
IMPACT OF SAFETY CONCERNS ON A LIFESTYLE

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Abstract. The main purpose of this research paper is to make the people of Malaysia aware of how organic foods are beneficial and healthy compared to traditional foods. Furthermore, the reason behind the research conducted in Malaysia was to discover the overall concept of Halal Foods. Mainly, the entire research paper revolves around the benefits of organic foods and their consumption. The most pertinent element is the healthy content and after that, friendly environmental strategies. Data were collected using a web-based survey to recruit participants from pools of consumer panels registered with a market research company. The technique used in this research is a sampling technique. This study was limited as it was conducted only in the Malaysian city Kuala Lumpur, with a small sample size of 350 as well as the questionnaires were only comprising of close-ended questions of which the chances of inaccuracy are maximum. However, for future research the researcher should increase the sample size which represents the overall Malaysia by collecting the data from each region of Malaysia. Furthermore, the data collection should be done with the help of open-ended questions to reduce the inefficiency and inaccuracy of the study, more variables can also be counted in to evaluate the purchase intentions of the consumers.

Keywords: organic foods; consumption; foods; Hedonic consumption

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JEL Classifications: L66, D16

1. Introduction

Healthy and safe food is a basic requirement of every human being. Paul & Rana (2012) interrogated the consumer buying behavior in the framework of organic food consumption. This study reveals the fact that the consumer satisfaction and positive attitude towards the organic food is comprised of many important components. The most pertinent element is the healthy content. Primarily, quality of the food also satisfies the consumer mostly. Squires et al. (2001) investigated the organic food roles in New Zealand and Danish. The study found that the high price of the organic food is the obstacle for the Bangladeshi people in consuming organic food. Another major obstacle in approaching organic food is its unavailability. The result reveals that the food with organic label on it evokes the estimations that the food is low caloric. It also demonstrates that the label of organic foods is helpful for the retailers and manufacturers that they are able to attract the customers towards organic foods because of its benefits.

Furthermore, Kareklas et al. (2014) interrogated the factors which emphasize a person to consume organic food. The study depicted that the organic foods have their own value among people. However, the nutritional content of the food and the environmental safety is the most important elements which people look after before consuming organic foods. Moreover, Gracia et al. (2014) analyzed the vigorous impact of diet and health labels on the consumer satisfaction, because the consumer is willing to purchase organic food for the sake of maximum satisfaction and maximum health safety. Results indicated that the hedonic attitude is satisfied by the

diet labels without influencing the utilitarian attitudes towards healthy foods. It emphasizes on the importance of labels in food category. Moreover, consumer loyalty and attitudes are also a very essential element which predicts the human satisfaction level (Haseeb et al. 2019). The study revealed that the concern for healthy and safe foods shapes the utilitarian attitude whereas, the ecological welfare is an influencer for hedonic attitude. It further elaborates that the consumer always pays for its health and safety which means that organic foods is worthy because of its health benefits (Lee & Goudeau, 2014; Myeni & Mvuyana, 2018; Nkiru et al, 2018; Nurulhuda et al, 2018; Faridi, M.F.; Sulphrey, M. M. 2019).

Nevertheless, Auger et al. (2010) examine the corporate responsibilities of the people that people really care for it or not. The results indicate that the consumers are not well aware about the corporate behavior that either it is good or bad. If they admire the product, they are going to pay for it without paying attention to the corporate roles of the organization. Nevertheless, Harper & Makatouni (2002) investigated the consumer attitude and the productions effects on the farm animals. The final results indicate that the buying behavior of the consumers is composed of their values and perception. Consumer will pay for the products which are environmentally friendly and animal friendly and the product is not involved in violation of any ethical standards.

In the context of Malaysia, the awareness of the organic food and its benefits is at very low scale as compared to New Zealand and Danish, as it is the top producer of the organic foods in the world (Squires et al., 2001). In addition, this study is expected to aware people in Malaysia about the benefits of organic foods and its consumption. Because the people of Malaysia are more inclined towards traditional foods and are victimized of several diseases among which obesity is dominating. However, the importance of organic food is needed to be highlighted in Malaysian culture.

