



## **Green Marketing: A Practical Demonstrative Study On The Indian Perspective.**

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**Abstract:**

*'Environmental-friendly products or brands' is the word used to express those products or brands that strive to shield and care for the environment by preserving the energy and resources. This is done in order to effectively manage waste and to reduce the environmental as much as possible. By the topic, it is apparent that the study is all about green marketing and especially to assess the consumer's perception about the products and brands, which are environmental-friendly i.e. whether green marketing really impresses an individual to buy the products or brands in comparison to an alternative product or brand which doesn't promote environmental-friendly positioning. This study focuses the Indian market, which is challenged by economic development and opportunity due to gain in energy prices, exposure to terrorism, environmental and climatic changes and consequences. A sufficient sample of 2000 users of green products were selected via judgemental sampling and inquired via online structured questionnaire. It was revealed by Multiple Regression test that the associate variables of consumer's environmental consciousness, which are social influence, environmental concern, and perceived seriousness of environmental problems, that affect an individual's preference or perception of a brand. It was observed that, environmental attitude, which is the associate variable of "environmental attitude and brand's environmental friendly perception", does not affect brand preference. However, when the data was split according to gender, "environmental concern and brand's environmentally friendly perception" affect the male population, whereas "social influence and environmental concern" affect the female population in their choice of green-marketed product or brand.*

**Keywords:** *Green marketing, Environmental friendliness, Environmental consciousness, Environmental problems, Brand preference.*

### **1.Introduction**

In the late 1980s, the marketing strategies such as low-cost leadership and differentiation were not enough to justify the current market requirements and provide sustainable competitive advantage for organizations (Reed, 2003). Hence, environmental marketing i.e. green marketing emerged as the novel strategic approach by some businesses (D'Souza, Taghian, Lamb, & Peretiakos, 2006). Environmental marketing in its universe includes the eco-friendly products and brands manufactured or marketed by the company, eco-friendly processes of purchase, environmentally appreciable production and selling and eco-friendly disposal of wastes. All this culminates to minimal, rational, frugal or optimal usage of resources and minimum possible effect to the environment.

There are some common terms used in green marketing related to its consumers such as “green consumers” that support and purchase eco-friendly products or brands (Lee, 2008). This also means that green products or brands are preferred to avoid alternatives that are expected to put at risk the health of the people, which are the reasons for major harm throughout manufacturing, utilization of dumping(disposal); consumption of a unbalanced amount of energy; cause needless waste; exercise resources resulting from endangered species or surroundings to the environment” (Strong, 1996, p. 5). Webster (1975) also states about green consumers that they act responsible to worry about the environmental consequences and for that purpose they wish to bring a change by socially purchasing eco-friendly products, brands or services.

Organic foods, cosmetics and toiletries (OCT) produced are the examples of the eco-friendly products. The organic constituents in the cosmetics categorically are considered as ecologically safe ,natural products and are marketed through the course and plan of green marketing strategy (Rajagopal, 2007). Over all, “The societal marketing concept holds that the organization’s task is to determine the needs, wants and interests of target markets and to deliver the desired satisfactions more effectively and efficiently than competitors in a way that preserves or enhances the consumer’s and the society’s well-being” (Kotler, 1997, p. 27). Hence, it is the organizations responsibility to provide consumers with products that convince consumer’s needs, wants and interest keeping in mind the well being of the society in a profitable way. It is also consumer’s thoroughness to purchase products from the market, which are eco-friendly or from the companies that portrays them as being environmental friendly and safe.

The customer's perspective for green products includes the basic characteristics, which are functional performance and non-essential characteristics that convey secondary benefits, such as, environmental performance (Manaktola & Jauhari, 2007). The last decade has brought awareness about the global environmental crises, which has brought environment as a large social concern (Follows & Jobber, 2000). Many consumers demand environmentally responsible and friendly items on shelves and in this case the marketers have to build up competitiveness in respect to such consumer purchase behaviour (Follows & Jobber, 2000). This portrays that the social classes are "concerned and responsive" about the environment via purchase behaviour (Lee, 2008). It is also seen that there has been upheavals in green marketing. Different markets around the globe have responded differently to the green marketing based on the value propositions of the products to satisfy the consumers. For green marketing it is a must to provide improved eco-friendly quality and indeed customer satisfaction (Ottman, Stafford, & Hartman, 2006).

