
THE INFLUENCE OF BRAND EQUITY ON CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MERINO LAMINATES, CHENNAI

***Maria Alexina Vinotha Rajan **Lawrence G**

*Head of the Department, Department of Commerce, St. Claret College,
Jalahalli, Bangalore - 13

**Assistant Professor, PG & Research Department of Management Studies,
Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur - 635 601

ABSTRACT

This Report examines the “The Impact of Brand Equity on Consumer Purchasing Behaviour at Merino Laminates” Consumer behavior involves the psychological processes that consumers go through in recognizing needs, finding ways to solve these needs, making purchase decisions (e.g., whether or not to purchase a product and, if so, which brand and where), interpret information, make plans, and implement these plans. Consumers often buy products not because of their attributes per se but rather because of the ultimate benefits that these attributes provide, in turn leading to the satisfaction of ultimate values. The results have been analysed and interpreted using SPSS software and the following statistical tools, Oneway Anova, Correlation, and Multiple Regression.

Key words:

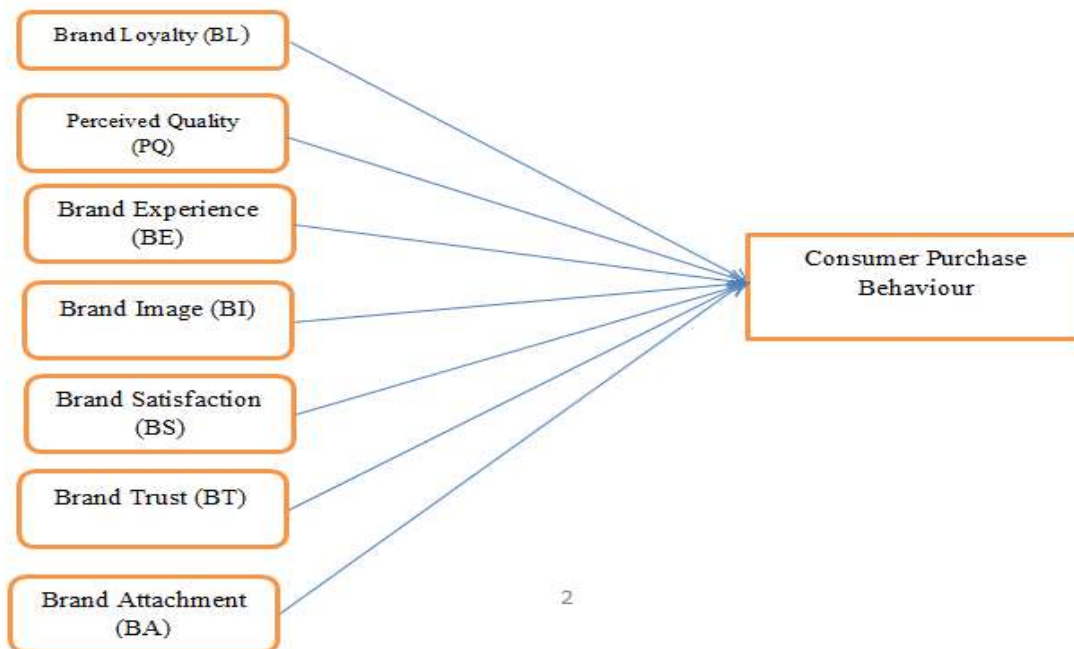
Brand Attachment, Brand Experience, Brand Image, Brand loyalty, Brand Satisfaction Brand Trust, Consumer Purchase Behaviour, Perceived Quality

1. INTRODUCTION

When compared to other items, brand equity symbolizes the difference; the products will have new vibrations, and everyone must believe that such a brand has great capacity and the ability to capture specific objectives; sales will also be higher. Customers must believe that such a brand has various features and has been on the market for a long time. When a new brand is introduced, not everyone will buy it; instead, they will use it for a limited time so that they can learn about the product's features how to utilize it, and the company's history. People must be able to locate the product amid a large sale of products. Our product must have a unique feature or some type of identification so that every buyer can readily recognize it. People will tend to buy a product with good quality or features if the price is set high because they know it is worth the money. Every brand has a distinguishing quality that sets it apart from the competition. Most brands have a lot of rivals, so we have to captivate them with our ideas and our ability to handle them in the proper way to get them to buy our products. If the product does not sell well, they must change the logo or the manufacturing process. If it sells well, we'll be able to keep people coming back to buy the product on a regular basis. When people or customers buy a branded product and it does not have the

features they expected, they will be disappointed. This should be addressed by the company in a timely manner.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK



3. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Merino Laminates' concern is that they do not have direct selling in their business; instead, they have a process that they will urge other distributors to follow in order to correctly fill orders, which will then be shipped to clients. The company then has many things, both good and bad, but they address them all in a matter of days or hours in order to build the business. Even if they have many problems, they improve the business in the appropriate way. If an issue emerges in a business, the first step is to determine which section of the harm has occurred. This must not affect future sales or the business. The majority of brands have the difficulty of having the same quality or having similar appearances with the exception of the name. As a result, the company's or business top executives must exercise extreme caution while dealing with such matters.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Primary Objective

- To study the influence brand equity on consumer purchase behavior with special reference to Merino Laminates, Chennai

Secondary Objectives

- To analyze the impact of various elements of brand equity on consumer purchase behavior
- To assess the effect of demographic variables on consumer purchase behavior with special reference to Merino Laminates, Chennai

5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Differentiating Product: Customers of the product must be able to distinguish it from others and preserve their familiarity with it. Distributors must also distinguish the goods and inform customers about the numerous types of products. In that perspective, the brand symbolizes

the consumer's real or perceived decision manifested through the decision or attitude of purchasing the brand.

Best Deal to Attract Customers: To attract clients, the organization must offer the finest prices and offers, they must target audiences and make quantifiable targets, and they must set timetables to fulfil their goals and objectives. They must assess and compare the outcomes. It is a service market using technology for selling things in the market.

Engagement: The Company keeps track of how well it interacts with customers. They can be converted into likes, comments, follows, shares, subscriptions, visitors, tags, and many other things in marketing and social media.

Share: Customers make up what percentage of the target audience. A market share goal should include a time frame and a realistic target proportion of the audience that can be reached with the given resources.

6. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jalal Hanaysha (2016), the study assessment reveals the level of excellence they strive for when it comes to brand equity. At numerous shopping malls in Malaysia, there are 287 car users. According to the research, the brand improves the beneficial influence of brand equity. Before presenting a product, there are contexts to develop, such as brand loyalty, brand image, and brand leadership. Malaysia's car industry investigates ways to provide better service in Western countries. The data was obtained in the northern region using SEM (structural equation modelling), and the results revealed a greater association between customers and the power of brands that survive in the market. In addition, practical implications were utilized (Jalal Hanaysha, 2016).

Wai Damayanthi (2017) The impact of brand equity, according to them, is that male consumers use skin care products as a habit in their daily lives. When making purchasing selections, they take into account a variety of aspects. The scales were found to be reliable, and the assumptions for parametric tests were met. They mainly focus on increasing brand awareness of the goods, and they eventually encourage male buyers by making advertisements, brand names, and creating storefronts just for males, according to the findings. They pay attention to these details so that the customer is satisfied enough to purchase the product.. (WMCB WANNIYAKE, 2017).

Abdur Rakid Nayeem (2020), The most recent research Centre in brand look into compared mark associations with relational connections and built up additional investigation bearing by pointing up that a cozy, changeless, solid relationship might shape the collaboration between a brand and its customers. According to studies, people make purchases based on how they see brands and how they relate with them. The brand name imbues the brand with a spirit that is critical to the development of the brand image. It will establish the link between the component of brand equity and consumer behaviour. While consumers are aware of a product, it will be able to predict how they would react when making a purchase choice (Abdur Rakid Nayeem (2020).

Rehanhusain, Amna, et.al (2022) The increasing importance of social media channels reflects Indian luxury buyers' level of engagement. The goal of this study is to see how social media marketing activities, brand equity, trust, and status consumption affect luxury brand purchase intentions in India. Structural equation modeling was utilized in the studies to analyses the real relationships between components. The findings revealed that social media

marketing activities and brand equity have a favorable impact on luxury brand buy intention, which is more substantial in India, and that status consumption and brand trust have an impact on purchase intention in Indian customers (**Bilal,2022**)

7. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a conceptual framework within which to do research. As a result, the creation of such a design enables research to be as efficient as feasible while also yielding the most information.