The main objective of this study is to aware Malaysian people about the benefits of the organic foods and how it is considered to be healthy as compared to the traditional foods. The purpose of conducting this research in the context of Malaysia is to explore the concept of Halal (legitimate) organic foods. The researches till now which investigated the organic food importance and influenced consumer behavior is done on all kinds of foods without Halal and Haram (illegitimate) concepts. But when it comes to the Malaysian contexts the only halal food consumption is allowed. Primarily, this study will be focusing the Halal organic foods consumption and its benefits. The entire study revolves around the importance of the organic foods and the attitude of the consumers. The most important factors of the study are the nutritional content, ecological welfare, natural content, sensory appeals and price and its influence on utilitarian and hedonic attitude which shapes the consumer purchase intention. Utilitarian attitude is the concern of safety and health needs whereas the hedonic attitude deals with the pleasure of consuming organic foods. Joshi & Rahman (2015) conducted the research in which the consumption of the organic food was examined and evaluated. The research was on all kinds of foods regardless they are legitimate and illegitimate.

The significance of this study is that it is focused solely towards the legitimate organic foods which are going to be very beneficial. Specifically, this study will emphasize towards healthy diet and unprocessed foods and will create awareness among the people through which they will be able to overcome on their unhealthy lives and will inclined towards healthy eating through which they will be able to secure their lives from contagious diseases which are basically the causes of unhealthy life and uses of traditional foods which are highly rich in calories and are lacking in proteins, calcium and important vitamins. This study will cover all of the nutritional aspects which will surely become a reason of better life among people. Lee & Yun (2015) interrogating the drastic gap between the attitudes and behavior and revealed that consumers compare the organic foods only with fruits and vegetables. They believe that organic food is only associated with fruits and vegetables whereas, the decision making is a complex behavior in order to purchase organic food or not. The values are associated with the decisions.

2. Literature Review

Nutritional Content:

Johansson et al. (2014) investigated the nutritional knowledge on food labels and its impact on consumer buying behavior. This study was conducted in three major retailers' stores of United Kingdom. In addition, the nutritional awareness of the people was also examined in this study. About six product categories were studied in which 27% of those respondents were found who follow proper guidelines for daily amount. The statistical approach used in this research was regression analysis. The findings reflected that 28% of the shoppers pay attention to the nutritional knowledge mentioned on the food labels of the product. The study also revealed that the people are inclined towards healthy eating that's why they analyze thoroughly the nutritional charts and then take decisions. However, health component is always a dominating factor among purchasing the organic foods. Because the people believe that organic products are hygienic and energetic foods. Health and nutrition's are the most important determinant among college students while making purchase decisions (Dimitri & Dettmann, 2012; Obiunu & Rachael, 2018; Obodo, 2018; Obodo & Anigbata, 2018; Olufemi, 2018).

Similarly, Bekele et al. (2016) conducted a research to examine the importance and influence of nutritional labeling on purchase decision. However, the results indicate that females are more willing to pay attention towards nutrition label while purchasing. Furthermore, people with more available time are also considered to be health conscious and pay fully attention on it. Diet conscious and health conscious people are also found to be look for the nutritional label on the products. Meanwhile, Miller et al. (2015) conducted a research in which they analyzed the impact of food labels on beef, poultry and seafood consumptions. The study reveals that 70% of the consumers perceive food label very helpful while making purchase decision, and the remaining 30% found to be insufficient of food labels. Consequently, those people who found food labels as an important aspect are those who are more likely towards healthy and nutritious consumption and more frequent buyers of meat and other products as compare to those who found less focused on health and nutritional concerns.

H0: Nutritional content has the significant impact on the buying behavior of consumers of organic food.

Sensory Appeal:

Furthermore, Pham et al. (2019) interrogated the impact of diet and health labels on consumer taste and satiation. The study was conducted at the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. However, six weeks' field experiment in the cafeteria of this university took place. The nature of the study is found to be qualitative and quantitative because the data collection was done through the experimental methods and the respondents were asked to fill in the questionnaires. Six low calorie desserts were selected and the entire study revolves around it. In addition, the collected data was analyzed with the help of statistical tools among which the P test analyzed played the most significant role in drawing the conclusions. However, the results depict that diet labels can improve the taste of less healthy foods which satisfies the hedonic attitude without influencing the utilitarian attitude towards healthy foods. The most essential factors which played versatile role in the entire study were advertising, health labels, satiation, taste etc. Likewise, Hartley et al. (2013) conducted a research with respect to the fruits and vegetables consumption by individual. The factors covered in this study are sensory appeal, familiarity and habit, social interaction, cost availability, time constraints, personal ideology, media, advertising and health. The study reveals that food is not just consume for the nutrient purpose but for excitement and pleasure. According to the research taste, texture, quality, smell and appearance are found to be influential factors. These are the factors which stimulate people to buy fruits and vegetables.

