

REVIEW OF RESEARCH



IMPACT FACTOR: 5.7631(UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514

ISSN: 2249-894X

VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 4 | JANUARY - 2019

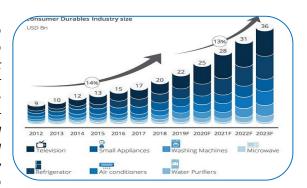
A STUDY OF RURAL CONSUMERS PERCEPTION AND BUYING BEHAVIOR WITH RESPECT TO VARIOUS PURCHASE OPTIONS IN CONSUMER DURABLES MARKET AVAILABLE IN YAVATMAL DISTRICT

Dr. Bhaskar B. Padhen

Associate Professor, Faculty of Commerce and Management, Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad, Dist. Yavatmal.

ABSTRACT

The proposed study is intended to investigate into the rural consumers buying behavior with respect to various purchase options in consumer durables market available in Yavatmal District. This study will try to find out the potential market share of consumer durables in the rural Maharashtra. This study will also intend to find out the rural consumers' awareness of consumer durables and buying pattern and influencing factors of the rural consumer with regard to consumer durables. The study will also delve into customer's perception with respect to new consumer durables in rural Yavatmal District.



KEYWORDS: - potential market, rural consumers.

INTRODUCTION

The Consumer Durables industry consists of durable goods and appliances for domestic use such as televisions, refrigerators, air conditioners and washing machines. Instruments such as cell phones and kitchen appliances like microwave ovens are also included in this category. The sector has been witnessing significant growth in recent years, helped by several drivers such as the emerging retail boom, real estate and housing demand, greater disposable income and an overall increase in the level of affluence of a significant section of the population. The industry is represented by major international and local players such as BPL, Videocon, Voltas, Blue Star, MIRC Electronics, Titan, Whirlpool, etc.

White goods were typically painted or enamelled white, and many of them still are white. Back in the days, the color white represented such values as cleanliness, warmth, grace, and perfection. And the original manufacturers wanted their products that are mostly used in the kitchen or the living room to portray those qualities. The addition of new tems to these categories show that the categories still serve a purpose in marketing, perhaps because they divide into traditional gender roles in the house suggesting "gadget/ novelty/ power" marketing for brown goods and "practicality/ reliability" marketing for white goods.

This is the British English definition of **white goods**: "These are large pieces of electrical equipment used in people's homes, for example washing machines and fridges".

White goods are the goods that are painted white or enameled white. These products were previously manufactured with a white enamel finish but are now colored. White goods include household appliances, such as, Water Heater, Refrigerator, Clothes Dryer,

Air Conditioner, Dish Washer, Microwave Oven, Washing Machine etc. In the modern period, these products are available in a variety of decorator colors. White goods do not include the entertainment appliances, such as, Televisions, Home cinema, Camcorders, CD, and DVD players. These products are included in the Brown goods category. The major players in the White goods sector are LG Electronics India Ltd., Samsung India, Whirlpool, and Videocon.

Today most of the premium home appliance products including air conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines and dishwashers have gone multi-color as well as white, and the market seems to embrace the new variety. Thus, the traditional thinking of "home appliances are white" can be no more true in the near future with the versatile tastes of consumers if "Colorful White Goods" are unveiled in the market.

Table no. 1 Customer Perception for Television

Customer perception is vital factor for the business. As the perception of customer changes or varies, it affects directly or indirectly on the progress of the firm. The customer perception for television set is measure with respect to various parameters. The detailed analysis of these parameters is mentioned below:

| | Television | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------|---------|-------|----------|
| Factors | Strongly | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly |
| | Disagree | Disagree | Neutrai | Agree | Agree |
| Direct interaction with the | | | | | |
| company is better than dealing | 100 | 102 | 85 | 133 | 119 |
| through retailers. | | | | | |
| Customer always speak out their | 74 | 87 | 131 | 121 | 126 |
| problems | /4 | 67 | 131 | 121 | 120 |
| Most dissatisfied customer leaves | 102 | 112 | 139 | 97 | 89 |
| the brands without complaining | 102 | 112 | 139 | 37 | 89 |
| Customer remain due to high cost | 153 | 124 | 78 | 93 | 91 |
| of shifting | 133 | 124 | 70 | 93 | 91 |
| Satisfied customer will not defect | 54 | 77 | 94 | 165 | 149 |
| One single complaint can make | 179 | 149 | 100 | 57 | 54 |
| customer move to other brands | | | | | |
| Retailers influences to select the | 82 | 92 | 83 | 213 | 69 |
| brands | 02 | 34 | 63 | 213 | UJ |

Table no. 2 Customer Perception for Washing Machine

Customer perception is vital factor for the business. As the perception of customer changes or varies, it affects directly or indirectly on the progress of the firm. The customer perception for Washing Machine is measure with respect to various parameters. The detailed analysis of these parameters is mentioned below:

| | Washing Machine | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------|---------|-------|-------------------|--|
| Factors | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree | |
| Direct interaction with the company is better than dealing through retailers. | 75 | 79 | 112 | 128 | 90 | |
| Customer always speak out their problems | 73 | 82 | 97 | 119 | 133 | |
| Most dissatisfied customer leaves the brands without complaining | 69 | 64 | 109 | 137 | 125 | |
| Customer remain due to high cost of shifting | 72 | 79 | 99 | 134 | 120 | |
| Satisfied customer will not defect | 60 | 79 | 122 | 112 | 131 | |
| One single complaint can make customer move to other brands | 109 | 114 | 117 | 109 | 55 | |
| Retailers influences to select the brands | 65 | 109 | 114 | 107 | 109 | |

Table no. 3 Customer Perception for Air Conditioner

Customer perception is vital factor for the business. As the perception of customer changes or varies, it affects directly or indirectly on the progress of the firm. The customer perception for Air Conditioner is measure with respect to various parameters. The detailed analysis of these parameters is mentioned below:

| | Air Conditioner | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------|---------|-------|-------------------|
| Factors | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| Direct interaction with the company is better than dealing through retailers. | 23 | 32 | 69 | 83 | 91 |
| Customer always speak out their problems | 26 | 23 | 79 | 83 | 87 |
| Most dissatisfied customer leaves the brands without complaining | 42 | 49 | 77 | 82 | 48 |
| Customer remain due to high cost of shifting | 37 | 37 | 83 | 74 | 67 |
| Satisfied customer will not defect | 56 | 51 | 69 | 54 | 68 |
| One single complaint can make customer move to other brands | 77 | 89 | 83 | 36 | 13 |
| Retailers influences to select the brands | 14 | 67 | 79 | 73 | 65 |

Table no. 4 Customer Perception for Refrigerator

Customer perception is vital factor for the business. As the perception of customer changes or varies, it affects directly or indirectly on the progress of the firm. The customer perception for Refrigerator is measure with respect to various parameters. The detailed analysis of these parameters is mentioned below:

| | Refrigerator | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------|---------|-------|-------------------|
| Factors | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| Direct interaction with the company is better than dealing through retailers. | 43 | 79 | 110 | 129 | 143 |
| Customer always speak out their problems | 76 | 59 | 109 | 122 | 138 |
| Most dissatisfied customer leaves the brands without complaining | 75 | 69 | 102 | 126 | 132 |
| Customer remain due to high cost of shifting | 77 | 83 | 99 | 132 | 113 |
| Satisfied customer will not defect | 54 | 43 | 89 | 149 | 169 |
| One single complaint can make customer move to other brands | 119 | 102 | 113 | 127 | 43 |
| Retailers influences to select the brands | 91 | 109 | 117 | 108 | 79 |

CONCLUSION

Consumer durable white goods must be able to identify measure and track the drivers of satisfaction that are important to improve customer's retention. The notion that retention is all about improving customer's satisfaction and loyalty does not seem to be true. In the case of durable white goods, the priorities and needs of the customers continuously shift, which means companies need to anticipate what they require or want next, rather than selling what they bought it. The role of influencers cannot underdetermine. Selling multiple brands or in other words, cross selling is found to super cede value-additions to core service. And surprisingly, again contrary to popular belief, a single complaint is not reason enough to make durable white goods customer away from a provider.

