

Customer Experience Innovation in the Wake of the PVR-INOX Merger: Redefining the Cinema-Going Experience

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Abstract:

This paper examines the impact of the merger between PVR and INOX on major cinema chains in India, especially on factors that have contributed to making multiplexes competitive or ensured increased customer satisfaction. It aims at focusing on synergies that the merger unleashes and how it enables achieving economies of scale and optimal resource allocation. Based on a mixed-methods research design, the paper now allows for both the incorporation of quantitative data from well-structured questionnaires and qualitative insights by doing in-depth interviews with key stakeholders. This approach will therefore allow one to completely analyse the level of customer satisfaction and operational efficiency post the merger. The validity tools employed included Cronbach's Alpha and KMO and Bartlett's Test. Analysis made towards various streams reveals that such paramount categories create efficiency in operations, which includes optimization of resources and streamlining processes. The synergy model helps to reduce waiting times and enhance training through employees, thus enforcing a robust delivery service model. Strategic suggestions on customer service betterment for the new PVR-INOX regime, based along lines of individualized product offers, technological innovations, and community outreach. The study will base its recommendations on the successful realization of these suggestions to arm the relevant stakeholders with actionable insights in further enhancing engagement while providing further strength to the market leadership position that PVR-INOX poses in the cinema industry in India.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Operational Efficiency, Technology Integration, PVR-INOX Merger, Cinema Innovation.

Introduction:

The PVR-INOX merger has become a landmark in Indian cinema, forming the largest multiplex chain in the country. The merger, combining PVR and INOX, offers more market share, increased bargaining power with distributors, and operational efficiencies. This merger aims to reform the movie-going experience, providing patrons with a more pleasurable form of entertainment, highlighting the importance of innovation and adapting to changing consumer choice in the digital cinema industry. PVR and INOX, two of India's major film distributors, have agreed to merge to capture the Indian cinema market. The proposed merger would also give PVR greater market share, better bargaining power, and terms for licensing that would enable it to dictate industry trends, adopt newer technology, and alter ticketing policies. Along with that, there will also be economies of scale which would increase its profitability and provide better growth and expansion. Economies of scale will be achieved through lower prices and cost savings, thereby enabling PVR-INOX to bargain better deals with the distributors, which will provide volume discounts on acquiring voluminous films in bulk. This will also result in economic scale benefits in the advertisement that will enable PVR-INOX to bargain better prices with the agencies and houses dealing in the advertisement. Back office functions will also be consolidated with enhanced efficiency and profitability. Further diversification and geographic expansion are concentrated on PVR-INOX, which would result in a more balanced geographic footprint absorbing regional economic shocks. Opening new markets and increasing access to customers will be further enhanced, and the synergies that will make PVR-INOX have stronger bargaining power with film distributors to negotiate better terms of the film license terms that translate to exclusive rights for popular films and lower

costs of licensing. The corporates of PVR and INOX are coming together in an effort to unlock optimized resources, improved operational efficiencies, and a superior customer experience by eliminating duplication of efforts and investments in best-in-class technologies that will generate savings but drive home a better experience for customers. Technology integration is the other area where both PVR and INOX have undertaken ticketing systems that can be integrated into one homogeneous system for online booking, mobile ticketing, and loyalty programs. The audio and video experience may also be enhanced with superior sound systems and projection technology. Premium seating products, comfort, and open-air dining are areas that bring out the complementary strengths of PVR and INOX. Attractive set of strengths will attract a diverse audience and hold the potential for increase in customer satisfaction in the merger. Attraction of more diversified audience coupled with satisfaction of customers through introduction of gourmet snacks and specialty drinks under the banners of PVR and INOX will enhance repeat business. PVR and INOX combined bring out the best of scope in resource optimization mainly related to infrastructure sharing. Both companies have invested highly in theatre infra: theatres, equipment, and technology. And by sharing resources, costs will be optimized while ensuring that every theatre is adequately equipped with best technologies. PVR-INOX also can share existing equipment across their chain of theaters. It saves costs while allowing networked secure connections. Infrastructure consolidation will help eliminate duplicated investments and garner efficiencies by retaining smart operations on IT systems. On the other hand, PVR-INOX has simplified the operations to upgrade the human resource efficiency by eliminating duplication, standardizing procedure, and automatic tasks to have a more efficient and effective workforce with greater productivity and lesser overheads. Thus, the merger of PVR-INOX streamlines all the procedures that reduce operational inefficiencies and costs involved in maintaining many independent systems due to consolidation of existing systems into one. Process streamlining entailed consolidation of back office functions, standardization of procedures and reduction of errors. Thereafter, technology was accompanied by automation along with digital tools for payroll processing, inventory management, and so on. PVR-INOX is one of the cinema chains which are ahead of their peers in terms of customer experience innovation. It has merged databases to provide personalized services such as customized recommendations by considering a customer's history of viewing, purchase behavior, and demographics. This aspect adds a personal dimension to customer experience, raising the level of satisfaction and increasing the probability of spending more time and money in cinemas. PVR-INOX can monitor customers' purchases and interactions and will thus have repeat business through offers and discounts marketed to loyal customers. Advances in technology revolutionize and make a movie experience better and better with great superior sound systems such as Dolby Atmos and IMAX, thus having the luxury of personal immersive experiences. Contemporary ticketing systems make it easier for customers to purchase tickets online or through mobile applications. Another category of technology, which has been developed, is one that provides premium-class seat quality to customers so that they can relax and even derive pleasure from being alone. PVR-INOX also reaches out to communities through film festivals, shows for lesser communities, and tie-ups with local NGOs for focused social causes. These activities would only improve PVR-INOX's reputation but also contribute to the growth of the film industry, thereby allowing creativity to flourish.

