# A GENERAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT REPORT ON

**CUSTOMER SATISFACTION**

PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

# MASTER OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES IN OPERATION

SUBMITTED BY

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

**Prof.ASHOK DESAI**

****

**Alamuri Ratnamala Institute of Engineering and Technology**

# (ARMIET),

**Affiliated to UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI**

**Department of Management Studies ACADEMIC YEAR**

**2024-2025**

**DECLARATION**

I here by declare that, this report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award to Mr.Shaikh Yusuf Abid Ali From Alamuri Ratnamala Institute of Engineering and Technology (ARMIET) is my original work and not used anywhere for award of any degree or diploma or fellowship or for similar titles or prizes.

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**Student**

**MR.SHAIKH YUSUF ABID ALI**

**Date: / /2025 Place:**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the dissertation/project below entitled as

***“*CUSTOMER SATISFACTION*”***

Submitted by **Mr.SHAIKH YUSUF ABID ALI** bearing **PIN:ARMIET/MMS23/SY032** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of Master of Management Studies of University of Mumbai, is a bonafide to work to the best of my knowledge and may be placed before the Examination Board for their consideration.

**Prof. Prof.**

**Internal Examiner External Examiner**

**Head of Department Principal**

**Date: / /2025 Place:**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

It gives me great pleasure for the successful completion of this project. Every successful Piece of work has many invisible helping hands with their invaluable support and inspiration. For the completion of my project report many people directly or indirectly assisted me. I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and regards towards all those who have helped me and guided me throughout my entire project and made it successful.

At first, I would like to express my sincere thanks and deep gratitude to our Director of

## ALAMURI RATNAMALA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Secondly towards my mentor **MR.ASHOK DESAI** for his kind initiative Guidance and valuable suggestions without which the completion of the report would not have been possible.

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GENERAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT “CUSTOMER SATISFACTION”

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# INTRODUCTION

**Why Organizations Focus on Customer Satisfaction**

Businesses monitor customer satisfaction in order to determine how to increase their customer base, customer loyalty, revenue, profits, market share and survival. Although greater profit is the primary driver, exemplary businesses focus on the customer and his/her experience with the organization. They work to make their customers happy and see customer satisfaction as the key to survival and profit. Customer satisfaction in turn hinges on the quality and effects of their experiences and the goods or services they receive.

**Customer Satisfaction**

The definition of customer satisfaction has been widely debated as organizations increasingly attempt to measure it. Customer satisfaction can be experienced in a variety of situations and connected to both goods and services. It is a highly personal assessment that is greatly affected by customer expectations. Satisfaction also is based on the customer’s experience of both contact with the organization (the “moment of truth” as it is called in business literature) and personal outcomes. Some researchers define a satisfied customer within the private sector as “one who receives significant added value” to his/her bottom line—a definition that mayapply just as well to public services. Customer satisfaction differs depending on the situation and the product or service. A customer may be satisfied with a product or service, an experience, a purchase decision, a salesperson, store, service provider, or an attribute or any of these. Some researchers completely avoid “satisfaction” as a measurement objective because it is “too fuzzy an idea to serve as a meaningful benchmark.”4 Instead, they focus on the customer’s entire experience with an organization or service contact and the detailed assessment of that experience.

For example, reporting methods developed for health care patient surveys often ask customers to rate their providers and experiences in response to detailed questions such as, “How well did your physicians

keep you informed?” These surveys provide “actionable” data that reveal obvious steps for improvement. Customer satisfaction is a highly personal assessment that is greatly influenced by individual expectations

Some definitions are based on the observation that customer satisfaction or dissatisfaction results from either the confirmation or disconfirmation of individual expectations regarding a service or product. To avoid difficulties stemming from the kaleidoscope of customer expectations and differences, some experts urge companies to “concentrate on a goal that’s more closely linked to customer equity.” Instead of asking whether customers are satisfied, they encourage companies to determine how customers hold them accountable Customer satisfaction, a business term, is a measure of how products and services supplied by a company meet or surpass customer expectation. It is seen as a key performance indicator within business

Customer satisfaction depends on the product’s performance relative to a buyer’s expectation, the customer is dissatisfied. If preference matches expectations, the customer is satisfied. If preference is exceeds expectation, the customer is highly satisfied or delighted outstanding marketing insurance companiesgo out of their way to keep their customer satisfied. Satisfied customers make repeat purchases insurance products and tell other about their good experiences with the product. The key is to match customer expectations with company performance. Smart insurance company’s aim to delight customers by promisingonly what they can deliver, then delivering more than the promise. Consumers usually face a broad array of products and services that might satisfy a given need. How do they choose among these many marketing makers offers? Consumers make choices based on their perception of the value and satisfaction that various products and services deliver.

Customer value is the difference between the values the customer gains from owning and using a product and the costs of obtaining the products customers from expectations about the value of various marketing offers and buy accordingly. How do buyers from their expectations? Customer expectations are based on past buying experiences, the opinion of friends and marketer and competitor information and promises.

Customer satisfaction with a purchase depends on how well the product’s performance lives up to the customers’ expectations. Customer satisfaction is a key influence on future buying behaviour. Satisfied

customers buy again and tell others about their good experiences dies-satisfied customer’s of ten switches to competitors and disparage the products to others. An insurance provider open only to active duty, retired and separated military members and their immediate families and therefore not included in the rankings, achieved a satisfaction ranking equal to that any insurance company.