This research focuses on finding the effects of how consumer perceives about the environmental friendly products and brands (Consumer's Environmental Consciousness and Brand's Environmental Friendly Perception) and the consumer's choice of purchasing an environmental friendly brand (Brand Preference).

## **2.Literature Review**

### *2.1.Consumer's Environmental Consciousness*

In this study, "Consumer's Environmental Consciousness" refers to consumers' thought process and also reflects the cognitive behaviour in the environment and the prevailing society. A consumer choice and purchase behaviour depends on the notion of the individual and his/her beliefs for the right and wrong about the products or brands in the markets. The studies from the west shows prominence of specific associations of environmental behaviour that are in association with social control ( Ryan 2001), environmental mind-set,( Kaiser, Wolfing, and Fuhrer 1999), environmental concerns, (Schultz, Shriver, Tabanico, and Khazian ,2004) and perceived importance of environmental issues (Garcia-Mira, Real & Jose,2005). Hence, these variables have been used to categorize "Consumer's Environmental Consciousness".

As mentioned earlier, another study by Laroche, Bergeron, and Barbaro-Forleo, (2001) highlights the strong purchase intention of environmental brands as they seek it

through the ecological way. Customers actions have also evolved through the years with the robust environmental changes and this change is reflected in their purchase behaviour i.e. checking if the packaged items are in a recyclable material and giving more regard to purchasing environmental friendly products such as, CFC-free hairspray, deodorants bio-degradable paint etc. The marketers also respond to the behavioural change of the customers by developing the right eco-friendly quality of the product and portraying a brand that reflects customers satisfaction.

D'Souza, Taghian, Lamb, and Peretiakos, (2006) supported the idea of environmental friendly packaging by stating that packaging and its labelling is one important way to assert the consumers about the visibility about the eco-friendly product/brand. The process of discarding of packaging of the products, the materials and resources used and the costs related with bulk packaging materials can be harmful for the environment. Hence, a recyclable material is a better option for packaging.

### *2.2. Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception*

The prime definition of a brand is “distinctive name, term and symbol (such as a logo, trademark, or package design) anticipated to recognize the goods or services of either one seller or a group of sellers, and to differentiate those goods or services from those of competitors” (Aaker, 1991, p. 7).

Brand equity an important marketing concept is defined as “providing a competitive advantage as it gives the brand the power to capture and grasp onto a larger share of the market and to sell at prices with higher profit margins” (Solomon & Stuart, 2002, p. 273).

The safeguard the environment is an important executive function i.e. referred to as a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); this act builds up a strong and optimistic impact of the organization and its brands to the society (D'Souza, Taghian, Lamb, & Peretiakos, 2006). Marketers and Marketing Strategists after studying the consumer behaviour with time analyzed the environment as a source of a competitive advantage and came up the environmental friendly solutions. Care for the environment is always a positive approach and business practice as it has many beneficial factors such as employee motivation, more committed consumers a.k.a brand loyalty, which in turns generate increase profitability (Forte & Lamont, 1998).

As a green marketing campaign and promotion by the organizations reflects through the consumers repeated purchase. The green appeal for the consumers has a

positive and friendly image about the organization, which is offering the commodities and reflecting it as a corporate social conscientious and receptive organization to environmental concerns and this perception sway the consumer's to willingly purchase green products (D'Souza, Taghian, Lamb, & Peretiatkos, 2006). The four major precepts that support the green society in liaison with the product are:

- to establish a competitive plus for the brand;
- to build up and externalize an optimistic and moral corporate figure;
- to grow and profit from the backing of the employees; and
- to come up to the level of customers' expectations, further progress market share and attain long term profit potencies.

