

Compact Fluorescent Lamps

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OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 6

Issue: 4

Month: October

Year: 2018

ISSN: 2320-4168

Received: 16.08.2018

Accepted: 30.10.2018

Published: 31.10.2018

Citation:

Kumar, A. "Compact Fluorescent Lamps." *Shanlax International Journal of Commerce*, vol. 6, no. 4, 2018, pp. 16–18.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1473302>

Abstract

Energies are the sources which are renewable and nonrenewable. In the present fast living world, people are very curious enough to save this energy. The study has been conducted related to the saving has got ample of ways, in which the researcher has shown the interest in the energy sever lamps that are Compact Fluorescent Lamps

Keywords: CFL- Compact Fluorescent Light, Ballast, Incandescent

Introduction

A compact fluorescent lamp (CFL), also called compact fluorescent light, energy-saving light, and compact fluorescent tube, is a fluorescent lamp designed to replace an incandescent lamp; some type fits into light fixtures formerly used for incandescent lamps. The lamps use a tube which is cured or folded to fit into the space of an incandescent bulb, and a compact electronic ballast in the base of the lamp.

Compared to general-service incandescent lamps giving the same amount of visible light, CFLs use one-fifth to one-third electric power, and last eight to fifteen times longer. A CFL has a higher purchase price than an incandescent lamp, but can save over five times its purchase price in electricity costs over the lamp's lifetime. Like all fluorescent lamps, CFLs contain mercury, complicates their disposal. In many countries, governments have established recycling schemes for CFLs and glass generally.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the general awareness of the consumers on CFL.
2. To find out, whether the particular brand dominates the society (or) not.
3. To ascertain the factors that influence the consumer in preferring the particular brand.
4. To study the source of information by which the consumer has brought the CFL.
5. To offer suggestions based on the findings of the study.

Methodology

Area of the Study

The study has been conducted in "Coimbatore city" in the state of Tamilnadu.

Period of Study

The study was conducted from October 2013 to April 2014.

Sample Size

A random sample of 100 respondents has been selected.

Source of Data

This study is based on primary data only. The primary data are calculated through the interview schedule.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses have been framed:

1. There is no significant relationship between monthly income & brand preference of the respondent.
2. There is no association between the numbers of family members over the brand preference of the consumer.
3. There is no significant relationship between a brand with all personal factors the respondents over reasons for purchasing the various brand.

Tools For Analysis

The following statistical tools were used,

1. Descriptive analysis,
2. Comparative analysis,
3. Chi-square analysis.

Limitations of the Study

1. It is a general on power savers

2. As the study is based on an interview schedule, the result would be varying according to the opinion of the respondents.
3. The samples drawn are confined to the particular area.

Review of Literature

Edmund Germer, Friedrich Meyer, and Hans Spanner patented a high-pressure vapor lamp in 1927. George Inman later teamed with General Electric to create a practical fluorescent lamp, sold in 1938 and patented in 1941. Circular and U-shaped lamps were devised to reduce the length of the fluorescent light fixture. The first fluorescent bulb and fixture were displayed to the general public at the 1939 New York World’s Fair. In 1980, Philips introduced its model SL, which was a screw –in a lamp with integral magnetic ballast. In 1985, Osram started selling its model EL lamp, which was the first CFL to include electronic ballast. There are two types of CFLs: integrated and non-integrated lamps combine the tube and ballast in a single unit. These lamps allow consumers to replace incandescent lamps easily with CFLs. Integrated CFLs work well in many standard incandescent light fixtures, reducing the cost of converting to fluorescent. 3-way lamp bulbs and dimmable models with standard bases are available.

Comparison with Alternative Technologies Comparison

	Incandescent	Halogen	Fluorescent	LED (Generic)	LED (Philips)	LED (Philips L Prize)[39]
Electricity Usage	60W	42W	13W	9W	12.5W	9.7W
Lumens	860	570	660[40]	900	800	910
Lumens/Watt	14.3	13.6	50.8	100	64	93.4
Color Temperature	2700	3100[41]	2700	3000	2700	2727
CRI	100	100	82	>75	85	93
Lifespan (hours)	2,000	3,500	8,000	25,000	25,000	30,000

Summary of Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion Finding

1. Majority of the respondents are using CFL Lamps.
2. Majority of the respondents are satisfied.
3. Majority of the respondents felt that the price of CFL Lamps is reasonable.

The Following Findings are Related to the Abstract of the Analysis

1. We can infer that more number of bulbs was the factors that influence the use of CFL bulbs.
2. There is no significant relationship between gender and aware of CFL.
3. Advertisement plays an important role in

the minds of the consumers to buy the CFL Lamps.

Suggestions

As the product is not well known to the people in the Coimbatore city, the company need to make its product to familiarize among the consumers. Through effective advertisement and through the word of word of mouth, the product will reach its top most level.

Conclusion

The study is conducted to know that, the awareness and satisfaction towards compact Fluorescent Lamps in Coimbatore city, by making a survey among the people in Coimbatore city, the researcher come to the conclusion that ,majority of the consumes are female, they use the product for less than one year, they place of manufacture of the product and they do not involve in popularizing the brand. Also they are not aware of the alternative solar power.

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