In general, customer satisfaction with auto insurance providers decreased significantly, with 20 of the 21 companies surveyed decreasing in satisfaction from the previous year. Insurance is the only carrier that did not experience a decline in satisfaction. Though consumers report their insurance carriers are resolving their claims and problems faster. Businesses survive because they have customers who are willing to buy their products or services. However, many businesses fails to “check in” with their customers to determine whether they are happy or not and what it will make to make or keep them happy.

According to U.S consumers’ affairs department, it costs five times more to gain a new customer than to retain an existing one. Other studies have repeated that with just a five percent increase in Customer retention’s a firm can raise its profitability customers spend salary at first, but with succeeding years of good experience, they will spend increasingly more.

Depending on the industry and the nature of the bad experience, dissatisfied customers will complain to 10 to 20 friends and acquaintances, which is three times more than those with good experiences are. Hence, the negative information is influential, and consumers generally place significant weight on it when making a decision. If that is not the reason enough, fierce competitor is needed more and more to differentiate firms from one another. With technology available to virtually every one today, the traditional features and cost advantages are no longer relevant. Still product and service quality provides an enormous opportunity to distinguish a firm from the rest. The Japanese have recognized this and have though us to expect quality. Today’s consumers do, and they know more about products and services than they ever did.

Customers are the best source of information. Whether to improve an existing product or service or whether firms are planning to launch something new. There is no substitution for “getting it from horse’s mouth” When you talk to your customer directly, to increase your odds for achieving success you “mistake- proof” your decisions and work on what really matters. When you routinely ask the customers for feedback and involve them in business they, in turn, become committed to the success of your business.

**Customer Satisfaction Measurement: -**

A basic and effective base line customer satisfaction survey program should focus on measuring customer perceptions of how will the company delivers on the critical success factors and dimensions of the business as defined by the customers:

**For example:**

* Service Promptness
* Courtesy of Staff
* Responsiveness
* Understanding the customer problem, etc.

The findings of the company performance should be analyzed both with all customers and by key segments of the customer population. The essential starting point for Customer Satisfaction Measurement (CMS) is exploratory research. Since satisfaction is about an organization’s ability. To meet customer requirement one has to start by clarifying with customers exactly what those requirements are. This is done through exploratory research using focus groups or one to one depth interviews.

Two main factors determine the accuracy of CMS. The first is the asking the right question and the second is the asking them to the right people sample of customers which accurately reflects the customer base.

Three things decide the accuracy of a sample. They are:

* It must be representative.
* It must be randomly selected.
* It must be adequate enough.

**Measuring customer satisfaction**

Organizations need to retain existing customers while targeting non-customers. Measuring customer satisfaction provides an indication of how successful the organization is at providing products and/or services to the marketplace.

Customer satisfaction is an abstract concept and the actual manifestation of the state of satisfaction will vary from person to person and product/service to product/service. The state of satisfaction depends on a number of both psychological and physical variables which correlate with satisfaction behaviors such as return and recommend rate. The level of satisfaction can also vary depending on other factors the customer, such as other products against which the customer can compare the organization's products.

Work done by Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Berry (Leonard L) between 1985 and 1988 delivered SERVQUAL which provides the basis for the measurement of customer satisfaction with a service by using the gap between the customer's expectation of performance and their perceived experience of performance. This provides the researcher with a satisfaction "gap" which is semi-quantitative in nature. Cronin and Taylor extended the disconfirmation theory by combining the "gap" described by Parasuraman, Zenithal and Berry

as two different measures (perception and expectation) into a single measurement of performance relative to expectation.

The usual measures of customer satisfaction involve a survey with a set of statements using a Linker Technique or scale. The customer is asked to evaluate each statement in terms of their perception and expectation of performance of the service being measured.

**Methodologies**

American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) is a scientific standard of customer satisfaction. Academic research has shown that the national ACSI score is a strong predictor of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, and an even stronger predictor of Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) growth. On the microeconomic level, research has shown that ACSI data predicts stock market performance, both for marketindices and for individually traded companies. Increasing ACSI scores has been shown to predict loyalty, word-of-mouth recommendations, and purchase behaviour. The ACSI measures customer satisfaction annually for more than 200 companies in 43 industries and 10 economic sectors.

In addition to quarterly reports, the ACSI methodology can be applied to private sector companies and government agencies in order to improve loyalty and purchase intent. Two companies have been licensed to apply the methodology of the ACSI for both the private and public sector: CFI Group, Inc. applies the methodology of the ACSI offline, and Foresee Results applies the ACSI to websites and other online initiatives. ASCI scores have also been calculated by independent researchers, for example, for the mobile phones sector, higher education, and electronic mail.

The Kano model is a theory of product development and customer satisfaction developed in the 1980s by Professor Noriaki Kano that classifies customer preferences into five categories: Attractive, One-Dimensional, Must- Be, Indifferent, Reverse. The Kano model offers some insight into the product attributes which are perceived to be important to customers. Kano also produced a methodology for mapping consumer responses to questionnaires onto his model. SERVQUAL or RATER is a service-quality framework that has been incorporated into customer-satisfaction surveys (e.g., the revised Norwegian Customer Satisfaction Barometer) to indicate the gap between customer expectations and experience.

J.D. Power and Associates provides another measure of customer satisfaction, known for its top-box approach and automotive industry rankings. J.D. Power and Associates' marketing research consists primarily of consumer surveys and is publicly known for the value of its product awards.

Other research and consulting firms have customer satisfaction solutions as well. These include A.T. Kearney's Customer Satisfaction Audit process, which incorporates the Stages of Excellence framework and which helps define a company’s status against eight critically identified dimensions. For Business to Business (B2B) surveys there is the Info Quest box. This has been used internationally since 1989 on more than 110,000 surveys (Nov '09) with an average response rate of 72.74%. The box is targeted at "the most important" customers and avoids the need for a blanket survey.