### *2.3.Brand Preference*

Consumers choose commodities which fit their need, pocket, lifestyle, interest, quality and other beneficial features of value to them (Subhani & Osman, 2011). According to Rotech (1973) values leads to the development of attitudes and events, although it is not necessary that value translates one's behaviour in actual life. That is, attitude affect one's feelings (the affective function) and thoughts (the cognitive function), which influences a person's behaviour, which also counts the purchasing behaviour (Hoyer & MacInnis, 2004). The marketers can influence individuals to alter their attitude for decision-making, which has been also endorsed by Ajzen and Fishbein (1980) in the theory of Reasoned Action. The motives are transformed into arousing first choice and preference (Travis, 2000). For example, affective marketing campaigns can change passive consumers for green brands to become keen to forfeit premium prices for environmentally friendly products to greener consumption (Ottman, 1998).

Pickett-Baker and Ozaki (2008) stated that a product is not selected in isolation but prior familiarity of a product or a brand, repeat purchase and value(price) influences the decision making of consumers. If the consumers are satisfied with the brand, consumers would re-purchase, which is the loyalty towards the brand. The trait such as trial is the repeat factor that influences the customers in the direction of re-buying decisions (Rajagopal, 2007).

As now due to the sudden happenings in the society, the consumers are more responsive to the environmental change as they are taking precautions and to the eco-friendly

products, marketers have been trying to influence consumer purchase behaviour through environmentalism, (Follows and Jobber 2000) i.e. focusing on environmental marketing.

#### *2.4. Consumer's Environmental Consciousness with Brand Preference or Choice.*

Environmental concerned consumers will think about the green consequences in association with the purchase objective. For instance, the consumers buying products have garbage disposal concerns (environmental consequences) and they do have this thought prior to the buying act of the product. The product market is then called to be green products market, which satisfy the basic needs of the consumers and also takes into account the environmental safety and concerns (Follows & Jobber,2000). Ewing (2001) suggested that social norms can motivate consumers to opt for an ecologically responsible behaviour. The consumer's family and peers influence the purchasing decisions and it depends on the product characteristics for instance luxury, necessity, publicly displayed and privately used .(Hoyer & McInnis, 2004).

In the prevailing society it is certain for the "green consumers" that the society is arising with worse environmental conditions (Banerjee & McKeage, 1994). It is evident according to the concerns and interests of an individual to be more responsive to the ecological issues and eager to pay added for eco-friendly labelled brands (Laroche, Bergeron, & Barbaro-Forleo, 2001). On the contrary, there are consumers who do have environmental responsive behaviour and think that natural problems of the environment prevailing will "resolve themselves" or policy-makers are there to resolve such issues. In short, a consumers' mind is not so easy to decipher no matter how influential their social groups are on them or how the environment is acting around, it is not necessary that they would definitely make a purchase in reference to the eco-friendly brands.

There are certain constraints or conflicts consumers may have while opting an environmental- orientated purchase behaviour as satisfaction is not guaranteed (Manaktola & Jauhari, 2007). Certain factors such as habitual buying and convenience let consumers stick to their kind of shopping (Simon, 1992; Stern, 1999). Price is also a factor to not opt for eco-friendly brands to a certain extent due high pricing of such brands. For example, Pearce (1990) stated in early 1990s in UK, customers lay claim to buy ecological compatible products, but when the UK markets were flooded with ecological brands, consumers found it to be more expensive than the normal ones. This gap is called as "Value-action gap" and is the term given by Pickett-Baker and Ozaki (2008) to an

individual who has concern about the atmosphere but doesn't act in a green way in their buying.

### *2.5.Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception with Brand Preference*

Product differentiation strategy is one of the widely used competitive strategies that include positioning; product attributes and packaging (Porter, 1998). Environmental quality is also added in the differentiation strategy of business (Leigh, Murphy, & Enis, 1988; Shrivastava, 1995b). Consumers will opt for eco-friendly brand when the quality and satisfaction are same as the other brand not offering the eco-friendly attribute (Kardash, 1974; Ottman, 1992, 1998).