REFERENCES:-

- Aditya Samant and Pradeep Bonde, "Rural Marketing: The New Megatrend", The Independent, Bombay, 22nd May, 1993.
- Advertising & Marketing Agency Report, (15 Sept. 2000 edition).
- Audretsch, D., Vivarelli, M, "Small firms and R&D spill overs: evidence from Italy", Révue d'Economie Industrielle 67, pp. 225-238, 1994.
- Bacon, F.W., An Approach to the Theory of Customer Shopping Behaviour.
- Barro, R., Sala-i-Martin, X,"Convergence across states and regions", 1991
- Baier, Elements of Direct Marketing, Mc Graw Hill. New York, 1995.
- C.S.G. Krishnamacharyulu, Lalitha Ramkrishnan, Rural Marketing –Text and Cases, Dorling Kindersley-Pearson, 2009
- Davis Rox, Marketing Geography with Special Reference to Retailing, Van Nostrand Co. Ltd., London, 1963
- Dilip Sarwate, Sreckanth Jog., Indian Cases in Marketing Management, Abhijit Publishers, Pune, 1979.
- Dixit, R.S., Spatial Organisation of market Centres, Pointer Publishers, Jaipur, 1988.
- Dixit. R.S., Market Centres and Their Spatial Development in the Upland of Kanpur, KitabMahal, 1984.

Journal for all Subjects : www.lbp.world

- Doe John, "Confessions of a Rural Marketer", Business Today, August 13,2006, pp.100-103.
- Drucker, Peter, "The Economy's Dark Continent", Fortune, April 1962, pp. 103.
- Edwon J. Drustien, The Retailers A study in Successful Marketing and Promotion, Associated Business Programme, London, 1982.
- Engel, F. James and BlackWell. D. Roger, Customer Behaviour, The Dryden Press, Tokyo, 1982.
- Balram Dogra and Karminder Ghuman, Rural Marketing Concepts and Practices , Tata McGraw -Hill,2008
- Bankertz, Donald F, "India and the Marketing Concept", Management Review, June 1964, pp. 5-9.
- Pradeep Kashyap , Siddarth Raut', The Rural Marketing Book, Biztantra , New Delhi 2012
- Prasad U.S., Economics of Retailing Management, Mc Millan India Ltd., Delhi, 1983.
- Ramana Rao P.V., Assessing the Rural Market, Unpublished Thesis, Osmania University, 1993.
- Ramaswamy, Namakumari, Marketing Management, Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi.,1997
- Ranade, CG., Study of Co-operative and Private Trade Channels in Groundnut Marketing, 1971.
- Rao, SB., Distributive Trade in Poona, Vaikunta Mehata National Institute of Co-operative Management, Poona, 1973.
- Richard G.H. Retailing Principles and Practices, Prentice Hall. New Jersey, 1975.
- Ronald L. Vaughn, "Demographic Data Banks: A new management response", Business Horizons, November and December 1984, pp. 38-44.
- R.V.Badi, N.V.Badi, Rural Marketing, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi 2004
- Samiuddin, M.Rahman: Anjila Saxena: Harsh Dwivedi, Rural Marketing Thrust and Challenges: National Publishing House: Jaipur, 1997.
- C.S.G. Krishnamacharyulu, Lalitha Ramkrishnan, Rural Marketing –Text and Cases, Dorling Kindersley-Pearson, 2009
- Davis Rox, Marketing Geography with Special Reference to Retailing, Van Nostrand Co. Ltd., London,
- Cravens & W., D. 2000. Strategic marketing (6th ed.). Boston, Mass.; London: McGraw-Hill.