**Improving Customer Satisfaction**

Published standards exist to help organizations develop their current levels of customer satisfaction. The International Customer Service Institute (TICSI) has released The International Customer Service Standard (TICSS). TICSS enables organizations to focus their attention on delivering excellence in the management of customer service, whilst at the same time providing recognition of success through a 3rd Party registration scheme. TICSS focuses an organization’s attention on delivering increased customersatisfaction by helping the organization through a Service Quality Model. TICSS Service Quality Model usesthe 5 P's - Policy, Processes People, Premises, Product/Services, as well as performance measurement. The implementation of a customer service standard should lead to higher levels of customer satisfaction, which inturn influences customer retention and customer loyalty.

**Customer Satisfaction Surveys:**

Surveys and questionnaires are the most common marketing research methods. Typically, they are used to:

* Assess the level of customer satisfaction with a particular product, service or experience
* Identify factors that contribute to customer satisfaction and dissatisfaction;
* Determine the current status or situation of a product or service;
* Compare and rank providers;
* Estimate the distribution of characteristics in a potential customer population; or
* Help establish customer service standards.

**Benefits and Challenges:**

Surveys allow an organization to quickly capture vital information with relatively little expense and effort. A primary advantage of this method is its directness: “the purpose is clear and the responses straightforward.” Additionally, the information gathered by surveys can easily be analyzed and used to identify trends over time. The public views consumer product polls and pollsters in a generally positive manner compared to political and other polls. One study found that at least sixty percent of the public feels that market research about products and services has a positive impact on society. Seventy percent consider the people who conduct such surveys to have positive impacts on society.

A major disadvantage of customer surveys is that the responses may be influenced by the measurement itself through various forms of bias. For example, most surveys are voluntary, and some researchers have found differences between survey respondents and non-respondents. People who respond to

surveys answer questions differently than those who do not respond, and late responders answer differently than early responders.

## METHOD OF RESEARCH

**Survey method:**

A Survey is a complete operation, which requires some technical knowledge Survey methods are mostly personal in character. Surveys are best suited for getting primary data. the research obtains information from the respondents by interviewing them.

**Sampling:** It is not always necessary to collect data from whole universe4. A small representative sample may serve the purpose. A sample means a small group taken in a large lot. This small group taken in a large

lot .This small group should be emanative cross section and really “representative” in character. Thisselection process in calls sampling.

**Sample size:** Samples are devices for learning about large masses by observing a few individuals. The selected sample is 100.

**Methods of Sampling**

**Random sample method:**

The method adop0ted here is random sampling method. A Random sample is one where each item in th3e universe has as an equal chance of known opportunity of being selected.

**Research Instrument**

**Questionnaire:**

A questionnaire is a carefully complied logical sequence of questr5ions directed to a defineobjective. It is the outline of what information is required and the framework on which the data is built upon. Questionnaire is commonly used in securing marker information that its preparation deserves utmost skill and care.

**Collection of data:**

One of the important tools for conduction market research is that availability of necessary and useful data. Date collection is more of an art than a science. The methods of marketing research are in a way the methods of data collection. The sources of information fall under two categories.

Internal sources:

Every company has to keep certain records such as accounts, reports etc. these records provide sample information which an organization usually keeps collection in its working.

External sources:

When internal records are insufficient and required information is not available, the organization will have to depend on external sources. Of data are.

1. **Primary data:**

The data collected for a purpose in original and for the first time is known as primary data. The researches collect this data to study a particular problem.

Here the primary data is data collected through questionnaire by directly meeting the customers

1. **Secondary Data:**

The data, which is collected from the published sources i.e., not originally collected of the first rime is called secondary data.

Here the secondary data is data collected from the company’s brochures, pamphlets, catalogues and the website.

**NEED FOR THE STUDY**

Customer satisfaction survey is a systematic process for collecting consumer data, analyzing this data to make it into actionable information, driving the results throughout an organization and implementing

satisfaction survey is a management information system that continuously captures the voice of the customerthrough the assessment of performance from the customers’ point of view.

## OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The setting of objective is the corer stone of a systematic study. The study will be fruitful one when the basis laid down is a concrete one they represent the desired solution to the problem and help in proper utilization of opportunities.

**Objectives:**

The objectives of the research are:

* 1. To find out which sales promotion tools will increase the sales
	2. To find out how brand ambassador can influence sales promotion.
	3. To find out the market share of “idea Cellular”
	4. To know the features that attracts the customer to subscribe to Idea cellular.
	5. To know the level of satisfaction of customers towards “Idea Cellular Services”.

**Limitations of the study**

1. Time factor was the main limitation for the study as the project was restricted to small period.

The research was limited only to the Hyderabad city so the result can’t be generalized to the whole

market.

1. The sample taken for research was concerned only for 100 customers rather than millions of customers scattered around the world.
2. Since the project has to be completed within a short period of time the information collected could be biased.
3. Some of the premium segments could not be met due to time lack and by not obtaining prior appointment due to tight schedule of the respondents.