Statement of Problems:

The research paper is designed to investigate the factors affecting customer satisfaction at PVR-INOX multiplex cinemas, the impact of the PVR-INOX merger on the level of satisfaction, and which specific areas need improvement for PVR-INOX to achieve higher levels of customer satisfaction.

Objectives:

To Examine the Impact of Merger-Driven Synergies on Operational Efficiency and Customer Service

To Evaluate the Effectiveness of New Customer Engagement Strategies Implemented Post-Merger

To Provide Strategic Recommendations for Enhancing Customer Experience in the New Era of PVR-INOX

Scope Of Study:

This study investigates the merger between PVR and INOX for efficiency in operations and customer satisfaction levels within the Indian cinema space. It focuses on the fact that the synergies that emerge through this act add up to resource optimization, streamlined processes, economies of scale, and operational excellence. More than this, it examines new customer engagement practices launched recently, including customized services, technological innovation, and

community outreach programs, to determine whether these are effective in terms of increasing the level of customer satisfaction. The study examines the market dynamics of Indian cinema post the merger and how PVR-INOX emerges as a multiplex chain, which further changes the landscape of the industry and its consumers' preferences. The study will interact with customers, employees, and industry experts to detect key insights that can be used to shape up and mold the customer service strategy and operational practices. It concentrated on the Indian cinema industry within Tamil Nadu, where PVR and INOX have a strong presence in cities like Coimbatore. The research was conducted to comprehend the grassroots level of movie goer's post-merger by understanding their customer preferences as well as the challenges they may face and the local cultural factors. To cover both the urban as well as semi-urban regions, so that the study covers the comprehensive operational efficiency and customer engagement strategies that might have been drawn from the merger while also accounting for regional dynamics and preferences in language affecting the attendance towards the cinemas.

1. Review of Literature:

George Mathew (2022): The Indian Express reported on the PVR-INOX merger, forming India's largest cinema exhibition company. The merger aimed to improve operational efficiencies and customer experiences amid competition from OTT platforms and COVID-19 challenges. INOX shareholders received three PVR shares for every ten shares held.

Ajay Shah (2022): EY has announced a strategic merger between PVR and INOX Leisure Limited, aiming to create India's largest film exhibition company. The merger will combine PVR's 871 screens across 180 properties and INOX's 675 screens across 160 properties, enhancing consumer experiences and market reach.

Abhijay Paliwal (2022): Abhijay Paliwal's article explores the strategic merger between PVR Limited and INOX Leisure Limited, aiming to create India's largest cinema exhibition company. The merger is expected to enhance operational efficiencies, customer experiences, and address challenges from OTT platforms and COVID-19 impacts. It also highlights the potential for value creation through improved bargaining power and stronger market presence in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.

Sumit Saha (2023): The paper "PVR & INOX Merger and the OTT Threat" by Sumit Saha examines the Indian cinema industry's challenges during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on the merger between PVR and INOX. The pandemic led to a decline in theater footfalls and a surge in OTT subscribers, prompting traditional media firms to innovate. The merger aims to enhance cinema experiences through advanced technologies like 3D and 4DX, driving profitability and competing effectively with OTT services.