Similarly, Joshi & Rahman (2015) investigated the consumer motives, intentions and believe of consumers regarding organic food. The results reveal that sensory factor is the most important factor while making purchase decision next to price and safety. It also reveals that people who are price conscious are less inclined to buy organic food, contrary people who are willing to experience new things and innovations are considered to be the frequent buyers of organic food and are go with the sensory appeal. Moreover, taste is one of the main factor organic food while making purchase decision because consumer associate the higher price with the quality of food in terms of taste that if its expensive so it must be taste better (Joshi & Rahman, 2015).

H1: Sensory appeal has the significant impact on the buying behavior of consumers of organic food.

Ecological welfare:

Auger et al. (2010) interrogated the factors which motivates a consumer to purchase organic food or not to purchase it. Eight organic items which were mentioned for the research purpose were apple, carrot, chicken, beef, bread, pasta, eggs and yogurt. Primarily, the participants were those who purchase organic foods regularly. Nevertheless, the entire study depicts that the respondents feel the organic foods as the social and individual values among which the most pertinent factor is the major health concerns of the family. Moreover, the animals and the safety of the environment is also given prior importance by the people.

Harper & Makatouni (2002) carried out a study in which they focused upon the buying behavior of consumers in relation to the production of food and its major effects on farm animals. This study highlights that many buyers initially had a misconception between the “organic” and “free-range” food and both of them were considered to be the same due to which there was a vast effect on the buying behavior of the consumers. All in all, the results depicted that the buying behavior of the consumers had a great impact on their perceptions, beliefs and ethical issues towards the organic food. However, the purchasers were majorly concerned about the food produced through animal-friendly methods and this factor was considered to be the main reason behind the purchase of organic food. However, Pomsanam et al. (2014) examined the determinants of regular and occasional consumers while making purchase decisions. The results show that ethical considerations are the most important factor of regular consumers.

H2: ecological welfare has the significant impact on the buying behavior of consumers of organic food.

Price:

Moreover, Aschemann-Witzel & Zielke, (2017) had a research to identify the answers of two main questions that are willingness to pay influence by the same set of factors that affects purchase intention of conventional food and does willingness to pay is vary according to the category of organic food. The questionnaires were comprising of open-ended questionnaires to analyze the real in the food category. They are more willing to pay according to the quality and brand of the product. Moreover, Paul & Rana (2012) invested a consumer’s willingness to pay with respect to the food quality certification. The result depicted that people who are more conscious about quality food and health meanwhile appointed the consultants to get information about nutrition and health getting from the fruits and vegetables. Consumers are ok with the fact of paying more for green and Halal food because they perceive that green food are more expensive as compare to other conventional food (Saleki & Seyedsaleki, 2012).

Similarly, Wee et al. (2014) conducted a research on consumer’s perception, purchase intention and actual purchase behavior of organic foods products. The intention of constructing this research was to determine the interrelation between consumer’s perception, purchase intention and actual purchase behavior in terms of organic foods. The total of 288 questionnaires was filled by the respondents. The data was collected from the supermarket and the nearby district in Johor, Malaysia. The sampling technique used was convenient sampling method which generated 96% response rate. The results have depicted that consumer’s perception has tremendous influence on purchase intention with respect to health, safety, environmental factors and animal welfare of the product. In which, actual buying behavior was more affected than consumer’s perception due to factors of age, gender, income, education, residence was observed. Consequently, the findings helped marketers to develop effective marketing strategies to convince people on switching to the organic foods and to enhance the buying behaviors in Malaysia.

H3: Price has insignificant impact on the buying behavior of consumers of organic food.

