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage: differentiation 748 749 and cost leadership. However, previous research does not support the current modern situation where 750 technological innovation is essential in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive 751 advantages with the uniqueness of its intangible resources. In the AR context, differentiation strategies 752 are very relevant. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer inter-753 actions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the 754 benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see 755 their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing.

756 Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and tex-757 tures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details 758 appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik 759 motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby 760 increasing consumer confidence in the guality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with 761 consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023). The benefits 762 of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide addi-763 tional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a 764 story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing 765 cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand 766 and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differ-767 entiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from 768 other manufacturers.

769 Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for 770 competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 771 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create 772 unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and 773 utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide 774 a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to 775 scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: 776 Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; 777 Gallardo et al., 2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the 778 product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and 779 branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually 780 or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

781 Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more con-782 sumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can 783 help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a 784 more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, 785 usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an interesting shopping experience; consumers 786 get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete 787 and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction. This research also emphasizes that AR in 788 the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, 789 and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring 790 competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right
 adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive 800 advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills, and knowledge about 801 802 batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik compa-803 nies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relation-804 805 ships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022). Relationships 806 with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer experiences shows the com-807 pany's ability to utilize advanced technology to meet consumer needs. Positive and interactive experi-808 ences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty 809 programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High 810 customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR 811 enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High lev-812 els of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness. 813

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases 814 815 transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new 816 817 consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strate-818 819 gies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources and capabilities to create sustainable compet-820 itive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the 821 cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, 822 which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive 823 advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and sub-824 themes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer 825 relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, contribution, implications, limitations, and future research

7.1. Conclusion

826 827

828 829

830

The study's conclusions from the research findings revolve around three main themes: improving mar-831 keting performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. This study 832 unveils a relationship between the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory and the application of Augmented 833 Reality (AR) technology in marketing Riau Malay batik. What sets this study apart is its unique approach 834 of integrating two concepts that were previously rarely studied together, namely RBV and AR technology, 835 especially in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. RBV, in this study, proves that a 836 company's unique resources, such as the ability to implement innovative technologies like AR. In this 837 study, RBV is strength to show that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to adopt innovative 838 technologies such as AR, can act as a key driver in creating sustainable competitive advantage. The use 839 of AR not only strengthens interactions and enhances customer experiences, but also deepens emotional 840 connections that support customer loyalty and attract new customers. This shows that AR functions as 841 an intangible strategic asset and, in the context of RBV, is difficult for competitors to imitate, thereby 842 strengthening the company's competitive position in the market. This finding provides new insights that 843

technological innovation, such as AR, is not only a marketing tool but also an integral part of strategic resources that can change competition dynamics in traditional creative industries. Practically, the results of this study provide recommendations for Riau Malay batik industry players to adopt AR technology as an effective marketing strategy. Thus, companies can improve marketing performance and strengthen relationships with customers, which ultimately supports business growth and sustainability.

849 AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: 850 851 improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relation-852 ships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from compet-853 itors and strengthens deeper interactions between Riau Malay Batik products and customers. AR in 854 marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing 855 returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with custom-856 ers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, 857 the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing perfor-858 mance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that 859 are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we 860 can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

861 Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, 862 increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be 863 achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, edu-864 cation, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and 865 customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships.

7.2. Contribution

866 867

868

890 891

869 This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with 870 implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in Riau Malay Batik marketing. This develops our under-871 standing of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competi-872 tive advantage through innovative technologies. Augmented Reality in this study shows a strong relationship 873 with customers, improving customer experience and engagement, increasing customer satisfaction and 874 loyalty, and attracting new customers. Customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but 875 also valuable added value, creating unique customer experiences and can even attract new customers as 876 intangible assets, so this contributes strategically to strengthening the competitive position of the Riau 877 Malay batik industry in the market competition and supporting improved marketing performance.

The following contribution emphasizes that modern AR technology in the digital era can enrich the customer experience for large companies and creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. So, strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, the Riau Malay batik business, representing the micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others.

885 Overall, this study provides significant theoretical contributions by connecting RBV and AR in the 886 context of batik marketing and offering practical implications that can help traditional creative industries 887 be more competitive in the digital era. The novelty of this study lies in the holistic approach that paving 888 the way for further research that can explore the integration of other technologies in resource-based 889 business strategies because combines the company's unique resources with innovative technologies.

7.3. Implication

The implications of this theory show that the company's unique value capability as the company's added value is not only tangible assets or technical skills but also includes the company's ability to adopt and implement new technological innovations, such as Augmented Reality (AR). By adopting AR technology, using the company's unique resources is increasingly optimal to increase competitiveness while building closer customer relationships so that marketing performance increases.

18 👄 A. MARDATILLAH ET AL.

897 Managerial implications for batik companies and other industries interested in adopting AR 898 technology. The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using 899 modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer 900 relations. The practical contribution and implication of this study offer practical guidance for MSMEs 901 902 in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing the unique value of local culture by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to maximize competitiveness and 903 904 customer relationships.

906 **7.4.** *Limitation*

905

915 916

917

926 927

928 929

930 931

932

937 938

939

944 945

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

7.5. Future research

918 Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore 919 920 how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be 921 used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor 922 the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be con-923 924 ducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors 925 and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

Author contributions

AM, LMA, and SY carried out the research, wrote and revised the article. AM, AM and LMA conceptualized the central
 research idea and provided the theoretical framework. AM, LMA and SY designed the research, supervised research
 progress. AM and LMA anchored the review. AM and SY revisions and approved the article submission. All authors
 have approved the final manuscript.

Funding

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia
 for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the
 main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/
 HN-P/2024.

ORCID

 946
 Annisa Mardatillah (b) http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907

 947
 Lilis Marina Angraini (b) http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1328-5466

 948
 Sri Yuliani (b) http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6806-6055

 949

950 Data availability statement

This study did not involve any data collection, and the articles collected were sourced from https://www.scopus.com/
 home.uri, accessed in 2024, and https://scholar.google.com/, accessed in 2024. However, due to privacy and ethical
 constraints, the data used in this study are not publicly available. Still, they can be requested from the correspond ing author under certain reasonable conditions and are not sensitive in nature, violating ethics and privacy.

References

955 956

957 958

959

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An ontology-based kinematics problem solver using qualitative and quantitative knowledge. *New Generation Computing*, 37(4), 551–584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019_00067-x
- Anderies Marvella, M., Hakim, N. A., Seciawanto, P. A., & Chowanda, A. (2023). Implementation of augmented reality
 in android-based application to promote Indonesian tourism. *Procedia Computer Science*, 227, 573–581. https://doi.
 org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.560
- 962 Balla, S. (2024). Sustainability as a market niche for internationalization of a born global SME: The case of a central eastern European firm strategy. *Corporate and Business Strategy Review*, 5(4), 31–42. https://doi.org/10.22495/cbsr-v5i4art3
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. Journal of Management, 17(1), 99–120. https://
 doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- 967 Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage* (3rd ed.). Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River.
- 968 Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, *27*(6), 643–650. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920630102700602
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline?
 Journal of Management, 37(5), 1299–1315. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The augmented reality technology as enabler for the digitization of industrial business processes: Case studies. *Procedia CIRP*, *98*, 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
 Bernd, W., Wirtz, V., & Cittal, P. D. (2010). Business processes and future processes and future process.
- Bernd, W., Wirtz, V., & Göttel, P. D. (2016). Business model innovation: Development, concept and future research directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.
- Cabrera-Suárez, K., Saá-Pérez, P. D., & García-Almeida, D. (1994). The succession process from a resource and knowledge-based view of the family firm. Cabrera-Suarez, 14(1), 37–48. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-6248.2001.00037.x
- 977 Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, *71*, 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j. tele.2022.101833
- 979
 979 Creswell, J. W., & David Creswell, J. (2018). *Research design qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches fifth* 980 *edition.* SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in Bali, Indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, *11*(12-SPECIAL ISSUE), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- 984 Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented reality marketing: A systematic literature review and an agenda for future inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *13*, 925963. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen,
 A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021).
 Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, *59*, 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative behavior and firm competitive advantage: The moderating effect of environmental dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, *13*(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012
 Gabalová, G. Kraičováč, M. Eurmannová, P. Matyr, M. Pičasová, V. & Stárok, M. (2021). Augmented reality as a power series of the serie
- Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented reality as a pow erful marketing tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2, 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253
- Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business & Management*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/2331
 1975.2023.2208716
- Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H.
 (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*. 10850, 351–362. https://doi.
 org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3_29
- Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the competitiveness and effectiveness of an open business model in the industry 4.0 environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8*(1), 57. https:// doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057
 Huit C. C. M. SLD.
- Habil, S. G. M., El-Deeb, S., & El-Bassiouny, N. (2024). The metaverse era: Leveraging augmented reality in the creation of novel customer experience. *Management & Sustainability: An Arab Review*, 3(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1108/ MSAR-10-2022-0051

- Hidayat, Z., Indra, R., Yunita, Z., Marsha, S. A., & Hapsari, P. A. (2023). The augmented and virtual reality of tourism and creative industry: Communicating Indonesia's new way to the digital economy. *Kurdish Studies*, *11*(2), 2051–4883. https://kurdishstudies.net/menu-script/index.php/KS/article/view/1154/769
- Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models:
 Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, *8*, 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272
- 1008 Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: Impact on inno-1009 vation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, *55*(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146
- Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability drivers of small and medium sized firms: A review and research agenda. *Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration*, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380
- Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, *124*, 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050
- Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and
 management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63,
 102466. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466
- Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). Al-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *77*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783
- Kusdiyanti, H., Nurruddin Zanky, M., & Prasetyo Wati, A. (2020). Blended learning for augmented reality to increase student competitiveness the filling subject toward making Indonesia 4.0. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2020, 88–100. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i7.6845
- Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: Absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *The Journal of Technology Transfer, 42*(6), 1431–1450. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1
- Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage through strategic lead ership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability*, *13*(17),
 9891. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891
- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7
- 1029 Menteri, R., & Teknologi, d P. T. R. I. (2019). Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik 1030 Indonesia. *Kemenristekdikti*, 1–58.
- ^{Q8} Mong, S. G., Mohamed, S. F., Misnan, M. S., & Palis, P. (2021). Integrating resource-based view and performance improvement theory in developing maintenance management continuous improvement model: A conceptual framework. *Studies of Applied Economics*, *39*(4). https://doi.org/10.25115/eea.v39i4.4479
- 1033 Q9 Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive advantage. *Management Information Systems*, 19(4). https://doi.org/10.1182/
 1034 blood-2005-11-4354
- 1035 ^{Q10} Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive advantage of nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi. 0rg/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- 1037Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., Tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing?1038Its definition, complexity, and future. Journal of Business Research, 142, 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbus-
res.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1), e12834. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- 1041 Sameera, H. (2018). Do resource based view spur firm performance? A literature review. SSRN Electronic Journal. 1042 011 https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3280094 Contraction D. Determine and the second and experimental reality of distribution.
- Saripudin, D., Ratmaningsih, N., & Anggraini, D. (2022). Smart maps Indonesia based on augmented reality as digital learning resources of social studies. *The New Educational Review*, 1(67), 172–182. https://doi.org/10.15804/ tner.22.67.1.13
- 1045 Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer 1046 engagement. *Business Horizons*, *59*(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- 1047Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). ARvolution: Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented1048reality. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 78, 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- 1049 Stefanie Liu, T. A. N. (2020). Analyzing factors affecting satisfaction and purchase intention towards mobile augmented reality e-commerce applications in Indonesia. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*, *98*(22).
- 1050 Q12 Q13 Sung, E. (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, *122*, 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034
- 1052Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented reality in retail and its impact on sales. Journal of1053Marketing, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- 1054 Thomas, L. W., Hunger, D., & Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic management and business policy (globalization, innovation and sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.

- 1056 Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business digital maturity in Europe and its implication for open innovation. *Journal of* 1057 *Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8*(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Valaei, N., Rezaei, S., Bressolles, G., & Dent, M. M. (2022). Indispensable components of creativity, innovation, and FMCG companies' competitive performance: a resource-based view (RBV) of the firm. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration*, 14(1), 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1108/APJBA-11-2020-0420
- 1060 Vilkina, M. V., & Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented reality as marketing strategy in the global competition.
- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' experience and satisfaction using augmented reality apps
 in e-shopping: New empirical evidence. *Applied Sciences*, *13*(17), 9596. https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- 1063 Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management and and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, *225*, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Weking, A. N., Suyoto, S., & Santoso, A. J. (2020). A development of augmented reality mobile application to promote the traditional Indonesian food. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*, *14*(09), 248–257. https://doi. 0rg/10.3991/ijim.v14i09.11179
- 1067 Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/ 1068 smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small forces and large firms: Foundations of the RBV. Strategic Management Journal, 34(6), 635–643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, *119*, 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- 1073 Wijaya, I. G. N. S., Malintang Latanro, A. B. B. S., & Sugianitri, N. N. A. R. (2024). The influence of marketing strategy on marketing performance from a management perspective in the disruption era. *Binus Business Review*, 15(1), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v15i1.10431
- Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: The use of hybrid SEM-neural network analysis. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, *11*(1), 44. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5
- Zapata-Paulini, J., Cabanillas-Carbonell, M., Iparraguirre-Villanueva, O., Sierra-Liñan, F., Baltozar-Clemente, S., Alvarez-Risco, A., & Yáñez, J. A. (2023). Augmented reality for innovation: Education and analysis of the glacial retreat of the Peruvian Andean snow-capped mountains. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(3), 100106. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100106

| 1 | 082 |
|---|-----|
| 1 | 083 |
| 1 | 084 |



Cogent Business & Management

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

| Submission ID | 249912110 |
|---------------|---|
| Article Type | Research Article |
| Keywords | Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Adva ntage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digi tal Marketing |
| Authors | Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini, Sri Yu liani |

For any queries please contact:

QABM-peerreview@journals.taylorandfrancis.com

Note for Reviewers:

To submit your review please visit https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/qabm

Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketing

Annisa Mardatillah^{1*}, Lilis Marina Angraini², Sri Yuliani³

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Corresponding author*: annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to explore how augmented reality (AR) and a company's unique resources optimize competitive advantage to improve marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The theoretical contribution of this study connects the Resource Based View (RBV) theory with the application of augmented reality to the marketing of small and creative traditional batik industries, connecting unique resources, namely the cultural value of batik products, to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitive advantages, thereby strengthening relationships with customers. Intangible assets such as customer relationships are optimized for competitiveness and marketing performance optimization. In addition, this study provides practical implications for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development to improve marketing performance through optimizing its resources for competitiveness

Keywords: Augmented Reality Marketing, Competitive Advantage, Performance, Customer Experience, Digital Marketing.

Introduction

1.

Augmented Reality marketing (ARM) has a transformative impact, as marketing communication prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer responses to purchasing decisions (Reis & Melão, 2023; Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Du et al., 2022). Researchers from America and Europe have conducted most previous studies, and they have found more studies on the influence of AR on customer experience and customer engagement (Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023; Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024). There is a growing body of literature that recognise that

from previous research has revealed ARM's superior ability to enhance consumer experiences interactively (Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Chen & Lin, 2022). Consumers can see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020; Sung, 2021; Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Dwivedi et al., 2021). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Schultz & Kumar, 2024; Kraus et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023).

