

ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHERS REGARDING PROBLEMS AND SATISFACTION LEVEL IN CLAIM SETTLEMENT OF HEALTH INSURANCE PRODUCTS – AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF RAJKOT CITY

Commerce

KEY WORDS: Health Insurance, Teachers, Problems, Claim Settlement, Satisfaction

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This paper tries to analyze the Buying Behaviour of Health Insurance policy holders in terms of the problems they face in claiming health Insurance, their satisfaction level with regard to claim settlement and whether they differ in their Health Insurance Renewal Behaviour based on their income Levels . Data was collected by the Researchers from the 140 College and University Teachers of Rajkot city who have used health insurance products. The Findings of the study indicate that, 86 (61.4%) out of the 140 Respondents surveyed, have Never made Claims from their Insurance Companies. As far as the Problems in claiming health Insurance are concerned, Most College and University Teachers Faced Problems in Communication with their Service Providers while Settling their Claims and they even Faced Difficulty in contacting their Service Provider companies during Claim Settlement. From the Policyholders who have made claims, Most are Satisfied with their insurance claim. Most consumers preferred renewing their policies on regular basis. And finally health insurance policyholders do not differ in their Policy Renewal Behavior based on their Income Levels .

1.INTRODUCTION:

Insurance is a risk transfer mechanism, wherein a person transfers his risk to the insurance company and gets the cover for financial loss that he may face due to unforeseen events. And the amount that he pays for this arrangement is called premium. There is insurance available for various risks, starting from one's life to his health to his property, etc. Health insurance is one such type of Insurance which covers cost of an insured person's medical and surgical expenses. Depending on the terms of insurance coverage, either the insured pays costs out of his pocket and is subsequently reimbursed or the insurance company reimburses costs directly to the Medical Service Provider. There are a number of different types of health insurance products/plans available to various kinds of Individuals based on their specific needs. . This paper tries to analyze the Buying Behaviour of Health Insurance policy holders in terms of the problems they face in claiming health Insurance, their satisfaction level with regard to claim settlement and whether they differ in their Health Insurance Renewal behaviour based on their incomes.

2. Review Of Literature

Durgesh, A., & Pallavi, C. (2017) have analyzed consumer buying behaviour towards health insurance in Kanpur. They have found that that 47.2% of respondents in their study, have availed Health Insurance due to expensive health care services. Haobam, D., Sanjay & Rosswel, J. (2016) conducted a study titled: Awareness on health insurance among an urban community in Imphal: a cross-sectional study. Results showed that 62.7% of the respondents were aware of health insurance and a major source of information about health insurance was friends and relatives and followed by insurance agents. Sonal. K., & Premila, J. (2015) examined the awareness of health insurance among people with special reference to Rajasthan (India). The researchers have concluded that the majority of respondents are aware of health insurance but denied taking health insurance.

3. Objectives, Hypotheses And Tools

Numbers	Objectives and Hypotheses	Analysis Tools Used
Objective	To know the problems in	Frequency,
-1	claiming health Insurance.	Percentage,
		Weighted Average
		Mean
Objective	To know the satisfaction	Frequency,
-2	level with regards to claim	Percentage,
	settlement of health	
	Insurance.	

Objective		Kruskal Wallis-test
-3	the renewal behaviour of	
	health insurance policy	
	holders belonging to	
	various income groups	
Hypothesi	H _{0:} There is no significant	
s-l	difference in the renewal	
	behaviour of health	
	insurance policy holders	
	belonging to various	
	income groups, at 95%	
	confidence level.	

Source: Self constructed by the researcher)

4. METHODOLOGY:

The study is based on analytical research which means the researchers have to use fact or information aridly available and then analyze them to make a critical evaluation of the data. They have collected data from the 140 Teachers/Professors who have used health insurance products. The geographical area covered in the study is Rajkot city only. Samples were collected by the researchers on the basis of convenient sampling method. They have used Frequency Distribution/Simple tabulation, Arithmetic Mean, Weighted Average, Kruskal Wallis test to prove their objectives.

5. SAMPLE PROFILE AND DATA ANALYSIS

${\bf 5.1. Demographic\, Information\, Of The\, Consumers}$

The marketing process begins with identification of consumers' wants and needs and ends with fulfillment of that needs and wants. The dynamic or continuous scenario in which businesses operate these days is making purchase decision increasingly complicated and difficult because so many products are available in the market. Since policyholders also vary significantly in terms of Gender, Age Group, Education Qualifications, Marital Status, Nature of Family, Number of Earner/s in the Family, Dependents Family Members and Income level of the Consumers, the task of market segmentation is also becoming very challenging for marketers because of so many demographic factors affect the purchasing process life and health insurance products.

Table 1: Demographic Profile Of Consumers

Sr.	Demographic	Factors/Sub-	Frequency	Percent
No	Factor (Variables)	Groups		

PARIP	EX - INDIAN JOURNAI	OF RESEARCH	Volume - 10	Issue - 0
1	Gender	Male	88	62.9
		Female	52	37.1
		Total	140	100.0
2	Age Group	Below 20	1	0.7
		21-30 30		21.4
		31-40	41	29.3
		41-50	29	20.7
		51-60	31	22.1
		Above 60	8	5.7
		Total	140	100.0
3	Educational	Graduate	3	2.1
	Qualification	Post Graduate	36	25.7
		Ph. D	92	65.7
		Professional	9	6.4
		(Other)	140	100.0
4	76	Total		
4	Marital Status	Single Without Dependents	25	17.9
		Single With	11	7.9
		Dependents Married	05	17.9
		Without	25	11.9
		Children		
		Married With Children	79	56.4
		Total	140	100.0
5	Nature of Family	Nuclear	62	44.3
		Joint	78	55.7
		Total	140	100.0
6	Number of	One	48	34.3
	Earner/s	Two	49	35.0
		Three	22	15.7
		Four Or More	21	15.0
		Total	140	100.0
7	Dependent	Nil	30	21.4
	Family Member/s	One	22	15.7
		Two	28	20.0
		Three Or More	60	42.9
		Total	140	100.0
8	Monthly Income		38	27.1
		40,000 40,001 To	39	27.9
		1,00,000		
		1,00,001 To	32	22.9
		2,00,000 Above	31	22.1
		2,00,000		100.0
		Total	140	100.0

