# A STUDY ON CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS HYUNDAI MOTORS WITH REFERENCE TO NAVSARI CITY 

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#### Abstract

Hyundai has second largest share and has the second largest number of vehicles on the Indian Roads. It means that great effort and sound planning is required to keep vehicle problems to the minimum. I observe that there is a great demand of skilled \& talented employees. There must be a procedure to make the customer aware about different product of the company which is suitable for him. Hyundai has done quite well regarding customer satisfaction. Customer Satisfaction is defined as a measurement that determines how happy customers are with a company's products, services, and capabilities. The main objective is to find out the satisfaction level of customers about services provide by Hyundai motors, the factors that influences the people to buy Hyundai cars, and to identify the level of customer satisfaction towards buying of Hyundai cars. The Research design used is descriptive in nature. The data collection Instrument is primary data that is collected through questionnaires. In the research of 150 respondents were taken. The overall study reveals that the customer is very much satisfied with Brand, Handling performance, Pickup, Mileage, Discounts and Exchange offer and comfort.


Keywords: Hyundai, Customers, Customer Satisfaction, and Factors

## INTRODUCTION

A Korean division of the Hyundai Kia Automotive Group. Is the world's fourth largest automaker in terms of units sold and one of the Big Asian four (with Toyota, Honda, and Nissan). Headquarters in Seoul, South Korea, Hyundai operates the world's largest integrated automobile manufacturing facility in Ulsan which is capable of producing 1.6 million units annually. The Hyundai logo, a slanted ' H ', is said to be symbolic of two people ( the company and customers) shaking hands. Hyundai means
"modernity" in Korean. The company's success is driven by the commitment of approximately 150000 employees in more than assembly plants, Hyundai vehicles are sold in 198 countries through some 8000 dealerships and showroom worldwide.

Hyundai Motor Company Recognizes the importance and impact that automobiles have on society and mankind. It strives to play a role that extends beyond being a simple car manufacturer to become customers' lifetime companion. It will build connections with customers by Fulfilling its vision to become a "lifetime partner in automobiles and beyond" and participate in working "together for a better future" as a constituent of Hyundai Motor Group.

Customer satisfaction is defined as a measurement that determine how happy customers are with a company's products, services, and capabilities. Customer Satisfaction information, including survey and ratings, can help a company determine how to best improve or changes its product and services. An organization's main focus must be to satisfy its customers. This applies to industrial firms, retail and wholesale businesses, government bodies, service companies, non-profit organizations and every subgroup within an organization.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Mahapatra, Kumar and Chauhan (2010) "Customer satisfaction, dissatisfaction and post purchase evaluation: an empirical study on small size passenger cars in India". The objective of the study was to examine the satisfaction and impact on future purchase decision and the consumers satisfaction and product performance by using multiple attributes of small car and consumption experience of users. The type of research used was Descriptive research design. The primary data was collected for this research. The method was used is mean and standard deviation. In this study, researcher has used to explore the performance of different attributes in automobile in giving satisfaction to consumer with the sample size of 150 customers and they used the multiple regression techniques and that they revealed from this study Highly satisfied customer will be brand loyal, remain customer longer, provide favourable word-of-mouth advertising, increase purchasing of offerings and enhance sales. On the other hand, dissatisfied customers are likely to stop purchasing the offerings to provide unfavourable word-of-mouth advertising and to complain, return and boycott the product class, the brand and the seller or retailer. Ignition, pickup and wiper are giving high satisfaction than other attributes.

Pollution, engine quietness, ignition, battery performance and pickup will significantly influence the consumers future purchase decision and consumers will give more importance to these attributes than
other attributes in future. In small size passenger cars these attributes are very important therefore automobile engineers and designers need to give more importance to these issues.

