PRESENTATION

ON CLASS: S.Y.BMS

SUBJECT: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION TO CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

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IMPORTANCE TO THE MANUFACTURERS:

1.Customer Data Mining & Warehousing:

> A study of consumer behaviour helps in data mining.

- Data can be collected and stored for marketing decision –making.
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- Eg- The retail giant Wal-Mart transmits all its customer related data to a data warehouse. The data can be easily accessed by suppliers of Wal-Mart, thereby enabling them to identify customer buying patterns. They can generate patterns on shopping habits

2. Segmenting the Markets:

- > Strangers are converted into acquainted.
- At this stage brands try to convert into customer and after that repeat customer/purchase.
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- Acquainted customer feels satisfied(standard product).
- In this stage any lucrative offer from competitors can turn our customer. Company develop customized products.

3. Targeting Strategy:

- > At this stage firm begins to acquire specific knowledge of customer's needs.
- The customers yet preferential treatment like birthday discounts, etc.
- Differentiated marketing strategies are been adopted(less difference in competitors strategies).

4. Positioning of the Product:

- > At this stage level of trust get stronger.
- > The customer is fully engaged in brand.
- Now your customer becomes brand ambassador for your product. (word of mouth)
- Further this friendly customer may be convert into a stakeholder (partner)

5. Designing of Products:

- > At this stage level of trust get stronger.
- > The customer is fully engaged in brand.
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6. Pricing of the Product:

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7. Promotion of the Product:

- > At this stage level of trust get stronger.
- > The customer is fully engaged in brand.
- Now your customer becomes brand ambassador for your product. (word of mouth)
- Further this friendly customer may be convert into a stakeholder (partner)

8. Distribution of the Product:

- > At this stage level of trust get stronger.
- > The customer is fully engaged in brand.
- Now your customer becomes brand ambassador for your product. (word of mouth)
- Further this friendly customer may be convert into a stakeholder (partner)

- 9. After-sale Service:
- > At this stage level of trust get stronger.
- > The customer is fully engaged in brand.
- Now your customer becomes brand ambassador for your product. (word of mouth)
- Further this friendly customer may be convert into a stakeholder (partner)

10. CRM:

- > At this stage level of trust get stronger.
- > The customer is fully engaged in brand.
- Now your customer becomes brand ambassador for your product. (word of mouth)
- Further this friendly customer may be convert into a stakeholder (partner)

11. Customer Satisfaction:

Knowledge of consumer behaviour helps a marketer to generate customer satisfaction, and may even customer delight.

- Customer satisfaction takes place when product performance matches with customer expectations.
- > Retain loyal customer and also increase customer base.

IMPORTANCE TO THE CONSUMERS:

1. Quality Products:

- Marketer take R & D for customers.
- Customers will get quality and innovative product.
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- 2. Status to the users:
- > The upper income groups are status conscious.
- They expect marketers to develop products with unique features.
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- A proper knowledge of customer expectations would enable a marketer to design products to meet the status needs of the customers.

3. Better Service to Customers:

- Better service in terms of quick delivery of product, proper information about the product (handling, use, side-effects), after-sale service.
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- Proper knowledge enables to provide best service to customers. (loyalty).

4. Better Offers to the Customers:

- Promotional offers including discounts, exchange offers, gifts, etc.
- Marketer would Mesign the right promotional tools that meets the expectations of the customers.

5. Standard of living:

- A study of CB enables a marketer to design and develop new and better quality of products.
- A marketer may reharge the right price depending upon certain factors such as nature of the product, nature of the customers, competition in the market, etc.
- > Therefore, when customers enjoy the right quality of products at the right price, their standard of living improves.

TYPES OF CONSUMERS:

A) Retail Customers:

There are various types of Retail Customers:

1. Decisive Customers: (Well prepared)



2. Bargain Hunter: (discount):

discounts *ied* sales latest value G clearance RATES deals close-out ce VO /

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3. Well-informed Customer:

Yup! Finally, I know more than the salesman.



4. Loyal Customer: (Buys specific brand)



5. Window-shopping Customer: (Just to see & not to buy)



6. Friendly Customer: (likes to talk with sales people)



7. Argumentative Customer: (disagree with sales people)



8. Hasty Customer: (Lack of time)



9. Need-based Customer: (specific intension to buy a particular product)



10. Impulse Customer: (Purchase due to impression)



11. Shopaholic Customer: (Loves to do shopping frequently)