 

Idea Cellular, called Birla Tata AT&T before being renamed in May 2002, is India’s leading cellular services provider. It was set up in January 2001 following the merger of Tata Cellular and Birla AT&T Communication. In February 2001, Idea Cellular acquired RPG Cellcom, which is now called BTA Cellcom and has operations in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

The Idea Cellular footprint currently covers five circles: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh) and New Delhi. Its services span the entire cellular value chain from voice to text. During 2001-2002, Idea Cellular was India’s fastest growing cellular operator, registering an annual growth rate of 135 per cent. Thanks to the frontline technology – from Nokia and Ericsson – at its customer’s extensive coverage, quality service and minimal congestion levels. Currently it has an approximate subscriber base of 1.25 million, which amounts to 26.2 per cent in its five circles of operation (and 10.7 percent of the all –India total). Idea also enjoys market leadership in two of its circles of operation,Maharashtra and Goa, and Andhra Pradesh.

## IDEA COVERAGE:

Idea gives you coverage like no other mobile service can. Covering 23 Districts and 152 towns in Andhra Pradesh and with a unique concept called ‘the corridor connectivity’, Idea promises you the widest reach with the deepest penetration. Corridor connectivity provides highway coverage by way of the Costa corridor between Sangareddy (via Hyderabad) and Vijayawada, the Krishna Corridor between Vijayawada and Tirupati, the Rayalaseema corridor between Hyderabad and Hindupur and the kakatiya corridor between Hyderabad and Mancherial (via Warangal). Besides, we assure first time connection, no call drops enho-free speech, better voice clarity and no congestion of cellular traffic. Lastly, with a base of over 100 franchisees in the state dedicated to customer care and interaction, it’s no wonder that service offered by Idea in like no other.

**Latest developments in idea Cellular:**

* In June 2007 Idea Cellular acquired Escotel Mobile Communications and Escorts Telecommunications and now it has footprint across 11 telecom circles.
* Idea will invest Rs.1, 200 crores for network and capacity expansion to achieve 100 percent growth this fiscal.
* Singapore Technologies Telemedia Pte (STT) and Telecom Malaysia Bhd have jointly bought AT&T’s entire 33.3 per cent stake in Idea Cellular.
* Idea has launched Enhanced Data for GSM Evolution (EDGE) services’, offering higher Internet connection speed, quick downloads and other multimedia services on mobiles. This next generation service is launched only for Delhi and NCR subscribers (both prepaid and post- paid) initially.

## PRODUCT PROFILE:

Idea Cellular offers a wide range of cellular services and products. Its post paid and prepaid services are supported by a variety of package plain to suit the needs of different customers. The company also offers a variety of value- added services. These are:

**M- coupon:**

Electronic discount coupons that customers can get on their mobile while they shop.

**Voice courier:**

Idea subscribers can send messages in their own voice to select GSM subscribers all across the country and to any land line or cellular subscriber in the US and Canada at a fraction of STD and ISD rates

**M-chat:**

An instant- messaging service that enables subscribers to chat with their friends in MSN, Yahoo and ISQ from Idea mobile (using the SMS feature). Idea’s m-chat enables subscribers to chat with all the three chat rooms, MSN, Yahoo and ISQ, without having to tag along a laptop or computer with net connection.

**SMS in nine vernacular languages:**

Hindi, Guajarati, Marathi, Bengali , Telugu , Tamil , Malayalam, Kannada and Punjabi, in addition to English.

## GPRS/MMS:

Idea Delhi was the first mobile phone operator to launch GPRS services in Delhi. It’s 3G-compatible networks support General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), which allows subscribers to access Internet websites and information portals on Idea mobile. Another outstanding application on GPRS is Multimedia Messaging service (MMS). Idea is among the pioneers in providing MMS. This innovation in mobilecommunication provides the subscriber the ability to communicate in voice or text with full colour images. With the introduction of GPRS on its network, Idea also supports the use of the GPRS phone as a modem, providing busy laptop armed executives the opportunity to log in wirelessly while on the move.

## IDEA ROAMING:

The world is indeed becoming a smaller place; thanks to globalization and free economies and people’s increasing love of travelling. And thank to God for cellular telephony’s greatest boon: ROAMING. Be it your next town supplier of your across-the- state sales force; wish to breakfast over with a Singapore dealer or just enjoy London’s fall with your cousins; IDEA’S roaming services take care of all your “communication on the move” needs. After all Idea understands your need to ALWAYS FEEL AT HOME, no matter where you are. So, ROAM with Idea. Friendly National International Your smile is worth it.

**Friendly Roaming:**

Idea offers you a very lucrative assortment of: friendly states” where you can roam and use our cellular services in the following cities covered for your interests:1) Maharashtra-Goa 2) Gujarat 3) MadhyaPradesh- Chhattisgarh Thus, with Idea Friendly Roaming, you can receive and make calls within any of the above visited network region as well’ though the latter will be charged standard STD rates. In case you visit aparticular network outside Home network, and wish to call up a third none Home network region, you would be able to do so only if you have subscribed to STD feature by paying the necessary STD deposit, as applicable in your Home network subscription charges. E.g. as a 9848003689 subscriber, you have your home network as Andhra Pradesh. You will be able to make and receive calls on this Home IDEA Cellular number while roaming in Maharashtra- Goa, Madhya Pradesh – Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. If you travel to Madhya Pradesh you can call Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh only, without having subscribed to STD facility at home. IN case you wish to call up Bangalore or Chennai or anywhere else in India while roamingin Madhya Pradesh, you need to opt for the STD facility. Friendly Roaming

**South roaming:**

Idea goes one step ahead and brings to you South Roam, the roaming facility that enables you to roam in Chennai, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. So stay connected in all southern states without even having to subscribe for the STD facility. This unique roaming facility is being offered in association with RPG – Chennai, Spice – Karnataka, BPL –Kerala and BPL – Tamil Nadu. South Roaming

**National Roaming:**

Country road . . . take me home, to the place I belong . . . thus sang John Denver in one of his famous songs “Country Road”. And Idea takes it upon itself to ensure that our country’s scattered geographies never fail to catch our network coverage, so wherever you travel in India, an Idea network is always within reach.