[Source:Field Survey (Jan-Mar, 2020) in Rajkot City]

The demographic profile/information of the consumers considered for this study has been presented in Table 1. Since only Income related analysis is included in this paper, it is observed that most of the consumers that is 27.9%(39) out of the 140 surveyed are falling in the category of Monthly income range of Rs. 40,001 to 1,00,000, followed by 38% (38) with less than Rs, 40,000 Monthly Income.

5.2. Consumers' Claim On Health Insurance Company

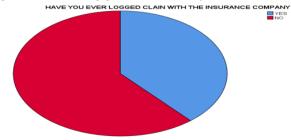
Table 2. Frequency Of Consumers' Claim

		Frequency	Percent	
1. YES		54	38.6	
	NO	86	61.4	
	Total	140	100	

[Source: Field Survey (Jan-Mar, 2020) in Rajkot City]

Figure 1. Pie Chart Of Health Insurance Claim

[Source: Field Survey (Jan-Mar, 2020) in Rajkot



From the above table number 2, it can be seen 38.6% consumers claimed health insurance and 61.4% did not claim insurance ever.

5.3. Problems In Claiming Health Insurance

Table 3. Frequencies Of Agreement And Disagreement In Claiminghealth Insurance

SR	Particular	SA	A	N	DA	SD	W.A.
ЫK	Farticular						
		(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	M
1.	Objection in the bill	7	8	10	21	8	9.8
	amount						
2.	Duration of the claim	8	10	15	11	10	10.47
	settlement is too long						
3.	The amount	8	8	14	14	10	10.13
	sanctioned for the						
	treatment is sufficient						
4.	Not myon or	13	13	12	10	6	11.93
4.	Not proper	13	13	14	10	0	11.93
	communication						
5.	Difficult to contact	12	14	11	7	10	11.53
	with service provider						

[Source: Field Survey (Jan-Mar, 2020) in Rajkot City]

From the above table, it can be concluded that as far as Problems concerning Policyholders' Claim Settlement are concerned, Most Policyholders Faced Problems in Communication with their respective Health Insurance Companies while Settling their Claims . Followed by , the fact that consumers also were having difficulty contacting their service provider during Claim Settlement.

5.4. Satisfaction Level Of Consumers With Health Insurance Claim

Table 4. Frequencyof Consumers' Satisfaction Level

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH CLAIM SETTELMENT OF HEALTH INSURANCE OFFERED BY COMPANY Frequency Percent Satisfaction level of consumers HD 5 3.6 with health insurance claim. D 2.9 9 6.4 N S 26 18.6 HS 10 7.1 Total 54 38.6 Not many consumers have Total 86 61.4 ever made a claim Total 100.0

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[Source:Field Survey (Jan-Mar, 2020) in Rajkot City]

From the above table number 4 it seems that most of the consumers who have made claims, are Satisfied with their insurance claim. Here only 38.6% (54) consumers claimed health insurance out of 100%(140). Out of the 38.6%(54) who have claimed their policy, 67%(26+10=36) consumers are satisfied with health insurance claim.

5.5. Renewal Of Health Insurance Policy

Table 5 Frequency Of Renewal Of Health Insurance Policy

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	YES	122	87.1
	NO	18	12.9
	Total	140	100.0

[Source: Field Survey (Jan-Mar, 2020) in Rajkot City]

Above table shows the renewal of health insurance policies. Out of 140 consumers, 87% (122) consumers preferred renewing their policies on regular basis.

5.6. Difference Between Renewal Behaviour Of Health Insurance Policyholders With Regard To Monthly Income

Kruskal Wallis test was conducted for analysing the difference in renewal behavior of health insurance policyholders with regard to their monthly incomes.

Table 6. Difference Between Renewal Behaviour Of Health Insurance Policyholders With Regard To Monthly Income

Ranks				Asymp.	H ₀ (Accept/Re
MONTHLY INCOME		N	Mean Rank	Sig. (2- tailed) (P-V)	ject) at 5% significant Level (0.05)
If you have health	LESS THAN 40,000		0.65	Accepted	
insurance policy, do	40,001 TO 1,00,000	39	72.27		
you renew your health	1,00,001 TO 2,00,000	32	70.25		
policy regularly	ABOVE 2,00,000	31	66.02		
	Total	140			

 $[Source: Field \, Survey \, (Jan-Mar, 2020) \, in \, Rajkot \, City]$

The significance value is 0.65, which is higher than the level of significance 0.05 in the above table shows that the null hypothesis is accepted. It indicates that there is no significant difference in renewal behavior of health insurance policyholders with regard to their monthly income level.

6. CONCLUSION

In Conclusion it can be said that as far as the Problems in claiming health Insurance are concerned, Most College and University Teachers Faced Problems in Communication with their Service Providers while Settling their Claims and they even faced difficulty in contacting their service provider companies during Claim Settlement. From the Policyholders who have made claims, Most are Satisfied with their insurance claim. Most consumers preferred renewing their policies on regular basis. And finally health insurance policyholders do not differ in their Policy Renewal Behavior based on their Income Levels.

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