Natural content:

Toong et al. (2015) investigated the factors that effect on intention to purchase towards green and Halal foods of the chicken meat industry in Malaysia. The influential factors are natural content, convenience, lack of knowledge of Halal and green foods, familiarity, price consciousness, attitudes towards purchasing and demographics

profile. The nature of the research was qualitative research. There are 377 respondents and questionnaires made were for interviewing using simple random technique. The statistical approaches used were descriptive analysis, correlation and ANOVA. The benefits of the consumer's lifestyle with the increasing intention towards the Halal and green foods in terms of opting the chicken meat in consumer market will be observed in this study. Consequently, the study was conducted to get the knowledge of niche market towards the chicken meat in industry in Malaysia.

Bravo et al. (2013) carried out a research on 'eating green' motivation behind organic food consumption in Germany. However, lack of consumption of organic foods was observed due to the difference of opinions of professionals. Data was collected from the focus groups which show there was no direct relation between the consumption of organic foods and the environmental health and safety concerns. Moreover, non-rational discourses were encouraged and disseminated through the mass media. These discourses made a prohibition of enough use of organic foods and though consumption became limited. So, many consumers of organic food had stepped back due to these reasons. The research was conducted through interviews but was recorded as quantitative because some of the questions were asked in questionnaires too. Technically, the theme of this research was to highlight the complex and conservative decision about whether to consume organic food or not.

H4: Natural content has the significant impact on the buying behavior of consumers of organic food

Conceptual framework is presented below (Figure 1).

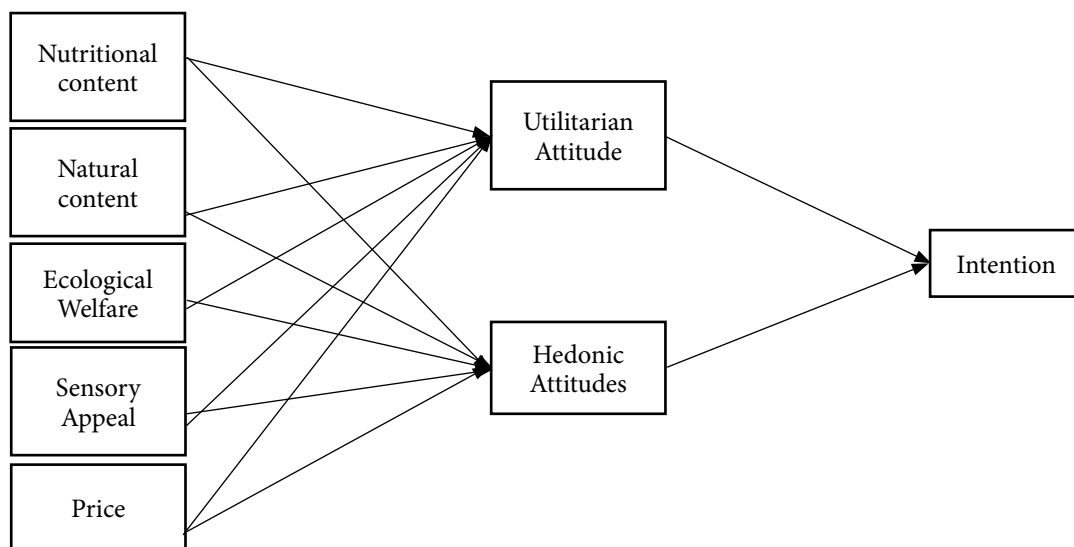


Figure 1. Conceptual framework

3. Methodology

Data were collected using a web-based survey to recruit participants from pools of consumer panels registered with a market research company. The samples for this study were primary grocery shoppers in the household who had ever purchased any food product labeled "organic." A sample of respondents who meet the specific sample criteria was invited by email to participate in the study.

The data was collected from the university students and other students that come under age bracket of questionnaire. Online questionnaires were created and targets more than 350 respondents online on social networking sites and through emails. Age bracket which was used were in the questionnaire was 18 to 30 young generation. 370 people were targeted to response on the questionnaire and after excluding outliers and missing responses 350 appropriate response were recorded, 350 showed great response to study.

