# STUDY OF AREAS OF INTEREST OF INDIAN CONSUMERS IN BUSINESS MAGAZINES 

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#### Abstract

Business Magazines have an important role to play in the urban and semi-urban population of India. There are certain qualities in Business magazines which keep the consumer tie up with it. In order to bring out the consumer's likes and dislikes, their preference standard, frequency of uses and other apparent and hidden traits. This research work was conducted in the National Capital Region of India. National Capital Region is the only region which truly depicts and represents Indian consumers. It comprises of the State of Delhi, Haryana, (Gurgaon and Faridabad, the two most important Business and Industrial township), U.P (Noida, Greater Noida, and Ghaziabad, all important educational and industrial hubs of India). The research survey was conducted from various demographic norms such as age, profession, gender (male and female) and various Income groups. There are several factors such as Economy News, Stock News, Marketing News, Business News, Case Studies, Business News, International Corporate News, on which analysis was done,


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Further, a cross tabulation was done on different age groups and income groups. At the end conclusions were drawn in such way which could be used by the present and future Business Magazines in launching and upgrading their present status in order to sustain and expand their business.

## AIM

The aim of this project is to understand the consumer perception of Business Magazines, their preferences and like and dislikes in the Nation Capital Region, Delhi. Thus to arrive at an authentic findings in order to make aware the Business Magazines all about their present and prospective consumers. This will serve as valid points while taking strategic decision towards, launching, upgrading, product specification and marketing.

## Research Methodology

## 1. Primary Data

This research survey was done for 500 respondents. These belonged to different age groups, professions, and gender and income group. We could draw a relation between demographics and other factors that influence the consumers in buying of business magazine. We could study the sample on the following parameters:
$>$ Ratio of Male and Female.
$>$ Percentage of people in different Age group.
$>$ Percentage of people in different Profession..
$>$ Percentage of people belonging to different Income group.

## 2. Secondary data

Secondary data were used from the Magazines Websites, Research Journals and Articles.
Tool used:-
Check list - from the Interview of selected consumers
MS Word - for documentation and final report
MS Excel - To perform one-to-one analysis of consumers and magazines
SPSS - Capturing the data across 500 consumers

- To generate reports to assist in findings and conclusion.


## Ratio of Male and Female

- Ratio of Sex

Table - 1

|  | Frequenc <br> y | Percent | Valid <br> Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Male <br> Femal <br> e | 352 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 70.4 |
|  | 148 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 100.0 |  |
|  | 500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |


(Figure 2)
(Table 1- Figure 2) Show the ratio of Male total 500 and Female surveyed. The graph shows the percentage of both Sexes in our sample size of 500 . The total number of males surveyed were 352 i.e. $70 \%$ of the total sample and the females were 148 i.e. $30 \%$ of the total sample.

The ratio of male and female is 2.37:1.

## Age-wise Distribution of Respondents

Age Distribution

Table 3

|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | $15-25$ | 240 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 |
|  | $25-35$ | 126 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 73.2 |


| $35-45$ | 83 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 89.8 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $45-55$ | 10 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 91.8 |
| 55 and <br> above <br> Total | 41 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 100.0 |


(Figure 4)

We covered the people in five Age groups i.e. 15-25, 25-35, 35-45, 45-55 and 55\& above. The table shows the percentage of respondents in each of the age group in our sample size of 500 (Table - 3 Figure 4)
$>$ The total number of respondents in the age group of 15-25, surveyed were 240 i.e. $48 \%$ of the total sample.
> The total number of respondents in the age group of 25-35, surveyed were 126 i.e. $26 \%$ of the total sample.
> The total number of respondents in the age group of $35-45$, surveyed were 83 i.e. $16 \%$ of the total sample.
$>$ The total number of respondents in the age group of 45-55, surveyed were 10 i.e. $2 \%$ of the total sample.

The total number of respondents in the age group of $55 \&$ above, surveyed were 41 i.e. $8 \%$ of the total sample.

