

MARKETING

Edition:
2025

COMPENDIUM

A New Compendium for the brave new world of Marketing.



A Marketing Weekly Original

MarketingWeekly.in

500+ Latest concept examples:



About Marketing Weekly

At Marketing Weekly, we aspire to deliver unbiased analysis on the most recent and relevant topics in the realms of marketing and corporate strategy.

With each post, we aim to provide a fresh perspective on business by linking concepts to corporate actions, thus hoping to inspire our readers to critically examine brands and initiatives that shape their lives and the world around them.

We aim to grow the network of B-School students and aspirants who frequent the platform and provide them access to premium marketing content for preparatory and leisure reading.

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To get all our future publications like Digital Marketing Compendium, Competition Playbook, etc.

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Notable Guides in the making of Compendium

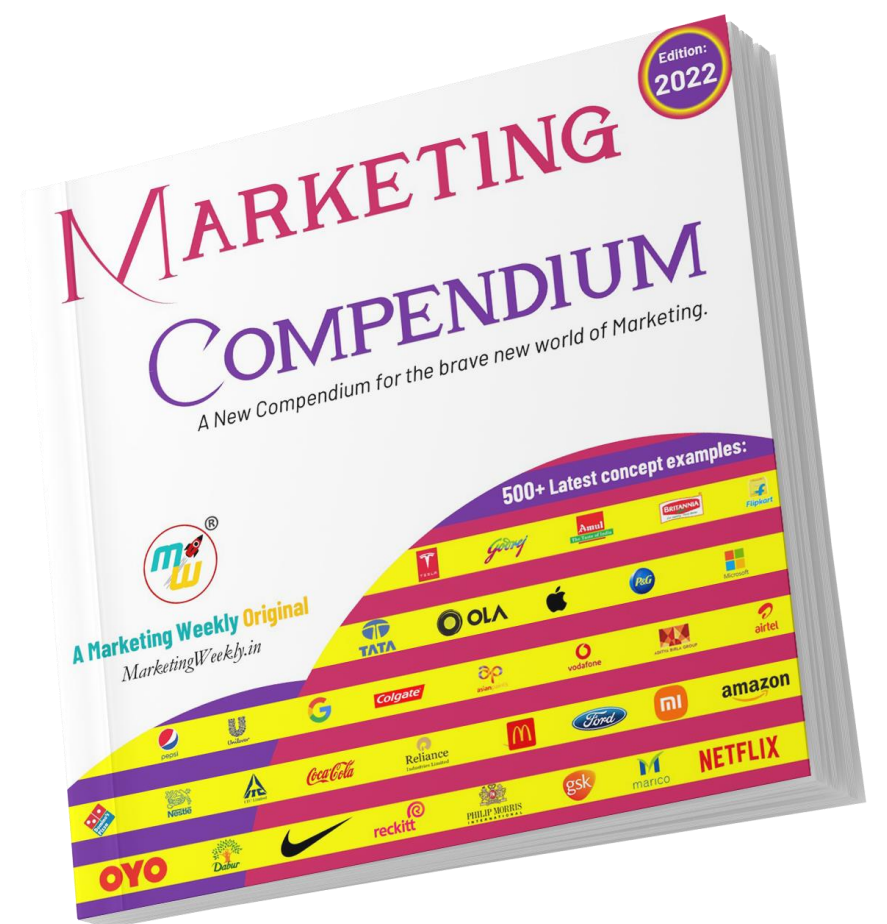
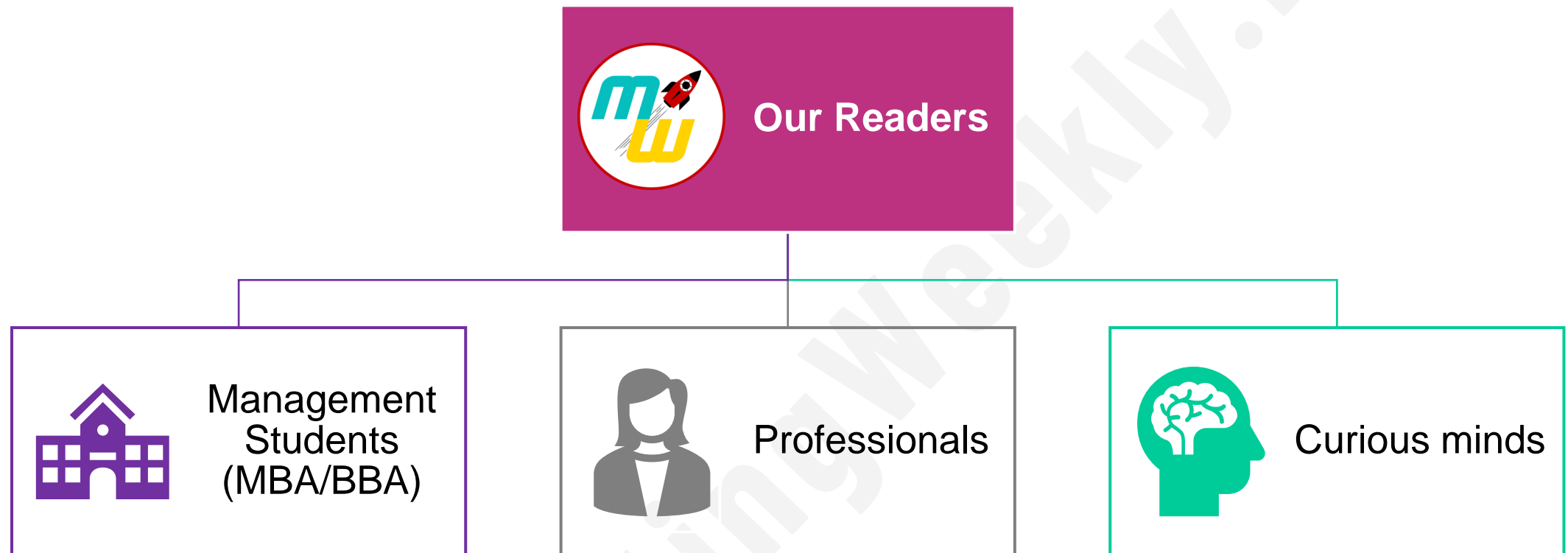
1. [Gunjan Solanki](#) – Founder of Marketing Weekly | Marketing at a leading FMCG/Adhesive/Paint company.
2. [Hetal Patel](#) – A Digital marketing wizard | Product owner at a leading Fintech Company.
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8. [Sarthak Singh](#) – A fortress of Resilience | Consultant at a major IT company.
9. [Harsh Mankodi](#) – A Perseverant writer | Senior Consultant at a major MNC.
10. [Sukanya Dey](#) – A Penchant marketer | B2B Marketer at a leading technology company.