There are businesses already working for the environmental friendly products to achieve competitive advantage. For instance, 3M's 3P's program (POLLUTION PREVENTION PAYS) caters to protect the environment from pollution in its manufacturing processes and final product as well. McDonalds Corporation works for discarding polystyrene packaging, which has been recognized as an exemplary mark in business commercial environmental practice (Menon, Chowdhury, & Jankovich, 1999). The most current example and the hottest product is the iPod by Apple. The iPod basically provides ultimate innovative entertainment and the convenience for consumers to listen to great amount of music, videos, download, store and share. This way environmental is having a positive impact by not making up and circulating CDs, plastic cases and packaging (Ottman, Stafford, & Hartman, 2006).

These were examples of some of the renowned brands which incorporated environmentalism with innovation in their business strategies. Research also focuses on the consumers concerns over animal testing of the products, which is mostly found in the cosmetic brands. For such brands aggressive marketing strategies e.g. differentiation, product development are adopted to handle the claims of safety that is also promoted and communicated to the consumer (D'Souza, Taghian, Lamb, & Peretiatkos, 2006). Good and well-known brands have a good statement in the market even for the eco- friendly brands (Pickett-Baker & Ozaki, 2008).

To be in the consumers' consideration set of brands, it is already confirmed that the brand needs to fulfil the consumers' expectation and delight them as compared to conservative products or brands and also accomplish consumer acknowledgement and recognition on main characteristics such as quality, convenience, functional



performance, and price (Ottman, 1995; Schlegelmilch, Bohlen, & Diamantopoulos, 1996; Wong, Turner, & Stoneman, 1996; Roy, 1999).

Brands that focus on being environmentally friendly expect to cause optimistic consumer reaction through purchase, indicating an increase in company's benevolence i.e goodwill, market shares or gross revenue from a company's deed of green marketing (Lee, 2008). According to Pickett- Baker & Ozaki (2008) branding is under utilized in green marketing. A more aggressive use of branding should be part of marketing strategies in selling green products. In other words, the emotions alter attitude formation, manipulates the decisions and memory nodes and repossessing. This is evident enough that emotions is the main player to drive the consumer responses to brands and should be always considered as emotional communication possibly be more progressed comprehensively and retained better as a effect of increased attentiveness. Hence, it is prudent to presume that marketing, advertising and promoting green products using emotional stimulus would be more booming as consumers would respond favourably for the brands that are manufactured by companies having the environmental friendly conception (Pickett-Baker & Ozaki, 2008).

D'Souza, Taghian, Lamb, and Peretiatkos (2006) suggested that environmental friendly details mentioned on the products label or packaging is an effective tool of communication about the specific benefits and characteristics the products entitles to the consumer. It's a way to let consumers know the details about the product. (D'Souza, Taghian, Lamb, & Peretiatkos, 2006). Hence, Carlson, Grove, and Kangun (1993) predicted that environmentally concerned labels incite and alter buying behaviour, as there are consumers agreeable to seek out environmental information on the products packaging labels for improved and healthier conversant buying choice.

The green marketing is spread across various communication platforms, which consists word- of-mouth, reference groups, opinion leaders, media activities, advertisements, internet marketing, cellular marketing etc. The following Table 1 is an example of successful marketing communication via advertisements and other ways of communication to consumers that inform them of the natural value of green.



Value/Significance	Communication and business/product
Efficiency and cost effectiveness	“Did you know that between 80 and 85 percent of the energy used to wash clothes comes from heating the water? Tide Coldwater —The Coolest Way to Clean.”—Tide Coldwater Laundry Detergent
Health and safety	Finally – a completely odourless paint! This paint has zero VOC colorants. Impressive!-- Nerolac Paint “Fuelled by light so it runs forever. It’s unstoppable. Just like the people who wear it.”—Citizen Eco-Drive Sport Watch “Make up your mind, not just your face.”—The Body Shop
Performance Symbolism Convenience Bundling	“Long life for hard-to-reach places.”—General Electric’s CFL Flood Lights. “Performance and luxury fueled by innovative technology.” Toyota Lexus RX400h Hybrid

*Table 1: Marketing messages connecting green products with desired consumer value*

*Source : (Ottoman, Stafford and Hartman 2006 )*

This study has to evidently assess that changes in the environment of the Indian economy has prompt the consumers to opt for the green products or brands as a whole. The marketers in the Indian market are focusing and applying green marketing for their brands as a competitive advantage taking a cue from the west. This evaluation will portray a factual answer for the marketing strategists for the Indian markets and the new entrants of the businesses shifting towards the sales of service rather than the sales of goods as a complete package to the consumers.

