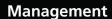
Original Research Paper





AN INVESTIGATION ON CONSUMERS DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERSTICS AND BUYING BEHAVIOR FACTORS TOWARDS ORGANIZED RETAIL

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ABSTRACT

The retail sector in India is witnessing a huge revamping exercise as traditional markets make way for new formats such as departmental stores, hypermarkets, supermarkets and specialty stores. During recent years, the entire concept of retailing has been redefined in terms of its structure and fundamental changes in consumer behavior on account of demographic, psychographic and socioeconomic factors. The changing pattern of consumer behavior is influencing retailing in India, especially organized retailing. As a matter of fact, personal and social factors such as needs, perceptions, attitudes, interests, opinions, activities and lifestyles mostly influence consumer behavior in a rapidly changing retail environment. The retail sector has witnessed a paradigm shift in Solapur with the presence of retail stores like D-mart, Big Bazaar, McD, Oasis Mall etc. The objective of this study is to find out the relation between consumers demographic characteristics and buying behavior factors towards organized retail.

KEYWORDS

Retail, Organized Retail, Buying Behavior.

Objectives:

- 1. To study the consumer shopping behavior dimensions.
- 2. To determine the factors affecting buying behavior of organized retail stores.
- 3.To examine relation between consumers demographic characteristics and buying behavior factors towards organized retail.

Introduction:

The retail sector in India is witnessing a huge revamping exercise as traditional markets make way for new formats such as departmental stores, hypermarkets, supermarkets and specialty stores. The Indian population is witnessing a significant change in its demographics. Organized retail is on all time high in India.

Changing income levels and occupation have resulted in a change in the consumer's buying behavior. More urban women are seeking employment resulting in dual income families. This results in more disposable income that in turn spawns consumerism. The focus shifts to convenience and comfort. The size and composition of the shopping basket has changed over time. Today's consumers are looking for shopping convenience and want to have all their requirements under one roof, coupled with speed in the retail store operations. Due to time constraints, families are now looking for 'shoppertainment' — combining shopping with entertainment. This is one of the causes of increased footfalls at malls with multiplexes.

Consumer choices and preferences and overall consumer behavior have always played an important role in shaping market trends and have thus influenced the evolution of organized retailing in India. Enhanced shopping experience, better packaging, hygienic environment and value added services rendered by organized retail stores have raised the expectations of even those consumers who frequent traditional kirana stores.

Review of Literature:

Sanjev Verma (2007) studied Consumer Preferences for Retail Store Selection in Mumbai. The study was undertaken to understand the factors affecting consumer preferences for retail store selection and developing marketing strategies towards meeting the needs and wants of consumers.

Deepika Jhamb and Dr(Ms) Ravi Kiran (2012) in there paper tries to understand the improvement in retail sector in India, especially the

modern retail formats, its attribute, type of goods and impact of consumers demography on choice of emerging retail format. *Rituparna Basu and Kalyan Sengupta (2011)* studied the attitude of Indian customers towards single brand and multi-brand retail formats. The study reveals that although organized retail is a relatively new concept in the country, a clear cut perception has been established into the minds of the shoppers in urban India. This has been consistently reflected in the behaviors of such shoppers.

Rajagopal (2008) in his "Study on point of sales promotions and buying stimulation in retail stores" analyses buying behaviour in reference to the point of sales promotion offered by retailing firm and the determinants of sensitivity towards stimulating shopping arousal and satisfaction customer in order to build store loyalty have been discussed in this paper. It is found that loyal customers are attracted to the store brands.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Solapur city, Maharashtra State. Solapur was purposively chosen for the study because it is surrounded by many organized retail outlets. The present study identified different factors that could possibly affect the buying decision of in such a scenario. Convenient sampling was used as the sampling technique and a total of 200 responses were collected. A structured pre-tested questionnaire was used as the data collection instrument. Various dimensions were determined by presenting before the respondents. The respondents are requested to give the response according to their preferences which affect their buying at organized retail. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted to know significance level between demographic characteristics and buying behavior factors. It is hypothesized in this study significant relationship between Income, Age and Buying Behavior factors. Obtained data through the questionnaire were analyzed using SPSS (20) software package in 95 % confidence interval.

Analysis and Discussion:

H01: There is no significant difference across different Income groups for buying behavior factors.

Ha1: There is significant difference across different Income groups for buying behavior factors.