In Indonesia, very few researchers are still exploring the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in marketing, There has been no documented application of AR for traditional creative products in the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector because most researchers in Indonesia only explore the competitive advantages of local creative products without examining how AR can become a source of competitive advantage for companies (Darma et al., 2019). Additionally, other researchers tend to focus only on specific of consumer satisfaction factors influencing purchasing decisions through the use of mobile augmented reality (Liu & Napitupulu, 2020), AR application to promote traditional food (Weking, A. N., & Santoso, 2020) and AR to promote Indonesian tourism (Hidayat et al., 2023; Anderies et al., 2023) Seen globally more researchers are discussing AR in the education sector on students' competitive abilities in the education sector (Kusdiyanti et al., 2020; Saripudin, D., et al, 2022; Zapata-Paulini et al., 2023).

Augmented Reality marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from their competitors (Darma et al., 2019; Vilkina, 2020; Du et al., 2022). Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytelling, and virtual tours allow consumers to experience more immersive and engaging products. In addition, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values, and history more comprehensively and impressively. Augmented Reality enhances consumer engagement, it can provide personalized and relevant experiences according to their preferences. Consumers can "try on" products. It means AR increasing customer trust and satisfaction. AR can optimize marketing processes by expanding market reach and reaching global audiences (Bellalouna, 2021; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023).

Augmented Reality, as technology, also allows for better tracking and analysis of consumer interactions, which can help improve future marketing strategies. The potential for the batik market in Indonesia and worldwide is significant and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the batik market based on the statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, Indonesian batik exports reached approximately USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is an indigenous cultural heritage site in Indonesia that was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage site for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in batik, which impacts high demand within the country.

Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is an increasing global awareness and appreciation of ethnic and sustainable products. Batik has its own added value in the hearts of global consumers, especially those who care about sustainability and uniqueness. As an environmentally friendly product with high cultural value. The batik market has bright prospects with government support and increasing awareness at home and abroad. Overall, AR

brings innovation to how products are marketed and strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and overall marketing strategy efficiency, thus increasing marketing performance (Bernd, 2016, Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

This study aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product and, obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, and the rich cultural value and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality (AR) has a significant value in improving business competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer experience allows businesses to create engagement and interactive experiences. Consumers can view products in real or virtual contexts, such as by testing products or viewing additional information directly in their environment. This study explores how an innovation technology augemented reality and company's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create longterm competitive advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of customers, and increasing profits by optimizing its competitive advantages.

There is an urgent need to address the issue of how intangible resources in the RBV approach can be optimized, rather than just discussing the aspects of value, rare resources, imitable, and non-sustainable. The varied results from previous studies indicate that findings in this field are not always consistent or aligned. These differences in research outcomes may be due to variations in methods, samples, or research contexts, reflecting the complexity of understanding the studied phenomena. In previous studies, resource-based View (RBV) has been applied more to large companies based on high and modern technology (Sameera, 2018; Mong et al., 2021; Valaei et al., 2022). Previous researchers have highlighted how customer relationships are essential in forming sustainable competitive advantages from an RBV perspective (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011). There has yet to be any previous research that explicitly reveals intangible resources other than human capital, brand reputation, and organizational culture (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011) in other RBV approaches as essential resources to optimize the company's competitive advantage to improve marketing performance. However, there are still areas for improvement in previous research because it needs to consider the modern context, namely the role of new technologies such as AR in strengthening customer relationships. AR can improve customer interaction and experience in the digital era, which has yet to be fully explored in the existing literature.

However, it still needs to be improved in the traditional local creative industry, so this study bridges the gap in previous studies. This study explores how Augmented Reality consider in digital modern context can be applied effectively to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors by connecting the unique resources owned by the company, namely the cultural value of batik products, with AR technology to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitiveness. This study fills the gap in previous studies by combining competitive advantage with customer relationships can increase marketing performance because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relationships also marketing performance (Wijaya et al., 2024; Habil et al., 2024; Balla, 2024). However, this study emphasize that Augmented Reality can improve marketing

performance by optimizing the company's competitive advantage and can strengthen customer relationships; this is a new approach to understanding RBV. It is means that AR technology in this study provides unique and different added value from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers.

Thus, this study provides contributions as follows: *First*, An essential contribution in this study enriches the understanding of RBV more deeply with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships to optimize competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationship is an intangible asset in this study, and it is optimized to increase competitiveness and subsequently influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This research shows that customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but are also valuable added value as intangible assets because they create a different and more profound customer shopping experience, increase customer engagement, and increase customer loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and support improved marketing performance.

Furthermore, Second, This study emphasizes in the context of the modern digital era the importance of utilizing modern technology, namely Augmented Reality (AR), to enrich the customer experience for large companies and for creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. *Third*, Strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, Riau Malay batik business, as a representative of micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others. Collecting data and feedback on customer preferences further improving marketing performance. *Fourth*, The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations.

2. Literature Review

This study draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021). It asserts that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on the RBV. For example, Wheelen et al., (2018); Mahdi & Nassar, (2021); Yang et al., (2022) argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to enhance performance—similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė, 2022 and Reis & Melão, 2023 stress the primacy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory on the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic brand of financial, technological, and human resources.

The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. The RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR can be considered one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. According to RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies to provide customers with uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experience. For example, AR applications can allow customers to try batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult to Imitate (inimitable) and Complex to Replace (non-substitutable).

Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate provide a solid competitive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctively, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the interactive experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau Batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable resources that are difficult to replace with other technologies are also important for competitive advantage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. Augmented reality provide an interactive experiences, companies can enhance their brand image in an innovative. Customers who are satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions and expensive advertising campaigns. AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional campaigns, thereby reducing saving long-term costs. AR technology requires expertise, financial investment, and human resource training. However, it provides great benefits to companies, namely a competitive advantage. Augmented reality allows customers to try various batik designs virtually and to view additional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization.

The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try batik motifs and share their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, adding value to the shopping experience and making it difficult for competitors to imitate. This research uses resource-based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs by with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1 Research Value

The research value in this research has several aspects :

First, it provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. It

develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies.

Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. The use of using in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: This study shows an essential important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This study provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, cultural contributions, Augmented reality as marketing tool can promote malay riau batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage. It can create customer experiences and their engangement.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes how AR as modern technology, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research on integrating technology with cultural heritage. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improving user experience.

AR creates consumer experience and increase their engagement through immersive and direct interactions. It enables consumers to view products in a more detailed and relevant context, thereby facilitating purchasing decisions. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate; and differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty and —cost efficiency in marketing strategies, therby- reducing long-term promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development may be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs because of to its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers.

3. Method

This study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which were subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through Augmented marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay batiks in Riau, Indonesia.

This study focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs in the Riau Malay Batik business for over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. Before we conducted the interview, we complied with the code of ethics regulations by not forcing information to conduct this interview activity. We ensured that they were willing to voluntarily carry out this interview activity. After the informants expressed their willingness, we continued this in-depth interview activity with 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry selected as the main respondents. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as the primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. We conducted these semistructured, in-depth interviews with ten business groups with 30 informants for 20-30 minutes each. During the interview process, we actively listened and recorded, we carry out recording activities after obtaining approval from the informant. and occasionally, we confirmed and crosschecked answers that had doubtful meanings. For example, we re-question the understanding that Augmented Reality can create customer experience and engagement, which are still interpreted in reverse.

In a more applicable context, this study uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity of the research findings. It is essential to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of the findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). We uses various data collection, such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which are the most appropriate approaches to investigate the phenomenon under study.

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 69 of 2016 concerning the Code of Ethics for Research and Development (Menteri Riset, Teknologi, 2019):

Article 10 States that all research must adhere to ethical principles, including research with minimal risk. Consent from research subjects must be obtained, but the consent form can be adjusted to the level of risk of the research.

The guidelines state that low-risk social and humanities research can use simplified consent. This usually includes research that does not disclose sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. Researchers must still obtain consent from participants, at least verbally or through simplified consent.

This research falls into low-risk social and humanities research that can use simplified verbal consent because this research does not reveal sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. In this study participants provided verbal informed consent because, verbal consent was preferred in the participant's culture. Participants felt more comfortable and confident giving verbal consent after receiving a detailed explanation of the study. Verbal consent allowed them to ask questions and get clarification before giving consent. Detailed explanations of the study were given, and verbal consent was recorded with the consent of the participants. The verbal consent process was recorded using an audio recorder, and there were witnesses to ensure transparency of consent.

Participants' willingness to participate in this study was obtained without coercion, and their involvement was to provide opinions on improving marketing performance in the Malay Batik industry through optimizing competitive advantages by utilizing Augmented Reality marketing. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and agreed to participate voluntarily.

We select samples and determine inclusion and exclusion criteria are crucial stages that influence the validity and generalizability of the research results. The following explains this process: The first step is to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this study, the population included business owners, marketing managers, and batik consumers. After selecting the sampling method, we developed the sampling frame. This involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual sample that will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be performed randomly or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic location.

3.1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

In determining these criteria we decide which part of the research sample is in accordance with the requirements. The requirements of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau include the following :

- a. Entrepreneurs or managers who have knowledge and experience in the batik industry for at least three years.
- b. Individuals or businessesman located in the Riau region of, Indonesia

Exclusion Criteria:

We were used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample to ensure that the sample consists of relevant subjects and provide valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia include the following:

- a. Batik business has been operating for less than three years.
- b. Individuals or businesses not located in the Riau Region of, Indonesia
- c. People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explained in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This is done based on relevance to the research objectives, the desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results.

We can ensure that the selected sample is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize the bias that may arise when interpreting research results. We utilized various data collection for this research such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

Justification the sample in this study was determined by purposive sampling; this refers to the consideration of the relevance and relevance of participants to the research objectives, namely exploring Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing to improve marketing performance by optimizing resources available in the batik MSME sector. Inclusion criteria include batik entrepreneurs who have been operating for at least three years and have experience using or considering technological innovation in product marketing. Exclusion criteria include entrepreneurs with no plans or interest in digital innovation because this study focuses on the response to AR. The number of samples was set at 30 batik entrepreneurs, with ten groups selected based on variations in business scale (micro, small, medium), geographic location, and business models based on the characteristics of each motif. The participants of this study were divided into two large groups, namely group A consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who actively utilize marketing technology innovations and group B consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively utilize marketing technology innovations.

Determining this number of samples is considered sufficient for qualitative methods because qualitative research focuses more on data depth and understanding than statistical representation (Creswell, 2018). This sample determination can explain the nuances of differences in marketing strategies in achieving their marketing performance by optimizing existing resources and the challenges faced at each business scale. The results of this study are more relevant to improving understanding of the adoption of AR technology in the batik industry, especially traditional batik and other similar traditional products

The selection of this research sample is also based on the principle of data saturation in qualitative methods, meaning the point when information obtained from interviews or observations begins to show repetitive patterns and no longer produces new information (Creswell, 2018). The participants in this study were selected based on their active involvement in the Riau Malay batik industry and their openness to digital marketing technology innovation. However, as a limitation, we recognize that this sample size may limit the generalization of findings to MSMEs outside the sectors and regions studied.

VIVO 12 were used to analyze, triangulation used from various sources to verify the research findings. The interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. We conducted in-depth semi-structured interviews with all participants. We used audio and video recordings were subsequently transcribed into written text. After this step we concern that the transcription process was crucial for the subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were comprehensively analyzed to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized into different use cases. We took these steps to ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained then we got the results in information about Augmented Reality (AR) marketing that can optimize competitive advantage.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought about significant changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this context, this study examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-

Based View (RBV) focuses on how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through technological innovation.

Figure 1. Word Cloud

Based on figure 1 word cloud and table 1, translation word cloud, six words appeared most frequently in the marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, customer was most frequently expressed by informants. This shows that customers are the informants' main focus when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main task that needs to be performed. Based on the word cloud, social media and exhibition show the informants' ways of attracting customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods remain traditional. The word competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik industry.

Table 1. Translation Word Cloud

Diagram 1. Project Map Benefits of Augmented Reality Marketing

Based on diagram 1 and table 2, three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as shown in the table above. These three themes show the three main benefits that informants feel when using augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent the benefits derived from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

Table 2. Themes and Sub-Themes Benefits of Augmented Reality

5.1. Improve Marketing Performance

5.1.1 Improve work efficiency

This theme describes informants' views on the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the participant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways: cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes*" (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.1.2 Increase Sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs.Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.1.3 Improving Services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback.". (Mr. An). In addition, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.1.4 Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can reduce batik sales cycles. The products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "*AR has shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale."* " (Mr. R)

5.1.5 Helps Reduce the number of returns

Customers can view products virtually using AR. Customers can try a product to determine whether its suitability. According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "AR features also help reduce the number of returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying" (Mrs. L). Several informants revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr.B). "We measure the success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....Reduced product return rates" (Mr.R).

5.1.6 Helps expand market reach

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of augmented reality: "AR is beneficial for expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try products. This has helped us enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores." " (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.1.7 Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "We measure success through.....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers,: " with an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z, who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 to 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with the technology and look for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

5.2 Increase Competitiveness

5.2.1 Value provides a competitive advantage

One participant explained competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offering a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differentiates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. In terms of marketing performance, AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innovative business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers." (Mrs. Ra). Based on participant' expressions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences and technological innovation. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the marketing concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage by providing a more modern and interactive shopping experiences." (Mr. R).

5.2.2 Educate and promote culture

Education and the promotion of culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif… I believe AR will help increase sales and play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation."* " (Mr. Ra).

Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead maintains and strengthens its authentic qualities and cultural values; "*Through AR*, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and authenticity" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforcing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs Nur).

5.3 Strengthening Relationships with Customers

5.3.1 Improve Customer Experience

Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "*AR impacts our marketing strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience.*" " (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experiences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs Dw).

5.3.2 Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "*AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience....strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand".* (Mr. R).

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "*Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again*(Mrs. Rn)

5.3.3 Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident purchasing products: "*Customers are more confident and satisfied with their purchases because they can see product details virtually*" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr.R)

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr.B)

5.3.4 Increase customer engagement

The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs virtually" (Mrs.Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs.Sr).

5.3.5 Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most informants said that using augmented reality could attract customers ' attention to the products being sold: "By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products" " (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr.R).

The participants of this study were divided into two main groups: group A, consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who actively use marketing technology innovation, and Group B, consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively use marketing technology innovation based on Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison Of Research Results Between Different Groups

The results of the interviews in this study in group A stated that using digital marketing technology such as AR provides benefits to improve their marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. They can strengthen customer relationships by providing an exciting and different experience, a closer relationship with customers, and attracting new customers. Although Group B has used digital marketing technology, it tends to be passive and less familiar due to the limited human resources who are experts in operating digital marketing technology such as AR. They still use conventional marketing methods by focusing on the strength of their strong products with cultural value.