7.1 SAMPLING DESIGN

A sample plan specifies how a sample of a population will be obtained. It refers to the method or procedure used by the researcher to pick things for the sample.

7.2 SAMPLING FRAME

7.2.1. SAMPLING UNIT

A sample frame is a way of representing the population's elements. Consumer database lists were used as the study's sample frame.

7.2.2 SAMPLING METHOD

This study employs the Random Sampling method of Probability Sampling.

7.2.3 POPULATION

The definition of the population, which can be specified in terms of elements, sampling units, extent, and time, is the initial stage in the sampling process. The population of the current study was made up of all Merino Laminates consumers.

7.2.4 SAMPLE SIZE

The Sample size selected for the survey is the sample size determination was purely by intuition.

7.3 DATA SOURCE

After a research problem has been determined and a plan has been chalked out, the work of gathering data begins. The purpose of this study is to collect data from both primary and secondary sources.

7.3.1 Primary Data

These are the data that are gathered from some primary sources, i.e., the data's source of origin. For any statistical study, these are collected for the first time by an investigator or an agency. The questionnaire method is used to collect data for the first time for a specified goal.

7.3.2 Secondary Data

These are data obtained from a valid resources, such as a reservation storage source, where data is gathered by one person and used by another. These are gathered as primary data and used by others as secondary data. Secondary data is information that is used in an investigation but was originally obtained for a different purpose by someone else.

8. ONE WAY ANOVA EDUCATION

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
BL	Between Group	21.530	4	5.383	.588	.672
	Within Groups	879.104	96	9.157		
	Total	900.634	100			

PQ	Between Group	21.140	4	5.285	.524	.718
	Within Groups	967.414	96	10.077		
	Total	988.554	100			
BE	Between Group	12.162	4	3.040	.345	.847
	Within Groups	845.601	96	8.808		
	Total	857.762	100			
BI	Between Group	30.726	4	7.682	.946	.441
	Within Groups	771.234	95	8.118		
	Total	801.960	99			
BS	Between Group	7.186	4	1.797	.207	.934
	Within Groups	832.576	96	8.673		
	Total	839.762	100			
BT	Between Group	20.696	4	5.174	.985	.420
	Within Groups	493.849	94	5.254		
	Total	514.545	98			
BA	Between Group	12.058	4	3.015	.384	.819
	Within Groups	744.932	95	7.841		
	Total	756.990	99			
CBP	Between Group	32.859	4	8.215	.810	.522
	Within Groups	973.339	96	10.139		
	Total	1006.198	100			

INTERPRETATION

From the above split up shows the education of the respondents to know what type of educational background would have a different perception about a Spiritual tourism. Thus from above table our sample were completely from the group of PG categories

9. ONE WAY ANOVA OCCUPATION

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
BL	Between Group	120.137	4	30.034	3.694	.008

	Within Groups	780.496	96	8.130		
	Total	900.634	100			
PQ	Between Group	70.418	4	17.604	1.841	.127
	Within Groups	918.137	96	9.564		
	Total	988.554	100			
BE	Between Group	63.692	4	15.923	1.925	.112
	Within Groups	794.070	96	8.272		
	Total	857.762	100			
BI	Between Group	89.008	4	22.252	2.965	.023
	Within Groups	712.952	95	7.505		
	Total	801.960	99			
BS	Between Group	69.806	4	17.452	2.176	.077
	Within Groups	769.956	96	8.020		
	Total	839.762	100			
	Between Group	38.260	4	9.565	1.888	.119
BT	Within Groups	476.286	94	5.067		
	Total	514.545	98			
BA	Between Group	85.157	4	21.289	3.010	.022
	Within Groups	671.833	95	7.072		
	Total	756.990	99			
CBP	Between Group	126.792	4	31.698	3.460	.011
	Within Groups	879.406	96	9.160		
	Total	1006.198	100			

INTERPRETATION

From the above pie chart shows the occupation of the respondents this is to know what type of educational background would have a different perception about consumer purchasing behaviour.