Ganesh and Soundarapandiyan(2011) conducted a study on "i10 Hyundai Chennai: customer satisfaction level" with the sample size of 150 customers and tool used percentage analysis, chi-square and multiple regression analysis. The objectives of the study were to identify the post purchase behaviour and customer satisfaction level and find the effectiveness of after sale service of customer of Hyundai i10. They revealed from the study that customers are satisfied with the car after purchase because it gives the feel of luxury to customers and a convenience of smaller car is crowded area. It's most stylish as compared to others.
S. Chandramouli, S. Arul Krishnan (2013)"An Empirical Study on customer satisfaction in Indus Motors Pvt. Limited with Special Reference to Kerala Branch". The Primary objective was to study the customer satisfaction with special reference to Indus motors. Secondary objective was to find out the source of finance for the vehicle and to know whether the customers are satisfied with the finance scheme offered. The type of research was descriptive research design. Data collection methods used for the study are primary and secondary. In this study, researcher has used convenient sampling method. A survey was conducted for the customers residing in and around Kerala. A sample size is 70 respondents, the statistical tool used for this research was Percentage Analysis, Chi-square test, Co-efficientof Correlation. The present scenario, the preferences differed for each customer in different questions. This provides an easy way to monitor improvement and deciding upon the attributes that need to be concentrated on in order to improve customers satisfaction.

Kavita Dua, Savita (April 2013)"A study on consumer satisfaction with reference to Tata Motors Passengers Vehicles" The objective of the study was to find out the customer loyalty and competitive position of Tata Motors with other brands and to find out the most crucial factor for customer satisfaction of Tata Motor Passenger vehicles. The type of research used was descriptive research design. The primary data was collected for this research. In this study, researcher has used convenient sampling technique. In this study, sample size of 100 respondents is chosen who are using the Tata car. The researcher has used tools for the analysis like percentage table, frequency table, and mean keeping in context with the objective of the study. It revealed from the study that satisfaction is crucial concern for both customers and organizations. Satisfaction is a subjective concept and therefore difficult to determine. It depends on many factors and varies from person to person and product to product. The importance of customer satisfaction in strategy development for customers and market oriented cannot be underdetermined. Now a day it has become very important factor for each and every organization to
enhance the level of customer satisfaction. The overall study reveals that it was found that it was found that the customer is mostly satisfied with price, design. Safety, mileage, interior space, status brand name, comfort level, spare's part and after sale services.

Duggani Yuvaraju et al. (2014) " A Study on Consumer Satisfaction towards Honda Two-wheelers" conduct research study is to find out the customers satisfaction level towards Honda bikes services and to find out the factors that influence on customers, when they are purchasing Honda bikes. They have conducted survey method and collected data through questionnaire by convenience sampling method. The sample size was 100 . They apply Chi-square test and percentage analysis and found that customers of high-income group preferred the supply of Honda Bikes. About $70 \%$ of customers are aware of Honda Bikes. Most of the customers agree that Honda is best quality with reasonable price the attitude $50 \%$ of customers towards price of Honda Bikes is reasonable. But $10 \%$ of the customers are asking for improvement in the quality.
M. Akhila, Ali Ashar, T Thayyullathil (2014-15) "A Study on Customer Satisfaction towards Maruti Suzuki in Coimbatore". The main objective of the study was to study about the services provided by Maruti Suzuki showroom in Coimbatore and to determine consumer's awareness about various brands and models of Maruti cars. The type of research was Descriptive research design. Data is collected from primary and secondary sources. In this study, researcher has used convenience sampling method. A sample size taken for the study is 150 respondents. The statistical tools are used in the study include Simple Percentage and Chi-square Test. From this study it was revealed that the Maruti Suzuki cars are the best and fast-moving brands. Now a day the demand for the cars by customer shows increasing trend, at the same time they expected easy handling, safety and security, higher performance etc. which makes the advanced technologies and adopt new model.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

$>$ To find out the satisfaction level of customers about services provide by Hyundai motors.
$>$ To find out the factors that influences the people to buy Hyundai cars.
$>$ To identify the level of customer satisfaction towards buying of Hyundai cars.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design of this study is descriptive in nature. Both primary and secondary data used to investigate the study of customer satisfaction towards Hyundai Motors. The major interest, however, is in the use of primary data via the questionnaire method. The data is gathered using a structured questionnaire, and the sample size is 150 . The data were collected through convenient sampling method. For this research Nom-parametric test was used through Kruskal Wallis and Mam-Whitney U test.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 5.1

## Representing Gender of respondents

## INTERPRETATION

From the above chart it was found that $26 \%$ Female in the company and $74 \%$ Male. Here there is a high difference in the ratio of gender. It is cleared from the table that majority of $\mathbf{7 4 \%}$