The analysis shows that Group A tends to be more active and open to using digital marketing technology innovation approaches. At the same time, Group B is more passive in adopting technologies such as Augmented Reality (AR). The results indicate differences in how the two groups respond to new technologies. The technology impact their competitive strategies in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. This comparison give benefits to strengthens the finding that technology adoption in marketing has significant variations depending on industry players' backgrounds and business orientations.

Furthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed based on diagram 3, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

Diagram 2. Diagram Hirarchy

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness and then improve marketing performance.

6. Discussion

This research's findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina, & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing productivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with consumers.

This study introduces a pioneering approach to Resource-Based View (RBV) and the utilization of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in traditional creative industries like riau malay batik. We have managed to uncover significant gaps in existing theory and present a unique perspective. In previous studies, RBV has been predominantly applied to large companies with advanced technology. However, this study successfully answers the clear need for how the industry must adapt to the changing modern digital business environment and apply it to the traditional local creative industry. The success of this study exploring how Augmented Reality can be effectively applied to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors is a novelty from the results of this study that has not been previously found. Utilizing the unique resources of these companies, such as the cultural value of batik products, with AR technology, can improve marketing performance and competitiveness.

This study also fills the gap in previous research by combining competitive advantage with customer relations because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relations. Augmented reality in this study emphasizes that in addition to improving marketing performance through optimizing the company's competitive advantage, it can also strengthen customer relationships, which is a new approach to understanding RBV. This means that AR technology in this study provides unique added value that differs from competitors' and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The vital contribution of this study enriches the understanding of RBV deeper with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships for optimization of competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationships are intangible assets in this study that are optimized to improve competitive ability and then influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This shows that customer relationships are transactional and can provide valuable added value as intangible assets. They can create different and in-depth customer shopping experiences and increase customer engagement and loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and support improved marketing performance.

This study makes a significant contribution by deepening the Resource-Based View (RBV) understanding through a new perspective that focuses on optimizing intangible resources, especially customer relationships. This new perspective of Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on improving the understanding of optimizing intangible resources by integrating AR technology in creating customer relationships through solid customer experience and engagement. The integration that occurs is more meaningful because the interaction that occurs can increase customer engagement and customer loyalty affects the marketing performance of Riau Malay

Batik. In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. AR allows customers to try products virtually, seeing how they look or function in real life, improving purchasing decisions and customer loyalty. Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs virtually before buying in the AR application. They can see how batik will look when worn without having to try it on physically. This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage: differentiation and cost leadership. However, previous research does not support the current modern situation where technological innovation is essential in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages with the uniqueness of its intangible resources. In the AR context, differentiation strategies are very relevant. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer interactions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing.

Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and textures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby increasing consumer confidence in the quality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023). The benefits of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide additional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differentiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from other manufacturers.

Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Gallardo et al.,

2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more consumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an interesting shopping experience; consumers get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction. This research also emphasizes that AR in the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills, and knowledge about batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik companies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relationships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022). Relationships with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer needs. Positive and interactive experiences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High levels of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness.

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strategies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources

and capabilities to create sustainable competitive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and subthemes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, Contribution, Implications, Limitations, and Future Research

Conclusion

The study's conclusions from the research findings revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. This study unveils a relationship between the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory and the application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing Riau Malay batik. What sets this study apart is its unique approach of integrating two concepts that were previously rarely studied together, namely RBV and AR technology, especially in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. RBV, in this study, proves that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to implement innovative technologies like AR. In this study, RBV is strengh to show that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to adopt innovative technologies such as AR, can act as a key driver in creating sustainable competitive advantage. The use of AR not only strengthens interactions and enhances customer experiences, but also deepens emotional connections that support customer loyalty and attract new customers. This shows that AR functions as an intangible strategic asset and, in the context of RBV, is difficult for competitors to imitate, thereby strengthening the company's competitive position in the market. This finding provides new insights that technological innovation, such as AR, is not only a marketing tool but also an integral part of strategic resources that can change competition dynamics in traditional creative industries. Practically, the results of this study provide recommendations for Riau Malay batik industry players to adopt AR technology as an effective marketing strategy. Thus, companies can improve marketing performance and strengthen relationships with customers, which ultimately supports business growth and sustainability.

AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between riau malay batik products and customers. AR in marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with customers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, education, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships.

Contribution

This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in riau malay batik marketing. This develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Augmented Reality in this study shows a strong relationship with customers, improving customer experience and engagement, increasing customer satisfaction and loyalty, and attracting new customers. Customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but also valuable added value, creating unique customer experiences and can even attract new customers as intangible assets, so this contributes strategically to strengthening the competitive position of the Riau Malay batik industry in the market competition and supporting improved marketing performance.

The following contribution emphasizes that modern AR technology in the digital era can enrich the customer experience for large companies and creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. So, strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, the Riau Malay batik business, representing the micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others.

Overall, this study provides significant theoretical contributions by connecting RBV and AR in the context of batik marketing and offering practical implications that can help traditional creative industries be more competitive in the digital era. The novelty of this study lies in the holistic approach that paving the way for further research that can explore the integration of other technologies in resource-based business strategies because combines the company's unique resources with innovative technologies.

Implication

The implications of this theory show that the company's unique value capability as the company's added value is not only tangible assets or technical skills but also includes the company's ability to adopt and implement new technological innovations, such as Augmented Reality (AR). By adopting AR technology, using the company's unique resources is increasingly optimal to increase competitiveness while building closer customer relationships so that marketing performance increases.

Managerial implications for batik companies and other industries interested in adopting AR technology. The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations. The practical contribution and implication of this study offers practical

guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing the unique value of local culture by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to maximize competitiveness and customer relationships.

Limitation

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

Future Research

Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be conducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Funding Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/HN-P/2024.

Author Details

Annisa Mardatillah¹ Corresponding Author Email : <u>annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id</u> https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907

Lilis Marina Angraini² Email: <u>lilismarina@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://orcid.org/0000-0003-1328-5466

Sri Yuliani³ Email: <u>sriyuliani@edu.uir.ac.id</u> Dhttps://0000-0001-6806-605

¹Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ²Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia ³Universitas Islam Riau, Jl Kaharuddin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

Author's contribution

AM, LMA, & SY carried out the research, wrote and revised the article AM, AM & LMA conceptualised the central research idea and provided the theoretical framework. AM, LMA & SY designed the research, supervised research progress; AM, LMA anchored the review, AM & SY revisions and approved the article submission. All authors have approved the final manuscript.

Data availability statement

This study did not involve any data collection, and the articles collected were sourced from <u>https://www.scopus.com/home.uri</u>, accessed in 2024, and <u>https://scholar.google.com/</u>, accessed in 2024. However, due to privacy and ethical constraints, the data used in this study are not publicly available. Still, they can be requested from the corresponding author under certain reasonable conditions and are not sensitive in nature, violating ethics and privacy.

Reference

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An Ontology-Based Kinematics Problem Solver Using Qualitative and Quantitative Knowledge. *New Generation Computing*, 37(4), 551– 584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019-00067-x
- Anderies, Marvella, M., Hakim, N. A., Seciawanto, P. A., & Chowanda, A. (2023). Implementation of Augmented Reality in Android-based Application to Promote Indonesian Tourism. *Procedia Computer Science*, 227, 573–581. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.560
- Balla, S. (2024). Sustainability As a Market Niche for Internationalization of a Born Global Sme: the Case of a Central Eastern European Firm Strategy. *Corporate and Business Strategy Review*, 5(4), 31–42. https://doi.org/10.22495/cbsrv5i4art3
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. Journal of Management, 17(1), 99–120. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage. 3ed.* Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 07458, USA.
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline? *Journal of Management*, *37*(5), 1299–1315.

https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805

- Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). 4. Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, 27, 643–650.
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The Augmented Reality Technology as Enabler for the Digitization of Industrial Business Processes: Case Studies. *Proceedia CIRP*, 98(March), 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
- Bernd W. Wirtz, V. G. and P. D. (2016). Business Model Innovation: Development, Concept and Future Research Directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.
- Cabrera-suárez, K., Saá-pérez, P. De, & García-almeida, D. (1994). The Succession Process from a Resource and Knowledge-Based View of the Family Firm Cabrera-Suarez. 37–48.
- Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 71(May), 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2022.101833
- Creswell, J. W. & J. D. C. (2018). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition.* SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in bali, indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(12 Special Issue), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented Reality Marketing: A Systematic Literature Review and an Agenda for Future Inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13(June), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen, A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021). Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, 59(May 2020), 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative Behavior and Firm Competitive Advantage: The Moderating Effect of Environmental Dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, 13(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012
- Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented Reality As a Powerful Marketing Tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2(November), 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253
- Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2208716
- Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H. (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture*

Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics), 10850 LNCS(October 2019), 351–362. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3 29

- Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the Competitiveness and Effectiveness of an Open Business Model in the Industry 4.0 Environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057
- Habil, S. G. M., El-Deeb, S., & El-Bassiouny, N. (2024). The metaverse era: leveraging augmented reality in the creation of novel customer experience. *Management and Sustainability:*, 3(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1108/MSAR-10-2022-0051
- Hidayat, Z., Indra, R., Yunita, Z., Marsha, S. A., & Hapsari, P. A. (2023). The Augmented and Virtual Reality of Tourism and Creative Industry: Communicating Indonesia's New Way to the Digital Economy. *Kurdish Studies*, 11(2), 2051–4883. https://kurdishstudies.net/menuscript/index.php/KS/article/view/1154/769
- Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models: Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, 8(June), 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272
- Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: impact on innovation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, 55(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146
- Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability Drivers of Small and Medium Sized Firms: A Review and Research Agenda. Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380
- Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, 124(August 2019), 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050
- Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63(December 2021). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466
- Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). AI-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *March*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783
- Kusdiyanti, H., Nurruddin Zanky, M., & Prasetyo Wati, A. (2020). Blended Learning for Augmented Reality to Increase Student Competitiveness the Filling Subject Toward Making Indonesia 4.0. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2020, 88–100. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i7.6845
- Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *Journal of Technology Transfer*, 42(6), 1431–1450.

https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1

- Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage through strategic leadership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(17), 1–27. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891
- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7
- Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan P. T. R. I. (2019). Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik Indonesia. *Kemenristekdikti*, 1–58.
- Mong, S. G., Mohamed, S. F., Misnan, M. S., & Palis, P. (2021). Integrating Resource-Based View and Performance Improvement Theory in Developing Maintenance Management Continuous Improvement Model: A Conceptual Framework. *Estudios de Economia Aplicada*, 39(4). https://doi.org/10.25115/eea.v39i4.4479
- Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive Advantage. In *Management Information Systems* (Vol. 19, Issue 4). https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2005-11-4354
- Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive Advantage of Nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi.org/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing? Its definition, complexity, and future. *Journal of Business Research*, 142(February), 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- Sameera, H. (2018). Do Resource Based View Spur Firm Performance? A Literature Review. SSRN Electronic Journal, January 2018. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3280094
- Saripudin, D., Ratmaningsih, N., & Anggraini, D. (2022). Smart maps Indonesia based on augmented reality as digital learning resources of social studies. *The New Educational Review*, 67(1), 172–182.
- Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer engagement. *Business Horizons*, 59(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services ARvolution : Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented reality. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 78(August 2023), 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- Stefanie Liu, T. A. N. (2020). Analyzing factors affecting satisfaction and purchase intention towards mobile augmented reality e-commerce applications in Indonesia. , 98(22). Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology, 98(22).

- Sung, E. (Christine). (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, 122(August 2020), 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034
- Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented Reality in Retail and Its Impact on Sales. *Journal of Marketing*, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- Thomas L Wheelen, David Hunger, Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic Management and Business Policy (Globalization, Innovation and Sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.
- Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business Digital Maturity in Europe and Its Implication for Open Innovation. Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Valaei, N., Rezaei, S., Bressolles, G., & Dent, M. M. (2022). Indispensable components of creativity, innovation, and FMCG companies' competitive performance: a resource-based view (RBV) of the firm. Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration, 14(1), 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1108/APJBA-11-2020-0420
- Vilkina, M. V., Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented Reality as Marketing Strategy in the Global Competition.
- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' Experience and Satisfaction Using Augmented Reality Apps in E-Shopping: New Empirical Evidence. *Applied Sciences* (Switzerland), 13(17). https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). ScienceDirect ScienceDirect A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management A systematic review on the use augmented reality in management and of business and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, 225, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Weking, A. N., & Santoso, A. J. (2020). A development of augmented reality mobile application to promote the traditional Indonesian food. *IJIM International Journal: Interactive Mobile Technologies*, 14(9), 248–257.
- Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small Forces and LArge Firms : Foundations of The RBV. Strategic Management Journal, 635-643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 119(April), 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- Wijaya, I. G. N. S., Malintang Latanro, A. B. B. S., & Sugianitri, N. N. A. R. (2024). The Influence of Marketing Strategy on Marketing Performance from a Management Perspective in the Disruption Era. *Binus Business Review*, 15(1), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v15i1.10431

Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the

significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: the use of hybrid SEM–neural network analysis. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5

Zapata-Paulini, J., Cabanillas-Carbonell, M., Iparraguirre-Villanueva, O., Sierra-Liñan, F., Baltozar-Clemente, S., Alvarez-Risco, A., & Yáñez, J. A. (2023). Augmented reality for innovation: Education and analysis of the glacial retreat of the Peruvian Andean snowcapped mountains. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(3). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100106

Table

| Word | English translation | Count | Weight percent age |
|-------------|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Customer | Customers | 12 | 7.89 |
| Media | Media | 8 | 5.26 |
| Social | Social | 8 | 5.26 |
| Competition | Competitive | 7 | 4.61 |
| Digital | Digital | 6 | 3.95 |
| Marketing | Marketing | | |
| | Total | 41 | |

Table 1. Translation Word Cloud

Source : Data Processing

Table 2. Themes and Sub-Themes Benefits of Augmented Reality

| Themes | Sub-Themes |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Improve Marketing Performance | Improve work efficiency |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns |
| | Increase Sales |
| | Improving services |
| | Increase sales conversions |
| | Increase the number of customers |
| | Helps expand market reach |
| Increase Competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage |
| | Educate and promote culture |
| Strengthening Relationships with | Improve customer experience |
| Customers | Increase customer loyalty |
| | Increase customer engagement |
| | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction |
| | Attract customers |
| | |

Source : Data Processing, NVIVO 12

| Aspect | Group A | Group B | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Approach | Open and active in using marketing technology innovation | Passive and tend to use conventional marketing methods because of limited resources. | | | |
| Perception of marketing technology innovation such as AR | Interest and ready to adopt | Less Familiar | | | |
| Competitive Focus | Innovation and Technology | Culture and Product Quality | | | |

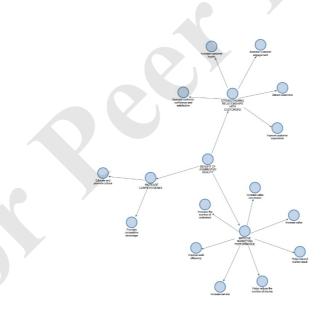
Table 3. Comparison Of Research Results Between Different Groups