Non random sampling technique is used in the research paper for this study. The findings were that students' approval and reliability towards the study by using 5-point Likert scale shifting from (1) 'strongly disagree', (2) 'disagree', (3) 'neutral', (4) 'Agree', (5) 'Strongly Agree'. Questionnaire was created on Google docs and was distributed on email and social sites to all the respondents. Only electronic medium is used to collect data,

The research instrument which is used in this research is adapted from the previous article It contains 8 components that states the consumer behavior towards organic food and measure variables.

Table 1. Profile of respondents (N=350)

Demographic items	Frequency	Percentile
Age		
18-25	310	88.3%
26-30	41	12%
Gender		
Male	194	55.3%
Female	156	44.7%
Qualification		
Matric	8	2.3%
Intermediate	29	8.3%
Under Graduate	220	62.7%
Graduate	93	26.5%

The sample represented the responses of the students and other users of organic food from different areas and in total 350 questionnaires were filled and returned. The details of demographic profiles are presented in table 1. This table is divided in 3 parts Age, Gender and Qualification. As seen from demographic characteristics of age group shows that 88.3% respondents were falling in the age bracket of (18-25) and rest 12% respondent were falling in the age bracket of (26-30) In terms of gender, the 55.3% of respondents were male, while 44.7% were female hence equally distributed. The minority of respondent were from matric which is 2.3% then intermediate respondents were 8.3%. The majority of the respondent were undergraduate 62.7% whereas, 26.5% were graduate.

4. Analysis & Results

To make sense out of this data they have Smart PLS software version 3.1.6 is used and structure modeling equation SEM was used in this software. A sample size of 320 questionnaires was used in this study. However, PLS-SEM is specifically very effective and suitable in analyzing the complexed behavioral and structural models (Hair et al., 2011; Wang & Yang 2018; Takele, 2018; Stark & Yahaya, 2018; Habib & Mucha Sr 2018). Furthermore, table 2 depicts the results of measurement models whereas, table 3 elaborates the summary of statistics. Nevertheless, the model of measurement went through several tests for the proper composition of validity and reliability as mentioned by Hair et al. (2011). Moreover, convergent validity is created for the construct is AVE (average varaince extracted) is above the threshold i.e 0.50 (Fornell and Larcker, 1981) all construct passes this test sucessfully as mentioned in the table 2. Moreover, all of the items of this study have loading more than 0.70 which is relevant and eligible (see table 3) along with their respective variables (see table 4). Nevertheless, scale validity is analyzed with the help of Cronbach's α and composite reliability which is above 0.70 and indicates that it is reflecting very positive and eligible results. All of the constructs are showing the AVE about 0.5 which is in the acceptable range. Table 2 is demonstrating the variables reliability and compatibility individually as well as collectively and in both cases it indicates the level of acceptance and eligible demonstration. Which interprets that the constructs and variables composed for the study is quite authentic and reliable on which the entire study can be depended.

Table 2. Summary Statistics

Correlation Matrix								
	BI	ECO	HED	NAT	NUT	PR	SEN	UTI
BI	0.815							
ECO	0.497	0.747						
HED	0.411	0.317	0.834					
NAT	0.565	0.566	0.188	0.823				
NUT	0.639	0.571	0.200	0.743	0.915			
PR	0.221	0.185	0.221	0.214	0.277	0.925		
SEN	0.655	0.549	0.377	0.542	0.692	0.341	0.844	
UTI	0.611	0.530	0.186	0.673	0.755	0.231	0.599	0.899

The bold values show the significance of each constructs which highly indicates that the value is above 0.5. Furthermore, each bold value of the variables highlights that the diagonal elements is the square root of AVE. However, the bold values criteria are that it should be above then the rest of the mentioned values and the high-lighted values above is greater than the rest of the values which shows the eligibility of the constructs.