Also a Big Big thanks to everyone whose names I couldn't mention here, who have helped making this compendium a huge success.

Marketing Weekly will always be indebted to your genuine efforts.

About Compendium:

We, at Marketing Weekly, aim at simplifying concepts of marketing with the latest examples.



More learning modules from Marketing Weekly



Learn the fundamental of **FMCG Sales**

 Unilever	 Nestle	 The Taste of India	 asianpaints		
 pepsi	 Godrej	 ITC Limited	 BRITANNIA Eat Healthy. Think Better	 P&G	 vodafone
 Colgate	 Dabur	 airtel	 Coca-Cola	 marico	

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Recently we have started a WhatsApp list to provide push notifications for article publications.

Subscribe by clicking the icon!



Fundamental of Marketing:



Introduction to
Marketing



Introduction to
Selling



Marketing Vs. Selling



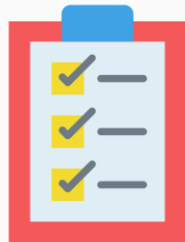
Marketing Mix

Segmentation , Targeting & Positions:

STP
Terminology



STP
Check-list



Product Mix:

Explaining
Product
Mix



Xiaomi
Product
Mix



ITC
Product
Mix



Tata Motors
Product
Mix

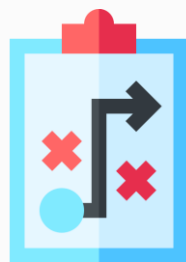


Sales & Distribution:

Basic
Terms of
S&D



Flow Chart
Of
S&D



Type of Advertising



ATL/BTL/TTL

Frameworks:



SWOT
Analysis



BCG
Matrix



Ansoff
Matrix

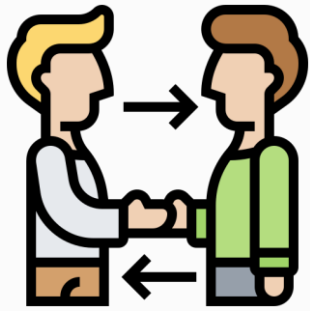


Pricing Strategies:

9 Pricing
Strategies



B2B Marketing & Sales Funnel:



Product Life Cycle:

Introduction



Examples
of PLC



Fundamentals of Brands:

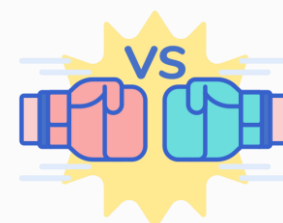
What is
Brand?