MD Ajay Bijli (2023): Ajay Bijli, MD of PVR, discusses the strategic rationale behind the merger of PVR and INOX, published by Zee Business. Bijli argues that the consolidation was essential for improving financial stability and addressing challenges posed by the pandemic and rising competition from OTT platforms. He emphasizes the importance of achieving scale for operational efficiencies in a market with significant shifts in consumer behavior. The merger aims to enhance profitability and expand reach across India, while maintaining a focus on customer experience.

Sarah Ghosh (2023): The research paper analyzes the marketing strategies of PVR and Wikipedia, two diverse businesses. It explores how they have navigated economic challenges and maintained profitability through innovation. PVR, a multiplex cinema chain, faces competition from OTT platforms and the post-pandemic cinema experience. They are adapting by offering value pricing, focusing on quality movies, and merging with INOX. Wikipedia, a non-profit encyclopedia, relies on volunteer contributions and donations. Despite challenges, they have seen increased donations and user engagement during the pandemic. The paper concludes that both businesses have demonstrated adaptability and innovation in their marketing strategies to succeed in their respective markets.

Dr. Ijan Nikhil Kumar Vaidya (2023): The research paper investigates the financial impact of COVID-19 on the Indian entertainment industry, focusing on PVR INOX Ltd (cinemas) and Saregama India Ltd (music). Using financial ratios, the study compares pre- and post-COVID performance. Findings show that PVR INOX Ltd faced challenges with liquidity and profitability, while Saregama India Ltd demonstrated resilience in maintaining financial health. The paper highlights the varying impacts of the pandemic on different segments of the entertainment industry and offers insights for future research and policymaking.

Himani Soni (2024): The stock market in India is significantly influenced by post-merger activities, with factors such as acquisition premiums and costs playing a significant role. The use of technology, such as high-frequency trading, algorithmic trading, blockchain, and virtual due diligence tools, has also impacted the market. The Companies Act and SEBI regulations play a crucial role in ensuring fair practices and protecting stakeholders during mergers. The paper also highlights the importance of technology in facilitating information dissemination, promoting transparency, and influencing investor decisions. To further enhance the analysis, the paper could incorporate case studies of successful and unsuccessful mergers, explore the long-term implications of post-merger activities, and provide a comparative perspective by examining regulations and trends in other major economies.

Chhaya Pinge (2023): This Paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing the use of OTT platforms and multiplexes. It highlights the shift in consumer behaviour towards digital content, challenges faced by traditional entertainment venues, and strategies adopted by companies to adapt. The review identifies gaps in the literature, such as the need for in-depth case studies and research on the long-term effects of the pandemic. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the preferences of different age groups and the impact of factors like content quality, pricing, and user experience.

Lata Jha (2023): The article discusses PVR Inox's plans to expand its premium and luxury cinema formats in India. The company recently opened its second Maison cinema in Mumbai, featuring high-end amenities and premium ticket pricing. PVR Inox aims to increase the proportion of premium screens in its portfolio to 14%. While IMAX and 4DX screens have been gaining popularity, the availability of content remains a challenge. PVR Inox emphasizes that these premium formats are suitable for various types of films and plans to introduce them in tier-two and three cities. The company also offers a monthly subscription plan called Passport to attract customers and address concerns about pricing. Overall, PVR Inox is focused on providing unique and immersive cinema experiences to its customers and expanding its reach in the Indian market.

2. Research Methodology:

The PVR-INOX merger in Tamil Nadu has significantly impacted customer satisfaction and operational efficiency. A mixed-methods research design was used to analyse the impact of the merger, combining quantitative and qualitative data. A convenience sample of 50 respondents from Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, was selected for the study. Quantitative data was collected through a structured questionnaire, while qualitative data was gathered through in-depth interviews with key stakeholders. Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis were used to analyse demographic information and customer satisfaction ratings. Thematic analysis was employed to identify key themes and patterns, providing a comprehensive understanding of the customer experience and operational efficiencies. A number of statistical techniques have been employed to make the data collected reliable and valid. To validate the questionnaire, Cronbach's Alpha test was used as an internal consistency check, while the KMO and Bartlett's Test were used to assess the suitability of the data for factor analysis. Chi-Square tests were conducted in relation to possible relations between demographic variables and customer satisfaction. Correlation analysis examines the relationships between the variables influencing customer satisfaction. These methods provided an in-depth understanding of information and the implications that it held towards the customer's satisfaction.

3. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

3.1 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.867	14

In the context of this research paper, the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for the 14-item scale is calculated to be 0.867. This value indicates a high degree of internal consistency, suggesting that the items in the scale are measuring the same

underlying construct reliably. According to commonly accepted thresholds, a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.7 or higher is considered acceptable, while values above 0.8 indicate good reliability. Therefore, with a value of 0.867, the scale demonstrates strong reliability, ensuring that the data collected through this instrument is dependable and that the results derived from it can be considered valid for the construct being studied.