Table 1- Summary of ANOVA for INCOME with all buying behaviour factors

Sr. No.	Behavior Factors	Income	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	df	Mean Square	F Value	Sig	Result
1	Quality	upto 25000	47	1.51	.975	4	144.772	5.315	.000	Reject
		25001-50000	196	1.29	.496					,
		50001-75000	196	1.15	.422					
		75001-100000	45	1.18	.387					
		above 1 lac	16	1.38	.619					
	Dunud Nama	Total	500	1.25	.539	4	220.002	2.070	016	Daiset
2	Brand Name	upto 25000 25001-50000	47 195	1.83 1.65	.842 .660	4	229.892	3.079	.016	Reject
		50001-75000	196	1.51	.577					
		75001-100000	45	1.69	.848					
		above 1 lac	16	1.81	.834					
		Total	499	1.62	.679					
3	Range	upto 25000	47	1.79	.778	4	244.568	2.748	.028	Reject
		25001-50000	196	1.79	.713					
		50001-75000	196	1.57	.633					
		75001-100000 above 1 lac	45 16	1.71 1.75	.757 .775					
		Total	500	1.69	.700					
4	Quantity	upto 25000	47	2.15	.932	4	394.278	1.601	.173	Accept
	Zy	25001-50000	196	1.96	.893	T .				
		50001-75000	196	1.87	.877					
		75001-100000	45	2.07	.889					
		above 1 lac	16	2.25	.775					
	Duine	Total	500	1.96	.889	1	202 420	000	0.004	Dalast
5	Price	upto 25000 25001-50000	47 196	1.60 1.85	.742 .667	4	382.438	.908	0.004	Reject
		50001-75000	196	1.84	1.067					
		75001-100000	45	1.78	.927					
		above 1 lac	16	1.88	.719					
		Total	500	1.82	.875					
6	Discounts/Offers	upto 25000	47	1.85	.955	4	347.702	.073	.005	Reject
		25001-50000	196	1.82	.776					
		50001-75000	196	1.80	.820					
		75001-100000 above 1 lac	45 16	1.84 1.75	1.043 .775					
		Total	500	1.73	.835					
7	Display	upto 25000	47	1.94	.942	4	394.549	1.321	.003	Reject
		25001-50000	195	2.03	.852					,
		50001-75000	196	1.87	.859					
		75001-100000	45	2.11	1.027					
		above 1 lac	16	2.19	1.109					
0	Delinion	Total	499	1.97	.890	4	056 130	4 10F	0.261	Accomt
8	Religion	upto 25000 25001-50000	47 196	3.32 3.82	1.446	4	856.128	4.105	0.261	Accept
		50001-75000	196	4.09	1.239					
		75001-100000	45	4.18	1.230					
		above 1 lac	16	3.94	1.436					
		Total	500	3.91	1.310					
9	Tradition	upto 25000	47	4.02	1.170	4	526.102	.767	.547	Accept
		25001-50000	196	4.29	.987					
		50001-75000 75001-100000	196 45	4.19 4.24	1.044 .908					
		above 1 lac	16	4.24	1.181					
		Total	500	4.21	1.027					
10	Values	upto 25000	46	1.72	.807	4	480.274	2.146	.074	Accept
		25001-50000	194	1.98	.922					
		50001-75000	196	2.14	1.041					
		75001-100000	45	2.18	1.072					
		above 1 lac Total	16 497	2.06	1.063 .984					
11	Habits	upto 25000	497	2.04	1.188	4	767.398	.130	.009	Reject
- ''-	ilabits	25001-50000	196	2.74	1.256	-	707.330	.150	.003	nejett
		50001-75000	196	2.80	1.263					
		75001-100000	45	2.82	1.211					
		above 1 lac	16	3.00	1.095					
<u></u>		Total	500	2.80	1.240	<u></u>				

12	Belief Attitude	upto 25000	47	3.83	1.007	4	628.512	1.649	.161	Accept
		25001-50000	196	3.89	1.049					
		50001-75000	196	3.86	1.155					
		75001-100000	45	3.44	1.358					
		above 1 lac	16	3.63	1.088					
		Total	500	3.82	1.122					
13	Status	upto 25000	47	2.02	.967	4	526.102	4.333	.002	Reject
		25001-50000	196	2.41	.991					
		50001-75000	196	2.02	1.007					
		75001-100000	45	2.36	1.111					
		above 1 lac	16	2.38	1.204					
		Total	500	2.21	1.027					
14	Lifestyle	upto 25000	47	2.13	1.191	4	651.088	2.882	.022	Reject
	-	25001-50000	196	2.41	1.103					
		50001-75000	196	2.04	1.109					
		75001-100000	45	2.38	1.319					
		above 1 lac	16	2.31	1.078					
		Total	500	2.23	1.142					
15	Personality	upto 25000	47	1.72	.826	4	390.528	3.889	.004	Reject
		25001-50000	196	1.77	.869					
		50001-75000	196	1.57	.811					
		75001-100000	45	1.89	1.092					
		above 1 lac	16	2.31	1.138					
		Total	500	1.71	.885					

It is inferred from above table that Quantity, Tradition, Values, Beliefs & Attitude, Status and Personality have been found to have similarity in opinion irrespective of age of buyer with the significance value of more than .05. It means null hypothesis have been accepted so there is no significant relation between Quantity, Tradition, Values, Beliefs & Attitude, Status and Personality and age of buyer. So these six factors don't affect buying behavior of customers. However, there is a significant difference of opinion about the other variables under the buying behavior factors. The buying behavior of middle level age class (25 to 45 years) gets affected by Range, Price, Lifestyle while lower age groups (below 25 years) affected by Display, Discounts/ offers whereas higher (more than 45 years) age groups gets affected by Quality, Brand Name, Religion and Habits.

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