Table 3. Loadings and Cross Loadings

	BI	ECO	HED	NAT	NUT	PR	SEN	UTI
Eco_1	0.403	0.744	0.241	0.488	0.471	0.142	0.445	0.437
Eco_2	0.408	0.791	0.245	0.453	0.456	0.176	0.465	0.442
Eco_3	0.280	0.698	0.219	0.317	0.336	0.077	0.298	0.319
Eco_4	0.379	0.754	0.242	0.412	0.429	0.147	0.413	0.369
Pr_1	0.152	0.181	0.176	0.158	0.223	0.900	0.291	0.167
Sen_1	0.480	0.409	0.171	0.391	0.547	0.226	0.814	0.459
Sen_2	0.458	0.461	0.324	0.424	0.531	0.279	0.825	0.457
Sen_3	0.623	0.507	0.336	0.538	0.673	0.318	0.902	0.601
Sen_4	0.623	0.467	0.410	0.454	0.568	0.312	0.831	0.487
beh_1	0.840	0.437	0.472	0.462	0.541	0.282	0.579	0.504
beh_2	0.873	0.415	0.301	0.495	0.574	0.217	0.583	0.568
beh_3	0.739	0.308	0.301	0.319	0.315	0.071	0.379	0.273
beh_4	0.801	0.432	0.253	0.525	0.588	0.106	0.547	0.573
hed_2	0.358	0.321	0.905	0.155	0.207	0.246	0.412	0.197
hed_4	0.331	0.187	0.755	0.165	0.110	0.096	0.176	0.096
nat_1	0.406	0.424	0.191	0.782	0.516	0.178	0.371	0.437
nat_2	0.566	0.522	0.162	0.887	0.763	0.179	0.565	0.707
nat_3	0.386	0.437	0.113	0.796	0.496	0.177	0.354	0.455
nut_1	0.581	0.510	0.184	0.705	0.932	0.269	0.642	0.711
nut_2	0.608	0.539	0.179	0.691	0.934	0.282	0.652	0.728
nut_3	0.613	0.539	0.201	0.687	0.925	0.267	0.645	0.703
nut_4	0.534	0.501	0.166	0.636	0.868	0.190	0.591	0.614
pr_2	0.243	0.165	0.226	0.229	0.283	0.949	0.334	0.249
uti_2	0.485	0.485	0.149	0.562	0.666	0.222	0.517	0.872
uti_3	0.524	0.431	0.145	0.628	0.679	0.228	0.522	0.912
uti_4	0.629	0.511	0.203	0.622	0.691	0.177	0.574	0.912

The loadings of each construct are ought to be very significant. Primarily, as per the recommended threshold point which is 0.55 each and every construct of this study is showing the above level indication which mean that the reliable composition and significance is quite relevant and in the premises of acceptance. However, the

loading of the constructs is done for examining the level of significance of the study variables which will lead the variables to the final conclusion. This test is the most essential one which is examining the threshold points of the variable that either it is going to be effective throughout the study or not.

Table 4. Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) Results

	BI	ECO	HED	NAT	NUT	PR	SEN	UTI
BI								
ECO	0.615							
HED	0.588	0.464						
NAT	0.671	0.733	0.289					
NUT	0.700	0.681	0.258	0.846				
PR	0.239	0.233	0.287	0.262	0.307			
SEN	0.744	0.674	0.482	0.631	0.763	0.392		
UTI	0.682	0.649	0.243	0.784	0.830	0.264	0.678	

Heterotrait Monotrait ratio (HTMT) is indicating that none a single value is above 0.83. As the threshold suggested by Hair et al. (2011) is that the assessed variance inflation factors should be below 0.90 and the above mention table 4 elucidates that each if the constructed variable is lying between 0.2 till 0.8. This is indicating the acceptance level of the test. Nutritional Content factor is again dominating with the highest ranked score i.e. 0.84. The test is meant to acquire and analyze the most significant variables and to check its reliability and compatibility.

Table 5.

Regression Path	Effect Type	SRW	Remarks
ECO -> HED	Direct	0.21	Supported
ECO -> UTI	Direct	0.073	Supported
HED -> BI	Direct	0.304	Supported
NAT -> HED	Direct	-0.006	Not Supported
NAT -> UTI	Direct	0.221	Supported
NUT -> HED	Direct	-0.195	Not Supported
NUT -> UTI	Direct	0.0464	Supported
PR -> HED	Direct	0.117	Supported
PR -> UTI	Direct	0.001	Supported
SEN -> HED	Direct	0.36	Supported
SEN -> UTI	Direct	0.119	Supported
UTI -> BI	Direct	0.558	Supported