**World Roam:**

With Idea World Roam services, you can be close to home even when you’re globetrotting. With one of the finest roaming footprints in USA and most GSM countries in Europe, Far East Asia and Central Asia. You are assured of the most comprehensive coverage around the globe, with over 72 cellular service providers covering 53 countries.

**Call Management Services:**

What is technology without a bit of spice? That’s precisely why Idea thinks it right to bring to you a nice little consortium of features .Which really make cellular life so comfortable? Ranging from Caller Line Identity Presentation which lets the caller’s number to be displayed on your receiver, to Call Waiting-Call Hold which allows you to put a call on hold while you are already speaking on one a toggle between the two;Idea takes so much effort to reinvent and keep your cell phone constantly endowed with such valuable features. The list also includes call Divert, Call Barring, Caller Line Identity Restriction and Call Conferencing, all designed to manage our calling ways better.

## CALLER LINE IDENTIFICATION PRESENTATION (CLIP):

CLIP identifies the caller by displaying the number of the caller on the handset. This allows you the benefit of accepting or rejecting the call; although, at times Caller Line Identification may not appear due to technical problems in the originating network.

## CALL HOLD/CALL WAIT:

This feature allows you to receive or make another call, while you are already busy with a call, without disconnecting it. You can receive or make a second call, by putting the first call on hold. You are billed for both the calls. You can activate call waiting by using the menu of your cell phone.

## CALL DIVERTS:

This feature enables you to divert an incoming call to a landline number within your city or a cell phone within the Idea network.

## CALL CONFERENCE:

This feature allows you to have a teleconference with up to five people at the same time, no matter where you are. The hand set should support this feature. You can conference with either cell or landline phones. All the calls in the conference are chargeable. This feature needs to be supported by the handset.

## SHORT MESSAGING SERVICES:

This feature allows you to send and receive messages, to and from, respectively; almost all national cellular operators. SMS allows you access to Services like receiving stock quotes, horoscopes, jokes, messages, email, news, and many others. It comes as an in-built feature to all Idea subscribers. Idea offers an array of services that help you manage your calls better. From caller Identification to Call Waiting, from Call Divert to Call Conference, Idea redefines convenience. Most of this feature are optional and can be availed of on request and carry a nominal subscription charge. To activate any feature, call our Customer Care or visit any Idea ‘n’ U showroom.

## ITEMISED BILLING:

This feature gives you the details of all calls made and received, SMS sent during a month. Your monthly bill, therefore, will carry the details of the number called/received, time and date of the call, duration, amount charged, number to which the SMS had been sent, etc. This feature is given by default, and can be deactivated on request

## IDEA CHITCHAT: REGISTRATION & ACTIVATION PROCESS

* Application form along with ID proof to be forwarded to Idea Cellular
* On receipt of the same SIM would be activated.
* The customer has to make / receive a charged call to get registered in our network

Entry level cost : Total: Rs.99

Any Processing : Rs. 149 per month assuming 1 recharge coupon of Rs. 324 / month (with Rs. 151 talk & Rs. 149 processing fee)

Monthly free call : Nil allowances Duration of plan : Ongoing

Any taxes, in : 10.2% service tax & any other taxes levied by addition to the above govt.

## FEATURES OF IDEA CHITCHAT SERVICE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Features** | **Charges** |
| Entry Price: Starter Pack | RS.50/-+ RS. 100/- Talk time + Validity: life long |
| Billing pulse | 60 seconds |
| Caller Line Identification | Free |
| **All Incoming** | Zero |
| Outgoing Calls (Rs./min) |  |
| Local | Rs. 60 seconds |
| To Cellular | Rs. 60 seconds |
| To Fixed/WLL | Rs. 1.minute |
| STD |  |
| To Fixed / WLL (STD) 51-200 | Rs. 1.75/minute |
| To Fixed /WLL (STD) 200-500 | Rs. 1.75/ minute |
| To Fixed / WLL (STD) >500 Kms | Rs. 2.75/ minute |
| To Cellular | Rs. 1/ minute |
| **ISD** |  |
| U.S.A, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, U.K, SAARC | Rs. 10.25/min |
| GULF AND REST OF THE WORLD |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SMS Charges** |  |
| Incoming | Free |
| O/G Mobile to Mobile: National & Home location | Re.1.ps Outgoing Message |
| O/G Mobile to Applications | Re. 1.00/- Outgoing Message |
| International SMS: Outgoing (Global) | Re. 1.00/- Outgoing Message |
| National Roam |  |
| Rental | Nil |
| Outgoing airtime | Rs. 1.00/- + Operator Charge+ 15% Surcharge |
| SMS – O/g | Rs. 1 ps/- |
| International Auto Roam |  |
| Rental | Nil |
| Int Roam-l/C | Rs.50/- |
| Int Roam-O / g | No Access |
| Int Roam SMS-O/g | No Access |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SIM CHG 16K | Rs.100/- |

**How to remote re-charge:**

There are two ways you can recharge.