10. ONE WAY ANOVA EDUCATION

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
BL	Between Group	70.390	3	23.463	2.741	.047
	Within Groups	830.244	97	8.559		
	Total	900.634	100			
PQ	Between Group	57.670	3	19.223	2.003	.119
	Within Groups	930.885	97	9.597		
	Total	988.554	100			
BE	Between Group	63.638	3	21.213	2.591	.057
	Within Groups	794.124	97	8.187		
	Total	857.762	100			
BI	Between Group	34.546	3	11.515	1.441	.236
	Within Groups	767.414	96	7.994		
	Total	801.960	99			
BS	Between Group	82.988	3	27.663	3.546	.017
	Within Groups	756.775	97	7.802		
	Total	839.762	100			
BT	Between Group	39.042	3	13.014	2.600	.057
	Within Groups	475.503	95	5.005		
	Total	514.545	98			
BA	Between Group	86.107	3	28.702	4.107	.009
	Within Groups	670.883	96	6.988		
	Total	756.990	99			
CBP	Between Group	131.012	3	43.671	4.840	.004
	Within Groups	875.186	97	9.023		
	Total	1006.198	100			

INTERPRETATION

From the table above we can see that 43.671% of pilgrims are fall into the category of below 1 lakhs, 32.5% of pilgrims are fall into the category of between 1-5 lakhs, 4.840% of pilgrims are fall into the category of 6-10 lakhs, .004 % of pilgrims are fall into the category of more than 10 lakhs .

11. CORRELATION

		BL	PQ	BE	BI	BS	BT	BA	CPB
Brand Loyalty	Pearson Correlation	1	.691	.587	.689	.609	.525	.637	.649
	Sig (2 tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	101	101	101	100	101	99	100	101
Perceived Quality	Pearson Correlation	1	.691	.587	.689	.609	.525	.637	.649
	Sig (2 tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	101	101	101	100	101	99	100	101
Brand Experience	Pearson Correlation	.587	.752	1	.796	.771	.733	.736	.699
	Sig (2 tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	101	101	101	100	101	99	100	101
Brand Interest	Pearson Correlation	.689	.798	.796	1	.828	.759	.724	.728
	Sig (2 tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	98	99	100
Brand Satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	.609	.713	.771	.828	1	.758	.778	.721
	Sig (2 tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	101	101	101	100	101	99	100	101
Brand Trust	Pearson Correlation	.525	.700	.733	.759	.758	1	.710	.772
	Sig (2 tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	99	99	99	98	99	99	98	99
Brand Acceptance	Pearson Correlation	.637	.703	.736	.724	.778	.710	1	.869
	Sig (2 tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	99	100	98	100	100
Consumer Purchase behavior	Pearson Correlation	.649	.665	.699	.728	.778	.710	1	.869
	Sig (2 tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

	N	101	101	101	100	101	99	100	101
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INTERPRETATION

BRAND LOYALTY VS CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR

H0: There is no evidence of a link between brand loyalty and customer purchasing behavior.

H1: Brand loyalty and consumer purchase behavior are linked in a substantial way.

According to the table above, there is a link between brand loyalty and how people who are loyal to a product influence customer purchase behavior. Because the Pearson value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

PERCEIVED QUALITY VS CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR

BRAND EXPERIENCE VS CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR

H0: There is no evidence of a link between perceived quality and customer purchasing behavior.

H1: There is a link between perceived quality and customer purchasing decisions.

According to the table above, there is a link between perceived quality and how consumers comprehend the product, which influences customer buying behavior. Because the Pearson value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

BRAND IMAGE VS CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR

Brand Satisfaction Vs Consumer Purchase behavior

H0: There is no evidence of a link between brand image and customer purchasing behavior.

H1: Brand image and customer purchase BEHAVIOUR have a significant relationship.

From the chart above, it can be deduced that there is a link between Brand Experience and how people perceive product features, which influences consumer buying behavior.

Because the Pearson value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

H0: There is no link between consumer happiness with a brand and their purchase behavior.

H1: Consumer purchase behavior and brand satisfaction have a significant relationship.

From the chart above, it can be deduced that there is a link between Brand Experience and how consumers feel about the product's quality, which influences customer buying behavior.

Because the Pearson value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

BRAND TRUST VS CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR

H0: There is no correlation between customer purchase behavior and brand trust.

H1: There is a strong link between customer purchase behavior and brand trust.