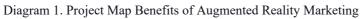
Source : Research processing

Figure and Diagram



Figure 1. Word Cloud





| STRENGTHENING RELATIONSHIP | WITH CUSTOMERS | INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---------|
| Increase customer confidenc | ce and satisfaction | Provides comp | etitive advantage | Educ cultu | | promote |
| Attract customers | Improve customer experience | IMPROVE MARKETII | NG PERFORMANCE | | | × |
| ncrease customer loyalty | Increase customer engagement | Improve work efficiency | Increase the number of customers | Increase sales Helps expand market reach | | |

Diagram 2. Diagram Hirarchy

| · <u>·</u> | Taylor & an informa | Francis G | roup | | \bigtriangleup | Hi, Annisa 🗸 | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|--|-----|
| | te will be under lled maintenand | | ursday 28th Nov 10:30am to 12:00 | | | may experience issues ging in during this time. | x |
| My Artio | cles | | | | | SUBMIT NEW MANUSCR | IPT |
| | SUBMISSIO | TITLE | JOURNAL | STATUS | CHAR | GES | |
| | N 24991211 0 | Enhancing Marketing | Cogent Business & Management | Accepted | Paid | | |
| | SUBMISSION | \sim | | | | | |
| \bigtriangledown | PEER REVIEW | ^ | | | | | |
| | 01 August 2024 | With Editor | | | | | |
| | 06 August 2024 | Out for Review | N | | | | |
| | 21 August 2024 | Decision Penc | ling | | | | |
| | 25 October 2024 | Revision Requ | iired | | | | |
| | 11 November 2024 | Revision Incor | mplete | | | | |
| | 11 November 2024 | Revised Manu Submitted | ıscript | | | | |

| | 11 November 2024 | With Journal Administrato | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 0 | 13 November 2024 | Accepted | | Download Invoice | VIEW PDF |
| 3 | PRODUCTION | | | | |
| 4 | PUBLISHING | \checkmark | | | |
| | i we wo | have a limited a rking hard to bri | imeline is useful. F mount of data to s ing you a view of p would love to hear | show you. We are rogress right thro | |
| \checkmark | SUBMISSIO N 24455976 | TITLE ETHNIC- BASED | JOURNAL Innovation: Organization | STATUS Rejected | CHARGES TRANSFER |
| | 6 | | & | | |
| | | TITLE ETHNIC- BASED | & JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences | STATUS Withdrawn | CHARGES |
| | 6 SUBMISSIO N 23815203 | ETHNIC- | JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences | Withdrawn | |
| | 6 SUBMISSIO N 23815203 | ETHNIC- BASED C TINGSERVICE From Taylor & From | JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences Make your manuscript journal ready with English language | Withdrawn | CONTACT |
| | 6 SUBMISSIO N 23815203 3 | ETHNIC- BASED C TINGSERVICE From Taylor & From | JOURNAL Cogent Social Sciences Make your manuscript journal ready with English language | Withdrawn | Vor & Francis Informa busines |

Enhancing marketing performance in batik Malay industry: optimization competitive advantage by leveraging augmented reality marketing

Annisa Mardatillah, Lilis Marina Angraini and Sri Yuliani

QUERY SHEET

This page lists questions we have about your paper. The numbers displayed at left are hyperlinked to the location of the query in the paper.

The title and author names are listed here as they will appear in your paper and the Table of Contents. Please check that this information is correct and let us know if any changes are needed. Also check that affiliations, funding information and conflict of interest statements are correct.

Please review your paper as a whole for typos and essential corrections. Note that we cannot accept a revised manuscript at this stage of production or major corrections, which would require Editorial review and delay publication.

AUTHOR QUERIES

- Q1 Please provide the missing department name for the author's affiliation.
- Q2 Please supply a short biographical note (degree, affiliation, research interest etc.) for each author as it is mandatory for this journal. This could be adapted from your departmental website or academic networking profile and should be relatively brief.
- Q3 Please confirm the heading level as set in the proof are accurate.
- Q4 Please provide full reference details for (Vilkina, 2020, Liu & Napitupulu, 2020, Wheelen et al., 2018) following journal style. If a reference is not supplied, we will delete the unwanted citation.
- Q5 Please confirm whether the content provided in italic format can be set in roman font similar to other text?
- Q6 The Diagram "3" has been changed to "Diagram 2". Please check.
- Q7 Please provide missing page range for the "Gabriel et al., 2023" references list entry.
- Q8 Please provide missing volume number for the "Menteri and Teknologi, 2019" references list entry.
- Q9 Please provide missing page range for the "Mong et al., 2021" references list entry.
- Q10 Please provide missing page range for the "Porter, 1985" references list entry.
- Q11 Please provide missing volume number and page range for the "Sameera, 2018" references list entry.
- Q12 Please provide missing page range for the "Stefanie Liu, 2020" references list entry.
- Q13 There is no mention of Reference (Thomas et al. 2018 and Stefanie Liu, 2020) in the text. Please cite the reference in the text. If no citation is supplied, we will delete the uncited reference from the list.
- Q14 Please provide the complete details for the "Vilkina & Klimovets, 2020" references list entry.
- Q15 Please note that the ORCID section has been created from information supplied with your manuscript submission/CATS. Please correct if this is inaccurate.

MARKETING | RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS Check for updates

c*qent

Enhancing marketing performance in batik Malay industry: optimization competitive advantage by leveraging augmented reality marketing

Annisa Mardatillah 🕞, Lilis Marina Angraini 🕞 and Sri Yuliani 🕞

Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore how augmented reality (AR) and a company's unique resources optimize competitive advantage to improve marketing performance using a qualitative approach with triangulated in-depth interviews. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. The theoretical contribution of this study connects the Resource Based View (RBV) theory with the application of augmented reality to the marketing of small and creative traditional batik industries, connecting unique resources, namely the cultural value of batik products, to improve marketing performance through optimizing competitive advantages, thereby strengthening relationships with customers. Intangible assets such as customer relationships are optimized for competitiveness and marketing performance optimization. In addition, this study provides practical implications for practitioners in the batik industry to utilize AR as an effective marketing tool to assist in making strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development to improve marketing performance through optimizing its resources for competitiveness.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 31 July 2024 Revised 11 November 2024 Accepted 13 November 2024

KEYWORDS

Augmented reality marketing; competitive advantage; performance; customer experience; digital marketing

SUBJECTS

Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management; Business, Management and Accounting; Marketing; Strategic Management

03

O15

Q1

O2

1. Introduction

Augmented Reality marketing (ARM) has a transformative impact, as marketing communication prioritizing technology has the potential to improve consumer experience and consumer responses to purchasing decisions (Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Du et al., 2022; Reis & Melão, 2023). Researchers from America and Europe have conducted most previous studies, and they have found more studies on the influence of AR on customer experience and customer engagement (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Tutak & Brodny, 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023; Schultz & Kumar, 2024). There is a growing body of literature that recognizes that previous research has revealed ARM's superior ability to enhance consumer experiences interactively (Gallardo et al., 2018; Bellalouna, 2021; Chen & Lin, 2022). Consumers can see and interact with products or services in Unity 3D simulations (Vilkina, 2020; Dwivedi et al., 2021; Sung, 2021; Tutak & Brodny, 2022). ARM integrates information or digital objects into consumer perceptions as new experiences in digital marketing about products or services (Scholz & Smith, 2016; Kraus et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023; Schultz & Kumar, 2024).

In Indonesia, very few researchers are still exploring the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in marketing, There has been no documented application of AR for traditional creative products in the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector because most researchers in Indonesia only explore the competitive advantages of local creative products without examining how AR can become a source of competitive advantage for companies (Darma et al., 2019). Additionally, other researchers tend to focus only on

46 47 48

41

42

43

44

45

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The terms on which this article has been published allow the posting of the Accepted Manuscript in a repository by the author(s) or with their consent.

CONTACT Annisa Mardatillah 🖾 annisa.fisipol@soc.uir.ac.id 💼 Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharudin Nasution KM 113, Pekanbaru, Indonesia © 2024 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group

specific consumer satisfaction factors influencing purchasing decisions through the use of mobile aug mented reality (Liu & Napitupulu, 2020), AR application to promote traditional food (Weking et al., 2020)
 and AR to promote Indonesian tourism (Anderies et al., 2023; Hidayat et al., 2023) Seen globally more
 researchers are discussing AR in the education sector on students' competitive abilities in the education
 sector (Kusdiyanti et al., 2020; Saripudin et al., 2022; Zapata-Paulini et al., 2023).

54 Augmented Reality marketing can help businesses differentiate their products from their competitors 55 (Darma et al., 2019; Vilkina, 2020; Du et al., 2022) . Features such as virtual try-ons, interactive storytell-56 ing, and virtual tours allow consumers to experience more immersive and engaging products. In addi-57 tion, more profound education and information can be obtained because AR allows businesses to convey additional information about products more visually and interestingly. For example, in the marketing 58 context of Riau Malay Batik, AR can be used to show motifs, cultural values, and history more compre-59 60 hensively and impressively. Augmented Reality enhances consumer engagement, it can provide person-61 alized and relevant experiences according to their preferences. Consumers can "try on" products. It means 62 AR increasing customer trust and satisfaction. AR can optimize marketing processes by expanding market 63 reach and reaching global audiences (Bellalouna, 2021; Gabajová et al., 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023).

64 Augmented Reality, as technology, also allows for better tracking and analysis of consumer interac-65 tions, which can help improve future marketing strategies. The potential for the batik market in Indonesia and worldwide is significant and continues to grow. The following section explains the potential of the 66 67 batik market based on the statistical data. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the 68 export value of batik and batik products from Indonesia continues to increase. In 2019, Indonesian batik 69 exports reached approximately USD 52.4 million. Even though it fell in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 70 pandemic, this sector showed signs of recovery and improvement in the following years. Batik is an 71 indigenous cultural heritage site in Indonesia that was recognized by UNESCO as a humanitarian heritage 72 site for oral and intangible culture in 2009. It increases Indonesian people's awareness and pride in batik, 73 which impacts high demand within the country.

74 Indonesian Batik, including Riau Malay Batik, is exported to various countries, including Malaysia, 75 Japan, the United States, Europe, and Australia. There is an increasing global awareness and appreciation 76 of ethnic and sustainable products. Batik has its own added value in the hearts of global consumers, 77 especially those who care about sustainability and uniqueness. As an environmentally friendly product 78 with high cultural value. The batik market has bright prospects with government support and increasing 79 awareness at home and abroad. Overall, AR brings innovation to how products are marketed and 80 strengthens business competitiveness by improving consumer experience, product differentiation, and 81 overall marketing strategy efficiency, thus increasing marketing performance (Bernd et al., 2016; 82 Rauschnabel et al., 2022).

83 This study aims to examine augmented reality marketing (ARM) digital marketing technology for Batik Melayu Riau's marketing performance by optimizing its competitive advantage. Through ARM technology, 84 85 Riau Malay Batik products can be presented uniquely and attractively, allowing consumers to see the natural beauty of the product and, obtain additional information regarding the motif, unique design, and 86 87 the rich cultural value and history of Riau Melayu Batik before they decide to buy. Augmented Reality 88 (AR) has a significant value in improving business competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer experience allows businesses to create engagement and interactive experiences. Consumers can view 89 90 products in real or virtual contexts, such as by testing products or viewing additional information directly 91 in their environment. This study explores how an innovative technology augmented reality and a com-92 pany's unique resources by optimizing competitive advantages to enhance marketing performance. 93 Understanding how a company's unique resources and capabilities can create long-term competitive 94 advantages through innovative technology is essential. By implementing ARM technology, the marketing 95 performance of Batik Melayu Riau can be improved, as seen in sales growth, increasing the number of 96 customers, and increasing profits by optimizing its competitive advantages.

There is an urgent need to address the issue of how intangible resources in the RBV approach can be optimized, rather than just discussing the aspects of value, rare resources, imitable, and non-sustainable. The varied results from previous studies indicate that findings in this field are not always consistent or aligned. These differences in research outcomes may be due to variations in methods, samples, or research contexts, reflecting the complexity of understanding the studied phenomena. In previous 102 studies, resource-based View (RBV) has been applied more to large companies based on high and mod-103 ern technology (Sameera, 2018; Mong et al., 2021; Valaei et al., 2022). Previous researchers have high-104 lighted how customer relationships are essential in forming sustainable competitive advantages from an 105 RBV perspective (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011). There has yet to be any previous research that explic-106 itly reveals intangible resources other than human capital, brand reputation, and organizational culture 107 (Barney, 2007; Barney et al., 2011) in other RBV approaches as essential resources to optimize the com-108 pany's competitive advantage to improve marketing performance. However, there are still areas for 109 improvement in previous research because it needs to consider the modern context, namely the role of 110 new technologies such as AR in strengthening customer relationships. AR can improve customer interac-111 tion and experience in the digital era, which has yet to be fully explored in the existing literature.

However, it still needs to be improved in the traditional local creative industry, so this study bridges 112 113 the gap in previous studies. This study explores how Augmented Reality considered in a digital modern 114 context can be applied effectively to the traditional local creative industry in the micro, small, and medium sectors by connecting the unique resources owned by the company, namely the cultural value 115 of batik products, with AR technology to improve marketing performance through optimizing competi-116 117 tiveness. This study fills the gap in previous studies by combining competitive advantage with customer 118 relationships can increase marketing performance because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and customer relationships also marketing performance (Balla, 2024; 119 120 Habil et al., 2024; Wijaya et al., 2024). However, this study emphasizes that Augmented Reality can improve marketing performance by optimizing the company's competitive advantage and can strengthen 121 122 customer relationships; this is a new approach to understanding RBV. It means that AR technology in 123 this study provides unique and different added value from competitors and strengthens deeper interactions between batik products and customers. 124

Thus, this study provides contributions as follows: First, An essential contribution in this study enriches 125 126 the understanding of RBV more deeply with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships to optimize competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationship is 127 128 an intangible asset in this study, and it is optimized to increase competitiveness and subsequently influ-129 ence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This research shows 130 that customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but are also valuable added value as 131 intangible assets because they create a different and more profound customer shopping experience, increase customer engagement, and increase customer loyalty. So this is useful as a strategic step to 132 133 strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market competition and sup-134 port improved marketing performance.

135 Furthermore, Second, This study emphasizes in the context of the modern digital era the importance of utilizing modern technology, namely Augmented Reality (AR), to enrich the customer experience for 136 137 large companies and for creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loy-138 139 alty. Third, Strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better 140 marketing performance. AR, Riau Malay batik business, as a representative of micro, small, and medium 141 industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relation-142 ships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others. 143 Collecting data and feedback on customer interactions is another benefit of using AR. Companies are 144 allowed to have data insights into customer preferences further improving marketing performance. 145 Fourth, The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional cre-146 ative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer relations. 147

148 149

150

2. Literature review

This study draws on the resource-based view (RBV), which highlights the strategic use of tangible and intangible resources to convert potential competitive advantages into sustainable, long-term gains (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991; Cabrera-Suárez et al., 1994; Barney, 2001; Barney et al., 2011; Fatoki, 2021). It asserts that a company's competitive edge and overall performance are rooted in the strength

155 of its resources. However, there are varied perspectives on the RBV. For example, Wheelen et al. (2018), 156 Mahdi and Nassar (2021), and Yang et al. (2022) argue that RBV should focus on a company's capabilities rather than just its resources, suggesting that companies must leverage their resources effectively to 157 enhance performance-similarly, Korsakienė & Raišienė (2022) and Reis & Melão (2023) stress the pri-158 macy of capabilities over mere resources. Hence, we posit that early RBV advocates centered their theory 159 160 on the competitive capabilities of firms, achievable through a synergistic brand of financial, technological, and human resources. Focus on a holistic combination of financial, technological, and human 161 162 resources.