1. From Mobile
	* Dial 2222
	* Choose the language – For English 1; Hindi 2; Telugu 3
	* Choose the potion – Balance 1; Recharge 2; Pin number change 3; Subscription Expiry 4
	* Choose the option 2
	* System asks for Voucher Number
	* Enter the 13 digit PIN Code printed in the Recharge Coupon
	* The system reconfirms the PIN Code entered
2. From Landline
	* Dial 9848102222
	* Enter the mobile number as per system request
	* The system will prompt for PIN number
	* System asks for Voucher Number
	* Enter the 13 digit PIN Code printed in the Recharge Coupon
	* The system reconfirms the PIN Code entered

## PREPAID:

A Prepaid subscription is like a “cash & carry” subscription, designed for quick convenience & ease of mobility of our valued customers. To subscribe for a prepaid connection, do ask for the “IDEA Chitchat” Brand at our outlets. Under this type of subscription, you can pay in advance for using the services and your credit balance on the subscription keeps reducing in real time against usage. You will need to buy a pro-paid card, which may or may not have a preloaded calling value. If there is no default preloaded calling value, then you will need to buy a recharge coupon to add calling value to your account. These recharge coupons are available in different denominations.

Every recharge coupon has a pre- defined calling value and a validity period. This means that you need to use the entire amount of your coupon within a certain time limit. In case you exceed the time limit or the coupon value, your number will be deactivated till such time as you r enew your coupon. You will be given grace period beyond this time limit to recharge your account, If the account is not recharged within the grace period, the prepaid subscription is permanently deactivated and the balance, if any, is forfeited. Once the grace period is expired, the prepaid subscription gets permanently deactivated. In this case, you will need to buy a new prepaid card and gets a new cellular number as the old number can no longer be allotted.

**Prepaid Recharge Coupons**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MRP Value (Rs.) | Talk time (Rs.) | Validity |
| 10 | 6.00 | 0 Days |
| 20 | 14.25 | 0 Days |
| 30 | 24.50 | 0 Days |
| 50 | 45.00 | Life long |
| 111 | 111 | Life long |
| 222 | 222 | Life long |
| 333 | 333 | Life long |
| 555 | 555 | Life long |
| 1000 | 1000 | Life long |

**Outgoing rates:**

Local: Idea to Idea : 30p/min Idea to other mobile : 60p/min Land line : Rs 1.00/min

STD : Rs. 1.00/min

ISD :USA, CANADA, EUROPE, SAARC, AUSTRALIA: Rs. 11.00/min GULF AND REST OF THE WORLD: Rs. 14.00/min

SMS

A.P - 1paiesa Outside A.P - 60paiesa International - Rs. 1.00

**Lifelong Validity Recharge Voucher:**

MRP: Rs.50/- Talk Time: Rs.50/- Validity: Unlimited Tariff on recharge:

Local M2M/M2L calls : 60.00 paiesa STD calls : Rs. 1.00 / min

SMS charges : Rs. 1/2/5 for Local/ National/ International Respectively.

## POSTPAID:

A post-paid subscription is also called a billing subscription. In this type of a connection, you can avail of the cellular connection first and pay for the usage at the end of the month. To avail this type of connection, you will be required to submit a signed Customer Service Agreement (CSA) from along with certain specified documents like proof of address, proof of income, etc. Your connection will be activated post the payment of the onetime charge or activation fee, a refundable deposit and verification of therequisite documents. On consistent and regular payment and high usage patterns, you could win yourself the opportunity to enjoy exclusive loyalty and frequent user facilities provided by Idea Cellular.

To avail of a post-paid connection, you will be required to arrange for the following documents: Proof of residence like telephone or electricity bill or credit card statement or lease agreement.

Proof of identity like otter ID, driving license , passport or voter’s card PAN or GIR. In case you aren’t able to provide either, you will be required to sign on From 60. Passport size photograph while takinga new post-paid connection, you will be required to pay a one-time activation charge and a security deposit. The onetime activation fee attracts an applicable service tax. The security deposit is refundable. Your SIM card will be activated on completion of all formalities.

**Post-paid Charges**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the plan | SME149 | SME199 | SME249 | MAGIC 349 |
| Monthly Rental | Re.149 | Re.199 | Re.249 | 349 |
| Free Talktime/SMS | NIL | 100 Local/National Mins free100 Local/National SMS free | 600Local Mobile free200Local free | MinsSMS | 1000 Local Mobile Mins free200Local SMS free |
| CUG | Free | Free | CUG Top of Re.49 for CUG Free | CUG Top of for CUG Free | Re.49 |
| Local |  |  |  |  |
| Idea-Idea | 50p | 50p | 40p | 30p |
| Idea to Mobile | Local | 50p | 50p | 40p | 30p |
| Idea to Landline | 50p | 50p | Re.1 | Re.1 |
| STD |  |  |  |  |
| To Idea | 75p | 50p | 1.00 | 0.75 |
| To other mobile | 75p | 50p | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| To Landline | 75p | 50p | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| ISD | Standard | Standard | Standard | Standard |
| National Tariff | Roaming |  |  |  |  |
| Local Idea Outgoing | Re.1 | Re.1 | Re.1 | Re.1 |
| Local Outgoing | Other | Re.1 | Re.1 | Re.1 | Re.1 |
| STD Idea Outgoing | Rs.1.5 | Rs.1.5 | Rs.1.5 | Rs.1.5 |
| STD other outgoing | Rs.1.5 | Rs.1.5 | Rs.1.5 | Rs.1.5 |
| All Incoming | Re.1 | Re.1 | Re.1 | Re.1 |
| SMS |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Local | 50p | 50p | 50p | 50p |
| National | 50p | 50p | 50p | 50p |
| ISD | Rs.5 | Rs.5 | Rs.5 | Rs.5 |

**Bill Payment**

Idea gives you the convenient option of making your bill payment either by cash, local cheque/DD/PO/Internet or Credit Card. Payment should be made in favour of Idea Cellular Ltd. To ensure quick and easy processing of your payments, please write your account/cellular number on the reverse of the cheque /DD/PO and submit the same along with the remittance slip. Please don’t use drop boxes cash payments.