Male

| Valid |  | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent | respondents | are |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | users. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Female | 38 | 73.9 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 119 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2
Representing Occupational Status of respondents

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Valid | Student | 7 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
|  | Government employees | 22 | 18.5 | 24.4 |
|  | Self-employed | 52 | 43.7 | 68.1 |


|  | Professional | 26 | 21.8 | 89.9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Farmers | 4 | 3.4 | 93.3 |
|  | Housewife | 1 | 0.8 | 94.1 |
|  | Others | 7 | 5.9 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 119 | 100.0 |  |

## > INTERPRETATION

From the above chart it was found that $43.7 \%$ respondents were self-employed, $21.8 \%$ respondents were professional, $18.5 \%$ respondents were government employees, $5.9 \%$ respondents from both Student and others occupation, $0.8 \%$ were under the category of housewife. It is cleared from the above table that $\mathbf{4 3 . 7 \%}$ respondents were Self-employed.

Table 3
Representing Age wise distribution of respondents

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | $18-25$ | 17 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
|  | $26-35$ | 47 | 39.5 | 53.8 |
|  | $36-50$ | 53 | 44.5 | 98.3 |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 119 | 100.0 |  |

## INTERPRETATION

From the above chart it was found that there are $2 \%$ employees who are under the age group of above 50 years, $14 \%$ employees who are the age group of $18-25$ years. $39 \%$ employees who are under the age group of 26-35 years, $45 \%$ employees belong from the age group of 36-50 years. It is cleared from the above table that $\mathbf{4 5 \%}$ respondents are from under the age group of 36-50 years.

## Table 4

## Representing Income of Respondents

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Less than 5 lakhs | 32 | 26.9 | 26.9 |
|  | 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs | 17 | 14.3 | 41.2 |
|  | 10 lakhs to 15 lakhs | 47 | 39.5 | 80.7 |
|  | Above 15 lakhs | 22 | 18.5 | 99.2 |
|  | Total | 119 | 100.0 |  |

## > INTERPRETATION

From the above chart it was found that $26.9 \%$ respondents income is less than 5 lakhs, $14.3 \%$ respondents income is 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs, $39.5 \%$ respondents income is 10 lakhs to 15 lakhs, $18.5 \%$ respondents income is above 15 lakhs, It is clear from the above table that maximum income earned by the employee were under the group of 10 Lakhs to 15 lakhs.

## Table 5

Representing the Four wheeler owned by the respondents

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Valid | Compact | 29 | 24.4 | 24.4 |
|  | Luxury Sedan | 23 | 19.3 | 43.7 |
|  | Mid-sized Hatchback | 30 | 25.2 | 68.9 |
|  | SUV | 25 | 21.0 | 89.9 |
|  | Semi-luxury Sedan | 8 | 6.7 | 96.6 |
|  | Others | 4 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 119 | 100.0 |  |

## > INTERPRETATION

From the above chart it was found that $25.2 \%$ respondents have owned Mid-sized hatchback car model, $24.4 \%$ and $21.0 \%$ were using SUV car model, $19.3 \%$ respondents were using luxury sedan car model, $6.7 \%$ and $3.4 \%$ of them were using Semi-luxury sedan and Others brand of car
models. Finally, it is concluded that most of the respondents were using Mid-sized Hatchback car model.

## Table . 6

Representing Sources of Awareness about the vehicle

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Family | 35 | 29.4 | 29.4 |
|  | Friends | 11 | 9.2 | 38.7 |
|  | Office | 11 | 9.2 | 47.9 |
|  | T.V/Radio/ Newspaper | 14 | 11.8 | 59.7 |
|  | Car exhibition | 7 | 5.9 | 65.5 |
|  | Internet | 9 | 7.6 | 73.1 |
|  | Recommended by Salesperson | 26 | 21.8 | 95.0 |
|  | Others | 6 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 119 | 100.0 |  |

## > INTERPRETATION

From the above chart it was found that $29.4 \%$ respondents are aware through Family members, $21.8 \%$ respondents collected the information about the brand through Recommended by salesperson, $11.8 \%$ respondents know about the car through T.V/Radio/Television, $9.2 \%$ respondents were aware through friends and office, $7.6 \%$ respondents were aware through internet, $5.9 \%$ respondents collected information through car exhibition, $5.0 \%$ respondents known through others, and. Thus, most of the respondents were aware through Family Members.