163 The resource-based view (RBV) theory can be explained by the Augmented Reality (AR) phenomenon in marketing, especially in the batik industry. The RBV emphasizes the importance of utilizing unique and 164 difficult-to-imitate resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Mardatillah et al., 2019). AR 165 166 can be considered one such resource. Transform Potential into a long-term competitive advantage. 167 According to RBV, companies must leverage unique resources to create sustainable competitive advantages (Kocak et al., 2017; Liao et al., 2017; Kumar et al., 2024). AR in batik marketing allows companies 168 169 to provide customers with a uniquely valuable and interactive shopping experience. For example, AR 170 applications can allow customers to try batik motifs virtually, provide detailed visualization of batik 171 motifs and textures, and provide additional information about the history and cultural meaning. Difficult 172 to Imitate (inimitable) and Complex to Replace (non-substitutable).

173 Furthermore, inimitable resources that are difficult for competitors to imitate provide a solid compet-174 itive advantage. When implemented innovatively and distinctively, AR technology becomes difficult for competitors to imitate (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022; Gabriel et al., 2023). For example, the inter-175 176 active experience provided by an AR application specific to Riau Batik may only be easily replicated by other companies with significant investments in technology and development. Non-substitutable 177 resources that are difficult to replace with other technologies are also important for competitive advan-178 179 tage. As a marketing technology, AR offers a unique way to interact with customers that cannot be easily 180 replaced by other technologies such as conventional advertising or regular e-commerce.

Improved brand image and customer loyalty are the result of effective resource utilization. Augmented 181 182 reality provides an interactive experience, companies can enhance their brand image in an innovative. 183 Customers who are satisfied with this experience are more likely to become loyal and return to shop 184 again. AR can reduce long-term promotional costs by replacing the need for physical exhibitions and 185 expensive advertising campaigns. AR applications can be used repeatedly for various promotional cam-186 paigns, thereby reducing saving long-term costs. AR technology requires expertise, financial investment, 187 and human resource training. However, it provides great benefits to companies, namely a competitive advantage. Augmented reality allows customers to try various batik designs virtually and to view addi-188 tional information about each motif is part of the RBV theory of unique resource utilization. 189

190 The promotional campaign uses AR filters on social media, allowing users to try batik motifs and share 191 their experiences, improving brand image and customer loyalty according to the RBV theory. Batik product catalogs with AR technology allow customers to view products in 3D and get additional information, 192 193 adding value to the shopping experience and making it difficult for competitors to imitate. This research 194 uses the resource based view (RBV) theory in the context of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik industry 195 to show how innovative technology can be used as a unique resource to create sustainable competitive advantages. By implementing AR, batik companies can improve customer experience, brand image, and 196 197 customer loyalty, as well as reduce long-term promotional costs with RBV principles (Barney, 2007; Barney 198 et al., 2011; Liao et al., 2017; Du et al., 2022; Grabowska & Saniuk, 2022).

2.1. Research value

199 200 201

202 203

The research value in this research has several aspects:

First, it provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with the implementing of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in batik marketing. It develops our understanding of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create a long-term competitive advantage through innovative technologies. Second, Methodological contribution, using a qualitative approach and case studies, this research provides in-depth insight into the experiences and perceptions of batik industry players regarding the application of AR in marketing. The use of in-depth interview methods and data triangulation increased the validity and reliability of the research findings.

Third, Managerial Implications: This study shows essential important managerial implications for batik companies and other industries that want to adopt AR technology. This includes strategies to improve brand image, customer loyalty, and long-term promotional cost efficiency through the implementation of AR.

Fourth, Practical Implications: This study provides practical guidance for practitioners in the batik industry or other sectors to utilize AR technology as an effective marketing tool. This can help them make strategic decisions regarding technology investment and product development.

Fifth, cultural contributions: Augmented reality as a marketing tool can promote Malay Riau Batik as Indonesia's cultural heritage. It can create customer experiences and engagement.

Sixth, Knowledge Development: This research contributes to how AR as modern technology, can be applied effectively in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. This paves the way for further research on integrating technology with cultural heritage. To develop a research theory that focuses on the use of Augmented Reality (AR) on marketing performance, the following is a theoretical framework that can be used: Augmented Reality (AR) as an Innovative Marketing Tool, AR utilizes technology to present digital information or visual elements in a real-world context, improving user experience.

AR creates consumer experience and increases their engagement through immersive and direct interactions. It enables consumers to view products in a more detailed and relevant context, thereby facilitating purchasing decisions. AR can provide a competitive advantage that is difficult for competitors to imitate, and differentiation from competitors differentiates brands in a crowded market.

Augmented reality impacts customer conversion and retention by providing engaging and informative experiences. By increasing consumer interaction and satisfaction, AR can increase long-term customer loyalty and—cost efficiency in marketing strategies, thereby- reducing long-term promotional costs. Although the initial investment in AR development may be high, its long-term use can reduce promotional costs because of its effectiveness in attracting and retaining customers.

3. Method

236 237

238

This study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach to identify various aspects and categories from interview data, which were subsequently organized into different use cases using NVIVO 12. These use cases are detailed across several stages, specifically examining how the use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the marketing of Riau Malay Batik can be challenging for competitors to replicate (inimitable) and difficult to replace with other technologies (non-substitutable). This research adopts a specific approach to explore how optimizing competitive advantages through augmented marketing can effectively enhance the marketing performance of Malay Batiks in Riau, Indonesia.

246 This study focuses on small and medium enterprise entrepreneurs in the Riau Malay Batik business for 247 over three years in Riau Province, Indonesia. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 248 30 Riau Malay Batik industry participants in Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different 249 business groups within the Riau Malay Batik industry were selected as primary respondents. Respondents 250 included business owners and marketing managers in the industry. Semi-structured in-depth interviews 251 were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in Riau Province. Before we conducted the 252 interview, we complied with the code of ethics regulations by not forcing information to conduct this 253 interview activity. We ensured that they were willing to voluntarily carry out this interview activity. After 254 the informants expressed their willingness, we continued this in-depth interview activity with 30 partic-255 ipants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik industry selected as the main respon-256 dents. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 30 Riau Malay Batik industry players in 257 Riau Province. A total of 30 participants from 10 different business groups in the Riau Malay Batik indus-258 try were selected as the primary respondents. Respondents included business owners and marketing 259 managers in the industry. We conducted these semi-structured, in-depth interviews with ten business 260 groups with 30 informants for 20–30 minutes each. During the interview process, we actively listened and 6 🕞 A. MARDATILLAH ET AL.

recorded, we carried out recording activities after obtaining approval from the informant. And occasionally, we confirmed and cross-checked answers that had doubtful meanings. For example, we re-question the understanding that Augmented Reality can create customer experience and engagement, which are still interpreted in reverse.

In a more applicable context, this study uses a data triangulation approach to combine various methods and data sources to strengthen the validity of the research findings. It is essential to ensure the reliability, validity, and accuracy of the findings and provide a more holistic picture of the complex reality of the research subject (Abraham & Sundaram, 2019). We use various data collection, such as in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis, which are the most appropriate approaches to investigate the phenomenon under study.

271Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia272No. 69 of 2016 concerning the Code of Ethics for Research and Development (Menteri & Teknologi, 2019):

Article 10 States that all research must adhere to ethical principles, including research with minimal risk. Consent from research subjects must be obtained, but the consent form can be adjusted to the level of risk of the research.

The guidelines state that low-risk social and humanities research can use simplified consent. This usually includes research that does not disclose sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of participants. Researchers must still obtain consent from participants, at least verbally or through simplified consent.

This research falls into low-risk social and humanities research that can use simplified verbal consent 280 281 because this research does not reveal sensitive information and does not endanger the welfare of par-282 ticipants. In this study, participants provided verbal informed consent because verbal consent was pre-283 ferred in the participant's culture. Participants felt more comfortable and confident giving verbal consent after receiving a detailed explanation of the study. Verbal consent allowed them to ask questions and 284 285 get clarification before giving consent. Detailed explanations of the study were given, and verbal consent was recorded with the consent of the participants. The verbal consent process was recorded using an 286 287 audio recorder, and there were witnesses to ensure transparency of consent.

Participants' willingness to participate in this study was obtained without coercion, and their involvement was to provide opinions on improving marketing performance in the Malay Batik industry through optimizing competitive advantages by utilizing Augmented Reality marketing. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study and agreed to participate voluntarily.

292 We select samples and determine inclusion and exclusion criteria are crucial stages that influence the 293 validity and generalizability of the research results. The following explains this process: The first step is 294 to define the population or group that is the focus of the research. In this study, the population included 295 business owners, marketing managers, and batik consumers. After selecting the sampling method, we 296 developed the sampling frame. This involves creating a list of individuals or entities who might be 297 research participants, such as a list of existing batik businesses in Riau, Indonesia. Selecting the actual 298 sample from this research by determining the sample frame developed, the researcher selects the actual 299 sample that will be invited or asked to participate in the research. Sampling can be performed randomly 300 or by considering specific characteristics such as business size, length of operation, or geographic 301 location.

3.1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

302 303 304

305

306

307

308

309 310 In determining these criteria we decide which part of the research sample is in accordance with the requirements. The requirements of inclusion criteria for research on batik marketing in Riau include the following:

- a. Entrepreneurs or managers who have knowledge and experience in the batik industry for at leastthree years.
- b. Individuals or businessman located in the Riau region of, Indonesia

314 Exclusion Criteria:

We were used to exclude individuals or entities from the research sample to ensure that the sample consisted of relevant subjects and provided valuable insights. Examples of exclusion criteria in Riau Malay batik marketing research in Indonesia include the following:

318 319

320

321

- a. Batik business has been operating for less than three years.
- b. Individuals or businesses not located in the Riau Region of, Indonesia
- c. People who do not have relevant knowledge or experience in the batik industry.
- 322 323 324

Criteria Justification:

Researchers explained in detail in the research report why the inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen. This is done based on relevance to the research objectives, the desire to obtain a representative sample, or to control variables that could influence the research results.

We can ensure that the selected sample is appropriate to the research objectives, maximize the relevance of the findings, and minimize the bias that may arise when interpreting research results. We utilized various data collection for this research such as individual and group interviews, data collection from multiple industries, and data triangulation. Direct interaction with business actors and consumers provided rich insights into their perceptions, attitudes, and preferences towards Malay Batik.

333 Justification the sample in this study was determined by purposive sampling; this refers to the con-334 sideration of the relevance and relevance of participants to the research objectives, namely exploring 335 Augmented Reality (AR) technology in marketing to improve marketing performance by optimizing 336 resources available in the batik MSME sector. Inclusion criteria include batik entrepreneurs who have 337 been operating for at least three years and have experience using or considering technological innova-338 tion in product marketing. Exclusion criteria include entrepreneurs with no plans or interest in digital 339 innovation because this study focuses on the response to AR. The number of samples was set at 30 batik 340 entrepreneurs, with ten groups selected based on variations in business scale (micro, small, medium), 341 geographic location, and business models based on the characteristics of each motif. The participants of 342 this study were divided into two large groups, namely group A consisting of Riau Malay batik entrepre-343 neurs who actively utilize marketing technology innovations and group B consisting of Riau Malay batik 344 entrepreneurs who passively utilize marketing technology innovations.

Determining this number of samples is considered sufficient for qualitative methods because qualitative research focuses more on data depth and understanding than statistical representation (Creswell & David Creswell, 2018). This sample determination can explain the nuances of differences in marketing strategies in achieving their marketing performance by optimizing existing resources and the challenges faced at each business scale. The results of this study are more relevant to improving understanding of the adoption of AR technology in the batik industry, especially traditional batik and other similar traditional products.

The selection of this research sample is also based on the principle of data saturation in qualitative methods, meaning the point when information obtained from interviews or observations begins to show repetitive patterns and no longer produces new information (Creswell & David Creswell, 2018). The participants in this study were selected based on their active involvement in the Riau Malay batik industry and their openness to digital marketing technology innovation. However, as a limitation, we recognize that this sample size may limit the generalization of findings to MSMEs outside the sectors and regions studied.

359 VIVO 12 was used to analyze, and triangulation was used from various sources to verify the research 360 findings. The interview data were transcribed to facilitate analysis and grouped into different use cases 361 to demonstrate the uniqueness and success of AR utilization. We conducted in-depth semi-structured 362 interviews with all participants. We used audio and video recordings that were subsequently transcribed 363 into written text. After this step, we were concerned that the transcription process was crucial for the 364 subsequent analysis of the interview content. Individual and group interviews were comprehensively 365 analyzed to identify key themes, patterns, and emerging findings. The interview data were categorized 366 into different use cases. We took these steps to ensure the validity and reliability of the data obtained



Figure 1. Word cloud.

then we got the results in information about Augmented Reality (AR) marketing that can optimize competitive advantage.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Results

396 397

398

399 400

401 402

403

The application of Augmented Reality (AR) technology in the batik industry has brought about significant 404 changes in marketing strategies to improve performance and achieve competitive advantage. In this 405 context, this study examines how AR can be optimized to improve consumer experience, strengthen 406 brand image, and promote the cultural value of batik. The Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on how a 407 company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create sustainable added value through 408 409 technological innovation.

Based on Figure 1 word cloud and Table 1, translation word cloud, six words appeared most fre-410 411 quently in the marketing themes before using augmented reality. Of these six words, the customer was most frequently expressed by informants. This shows that customers are the informants' main 412 focus when marketing batik products. Attracting customers is the main task that needs to be per-413 formed. Based on the word cloud, social media and exhibitions show the informants' ways of attracting 414 customers to come and buy their products. However, these methods remain traditional. The word 415 competition also shows that the informants are very concerned about competition in their batik 416 417 industry.

Based on Diagram 1 and Table 2, three themes and 15 sub-themes were identified, as shown in the 418 table above. These three themes show the three main benefits that informants feel when using 419

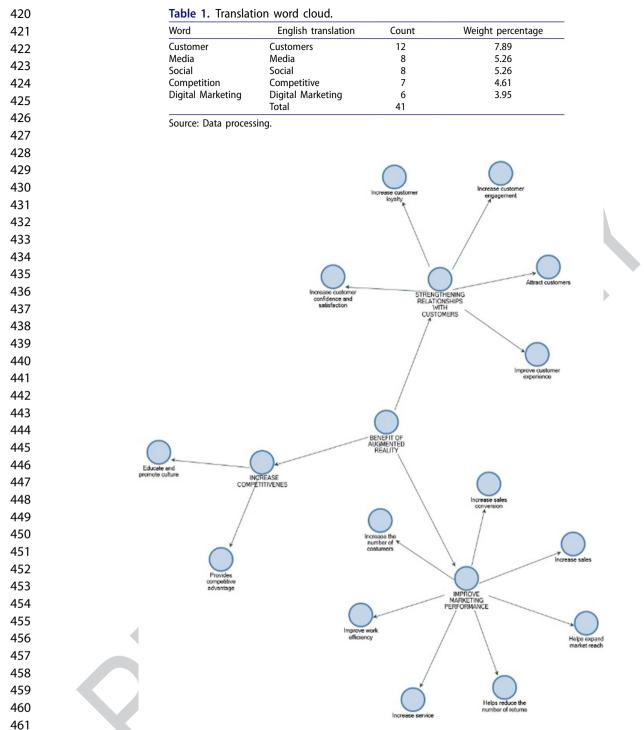


Diagram 1. Project map benefits of augmented reality marketing.

augmented reality. The 15 sub-themes represent the benefits derived from the main benefits of using augmented reality.