**Industry profile**

**Cellular Industry:**

The technology that gives a person the power to communicate anytime has spawned an entire industry in mobile Telecommunication. Mobile telephones have become an integral part of growth, success and efficiency of any business or economy. The most prevalent wireless technology in the world today, is GSM. The DSM ASSOCIATION (Global System for Mobile Communication) was instituted in 1987 to promote and expedite the adoption, development, deployment and evolution of the GSM standard for digital wireless communication. The association was formed as a result of a European community agreement on the need to adopt common standard suitable for cross border European mobile communications. Starting off primarily as it was then called soon came to represent the global system for mobile communications as it achieved the status of a worldwide standard

The GSM membership has grown exponentially since 1992. The membership now extends to 501 members from over 161 countries. The 373 GSM networks worldwide now service over 369.9 million customers. The world’s satellite operators have also joined the GSM community, which further adds to its strength and also its impact on world markets. GSM today, the world’s leading digital standard accounts for 68.5% of the global digital wireless markets

**An Overview of Cellular Industry in India:**

The government of India recognizes that the provision of a world-class telecommunications infrastructure and information is the key to rapid economic and social development of country. It is the critical not only for the development of the information technology, but also has wide spread ramifications onthe entire economy of the country. It is also anticipated that going forward, a major part of GDP of the country would be contributed by this sector. Accordingly, it is of vital importance to the country that there be

a comprehensive and forward looking telecommunications policy that creates an enabling frame work for development of this industry.

The Indian government when considered the introduction of cellular services in to the country made a land mark decision to the Introduce the GSM standard, leapfrogging obsolete technologies. Although cellular licenses were made technology neutral in September 1999, all the private operators are offering only GSM services. The first metro cellular network started operating inn August 1995 in Calcutta. The industry already has 42 networks, covering more than 600 towns and 7 cities and several thousand villages and servicing more than 3 million subscribers all over the country.

Cellular telephony is still growing at a rate 50% annually in even the developed nations, with technology up gradation. Cellular services are mow becoming popular in India. Telecom density is only 2per 100, which is less than that of china (4.5per 100) and the world average (10 per 100). Cellular penetration is currently low at 0.1% compared to china (1.1%) and Malaysia (2%) To improve penetration will simply an investment of over RS 600 billion in the next 5 years. By the year 2000, the industry had already Invested in excess of Rs.150 billion and it is estimated that the financial commitment of the industry over the next 5years till 2005 will be approximately Rs. 200billon. As per the growth trends, COAI envisages a subscriber base of 50 million by 2005.

**Contribution of the cellular industry:**

Employment generation: it is estimated that the total employment generated by the cellular industry is to the tune of 50,000 of which the majority will be professionally quailed people. With the envisaged continuo growth of cellular networks, employment opportunities will grow in continuo proportions.

Growth in GDP: A World Bank report has drawn a direct relationship, between growth in tale industry and its impact on economic growth. The report states that for every 1-% increase in Tele-density, there is a 3% increase in the growth of GDP.

Increased FDI Flow: The telecom sector attracts the largest foreign direct investment in the country, with FDI inflow of RS.300 billion, accounting for almost one-fifth of FDI approvals since 1991. Of this the bulk of the investment has flowed into the basic and cellular sectors with the actual FDI into cellular service equals to 50% of the total inflows into tee telecom.

Heavy investment in infra structure: This sector is responsible for the single largest chunk of investment by any individual industry – with an actual investment of RS.150 billon till the year 2005 for the revenue generation for the government of India. The cumulative revenues that have already flowed to the government of India through license fee and non- license fee sources by year 2000 are already in the region of RS.85 billion.

**Latest developments in the Telecom sector:**

In India telecom industry has gathered enough momentum in the past 5 years due to the entrance of the private players in the telecom sector. There are loud noises in the telecom sector. Obviously each operator shouted loudly when TRAI started unifying the access licenses. But gradually, they settled down and the transition led to an explosive growth of the sector. There will be even more growth when total unification takes place. TRAI is desperately working hard to bring in this transition.

Given this back ground, the citation of the Asia Pacific’s Best regulator award 2004’ for TRAI is really encouraging. It reads: “Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) receives the Asia Pacific Regulator of the year award for its unprecedented decision to allow for unified licenses for telecom services in India ending finally the uncertain environment in which the telecom operators of India were working. The Indian telecom industry has been subjected to certain degree of regulatory confusion from the time [the] industrywas liberalized initially led by concerns of independence of regulatory authority from the incumbent player. The situation was not helped by near astronomical figures quoted as bids by potential cellular and fixed licensees in the first round of liberalization of the entry of WLL based players complicated the already complex issues in the industry.

BY allowing for [an] unified licensing regime under which both basic and cellular operators are to be allowed to offer either type of service without the formality of acquiring a separate license has allowed the optimism back in the industry and favourable to foreign investors. The decision would allow the Indian Industry to grow appreciably over the next few years and make telecom services available to a wide spectrumof the population in the country.”

Tariffs did come down for consumers. Just a few years ago, mobile tariffs used to be RS.16 a minute at both ends. Today’s regime of “calling Party Pays”, convergence, and the falling trends of tariffs have lowered the effective charge to users, to below Re 1.00 per minute; (the effective charge takes into account outgoing as well as incoming minutes). This declining trend, and the sector’s consequential growth, is clearlydemonstrated by the accompanying graph.