According to the table above, there is a link between Brand Experience and how consumers trust the product, which influences customer buying behavior. Because the Pearson value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

BRAND ATTACHMENT VS CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR

H0: There is no link between brand attachment and purchase behavior among consumers.

H1: Brand connection and customer purchase behavior have a significant relationship.

According to the table above, there is a link between Brand Experience and how individuals become attached to a product, which influences customer buying behavior. Because the Pearson value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternate hypothesis is rejected.

12. MULTIPLE REGRESSION

The goal of linear regression analysis is to produce predictions based on the connection between two variables. You can use a factual device to look at how different free elements are linked to a reliant variable. When we've figured out how all of these variables interact with your dependent variable, we can take all of the data and use it to generate significantly more precise and spectacular predictions.

REGRESSION- CONSUMER PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR

VARIABLE ENTERED/ REMOVED

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	BA, BL, BT, BE, PQ, BS, BI		Enter
a. Dependent Variable: CPB			
b. All requested variables entered			

MODEL SUMMARY

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the estimated
1	.905	.818	.804	1.40504

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	792.138	.7	113.163	57.323	.000
	Residual	175.698	89	1.974		
	Total	967.835	96			
a. Dependent Variable: CPB						
b. Predictors (Constant): BA, BL, BT, BE, PQ, BS, BI						

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.630	1.113		1.464	.147
	BL	.143	.075	.133	1.910	.059
	PQ	-.103	.086	-.103	-1.195	.235
	BE	.011	.092	-.010	-.118	.906
	BI	.098	.115	.088	.854	.395
	BS	-.132	.102	-.122	-1.295	.199
	BT	.485	.109	.354	4.437	.000
	BA	.735	.093	.643	7.918	.000
a. Dependent Variable: CPB						

INTERPRETATION

Brand Loyalty, Perceived Quality, Brand Experience, Brand Image, Brand Satisfaction, Brand Trust, and Brand Attachment have a stronger impact on consumer purchasing behavior in the above model summary table. It's also worth noting that the R square value has changed to .818. The P value can be used to test the hypothesis. The hypotheses are that Brand Loyalty, Perceived Quality, Brand Experience, Brand Image, Brand Satisfaction, Brand Trust, and Brand Attachment are all strongly linked to the Score.

Below is a table with the coefficient values for all of the factors.

BL's beta coefficient (1.910) has a p-value of.059
PQ's beta coefficient (-1.195) has a p-value of.235.
BE's beta coefficient (-.118) has a p-value of.906
BI's beta coefficient (.854) has a p-value of.395
BS's beta coefficient (-1.295) has a p-value of.
199
BT's beta coefficient (4.437) has a p-value of.000.
BA's beta coefficient (7.918) has a p-value of.000.

13. FINDINGS

- Majority of the customers responded to the brand usage
- Majority of the customers have responded under the age of 18-20
- Majority of the customers have responded as carpenter and contractor.
- Majority of the customers have responded to 1-5 lakhs of annual income
- Majority of the customers have responded to loyal customers
- Majority of the customers have responded to merino has good type of materials
- Majority of the customers have responded to innovation of product is good
- Majority of the customers have responded to they have a positive opinion about merino laminates.
- Majority of the customers have responded to they are concerned with the customers.
- Majority of the customers have responded to it is of good quality for money
- Majority of the customers have responded as they are satisfied with the experience with the merino laminates products
- Majority of the customers have responded as it is a honest brand
- Majority of the customers have responded they rely on the brand
- Majority of the customers have responded as they are comfort with the merino laminate products.

14. SUGGESTIONS

This study advises trying the same framework in various countries and industries after evaluating the relationship between different components of Brand Equity and consumer Buying Behavior. In reality, the lack of sufficient study on the relationship between consumer purchasing behavior and customer equity drives researchers to investigate this relationship using the methodology, Customers find the merino laminates products to be quite useful, and they appreciate purchasing them to the core.

15. CONCLUSION

The main goal of this research was to see if there was a link between Brand Equity elements and buyer purchasing behavior in Chennai when it came to Merino Laminates. Brand Equity is made up of four components, according to previous research by well-known researchers: Brand Association, Brand Awareness, Brand Loyalty, and Perceived Quality. The most notable consequence, when measuring the influence of brand value components, is Brand Loyalty. The company's mission is to provide excellent customer service and make them to buy.

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