5. Improve marketing performance

5.1. Improve work efficiency

This theme describes informants' views on the benefits of augmented technology, which can increase work efficiency. According to the participant, augmented reality can increase work efficiency in two ways:

493 494

501 502

510 511

| Themes | Sub-themes |
|--|---|
| Improve marketing performance | Improve work efficiency |
| | Helps reduce the number of returns |
| | Increase sales |
| | Improving services |
| | Increase sales conversions |
| | Increase the number of customers |
| | Helps expand market reach |
| Increase competitiveness | Value provides a competitive advantage |
| | Educate and promote culture |
| Strengthening relationships with customers | Improve customer experience |
| | Increase customer loyalty |
| | Increase customer engagement |
| | Increase customer confidence and satisfaction |
| | Attract customers |
| Source: Data processing, NVIVO 12. | |

cost and time. One informant revealed that augmented reality could help reduce time and costs in creating prototypes: "*AR helps them in understanding new designs better and reduces the time and costs required to create prototypes*" (Mr. B). Another informant stated that the use of augmented reality is beneficial in the sales process: "Yes, the sales process becomes more efficient because customers can directly see the product virtually, reducing the time they spend considering a purchase." (Mrs. Sr)

5.2. Increase sales

One indicator of the success of implementing augmented reality expressed by informants is an increase in sales: "*We measure success through increased sales*." (Mr. Budi). "Our sales have also increased due to a more interesting and satisfying shopping experience." (Mrs. Ra) Another informant revealed that this increase in sales reached a significant level: "Yes, we saw a significant increase in sales after implementing AR." (Mr. B).

5.3. Improving services

According to the informant, augmented reality makes the services provided to customers more responsive: "Additionally, AR also allows us to provide better and more responsive service, as we can quickly adapt and develop products based on customer feedback." (Mr. An). In addition, another informant revealed that augmented reality technology is used to increase personal touch in services that cannot be obtained using traditional methods: "We use this technology as a tool to enhance, not replace, the personal touch in our services." (Mrs. Ra).

5.4. Increase sales conversions

The use of augmented reality can reduce batik sales cycles. The products displayed virtually allow customers to decide to buy the products offered quickly. This certainly increases sales conversion: "*AR has* shortened the sales cycle for our batik products by enabling customers to make purchasing decisions more quickly. With AR, customers can view and try products virtually before purchasing, reducing the time needed to consider and decide. This has increased our sales conversions and reduced the time it takes to close a sale." (Mr. R)

519 520

521

5.5. Helps reduce the number of returns

522 Customers can view products virtually using AR. Customers can try a product to determine its suitability. 523 According to the informant, returns of goods are reduced: "*AR features also help reduce the number of* 524 *returns because customers can see and try products virtually before buying*" (Mrs. L). Several informants 525 revealed that reducing returns also indicates the success of implementing augmented reality: "We

05

526 measure success through...reducing the number of returns and complaints" (Mr. B). "We measure the 527 success of AR implementation by several metrics, including....Reduced product return rates" (Mr. R).

5.6. Helps expand market reach

528 529

530

540 541

542

556

571

572

The use of augmented reality not only attracts customers from Indonesia but can also attract customers from outside Indonesia. The informant felt the broad market reach of augmented reality: "*AR is beneficial* for expanding our market reach. We can reach customers worldwide by enabling them to see and try products. This has helped us enter international markets more effectively and expand our customer base beyond the physical locality of our stores." (Mrs. Nur).

Another informant revealed that the exciting thing about using augmented reality is that international customers can see and feel the products as if they were present in a physical store: "*AR allows international customers to see and experience our products as if they were in our physical stores, which is very helpful in reaching the global market*" (Mr. An).

5.7. Increase the number of customers

Another indicator of the successful use of augmented reality is the increase in customers: "*We measure* success through....an increase in the number of new customers that come from word of mouth recommendations". (Mr. Bu). Another informant revealed that the increase in the number of customers mainly came from millennial and Generation Z customers, "with an increase in the number of customers from millennials and Generation Z, who are more interested in technology and innovative shopping experiences." (Mrs. Rn).

Another informant stated that the increase in the number of customers occurred not only among the millennial generation and Generation Z but also among customers with different age backgrounds: "We are seeing a significant increase in the number of customers from the younger generation, especially those aged between 20 and 35 years. AR technology appeals to them because they are more familiar with the technology and look for a different shopping experience. However, customers of all ages have also started enjoying this feature after being given sufficient guidance and explanation" (Mrs. Ra).

557 **5.8. Increase competitiveness**

558 5.8.1. Value provides a competitive advantage

559 One participant explained competitive advantage in detail: "AR provides a competitive advantage by offer-560 ing a unique and interactive shopping experience that is difficult to find in other batik stores. This differenti-561 ates us from competitors and attracts the attention of more customers. In terms of marketing performance, 562 AR allows us to attract and retain customers more effectively. Data obtained from customer interactions with 563 AR technology helps us understand their preferences and behavior so we can design more targeted marketing 564 campaigns. In addition, this technological innovation strengthens our brand image as a modern and innova-565 tive business, further increasing our attractiveness to consumers." (Mrs. Ra). Based on participants' expres-566 sions, competitive advantage can be seen from several indicators, such as unique shopping experiences 567 and technological innovation. Another informant expressed the modern and interactive side of the mar-568 keting concept using AR as an indicator of competitive advantage: "AR gives us a competitive advantage 569 by providing a more modern and interactive shopping experience to our customers." (Mr. R). 570

5.8.2. Educate and promote culture

Education and the promotion of culture are two things that cannot be separated. For the informant, the use of augmented reality is not only aimed at improving marketing performance and attracting customers, but it also contains an educational element about cultural values as well as a means of cultural promotion: "*AR also makes it easier for us to educate customers about the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif... I believe AR will help increase sales and play an important role in preserving and promoting batik culture to the younger generation."* " (Mr. Ra). 579 Another informant believes that AR will not eliminate the traditional touch of Batik but will instead 580 maintain and strengthen its authentic gualities and cultural values; "Through AR, we display batik designs visually and include educational information about the meaning and history behind each motif. We work 581 closely with local batik craftsmen to ensure that every product we offer maintains its traditional quality and 582 authenticity" (Mrs. Ratna). "We ensure that AR does not remove the traditional touch of batik by reinforc-583 584 ing traditional cultural and aesthetic values in every product we offer." (Mrs. Nur).

5.9. Strengthening relationships with customers

588 5.9.1. Improve customer experience

589 Customer experience is one of the focuses of informants using augmented reality: "AR impacts our mar-590 keting strategy by placing a greater focus on customer experience." (Mrs. Ratnawati). One informant said that 591 one of the biggest benefits of using AR is improving the customer experience: "The biggest benefit of 592 using AR is... improving the overall customer experience." (Mrs. Nur). Augmented reality gives customers 593 new experiences they have never had before: "I see the huge potential of AR in providing new experi-594 ences to customers...in a way that has never been done before." (Mrs. Dw).

5.9.2. Increase customer loyalty

A more personalized experience is possible when augmented reality markets batik products. This personal experience will later cause customers to be more loyal in buying the products offered: "AR allows us to provide a more engaged and personalized experience to our customers. With AR, customers can explore our batik products in a way they have never done before. This experience...strengthens their emotional bond with our brand. As a result, we saw increased customer retention and loyalty to our batik brand". (Mr. R).

Apart from a more personalized experience, the interactive side of using augmented reality and product quality are also factors that support customers returning to shop for the products offered: "Customers who are satisfied with our interactive experience and product quality are more likely to return to shop again." (Mrs. Rn)

5.9.3. Increase customer confidence and satisfaction

609 Confidence to buy is one of the essential things augmented reality uses in marketing. Customers must 610 first be convinced that the product being sold is indeed different. The virtual sales model makes customers more confident in purchasing products: "Customers are more confident and satisfied with their pur-612 chases because they can see product details virtually" (Mrs. Dw). "They feel more comfortable and confident 613 with their choice after trying batik virtually" (Mrs. Ln). "Customers are more interested and feel confident 614 in buying after seeing the product virtually" (Mr. R) 615

Satisfaction is another variable after buyers feel confident about purchasing a product. Another informant revealed that satisfaction is one indicator of the success of using augmented reality: "We measure success through....the level of customer satisfaction..." (Mr. B)

618 619 620

616

617

585 586

587

595 596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606 607 608

611

5.9.4. Increase customer engagement

621 The informants revealed that virtual product marketing in augmented reality makes customers feel more 622 involved in it: "Customers feel more involved and appreciated when they can try various batik motifs 623 virtually" (Mrs. Rn). "They felt more connected and involved with our products, and the virtual exhibition 624 helped them better understand the details and beauty of batik motifs" (Mrs. Dw). "We use AR as a key 625 feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts the attention of more people on social media 626 and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr).

627 628

629

5.9.5. Attract customers

Interest is characterized by the customer's attention and interest in the product being sold. Most infor-630 mants said that using augmented reality could attract customers attention to the products being sold: 631

| Aspect | Group A | Group B |
|--|--|--|
| Approach | Open and active in using marketing technology innovation | Passive and tend to use conventional marketing methods because of limited resources. |
| Perception of marketing technology innovation such as AR | Interest and ready to adopt | Less familiar |
| Competitive focus | Innovation and technology | Culture and product quality |

Source: Research processing.

| Increase customer confidence and satisfaction | | Provides competitive advantage | | | Educate and culture | d promote |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Attract customers | Improve customer experience | IMPROVE MARKETI | | | | |
| | Increase customer engagement | Improve work efficiency | Rectange and the second se | Increase sales | | |
| Increase customer loyalty | _ | | Helps reduce the number of returns | Helps expand market i | reach | |

Diagram 2. Diagram hierarchy.

"By showing how AR works, we can attract the attention of more customers and increase their interest in our products" (Mr. An). "We use AR as a key feature in our digital marketing campaigns. This attracts more people's attention on social media and increases engagement with potential customers" (Mrs. Sr). "We can attract the attention of more customers by offering innovative AR features, which not all of our competitors may have" (Mr. R).

The participants of this study were divided into two main groups: group A, consisting of Riau Malay
 batik entrepreneurs who actively use marketing technology innovation, and Group B, consisting of Riau
 Malay batik entrepreneurs who passively use marketing technology innovation based on Table 3.

The results of the interviews in this study in group A stated that using digital marketing technology such as AR provides benefits to improve their marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. They can strengthen customer relationships by providing an exciting and different experience, a closer relationship with customers, and attracting new customers. Although Group B has used digital marketing technology, it tends to be passive and less familiar due to the limited human resources who are experts in operating digital marketing technology such as AR. They still use conventional marketing methods by focusing on the strength of their strong products with cultural value.

The analysis shows that Group A tends to be more active and open to using digital marketing technology innovation approaches. At the same time, Group B is more passive in adopting technologies such as Augmented Reality (AR). The results indicate differences in how the two groups respond to new technologies. The technology impacts their competitive strategies in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive advantages. This comparison gives benefits to strengthen the finding that technology adoption in marketing has significant variations depending on industry players' backgrounds and business orientations. Purthermore, if you look at the hierarchy chart displayed based on Diagram 2, informants tend to reveal that the benefits of augmented reality are more significant in strengthening customer relationships.

For informants, the use of augmented reality in batik marketing first aims to strengthen their relationships with customers, after that increase competitiveness, and then improve marketing performance.

6. Discussion

685

686

687

688

689 690 691

692

693 This research's findings revolve around three main themes; improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. Augmented reality can increase work effi-694 ciency in two ways, namely cost and time. Augmented reality can increase operational efficiency by 695 reducing the time required to design, modify, and test prototypes (Vilkina & Klimovets, 2020; Walentek 696 697 & Ziora, 2023). Digital models can be created and changed quickly without the need for actual physical materials at an early stage, meaning companies can reduce the use of raw materials and the time 698 699 required for development. This aligns with the concept of reducing production costs and increasing pro-700 ductivity. Augmented reality is used to increase the personal touch in service that cannot be obtained 701 using traditional methods so that consumers feel appreciated and strengthen relationships with 702 consumers.

703 This study introduces a pioneering approach to Resource-Based View (RBV) and the utilization of 704 Augmented Reality (AR) technology in traditional creative industries like Riau Malay Batik. We have man-705 aged to uncover significant gaps in existing theory and present a unique perspective. In previous studies, 706 RBV has been predominantly applied to large companies with advanced technology. However, this study 707 successfully answers the clear need for how the industry must adapt to the changing modern digital 708 business environment and apply it to the traditional local creative industry. The success of this study 709 exploring how Augmented Reality can be effectively applied to the traditional local creative industry in 710 the micro, small, and medium sectors is a novelty from the results of this study that has not been pre-711 viously found. Utilizing the unique resources of these companies, such as the cultural value of batik 712 products, with AR technology, can improve marketing performance and competitiveness.

713 This study also fills the gap in previous research by combining competitive advantage with customer 714 relations because previous studies separate the relationship between competitive advantage and cus-715 tomer relations. Augmented reality in this study emphasizes that in addition to improving marketing 716 performance through optimizing the company's competitive advantage, it can also strengthen customer 717 relationships, which is a new approach to understanding RBV. This means that AR technology in this 718 study provides unique added value that differs from competitors' and strengthens deeper interactions 719 between batik products and customers. The vital contribution of this study enriches the understanding 720 of RBV deeper with a new approach that optimizes intangible assets such as customer relationships for 721 optimization of competitiveness and marketing performance. Customer relationships are intangible assets 722 in this study that are optimized to improve competitive ability and then influence the improvement of marketing performance of the Riau Melayu batik industry. This shows that customer relationships are 723 724 transactional and can provide valuable added value as intangible assets. They can create different and in-depth customer shopping experiences and increase customer engagement and loyalty. So this is use-725 726 ful as a strategic step to strengthen the competitive position of the Riau Melayu batik industry in market 727 competition and support improved marketing performance.

728 This study makes a significant contribution by deepening the Resource-Based View (RBV) understand-729 ing through a new perspective that focuses on optimizing intangible resources, especially customer relationships. This new perspective of Resource-Based View (RBV) focuses on improving the understanding 730 731 of optimizing intangible resources by integrating AR technology in creating customer relationships 732 through solid customer experience and engagement. The integration that occurs is more meaningful 733 because the interaction that occurs can increase customer engagement and customer loyalty affects the marketing performance of Riau Malay Batik. In this research, augmented reality (AR) in the batik business 734 735 is connected to the RBV theory. AR technology is a unique resource that is difficult for competitors to 736 imitate. By providing a virtual try-on feature, batik companies can offer consumers a different and more 737 exciting shopping experience. Product visualization technology in AR allows consumers to see the details of batik motifs and textures. By providing a more engaging shopping experience and reducing the number of returns, companies can increase efficiency and customer satisfaction, ultimately strengthening competitive advantages that positively impact sales (Sung, 2021; Tan et al., 2022; Wieland et al., 2024). The use of Augmented Reality (AR) in the batik business can bring significant changes in the way batik is promoted, sold, and appreciated by consumers.