## Income wise Distribution of Respondents

## Income Distribution

Table 5

|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid 1-2 Lakhs | 96 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 19.2 |
|  | 144 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 48.0 |
|  | 2-3 Lakhs | 146 | 29.2 | 29.2 |

## Income Distribution



Figure 6
We covered the people in five Income groups i.e. 1-2 Lakhs, 2-3 Lakhs, 3-4 Lakhs, 4-5 Lakhs and 5 Lakhs \& above. The table shows the percentage of respondents in each of the Income group in our sample size of 500. (Table - 5 Figure 6)
$>$ The total number of respondents in the Income group of 1-2 Lakhs, surveyed were 96 i.e. $19 \%$ of the total sample.
> The total number of respondents in the Income group of 2-3 Lakhs, surveyed were 144 i.e. $29 \%$ of the total sample.
$>$ The total number of respondents in the Income group of 3-4 Lakhs, surveyed were 146 i.e. $30 \%$ of the total sample.
$>$ The total number of respondents in the Income group of 4-5 Lakhs, surveyed were 67 i.e. $13 \%$ of the total sample.

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$>$ The total number of respondents in the Income group of 5 Lakhs\& above, surveyed were 47 i.e. $9 \%$ of the total sample.

## Profession wise Distribution of Respondents

Professional Distribution

Table - 7

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Students | 180 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 |
|  | Service | 199 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 75.8 |
|  | Business | 94 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 94.6 |
|  | Others | 27 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Professional Distribution


Figure 8

The above (Table - 7 Figure 8)show the Profession wise composition of respondents. We covered the people in four Professional groups i.e. Students, Service, Business \& others (retired )total 500.
$>$ The total number of respondents student group, surveyed were 180 i.e. $36 \%$ of the total sample.
> The total number of respondents in the service group, surveyed were 199 i.e. 39\% of the total sample.
$>$ The total number of respondents in the business group, surveyed were 94 i.e. 19\% of the total sample.
$>$ The total number of respondents in the others group, surveyed were 27 i.e. $6 \%$ of the total sample.

## Consumer area of interest.

$$
\text { ( } 1=\text { Most interesting and } 7=\text { Least interesting) }
$$

$>$ News on the Economy.
> Stock market.
> Marketing news.
> Business news.
> Case studies.
> Business Quiz.
> International Corporate news.

## 1) News on the Economy.

## (Area of Interest)- News on the Economy

|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Most Interesting | 180 | 36.0 | 36.0 |
|  | 201 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 76.2 |
|  | Interesting | 58 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Some what Interesting | 33 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 94.8 |
| Neutral | 9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 96.2 |
| Some what less Interesting | 1 | .2 | .2 | 96.4 |
| Less interesting | 18 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Least Interesting | 500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

Table :- 9
(Area of Interest)- News on the Economy


Figure: 10
2) Stock market.

Stock Market

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | Most Interesting | 49 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
|  | Interesting | 58 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 21.4 |
|  | Some what Interesting | 193 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 60.0 |
|  | Neutral | 80 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 76.0 |
|  | Some what Less Interesting | 63 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 88.6 |
|  | Less Interesting | 21 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 92.8 |
|  | Least Interesting | 36 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Table- 11

Stock Market


Figure:- 12
3) Marketing News

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid <br> Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Most Interesting | 66 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.3 |
|  | Interesting | 116 | 23.2 | 23.3 | 36.5 |
|  | Some what Interesting | 101 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 56.8 |
|  | Neutral | 104 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 77.7 |
|  | Some what less Interesting | 65 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 90.8 |
|  | Less Interesting | 33 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 97.4 |
|  | Least Interesting | 13 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 498 | 99.6 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | System | 2 | .4 |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table:- 13

## Marketing



Figure :- 14

## 4) Business News

## Business News

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | Most Interesting | 107 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 21.4 |
|  | Interesting | 185 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 58.4 |
|  | Some what Interesting | 49 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 68.2 |
|  | Neutral | 53 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 78.8 |
|  | Some what Less Interesting | 56 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 90.0 |
|  | Less Interesting | 30 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 96.0 |
|  | Least Interesting | 18 | 4 | 4 | 99.6 |
|  | Total | 500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Table :- 15

Business


Figure :- 16

## 5) Case Studies

## Case Studies

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | Most Interesting | 40 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
|  | Interesting | 30 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 14.0 |
|  | Some what Interesting | 11 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 16.2 |
|  | Neutral | 49 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 26.0 |
|  | Some what Less Interesting | 108 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 47.6 |
|  | Less Interesting | 99 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 67.4 |
|  | Least Interesting | 163 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Table:-17