### 3. Research Model

On the basis of stated literature the following Research Model shows the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The independent variable includes Consumer’s Environmental Consciousness, which was determined by the four sub variables Social Influence, Environmental Attitude, Environmental Concern and Perceived Seriousness of Environmental Problems and Brand’s Environmentally Friendly Perception. The dependent variable was Brand Preference.

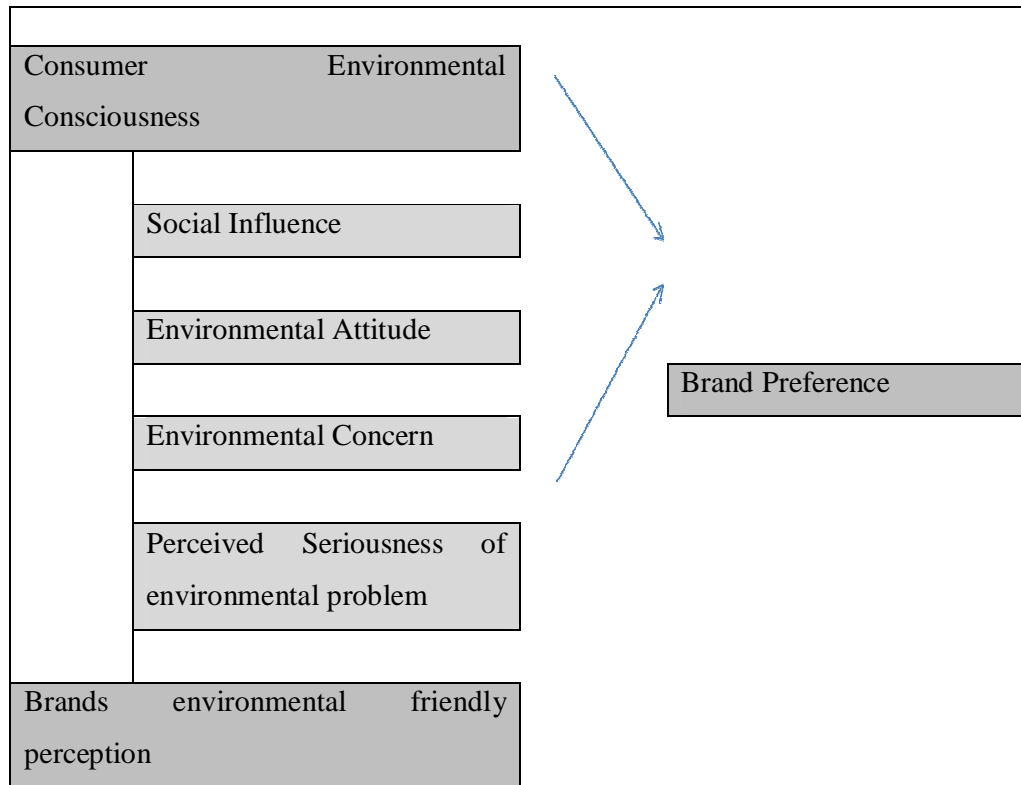


Figure 1

### 3.1. Hypotheses

H1: There is an effect of Social Influence on Brand Preference.

H2: There is an effect of Environmental Concern on Brand Preference.

H3: There is an effect of Perceived Seriousness of Environmental Problems on Brand Preference.

H4: There is an effect of Environmental Attitude on Brand Preference.

H5: There is an effect of Brand's Environmental Friendliness on Brand Preference.

## 4. Research Methods

### 4.1. Method of Data Collection and Variables Specifications

This research is an endeavour to find the effect of consumer's environmental consciousness and brand's environmentally friendly perception on brand preference. The personal survey was used as the method of data collection. The questionnaire which were

used for the survey was divided into four parts include; Consumer's Environmental Consciousness, Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception, Brand Preference and Demographics. The Consumer's Environmental Consciousness and Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception were taken as the independent variables while, Brand Preference was the dependent variable.