The table 5 exhibits the regression model which is basically developing the hypothesis of each variable and as per the standardized regression weight of each factor the results are mostly favorable and few unfavorable. SRW test is the eligibility criterion test which highlights whether the factor is going to play supportive role in entire study or not. It highly measures the significance of the variable. Hypothesis 1 is showing the relationship between the ecological welfare and the hedonic attitude and the results depicts that both of these variables are having positive relationship among them which means that both of the constructs moves in the same direction and are supportive which means that the expected results of these constructs quite significant which elaborates that when the ecological welfare emphasizes the hedonic attitude of the consumers. It reflects the idea that people re concern with the ethical standards and environmental safety. These two variables shape the hedonic attitude of the consumers. However, the H2 is the relationship between ecological and utilitarian attitude which shows the direct correlation and supportive results. Here it means that the satisfaction level of the consumer is highly associated with the environmental safety products. Nevertheless, H3 is reflecting the relationship between hedonic attitude and behavioral intention which depicts the positive and supportive relationship. It means

that the behavior of consumer is shaped when his or her hedonic attitude is satisfied and then he or she try to consumer organic food. Moreover, H4 is comprised of natural content and hedonic attitude which shows the negative relationship between them and the significance level is so minimal that it is categorized in not supported range. Which conceptually means that the product made up of purely natural and healthy content is unable to satisfy the hedonic attitude which actually means that people are unable to enjoy pleasure in the organic food consumption? H5 is based on natural content and utilitarian attitude whereas, H6 is comprised of nutritional content and hedonic attitude both are showing positive relationship and are having significant impact. This means consumer utilitarian need is satisfied when he enjoys the natural content in organic food and the hedonic need is also satisfied when there is the nutritional content availability in the organic food. H7 depicts that the nutritional content is supported with the utilitarian attitude. Which means both constructs have a significant impact and moves in the same direction. H8 and H9 are comprised of relationships between price and hedonic attitude and price with utilitarian behavior respectively. It interprets that H7 hypothesis is supportive in its nature and has positive impact among each other whereas, H9 depicts the fact that price and utilitarian attitude is having unsupportive impact which shows the level of insignificance. It means that increment in price will show increment in utilitarian attitude with minimal significance i.e. change. Whereas, H10, H11 and H12 shows the supportive relationship with positive correlation bonding. Here it emphasizes that sensory appeal has the significant impact on the hedonic attitude same is the case with sensory appeal and utilitarian behavior. However, utilitarian attitude and behavioral intention also depicts the significant impacts and positive correlation.

5. Conclusion

The primary motive of the study is to identify the consumer buying behavior of organic food with respect to health and safety concern in the framework of Malaysia. The entire study covers the six main variables that is the nutritional content, ecological welfare, natural content, sensory appeals and price which all together influence the hedonic and utilitarian attitude then shape the purchase intention of the consumer. Moreover, the 36 research questions were adopted from the article to collect the data from random population to analyze their purchase intention of organic food. The sample size of the study was 370 from which 350 appropriate responses were collected and the whole data collection process was done through social media by online questionnaires. After the collection of data, the various test has been applied to test the reliability and eligibility of the variables as well as the study. Firstly, the test which has been run is Cronbach's alpha to analyze the reliability of instruments and collected data which shows the positive result. Secondly, the correlation test has been applied to check the connectivity of each factor to identify the purchase intention of the consumers. Thirdly, loading and cross loading test has been run to identify the significance level of each variable. After that the Heterotrait Monotrait ratio and regression model applied to verify the reliability of most significant variable and the most supportive variable of the entire study. However, from the above analysis the researcher concluded that nutritional content is dominating in each analysis which has an influence on utilitarian attitude that clearly indicates people consume organic food for the sake of satisfaction and good health. Furthermore, price is another factor which has the strong impact on utilitarian attitude. Whereas, the insight of ecological and sensory appeal has the direct impact on the hedonic attitude.

From the findings, it should be recommended to the grower as well as the provider to keep organic foods free from any sort of pesticides and chemicals which convert natural, hygienic and healthy food into artificial and unhealthy which will never entertain those people whose first priority of food consumption is nutrition, health and fitness. Whereas, the prices of organic food should be kept affordable for the consumers because it is another variable of the study which plays a versatile role in emerging the purchase intention of the people that is why the sellers should compromise on prices for retaining and maintaining the long-term relationships with the customers.

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