Figure:- 18

## 6) Business Quiz

## Business Quiz

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | Most Interesting | 23 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
|  | Interesting | 50 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 14.6 |
|  | Somewhat Interesting | 40 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 22.6 |
|  | Neutral | 34 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 29.4 |
|  | Somewhat Less Interesting | 119 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 53.2 |
|  | Less Interesting | 98 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 72.8 |
|  | Least Interesting | 136 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

Table:- 19

Business
Quiz


Figure:- 20

## 7) International Corporate News

International Corporate News

|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Most Interesting | 61 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
|  | Interesting | 180 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 48.2 |
|  | Some what Interesting | 57 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 59.6 |
|  | Neutral | 43 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 68.2 |
|  | Some what Less Interesting | 69 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 82.0 |
|  | 43 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 90.6 |  |
|  | Less Interesting | 47 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 100.0 |
| Least Interesting | 500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

Table:- 21

International Corporate News


Figure:-22

## Analysis

The reason for giving the table and chart for all the areas of Interest of a reader are very obvious and i.e. to understand how much importance is given to any particular area of interest. Another reason for doing so is that all these areas are relative terms and cannot be quantified equally by everyone.

From the observations made above it can be inferred that the News on Economy is the most interesting area with 109 respondents ranking it as the most interesting area.

1. Relation between Age and Area of Interest

## Relation between age and area of interest

## słuəpuodsəy




Relation 2

## Area of Interest according to Age Group

| Age | News on economy | Stock <br> Market | Marketing <br> News | Business news | Case <br> Studies | Business <br> Quiz | International <br> Corporate news |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-25 | 82 | 17 | 25 | 66 | 24 | 7 | 18 |
| 25-35 | 37 | 14 | 26 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 20 |
| 35-45 | 40 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 45-55 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 55-above | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 |

## Analysis

The reason for drawing relation between these two factors is to find out which topic of interest is most popular in which age group. This could help the company in targeting that particular age group by including more topics of their interests, while formulating their marketing strategy.

## Observations :

$>$ In the age group of 15-25 years the most popular topics are news on economy and Business news, along with marketing news.
$>$ In the age group of 25-35 most popular topics are stock market along with news on economy.
$>$ In the age group of $35-45$ most popular topics are news on economy, business news and stock market.
$>$ In the age group of 45-55 most popular topics is news on economy along with business quiz.
$>$ In the age group of 55 \& above the topics of major interest is news on economy along with news on stock market.
$>$ Another striking observation is that case studies are popular only in the age group of 15-25 and 25-35 years.

## Inference

On the basis of observations made in the above 2 relations it can be inferred that
> Business World and Business Today should have more of case studies along with news on economy.
$>$ India Today should have more of news on economy.
$>$ Business Today should have more news on stock market.

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## Conclusion and Suggestions

The reason for giving the table and chart for all the areas of Interest of a reader are very obvious and i.e. to understand how much importance is given to any particular area of interest. Another reason for doing so is that all these areas are relative terms and cannot be quantified equally by everyone.

From the observations made above it can be inferred that the News on Economy is the most interesting area with 109 respondents ranking it as the most interesting area.

The reason for drawing relation between these two factors is to find out which topic of interest is most popular in which age group. This could help the company in targeting that particular age group by including more topics of their interests, while formulating their marketing strategy.

## Observations :

In the age group of $15-25$ years the most popular topics are news on economy and Business news, along with marketing news.In the age group of 25-35 most popular topics are stock market along with news on economy.In the age group of $35-45$ most popular topics are news on economy, business news and stock market.In the age group of 45-55 most popular topics is news on economy along with business quiz.In the age group of 55 \& above the topics of major interest is news on economy along with news on stock market.Another striking observation is that case studies are popular only in the age group of 15-25 and 25-35 years.

## Inference

On the basis of observations made in the above 2 relations it can be inferred that
> Business World and Business Today should have more of case studies along with news on economy.

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$>$ India Today should have more of news on economy.
> Business Today should have more news on stock market.

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