743 This research shows that customer experience is critical to building competitive advantage. AR allows 744 customers to try products virtually, seeing how they look or function in real life, improving purchasing 745 decisions and customer lovalty. Virtual Try-On allows consumers to try various batik motifs and designs 746 virtually before buying in the AR application. They can see how batik will look when worn without 747 having to try it on physically. This study's findings align with research (Porter, 1985, 1990) that competitive advantage identifies two main types of strategies to achieve competitive advantage: differentiation 748 749 and cost leadership. However, previous research does not support the current modern situation where 750 technological innovation is essential in improving marketing performance by optimizing competitive 751 advantages with the uniqueness of its intangible resources. In the AR context, differentiation strategies 752 are very relevant. AR can make the shopping experience more engaging and personalize customer inter-753 actions with products, which is difficult for competitors to imitate. Our research results found that the 754 benefits of using AR are that consumers get a more exciting shopping experience because they can see 755 their appearance in the batik of their choice, increasing the possibility of purchasing.

756 Product visualization in AR technology can provide detailed visualization of batik motifs and tex-757 tures. Consumers can see fine details and fabric quality better through AR displays. So, product details 758 appear more straightforward because consumers can appreciate the quality and uniqueness of batik 759 motifs. Then it generates consumer trust because they can see the product in more detail, thereby 760 increasing consumer confidence in the guality of the product; this can strengthen relationships with 761 consumers, which has an impact on increasing sales (Tan et al., 2022; Voicu et al., 2023). The benefits 762 of AR in the batik business are also education and product stories; batik producers can provide addi-763 tional information about each batik motif. Consumers can scan batik cloth or product labels to get a 764 story about the origin of the motif, the manufacturing process, and its cultural meaning. Increasing 765 cultural values is another benefit of using AR in the batik business because consumers can understand 766 and appreciate the cultural and historical values behind each batik motif. Furthermore, product differ-767 entiation is also available through in-depth information about the product to differentiate batik from 768 other manufacturers.

769 Competitive advantage is obtained from resources and capabilities that are unique and difficult for 770 competitors to imitate (Porter, 1985, 1990; Barney, 2007; Wernerfelt, 2013; Vilkina, 2020; Gabajová et al., 771 2021; Karuppiah et al., 2023). AR can be considered a valuable resource due to its ability to create 772 unmatched experiences and modernize marketing concepts. A company's capability to implement and 773 utilize AR effectively is critical to creating a competitive advantage. Interactive Catalog in AR will provide 774 a unique experience for consumers. Consumers use interactive catalogs equipped with AR technology to 775 scan images or catalog pages to see 3D versions of batik products. More interesting interactions: 776 Interactive catalogs make choosing products more exciting and informative (Scholz & Smith, 2016; 777 Gallardo et al., 2018; Du et al., 2022). Consumers can easily choose a product because they can see the 778 product from various angles and get additional information quickly. They apply AR in promotional and 779 branding campaigns, such as AR filters on social media that allow users to try on batik motifs virtually 780 or participate in contests using batik-themed AR filters.

781 Increasing engagement with AR-based promotional campaigns can attract the attention of more con-782 sumers, especially the younger generation who are active on social media. Attractive promotions can 783 help expand market reach and increase brand awareness. They use AR in physical stores to provide a 784 more interactive shopping experience. Consumers can scan products in stores for additional information, 785 usage tutorials, or related product recommendations. It is an interesting shopping experience; consumers 786 get additional information and relevant recommendations when shopping at the store. More complete 787 and interactive information can increase customer satisfaction. This research also emphasizes that AR in 788 the batik business can provide a more exciting and informative experience for consumers, increase sales, 789 and help strengthen the cultural value and quality of batik. This is as stated (Darma et al., 2019): Exploring 790 competitive advantage by optimizing local resources, including by utilizing AR technology, not only helps in marketing and sales but also in education and preserving batik cultural heritage. With the right
 adoption, AR can be a very effective tool in developing the batik business in this digital era.

The educational aspect and product story become a unique resource that provides additional information about batik motifs presented through AR, helping educate consumers about the cultural and historical values behind each motif. This enriches the customer experience and differentiates batik products from others, strengthening the company's position in the market. Likewise, interactive catalogs that use AR technology provide a unique and exciting way for consumers to interact with products. This experience can increase consumer interest and engagement, make it easier for them to choose products, and increase the likelihood of purchase.

The findings of this research indicate that the use of AR in batik marketing becomes a competitive 800 advantage due to the unique combination of resources, such as technology, skills, and knowledge about 801 802 batik culture. In-depth knowledge of batik motifs and their stories is a unique resource for batik compa-803 nies for education and cultural promotion media. By using AR to educate consumers about batik culture, companies can increase consumer appreciation and loyalty, strengthening profitable long-term relation-804 805 ships (Gallardo et al., 2018; Gabajová et al., 2021; Kowalczuk et al., 2021; Du et al., 2022). Relationships 806 with customers are getting stronger because using AR to enhance customer experiences shows the com-807 pany's ability to utilize advanced technology to meet consumer needs. Positive and interactive experi-808 ences can increase customer satisfaction and loyalty, which is a valuable asset for the company. Loyalty 809 programs powered by AR technology can offer a more personalized and engaging experience. High 810 customer loyalty helps companies maintain a stable customer base and increases lifetime value. AR 811 enables more active consumer interactions through social media campaigns or physical stores. High lev-812 els of engagement can create closer relationships between brands and consumers, encourage brand advocacy, and increase brand awareness. 813

The ability to provide more detailed and interactive information about products through AR increases 814 815 transparency and consumer trust. High consumer trust contributes to customer satisfaction and reduces the risk of product returns. Creative marketing campaigns using AR can attract the attention of new 816 817 consumers in innovative ways. Companies can increase market share and ensure continued growth by continuing to attract new customers and retain existing ones. By integrating AR into marketing strate-818 819 gies, batik companies can leverage their unique resources and capabilities to create sustainable compet-820 itive advantages. The use of AR not only helps promote and sell batik products but also increases the 821 cultural value and quality of batik in the eyes of consumers. This approach is in line with RBV theory, 822 which emphasizes the importance of managing unique resources and capabilities to achieve competitive 823 advantage and improve marketing performance. This discussion illustrates how various themes and sub-824 themes in improving marketing performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer 825 relationships can be implemented based on relevant marketing and management theories.

7. Conclusion, contribution, implications, limitations, and future research

7.1. Conclusion

826 827

828 829

830

The study's conclusions from the research findings revolve around three main themes: improving mar-831 keting performance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships. This study 832 unveils a relationship between the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory and the application of Augmented 833 Reality (AR) technology in marketing Riau Malay batik. What sets this study apart is its unique approach 834 of integrating two concepts that were previously rarely studied together, namely RBV and AR technology, 835 especially in the context of traditional creative industries such as batik. RBV, in this study, proves that a 836 company's unique resources, such as the ability to implement innovative technologies like AR. In this 837 study, RBV is strength to show that a company's unique resources, such as the ability to adopt innovative 838 technologies such as AR, can act as a key driver in creating sustainable competitive advantage. The use 839 of AR not only strengthens interactions and enhances customer experiences, but also deepens emotional 840 connections that support customer loyalty and attract new customers. This shows that AR functions as 841 an intangible strategic asset and, in the context of RBV, is difficult for competitors to imitate, thereby 842 strengthening the company's competitive position in the market. This finding provides new insights that 843

technological innovation, such as AR, is not only a marketing tool but also an integral part of strategic resources that can change competition dynamics in traditional creative industries. Practically, the results of this study provide recommendations for Riau Malay batik industry players to adopt AR technology as an effective marketing strategy. Thus, companies can improve marketing performance and strengthen relationships with customers, which ultimately supports business growth and sustainability.

849 AR (Augmented Reality) is a powerful technology in modern marketing that can significantly improve various aspects discussed in this research. The findings of this study revolve around three main themes: 850 851 improving marketing performance, improving competitiveness, and strengthening customer relation-852 ships. The results show that AR in this study provides unique added value that is different from compet-853 itors and strengthens deeper interactions between Riau Malay Batik products and customers. AR in 854 marketing provides various advantages, including increasing marketing performance efficiency, reducing 855 returns, increasing sales, increasing competitive advantage, and strengthening relationships with custom-856 ers. While AR adoption has challenges, such as high initial costs and the need for consumer education, 857 the benefits can be enormous in the long run. This research concludes that improving marketing perfor-858 mance, increasing competitiveness, and strengthening customer relationships are three main themes that 859 are very important in modern business strategy. Using various marketing and management theories, we 860 can understand how related subthemes interact and contribute to overall business success.

861 Increasing work efficiency, reducing the number of returns, increasing sales, providing better service, 862 increasing sales conversion, increasing the number of customers, and increasing market expansion can be 863 achieved through a structured strategy based on existing theory. In addition, competitive advantage, edu-864 cation, and cultural promotion, as well as improving customer experience, loyalty, engagement, trust, and 865 customer satisfaction, also play an essential role in building profitable long-term customer relationships.

7.2. Contribution

866 867

868

890 891

869 This research provides a theoretical contribution by connecting the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory with 870 implementing Augmented Reality (AR) technology in Riau Malay Batik marketing. This develops our under-871 standing of how a company's unique resources and capabilities can be used to create long-term competi-872 tive advantage through innovative technologies. Augmented Reality in this study shows a strong relationship 873 with customers, improving customer experience and engagement, increasing customer satisfaction and 874 loyalty, and attracting new customers. Customer relationships are not just transactional interactions but 875 also valuable added value, creating unique customer experiences and can even attract new customers as 876 intangible assets, so this contributes strategically to strengthening the competitive position of the Riau 877 Malay batik industry in the market competition and supporting improved marketing performance.

The following contribution emphasizes that modern AR technology in the digital era can enrich the customer experience for large companies and creative micro, small, and medium enterprises of traditional Riau Malay batik. This integration is essential in more meaningful interactions to increase customer engagement and loyalty. So, strong customer relationships from AR innovations used in this study contribute to better marketing performance. AR, the Riau Malay batik business, representing the micro, small, and medium industries, can implement an experience-based marketing strategy that strengthens customer relationships. Customers invest in the experience offered so that they are happy to recommend it to others.

885 Overall, this study provides significant theoretical contributions by connecting RBV and AR in the 886 context of batik marketing and offering practical implications that can help traditional creative industries 887 be more competitive in the digital era. The novelty of this study lies in the holistic approach that paving 888 the way for further research that can explore the integration of other technologies in resource-based 889 business strategies because combines the company's unique resources with innovative technologies.

7.3. Implication

The implications of this theory show that the company's unique value capability as the company's added value is not only tangible assets or technical skills but also includes the company's ability to adopt and implement new technological innovations, such as Augmented Reality (AR). By adopting AR technology, using the company's unique resources is increasingly optimal to increase competitiveness while building closer customer relationships so that marketing performance increases.

18 👄 A. MARDATILLAH ET AL.

897 Managerial implications for batik companies and other industries interested in adopting AR 898 technology. The practical contribution of this research offers practical guidance for MSMEs in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing local culture's unique value by using 899 modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to optimize competitiveness and customer 900 relations. The practical contribution and implication of this study offer practical guidance for MSMEs 901 902 in traditional creative industries, such as Riau Malay Batik, on optimizing the unique value of local culture by using modern AR technology in modern digital marketing to maximize competitiveness and 903 904 customer relationships.

906 **7.4.** *Limitation*

905

915 916

917

926 927

928 929

930 931

932

937 938

939

944 945

Limitations of this research are based on research findings based on marketing and management theories that may only be fully applicable to some industries or markets. The specific context of a particular industry or market may influence the relevance and effectiveness of a proposed strategy. Applying various strategies and theories in business practice can be complex and require significant resources. Not all companies have the capabilities or resources necessary to implement these changes. Rapid changes in market trends, technology, and consumer behavior can affect the theories' relevance. This research may only partially capture the latest dynamics of the market.

7.5. Future research

918 Further research could focus on applying these strategies in specific industries to understand how industry context influences the effectiveness of various theories and strategies. It is also essential to explore 919 920 how the latest technological developments, such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics, can be 921 used to improve marketing performance and customer relationships. Longitudinal studies that monitor 922 the implementation of these strategies over a more extended period could provide deeper insight into the long-term impacts and sustainability of the proposed strategies. Additional research can be con-923 924 ducted to understand changes in consumer behavior influenced by evolving social and economic factors 925 and how marketing strategies can be adapted to these changes.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s)

Author contributions

AM, LMA, and SY carried out the research, wrote and revised the article. AM, AM and LMA conceptualized the central
 research idea and provided the theoretical framework. AM, LMA and SY designed the research, supervised research
 progress. AM and LMA anchored the review. AM and SY revisions and approved the article submission. All authors
 have approved the final manuscript.

Funding

We would like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia
 for funding this research through the Regular Fundamental Research Grant Scheme for the Year 2024, under the
 main contract number 112/E5/PG.02.00. PL/2024, sub-contract numbers 043/LL10/PG.AK/2024, and 026/DPPM-UIR/
 HN-P/2024.

ORCID

 946
 Annisa Mardatillah (b) http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4021-9907

 947
 Lilis Marina Angraini (b) http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1328-5466

 948
 Sri Yuliani (b) http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6806-6055

 949

950 Data availability statement

This study did not involve any data collection, and the articles collected were sourced from https://www.scopus.com/
 home.uri, accessed in 2024, and https://scholar.google.com/, accessed in 2024. However, due to privacy and ethical
 constraints, the data used in this study are not publicly available. Still, they can be requested from the correspond ing author under certain reasonable conditions and are not sensitive in nature, violating ethics and privacy.