#### *4.2. Sampling Technique & Sample Size*

Convenience Sampling (a non- probability method of sampling) was adopted to collect data. This involves the sample being drawn from that part of the population which is close to hand. The advantages of Convenience Sampling include, convenience, less costly and less time consuming. The sample size was 200 respondents which includes the equal proportions of males and females.

#### *4.3. Instrument of Data Collection*

The outlined variables were taken on the basis of literature cited, as Lee (2008) used all of them to find the factors that affect Hong Kong's young Consumers towards green purchasing behavior while, Social Influence was studied alone by (Ryan, 2001), Environmental Attitude by Kaiser, Wolfing, and Fuhrer (1999), Environmental Concern by Schultz, Shriver, Tabanico, and Khazian (2004) and Perceived Seriousness of Environmental Problems by (Garcia-Mira, Real, & Jose, 2005). The all outlined variables were used in this paper to find the crux of green marketing in context to brand preference.

#### *4.4. Statistical Technique*

The data collected was categorical so, was converted to scale. The Econometrical technique used was Multiple Regression Analysis and Correlation.

### **5. Findings and Results**

Multiple Regression and split regression were used to analyze the affect of Consumer's Environmental consciousness and Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception on Brand Preference. The data was interrogated first via applying the multiple regression. Social Influence, Environmental Concern and Perceived Seriousness of Environmental Problems were found to have the significant impact on brand preference at p value < 0.05, as shown in Table 2. Thus, we fail to reject all first three outlined hypotheses,

include H1: There is an effect of Social Influence on Brand Preference, H2: There is an effect of Environmental Attitude on Brand Preference, and H3: There is an effect of Perceived Seriousness of Environmental Problems on Brand Preference.

<b>Adjusted R Square</b>			0.179
<b>F</b>			15.438
<b>Constant</b>		<b>Beta</b>	-0.429
		<b>Sig. Value</b>	0.013
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Social Influence</b>	<b>Beta</b>	0.218
		<b>Sig. Value</b>	0
	<b>Environmental Concern</b>	<b>Beta</b>	0.168
		<b>Sig. Value</b>	0.005
	<b>Perceived Seriousness of Environmental Problems</b>	<b>Beta</b>	0.07
	<b>Sig. Value</b>	0.045	
	<b>Environmental Attitude</b>	<b>Beta</b>	0.121
		<b>Sig. Value</b>	0.072
	<b>Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception</b>	<b>Beta</b>	0.091
		<b>Sig. Value</b>	0.164

*Table 2: Findings of Multiple Regression*

The assessment of all first three hypotheses determines Consumer's Environmental Consciousness, which means that when a social group of an individual knows or talks about environmentally friendly products/issues or when an individual is concerned about the damages caused by non environmentally friendly products to the environment and people living in it, this encourages them to prefer environmentally friendly products over non environmentally friendly products. However, Environmental Attitude and Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception showed no affect on Brand Preference as  $p > 0.05$ .

Gender		Male	Female
<b>Adjusted R Square</b>		0.179	0.194
<b>F</b>		9.633	10.477
<b>Constant</b>		<b>Beta</b> -0.284	<b>Beta</b> -3.55
		<b>Sig.</b> 0.81	<b>Sig.</b> 0.9
		<b>Value</b>	
<b>Variables</b>	<b>Social Influence</b>	<b>Beta</b> 0.158	<b>Beta</b> 0.267
		<b>Sig.</b> 0.27	<b>Sig.</b> 0.003
		<b>Value</b>	
	<b>Environmental Concern</b>	<b>Beta</b> 0.197	<b>Beta</b> 0.239
		<b>Sig.</b> 0.007	<b>Sig.</b> 0.008
	<b>Value</b>		
	<b>Perceived Seriousness of Environmental problems</b>	<b>Beta</b> 0.167	<b>Beta</b> 0.176
		<b>Sig.</b> 0.057	<b>Sig.</b> 0.133
		<b>Value</b>	
	<b>Environmental Attitude</b>	<b>Beta</b> 0.002	<b>Beta</b> 0.14
		<b>Sig.</b> 0.985	<b>Sig.</b> 0.171
		<b>Value</b>	
	<b>Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception</b>	<b>Beta</b> 0.065	<b>Beta</b> -0.108
		<b>Sig.</b> 0.017	<b>Sig.</b> 0.302
		<b>Value</b>	