3.2 Sample Adequacy Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.745
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	425.998
	Df	171
	Sig.	.000

In this study, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy yielded a value of 0.745, indicating that the sample size is adequate for factor analysis. A KMO value above 0.7 suggests that there is a sufficient amount of common variance among the variables, making them suitable for this type of analysis. Additionally, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was significant, with a Chi-Square value of 425.998 ($df = 171$, $p < 0.001$). This significant result confirms that the correlation matrix is not an identity matrix, implying that there are meaningful correlations between the variables.

3.3 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.446 ^a	3	.931
Likelihood Ratio	.455	3	.929
Linear-by-Linear Association	.256	1	.613
N of Valid Cases	50		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .92.

In this study examining the relationship between **gender** and **frequency of visit**, the **Pearson Chi-Square** test yielded a value of 0.446 with 3 degrees of freedom and a p-value of 0.931. Since the p-value is much greater than the conventional threshold of 0.05, we conclude that there is no statistically significant association between gender and frequency of visit. In other words, gender does not appear to have a significant impact on how frequently individuals visit The **Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square** test, which is an alternative to Pearson's Chi-Square, produced a similar non-significant result (Chi-Square = 0.455, $p = 0.929$), reinforcing the conclusion that there is no meaningful relationship between the two variables. The **Linear-by-Linear Association** test, which checks for any linear trend between gender and frequency of visit, also showed no significant association (Chi-Square = 0.256, $p = 0.613$), indicating that no linear pattern exists between these variables.

3.4 Correlation with Overall Customer Satisfaction

Variable	P-Value	Interpretation
Age	.437**	Moderate positive correlation

Gender	-.090	Negative correlation
Frequency of Visit	.640**	Strong positive correlation

3.5 Demographic Overview

Category	Details
Age Distribution Under 18 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65 and above	76% of respondents aged 18-24 24% of respondents under the age of 18 Data: Under 18: 12 18-24: 38
	Implication: Young adults and teenagers form the core audience, indicating the cinema's appeal to a younger demographic.
Gender Distribution Male Female Others	54%Female 46% Male Data: Male: 23 Female: 27
	Implication: A nearly even split suggests that marketing strategies should cater to both male and female audiences.
Frequency of Visit Increased visits Same frequency Decreased visits Not visited since the merger	46% visit PVR-INOX cinemas with the same frequency post-merger 38% increased visits 12% have not visited since the merger 4% reported decreased visits Data: Increased visits: 19 Same frequency: 23 Decreased visits: 2 Not visited since the merger: 6
	Implication: The merger has had a mixed impact on cinema-going habits, with most respondents continuing or increasing their visits.

4. Findings & Discussion:

In this regard, various reasons have led to the positive operational efficiency and customer satisfaction results from the PVR-INOX merger since the organization could see the improvement in resource usage and process simplification through cost reduction achieved due to synergies. The result is an improvement in the operational efficiency of the organization while providing a smoother experience for customers. Economies of scale for cost savings and infrastructure sharing have ensured that human resources are optimized to satisfy those desires through premium seating options, varied food and beverage options, and personalized recommendations. It has guaranteed loyalty among customers by improving facilities and services and loyalty programs. Also, outreach programs benefit the local society by improving its image and contributing to the cause of social improvement. This means that the mix affects not only the customers but also the community at large. PVR-INOX is a company that aims to enhance customer experience and operational efficiency in the

new era. The company plans to invest in cutting-edge technology, such as 4D experiences, augmented reality, and virtual reality, to provide customers with a unique experience. To strengthen community relationships and build brand reputation, PVR-INOX plans to expand its community outreach initiatives and collaborate with regional groups. Data analytics is crucial for providing customer-tailored experiences, resulting in loyalty and happiness. The company also plans to create additional revenue streams through co-management with other organizations, event hosting, and item sales, de-emphasizing its reliance on ticket sales. To maintain its leadership position, PVR-INOX will monitor customer feedback across all channels, using online surveys and social media monitoring to identify areas for improvement and provide the best possible customer experience.

5. Conclusion:

The integration between PVR and INOX has indeed proved to be a change catalyst for the Indian cinema industry. The merged entity found all the levers to position itself as the market leader by leveraging synergies improving its operational efficiency and customer experience. This study's findings will serve as valuable insights for PVR-INOX and other stakeholders about cinemas' industries on innovation, customer-centricity, and social responsibility toward sustainable growth and success.

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