**Sales promotion:**

Sales promotion consists of a diverse collection of incentive tools, mostly short term, designed to stimulate quicker or greater purchase of particular products or services by consumers or the trade .Sales promotion is a key ingredient in marketing campaigns.

Whereas advertising offers a reason to buy, sales promotion offers an *incentive* to buy. Sales promotion includes tools for *consumer promotion-* samples, coupons, cash refund offers, price offs, premiums, prices, point - of- purchase displays and demonstration; *Trade promotion –* prices off, advertising and display allowances, and free goods; and *business* and *sales for promotion –* trade shows and conventions, contests for sales reps and specialty advertising.

**Factors that contribute to the rapid growth of sales promotion:**

**Internal Factors:**

Promotion is now more accepted by top management as an effective sales tool; more product managers are under great pressure to increase current sales.

**External Factors:**

The number of brands as increased; competitors use promotions frequently, many brands are seen as similar: consumers are more price-oriented; the trade has demanded more deals from manufactures; and advertising efficiency has declined because of raising costs, media clutter and legal restraints.

1. **Communication:** They gain attention and usually provide information that may lead the consumer to the product.
2. **Incentive:** They incorporate some concession, inducement or contribution that gives value to the consumer. Incentive-type promotions are given to attract new tiers, to reward loyal customers and to increase the repurchase rates of occasional users.
3. **Invitation:** They include a distinct invitation to engage in the transaction now. Companies use sales promotion tools to draw a stronger and quicker buyer response. Sales promotion can be used for short- run effects such as to dramatize product offers and boost sagging sales.

**Major decisions in sales promotion:**

In using sales promotion the following decisions are to be taken:

* + Establish objectives
	+ Select the sales promotion tools
	+ Develop the program
	+ Pre-test the program
	+ Implement and control the program
	+ Evaluate the results

**Impact of Brand Endorsement on promotion**

Research on image built through endorsement of celebrities show that there are three aspects that influence a consumer’s attitude of a brand.

These are:

* + Attractiveness
	+ Trustworthiness
	+ Expertise

Examples of how some celebrities in India have been use in advertising in India have been used in advertising to enhance brand image are listed below.

A film actress like Madurai Dixit is a credible source of information for soap. Khaitan, the owner of the brand himself assures 100% reliability of the brand in the advertisement thus making the information dependable. The Uprightness of Seshan makes him credible when he recommends a frozen vegetable brand claiming that if you are a vegetarian you need not be “soft.” Nanina Bolsover, well-known beautician can credibly advertise for sun silk and Tendulkar for Rocker

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Image | Celebrity | Product |
|  | Brand |
| Attractiveness | Elegant Beautiful Classy | Renuka Sahni Madurai Dixit Pataudi | Whisper Lux“ Asian Paints”Royale |
| Trustworthiness | DependableHoney Reliable | KhaitanSeshan T.N Kapil Dev | Khaitan FanFrozen Vegetable Boost |
| Expertise | Knowledge Qualified Skilled | Sachin Tendulkar Naina Balsavar Amjad Ali Khan | Rockers Shoes Shampoo Bazooka |

***“What is Neff to one person can be cult to someone else. The key is making sure an advert or endorsement hits the right note with the people you are looking to retain or convert into customers.”***

* Celebrity endorsements help *garner saliency, connectivity, brand differentiation and brand values.* For Nerolac one of the biggest takeaways from the advert with Amitabh Bachchan was saliency. He cut across all class, caste barriers because of his cult status and his attention getting value.
* Celebrities can increase consumer’s awareness of the advertisement, capture their attention and make adverts more memorable
* Heroes, authors, entertainers, and athletes; almost everybody seems to have been a part of this tradition. In more ways than one, a celebrity is the product of information age. Celebrities may be manufactured, but they do meet a psychological need.
* Using a celebrity in advertising is therefore likely to positively affect consumers’ brand attitudes and purchase intentions.
* They help in raising awareness of not only you’re your ad campaign but also help in profiling your organization to larger audiences and get media coverage.
* Not only that, but they help in *repositioning* the organization in the public perception and bolster a long running campaign.
* Celebrities are known to be fine spokespersons and great tools for marketing because they provide a “set of characteristics”

That supports consumers in evaluating the presented brand. In contrast to anonymous endorsers, celebrities add value to the image transfer process by offering meanings of extra depth and power

## MAKE WAY FOR AN IDEA. IT WILL CHANGE YOUR LIFE.

Born Of Intelligence bred on convenience that’s Idea Chit Chat for you. Our prepaid cellular service delivers superior calling and value added capabilities. On the strength of our state-of-the-art INTELLIGENT SYSTEM. And when it comes to you from the world leader in telecommunications, rest assured; IDEA will change your life. The Idea Chit Chat is a rechargeable SIM card easily available across a host of dealer and retail outlets all over your city. The STARTER PACK includes the SIM and “complimentary” airtime with a limited expire period, before which you will need to “top up” your Chit Chat account with “sufficient talk time value” by buying RECHARGE VOUCHERS of variable denominations and RECHARGING them on your SIM card account.

All Idea Chit Chat cards are equipped with formidable features like short Message Services (SMS), National Roaming, Caller Line Identification Presentation (CLIP) and Long Distance (STD) as well as International Calling (ISD). To sound more sweet Idea Chit Chat doesn’t come with any hassles of bills, payment due dates, late payment charges, rental or deposits. Instead it sets you free with instant balance enquiry, round- the- clock recharge facility, on-line recharging system and a 24 hours; 365 days Customer Care Service.



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