*Table 3: Findings of Split Regression*

The data was again interrogated via applying split regression. Environmental Concern and Brand's Environmentally Friendly Perception have shown the positive effect on the decision of males towards Brand Preference, with the significance value of 0.007 and 0.017. Thus, we fail to reject the hypotheses for male which include; H2 i.e. there is an effect of Environmental Concern on Brand Preference and H5 i.e. there is an effect of Brand's Environmental Friendliness on Brand Preference.

While for females, Social Influence and Environmental concern with the significance value of 0.003 and 0.008, positively affect the Brand Preference as explained in Table 3. Hence, we fail to reject hypotheses for female include; H1 i.e. there is an effect of Social

Influence on Brand Preference and H2 i.e. there is an effect of Environmental Concern on Brand Preference.

The results can be comprehended as males would prefer environmentally Friendly Brands if they are concerned about the environment and their perception about a brand being environmentally friendly. While females prefer environmentally Friendly Brand if they are socially influenced and/or has concern about the environment.

## **6. Discussions & Concluding Remarks**

This paper concluded that the proxy of Consumers' Environmental Consciousness that is Social Influence showed the positive effect on Brand Preference which implies that an individual whose social group is knowledgeable and discuss about the environmental issues and products would prefer green brands. This favours Lee (2008)'s research result, which also showed social influence as the most important predictor of adolescents' green purchasing behaviour. Besides, interpersonal communication was suggested as an effective tool for affecting purchasing behaviour (Lee, 2008). The reason may be that many social groups are formed by people who usually think, talk and act alike. Hence, an individuals' social network might suggest, cultivate, circulate and reinforce a "norm" of positive environmental behaviour (Lee, 2008). For instance, if a person from a social group is in favour of buying environmentally friendly products, the others in the group will agree with the idea. So if one buys the products, the others in the group will act similarly. On the other hand, there are some people who are part of a social group because they want acceptance in that group and want people to see them with that group, therefore such individuals would accept the thinking and act according to the social group.

Environmental Concern is associated with Brand Preference at  $p < 0.005$ . This means that an individual who is emotionally concerned about the environment and prefers living in a healthy and clean environment would prefer environmentally friendly products and brands. This shows the positive emotional involvement in the buying behaviour of the consumers. This also favours Lee's (2008) findings that showed Environmental concern to be the second top predictor of green purchasing behaviour. And the reason suggested by the author states that green purchasing behaviour is more activated by emotional involvement than by rational assessment (Lee, 2008). He further stressed that environmental concern refers to the degree of emotional involvement in environmental issues and it directs an individual's response towards environmental

protection.

Perceived Seriousness of Environmental Problems is also associated with Brand Preference at  $p < 0.005$ . The results suggest that individuals who have the knowledge about the environmental problems and who think it is important to deal with such problems would prefer Environmentally Friendly Brands.

Laroche, Bergeron, and Barbaro-Forleo (2001) revealed that consumers willing to pay more for green products did not perceive it inconvenient to behave in an ecologically favourable manner. This paper lifts a point to ponder for marketers to advertise why it is convenient to purchase environmentally friendly products and to change consumer's perceptions in a positive way. Many companies educate consumers about the convenience of buying ecologically safe products. For example, The Body Shop produces and promotes its product lines with environmental and social sensitivity as a major theme. The in-store informational promotions focus on educating the customer about The Body Shop's natural product ingredients and earth-friendly manufacturing. Precisely beside social influence, educating potential consumers about the advantages of buying environmentally friendly products, and brands, may help to enhance environmental concern and perceived seriousness of environmental problems which may increase the sales of green products and reduce environmental problems.



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