References

955 956

957 958

959

- Abraham, S. S., & Sundaram, S. S. (2019). An ontology-based kinematics problem solver using qualitative and quantitative knowledge. *New Generation Computing*, 37(4), 551–584. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00354-019_00067-x
- Anderies Marvella, M., Hakim, N. A., Seciawanto, P. A., & Chowanda, A. (2023). Implementation of augmented reality
 in android-based application to promote Indonesian tourism. *Procedia Computer Science*, 227, 573–581. https://doi.
 org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.560
- 962 Balla, S. (2024). Sustainability as a market niche for internationalization of a born global SME: The case of a central eastern European firm strategy. *Corporate and Business Strategy Review*, 5(4), 31–42. https://doi.org/10.22495/cbsr-v5i4art3
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. Journal of Management, 17(1), 99–120. https://
 doi.org/10.1177/014920639101700108
- 967 Barney, J. B. (2007). *Gaining and Sustaining Competitive Advantage* (3rd ed.). Pearson International Education Inc., Publishing as Prentice-Hall Upper Saddle River.
- 968 Barney, J. B. O. S. U. (2001). Resource-based theories of competitive advantage by Barney 2001.pdf. *Journal of Management*, *27*(6), 643–650. https://doi.org/10.1177/014920630102700602
- Barney, J. B., Ketchen, D. J., & Wright, M. (2011). The future of resource-based theory: Revitalization or decline?
 Journal of Management, 37(5), 1299–1315. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206310391805
- Bellalouna, F. (2021). The augmented reality technology as enabler for the digitization of industrial business processes: Case studies. *Procedia CIRP*, *98*, 400–405. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procir.2021.01.124
 Bernd, W., Wirtz, V., & Cittal, P. D. (2010). Business processes and future processes and future process.
- Bernd, W., Wirtz, V., & Göttel, P. D. (2016). Business model innovation: Development, concept and future research directions. *Journal of Business Model*, 4(1), 1–28.
- Cabrera-Suárez, K., Saá-Pérez, P. D., & García-Almeida, D. (1994). The succession process from a resource and knowledge-based view of the family firm. Cabrera-Suarez, 14(1), 37–48. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-6248.2001.00037.x
- 977 Chen, Y., & Lin, C. A. (2022). Consumer behavior in an augmented reality environment: Exploring the effects of flow via augmented realism and technology fluidity. *Telematics and Informatics*, 71, 101833. https://doi.org/10.1016/j. tele.2022.101833
- 979
 979 Creswell, J. W., & David Creswell, J. (2018). *Research design qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches fifth* 980 *edition.* SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Darma, I. K., Puspa Ningsih, N. L. A., & Pertamawati, N. P. (2019). Exploring the competitive advantage of local creative industry in Bali, Indonesia. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, *11*(12-SPECIAL ISSUE), 688–696. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V11SP12/20193266
- 984 Du, Z., Liu, J., & Wang, T. (2022). Augmented reality marketing: A systematic literature review and an agenda for future inquiry. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *13*, 925963. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925963
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Ismagilova, E., Hughes, D. L., Carlson, J., Filieri, R., Jacobson, J., Jain, V., Karjaluoto, H., Kefi, H., Krishen,
 A. S., Kumar, V., Rahman, M. M., Raman, R., Rauschnabel, P. A., Rowley, J., Salo, J., Tran, G. A., & Wang, Y. (2021).
 Setting the future of digital and social media marketing research: Perspectives and research propositions. *International Journal of Information Management*, *59*, 102168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102168
- Fatoki, O. (2021). Innovative behavior and firm competitive advantage: The moderating effect of environmental dynamism. *Foundations of Management*, *13*(1), 159–170. https://doi.org/10.2478/fman-2021-0012
 Gabalová, G. Kraičováč, M. Eurmannová, P. Matyr, M. Pičasová, V. & Stárok, M. (2021). Augmented reality as a power series of the serie
- Gabajová, G., Krajčovič, M., Furmannová, B., Matys, M., Biňasová, V., & Stárek, M. (2021). Augmented reality as a pow erful marketing tool. *Proceedings of CBU in Economics and Business*, 2, 41–47. https://doi.org/10.12955/peb.v2.253
- Gabriel, A., Ajriya, A. D., Fahmi, C. Z. N., & Handayani, P. W. (2023). The influence of augmented reality on E-commerce: A case study on fashion and beauty products. *Cogent Business & Management*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1080/2331
 1975.2023.2208716
- Gallardo, C., Rodríguez, S. P., Chango, I. E., Quevedo, W. X., Santana, J., Acosta, A. G., Tapia, J. C., & Andaluz, V. H.
 (2018). Augmented reality as a new marketing strategy. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (Including Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*. 10850, 351–362. https://doi.
 org/10.1007/978-3-319-95270-3_29
- Grabowska, S., & Saniuk, S. (2022). Assessment of the competitiveness and effectiveness of an open business model in the industry 4.0 environment. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8*(1), 57. https:// doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010057
- Habil, S. G. M., El-Deeb, S., & El-Bassiouny, N. (2024). The metaverse era: Leveraging augmented reality in the creation of novel customer experience. *Management & Sustainability: An Arab Review*, 3(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1108/ MSAR-10-2022-0051

- Hidayat, Z., Indra, R., Yunita, Z., Marsha, S. A., & Hapsari, P. A. (2023). The augmented and virtual reality of tourism and creative industry: Communicating Indonesia's new way to the digital economy. *Kurdish Studies*, *11*(2), 2051–4883. https://kurdishstudies.net/menu-script/index.php/KS/article/view/1154/769
- Karuppiah, K., Sankaranarayanan, B., & Ali, S. M. (2023). A systematic review of sustainable business models:
 Opportunities, challenges, and future research directions. *Decision Analytics Journal*, *8*, 100272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dajour.2023.100272
- 1008 Kocak, A., Carsrud, A., & Oflazoglu, S. (2017). Market, entrepreneurial, and technology orientations: Impact on inno-1009 vation and firm performance. *Management Decision*, *55*(2), 248–270. https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-04-2015-0146
- Korsakienė, R., & Raišienė, A. G. (2022). Sustainability drivers of small and medium sized firms: A review and research agenda. *Scientific Papers of the University of Pardubice, Series D: Faculty of Economics and Administration*, 30(1), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.46585/sp30011380
- Kowalczuk, P., Siepmann (née Scheiben), C., & Adler, J. (2021). Cognitive, affective, and behavioral consumer responses to augmented reality in e-commerce: A comparative study. *Journal of Business Research*, *124*, 357–373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.050
- Kraus, S., Durst, S., Ferreira, J. J., Veiga, P., Kailer, N., & Weinmann, A. (2022). Digital transformation in business and
 management research: An overview of the current status quo. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63,
 102466. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102466
- Kumar, V., Ashraf, A. R., & Nadeem, W. (2024). Al-powered marketing: What, where, and how? *International Journal of Information Management*, *77*, 102783. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2024.102783
- Kusdiyanti, H., Nurruddin Zanky, M., & Prasetyo Wati, A. (2020). Blended learning for augmented reality to increase student competitiveness the filling subject toward making Indonesia 4.0. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2020, 88–100. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i7.6845
- Liao, S.-H., Chen, C.-C., Hu, D.-C., Chung, Y.-C., & Yang, M.-J. (2017). Developing a sustainable competitive advantage: Absorptive capacity, knowledge transfer and organizational learning. *The Journal of Technology Transfer, 42*(6), 1431–1450. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10961-016-9532-1
- Mahdi, O. R., & Nassar, I. A. (2021). The business model of sustainable competitive advantage through strategic lead ership capabilities and knowledge management processes to overcome covid-19 pandemic. *Sustainability*, *13*(17),
 9891. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179891
- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: Commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7
- 1029 Menteri, R., & Teknologi, d P. T. R. I. (2019). Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Republik 1030 Indonesia. *Kemenristekdikti*, 1–58.
- ^{Q8} Mong, S. G., Mohamed, S. F., Misnan, M. S., & Palis, P. (2021). Integrating resource-based view and performance improvement theory in developing maintenance management continuous improvement model: A conceptual framework. *Studies of Applied Economics*, *39*(4). https://doi.org/10.25115/eea.v39i4.4479
- 1033 Q9 Porter, M. E. (1985). Competitive advantage. *Management Information Systems*, 19(4). https://doi.org/10.1182/
 1034 blood-2005-11-4354
- 1035 ^{Q10} Porter, M. E. (1990). Competitive advantage of nations. *Competitive Intelligence Review*, 1(1), 14–14. https://doi. 0rg/10.1002/cir.3880010112
- 1037Rauschnabel, P. A., Babin, B. J., Tom Dieck, M. C., Krey, N., & Jung, T. (2022). What is augmented reality marketing?1038Its definition, complexity, and future. Journal of Business Research, 142, 1140–1150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbus-
res.2021.12.084
- Reis, J., & Melão, N. (2023). Digital transformation: A meta-review and guidelines for future research. *Heliyon*, 9(1), e12834. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e12834
- 1041 Sameera, H. (2018). Do resource based view spur firm performance? A literature review. SSRN Electronic Journal. 1042 011 https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3280094 Contraction D. Determine and the second and experimental reality of distribution.
- Saripudin, D., Ratmaningsih, N., & Anggraini, D. (2022). Smart maps Indonesia based on augmented reality as digital learning resources of social studies. *The New Educational Review*, 1(67), 172–182. https://doi.org/10.15804/ tner.22.67.1.13
- 1045 Scholz, J., & Smith, A. N. (2016). Augmented reality: Designing immersive experiences that maximize consumer 1046 engagement. *Business Horizons*, *59*(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2015.10.003
- 1047Schultz, C. D., & Kumar, H. (2024). ARvolution: Decoding consumer motivation and value dimensions in augmented1048reality. Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 78, 103701. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103701
- 1049 Stefanie Liu, T. A. N. (2020). Analyzing factors affecting satisfaction and purchase intention towards mobile augmented reality e-commerce applications in Indonesia. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*, *98*(22).
- 1050 Q12 Q13 Sung, E. (2021). The effects of augmented reality mobile app advertising: Viral marketing via shared social experience. *Journal of Business Research*, *122*, 75–87. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.08.034
- 1052Tan, Y. C., Chandukala, S. R., & Reddy, S. K. (2022). Augmented reality in retail and its impact on sales. Journal of1053Marketing, 86(1), 48–66. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022242921995449
- 1054 Thomas, L. W., Hunger, D., & Hoffman, B. (2018). *Strategic management and business policy (globalization, innovation and sustainability)*. Pearson Education Ltd.

- 1056 Tutak, M., & Brodny, J. (2022). Business digital maturity in Europe and its implication for open innovation. *Journal of* 1057 *Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8*(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8010027
- Valaei, N., Rezaei, S., Bressolles, G., & Dent, M. M. (2022). Indispensable components of creativity, innovation, and FMCG companies' competitive performance: a resource-based view (RBV) of the firm. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration*, 14(1), 1–26. https://doi.org/10.1108/APJBA-11-2020-0420
- 1060 Vilkina, M. V., & Klimovets, O. V. (2020). Augmented reality as marketing strategy in the global competition.
- Voicu, M. C., Sîrghi, N., & Toth, D. M. M. (2023). Consumers' experience and satisfaction using augmented reality apps
 in e-shopping: New empirical evidence. *Applied Sciences*, *13*(17), 9596. https://doi.org/10.3390/app13179596
- 1063 Walentek, D., & Ziora, L. (2023). A systematic review on the use of augmented reality in management and and business. *Procedia Computer Science*, *225*, 861–871. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.10.073
- Weking, A. N., Suyoto, S., & Santoso, A. J. (2020). A development of augmented reality mobile application to promote the traditional Indonesian food. *International Journal of Interactive Mobile Technologies*, *14*(09), 248–257. https://doi. 0rg/10.3991/ijim.v14i09.11179
- 1067 Wernerfelt, B. (1984). A resource-based view of the fir. *Management Journal*, 5(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1002/ 1068 smj.4250050207
- Wernerfelt, B. (2013). Small forces and large firms: Foundations of the RBV. Strategic Management Journal, 34(6), 635–643. https://doi.org/10.1002/smj
- Wieland, D. A. C., Ivens, B. S., Kutschma, E., & Rauschnabel, P. A. (2024). Augmented and virtual reality in managing B2B customer experiences. *Industrial Marketing Management*, *119*, 193–205. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2024.04.007
- 1073 Wijaya, I. G. N. S., Malintang Latanro, A. B. B. S., & Sugianitri, N. N. A. R. (2024). The influence of marketing strategy on marketing performance from a management perspective in the disruption era. *Binus Business Review*, 15(1), 15–28. https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v15i1.10431
- Yang, M., Jaafar, N., Al Mamun, A., Salameh, A. A., & Nawi, N. C. (2022). Modelling the significance of strategic orientation for competitive advantage and economic sustainability: The use of hybrid SEM-neural network analysis. Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, 11(1), 44. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-022-00232-5
- Zapata-Paulini, J., Cabanillas-Carbonell, M., Iparraguirre-Villanueva, O., Sierra-Liñan, F., Baltozar-Clemente, S., Alvarez-Risco, A., & Yáñez, J. A. (2023). Augmented reality for innovation: Education and analysis of the glacial retreat of the Peruvian Andean snow-capped mountains. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(3), 100106. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100106

| 1 | 082 |
|---|-----|
| 1 | 083 |
| 1 | 084 |

INVOICE

INVOICE NUMBER: 954242701

INVOICE DATE: 15.11.2024

TAX INVOICE

CUSTOMER NUMBER: 6450984 Please quote your customer number on all correspondence

TERMS: Payable in 30 Days

OUR REF:

ODR1523306

GB365462636

Our VAT Number:





INVOICE TO: Annisa Mardatillah JI Bukit Barisan Perumahan Nagoya Blok D3, PEKANBARU 28284 INDONESIA DESPATCH TO: Annisa Mardatillah JI Bukit Barisan Perumahan Nagoya Blok D3, PEKANBARU 28284 INDONESIA

ORDER NUMBER: 1000372185 CUSTOMER ORDER: 10.1080/23311975.2024.2431187

| ORDER REF. | QTY | ISBN/ISSN | TITLE | UNIT PRICE USD | DISC | NET VALUE USD | VAT | VAT % |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------|--|----------------------|-------|---------------------|------|----------|
| T&F iOpen Access Fee | 1 | 2331-1975 | Cogent Business & Management Online | 1,680.00 | 0.00% | 1,680.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketin g | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| REMARKS: | | | TOTAL | 1,680.00 | 0.00 | 1,680.00 | | |
| | | | | TOTAL USD | | 1,680.00 | | |
| | | | | AMOUNT DUE USD | | 0.00 | | |

For more information on our products, please visit http://tandf.co.uk

Customer VAT/Tax No.:

INVOICE

INVOICE NUMBER: 954242701

INVOICE DATE: 15.11.2024

TAX INVOICE

CUSTOMER NUMBER: 6450984 Please quote your customer number on all correspondence

TERMS: Payable in 30 Days





INVOICE TO: Annisa Mardatillah JI Bukit Barisan Perumahan Nagoya Blok D3, PEKANBARU 28284 INDONESIA DESPATCH TO: Annisa Mardatillah JI Bukit Barisan Perumahan Nagoya Blok D3, PEKANBARU 28284 INDONESIA

ORDER NUMBER: 1000372185 CUSTOMER ORDER: 10.1080/23311975.2024.2431187

| ORDER REF. | QTY | ISBN/ISSN | TITLE | UNIT PRICE USD | DISC | NET VALUE USD | VAT | VAT % |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------|--|----------------------|-------|---------------------|------|----------|
| T&F iOpen Access Fee | 1 | 2331-1975 | Cogent Business & Management Online | 1,680.00 | 0.00% | 1,680.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | Enhancing Marketing Performance in Batik Malay Industry: Optimization Competitive Advantage by Leveraging Augmented Reality Marketin g | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| REMARKS: | | | TOTAL | 1,680.00 | 0.00 | 1,680.00 | | |
| | | | | TOTAL USD | | 1,680.00 | | - |
| | | | | AMOUNT DUE USD | | 0.00 | | |

For more information on our products, please visit http://tandf.co.uk

Customer VAT/Tax No.:

OUR REF: ODR1523306 Our VAT Number: GB365462636