Table 7
Representing time of using the vehicle

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Less than one year | 6 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
|  | One to two years | 10 | 8.4 | 13.4 |
|  | Two to three years | 34 | 28.6 | 42.0 |
|  | More than three years | 66 | 55.5 | 97.5 |
|  | Total | 119 | 100.0 |  |

## > INTERPRETATION

From the above chart it was found that $5.0 \%$ respondents using the Hyundai car from less than three years, $8.4 \%$ respondents using the car one to two years, $28.6 \%$ respondents had used the car two to three years, Whereas $55.5 \%$ respondents were using the car more than three years. Thus, it is concluded that most of the $\mathbf{5 5 . 5 \%}$ respondents were using the car More than three years.

Table8

## Representing respondents feeling after driving on Hyundai car

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Valid | Exciting | 69 | 58.0 | 58.0 |
|  | Safe drive | 45 | 37.8 | 95.8 |
|  | Can't say | 5 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 119 | 100.0 |  |

## > INTERPRETATION

As shown in the above chart $37.8 \%$ respondents feel safe drive after drive in Hyundai Car, and $58.0 \%$ respondents feel exciting after driving Hyundai car. Thus, it is concluded that most of the respondents feel exciting after driving Hyundai Car.

## Table 9

Representing Mean value of the following factors that satisfied consumer after buying Hyundai Car

| Factors | $\mathbf{N}$ | Scale |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Brand | 119 | Mean |
| Handling performance | 119 | 4.87395 |
| Pick up | 119 | 4.579832 |


| Price | 119 | 4.663866 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| fuel consumption | 119 | 4.268908 |
| After sales service | 119 | 4.327731 |
| Mileage | 119 | 4.117647 |
| Discount and Exchange offer | 119 | 4.689076 |
| Interior | 119 | 4.218487 |
| Exterior | 119 | 4.831933 |
| Comfort | 119 | 4.915966 |
| Functional Specification | 119 | 4.739496 |
| Paying terms | 119 | 4.277311 |
| Maintenance | 119 | 3.991597 |
| Valid N (listwise) | N | 4.226891 |

## INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it was found that overall respondents mean value of all the factors are more than 4. So, it is found that all the respondents are highly satisfied and somewhat satisfied with all the above factors.

## Non Parametric Tests

## Table 10

## Kruskal Wallis

H0: Favourability of different Factors that satisfied them after buying Hyundai Car does not differ significantly with respect to Age of the respondents.

H1: Favourability towards Different Factors that satisfied consumer after buying Hyundai Car and Age of the respondents.

Test Statistics a, b - Kruskal Wallis Test- Favourability towards Different Factors that satisfied consumer after buying Hyundai Car and Age of the respondents.

|  | Age | N | Mean Rank | Chi-Square | Df | Asymp. Sig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brand | 18-25 | 17 | 60.44 | 0.48735 | 3 | 0.921662 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 58.95 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 60.64 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 64.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Handling performance | 18-25 | 17 | 63.35 | 2.970365 | 3 | 0.396217 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 59.84 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 60.37 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 25.50 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Pickup | 18-25 | 17 | 60.38 | 6.376654 | 3 | 0.094656 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 60.29 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 61.43 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 12.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Price | 18-25 | 17 | 76.88 | 7.699274 | 3 | 0.052653 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 61.66 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 52.85 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 67.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel Consumption | 18-25 | 17 | 56.35 | 2.876701 | 3 | 0.411029 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 62.65 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 57.63 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 91.50 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| After Sale Services | 18-25 | 17 | 76.03 | 7.83042 | 3 | 0.04965 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 63.30 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 52.24 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 52.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |


| Mileage | 18-25 | 17 | 51.65 | 6.041266 | 3 | 0.10962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 57.49 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 65.47 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 45.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Discounts and exchange offer | 18-25 | 17 | 65.47 | 2.839209 | 3 | 0.417086 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 60.63 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 56.59 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 89.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Interior | 18-25 | 17 | 50.29 | 18.86577 | 3 | 0.000291 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 60.96 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 64.13 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 10.50 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Exterior | 18-25 | 17 | 47.15 | 19.35867 | 3 | 0.00023 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 61.89 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 63.39 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 35.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Comfort | 18-25 | 17 | 63.35 | 8.794016 | 3 | 0.032159 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 61.91 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 59.14 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 9.25 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Functional specification | 18-25 | 17 | 69.06 | 1.930359 | 3 | 0.586986 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 57.91 |  |  |  |
|  | 36-50 | 53 | 59.42 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 47.50 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Paying terms | 18-25 | 17 | 78.29 | 6.385126 | 3 | 0.094305 |
|  | 26-35 | 47 | 57.35 |  |  |  |


|  | $36-50$ | 53 | 56.89 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 49.25 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance | $18-25$ | 17 | 78.82 | 9.40028 | 3 | 0.024416 |
|  | $26-35$ | 47 | 57.06 |  |  |  |
|  | $36-50$ | 53 | 57.94 |  |  |  |
|  | Above 50 | 2 | 23.50 |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |  |

a. Kruskal Wallis Test
b. Grouping Variable: Age

Table depicts the calculated degree of freedom, and significance value. P- Value is less than 0.05 only for favourability regarding Price, After Sale service, Interior, Exterior, Comfort, and Maintenance.

So, we reject the null hypothesis for Price, After Sale service, Interior, Exterior, Comfort, and Maintenance.

So, favourability of after Sale service, Interior, Exterior, Comfort, and Maintenance differ with the age of the respondents.
P value for rest of the factors is more than 0.05 . So, null hypothesis fails to reject.

## Table 11

## Mann- Whitney U Test

H0: There is no significant Association between Gender and kind of Four-wheeler used by the respondents.

H1: There is significant association between Gender and kind of Four-wheeler used by the respondents.

| Ranks |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gender | N | Mean <br> Rank | Sum of <br> Ranks | Asymp. Sig. |
| What kind of Four-wheeler you are currently using | Male | 88 | 62.31 | 5483.00 | . 208 |
|  | Female | 31 | 53.45 | 1657.00 |  |
|  | Total | 119 |  |  |  |

From the above table, it can be interpret that Asymp. Sig. more than $p$ value is 0.05 .

So, overall significant value for the Four-wheeler used by the respondents is more than 0.05 .
So null hypothesis is failed to reject for all the Four-wheeler used by the respondents.
So, Four-wheeler used by the respondents does not differ significantly with gender.

## FINDINGS

> Most of the respondents were using Mid-sized Hatchback car model.
> Most of the respondents were aware through Family Members.
$>$ Most of the $55.5 \%$ respondents were using the car More than three years.
$>$ Most of the respondents feel exciting after driving Hyundai Car.
$>$ Majority of respondents are highly satisfied and somewhat satisfied with all the factors after buying Hyundai car.
$>$ Very few respondents are dissatisfied with some of the factors after buying Hyundai Car.
$>$ Favourability of different Factors that satisfied them after buying Hyundai Car does not differ significantly with respect to Age of the respondents.
$>$ Favourability of After sale services, Interior, Exterior, Comfort and Maintenance differ with the age of the respondents.
$>$ There is significant associated between Gender and kind of Four-wheeler used by the respondents.

## CONCLUSION

Hyundai has second largest share and has the second largest number of vehicles on the Indian Roads. It means that great effort and sound planning is required to keep vehicle problems to the minimum. I observe that there is a great demand of skilled \& talented employees. There must be a procedure to make the customer aware about different product of the company which is suitable for him. Hyundai has done quite well regarding customer satisfaction. Hyundai share is the First Top among higher income corporate customer. According to corporate information, high level employees mostly like luxury cars Accent, Sonata, Elantra and lower level employees preferring Hyundai Santro, Hyundai-i10 \& i20.

Hyundai is one of the most preferred brands by majority of the customers. The present study also has fulfilled all the objectives. The study has helps to find out important factors which Satisfied them after buying Hyundai car. In order to improve the production and sales operation Hyundai car manufacturers
has to follow the above said suggestions. Most of the customers are very much satisfied with regard to Brand, Handling performance, Fuel consumption and Mileage.

Lastly, I must say that this training was very knowledgeable and interesting for me

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