Brand
Prism



Brand
Rivalry



Brand
Personality



Some more Marketing:



Rural
Marketing



Emotional
Marketing



Cause
Marketing



Interesting Concepts of Marketing:

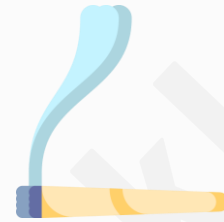
Co-branding



Planogram



Surrogate
Marketing



AIDA
Model



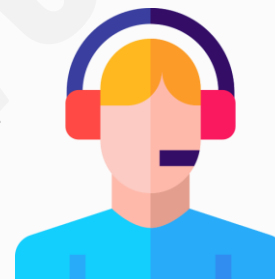
Framing
Effect



Brand
Cannibalization



Service
Marketing



Digital Marketing:

7 Type of
Digital
Marketing



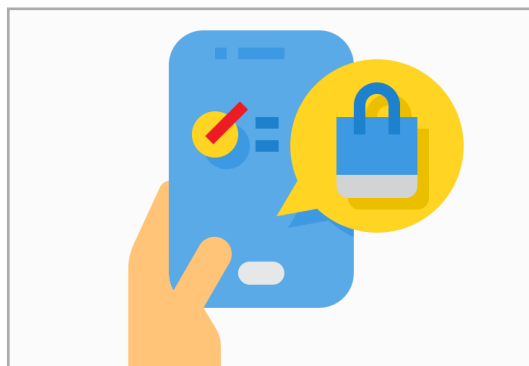
Principles
Of
Digital
Marketing



Startups:



Ecommerce:



Further Readings:

Best
Articles



Miscellaneous reading:

Brand Audit



Psychology
of Selling



Conditioning
Techniques



Startup
India 2022



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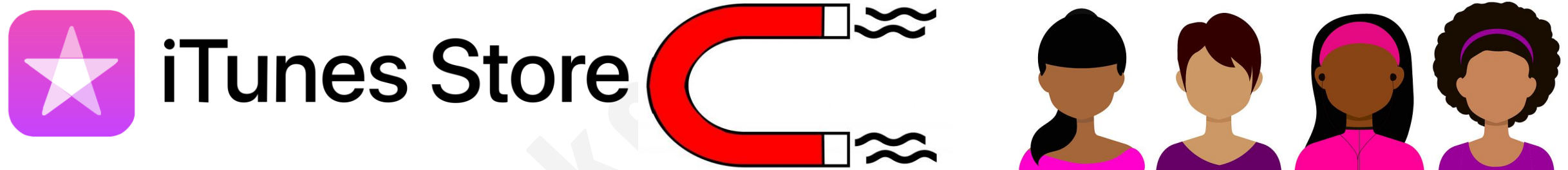
Introduction to MARKETING

Marketing is **meeting consumer demands profitably**. It starts by identifying a gap in the Market - something for which there is an inert need/want that isn't sufficiently met.

Marketing works its way from here to build a product or a service that meets those needs and wants.

Marketing covers broad areas ranging from finding the right Target Group (TG) to pricing and communication strategies.

For now, Understand that a **successful marketing execution brings prospects to you (it's a Pull strategy)**.



A great example of identifying gaps in the Market is **Apple's iTunes**.

iTunes changed the music industry by making it possible for customers to own thousands of songs on one listening device at a reasonable price.

Prior to this, owning Music was costly and piracy had encompassed the Music Industry.

Selling is a process of **convincing a prospect on buying your product** or service (**it's a push strategy**).

This could be done by the Salesperson at your door or your local shopkeeper or a luxury showroom salesperson or in the digital world, the eCommerce website nudging you to make a purchase.

A well-marketed product as against a poorly marketed product requires less effort in selling. **E.g., Nestle's Maggie compared to Jio's Snac Tac.**

For Instance, it is easier to sell an **HDFC** savings account than it is to sell an **IndusInd** bank account. You are more likely to receive a cold call from IndusInd explaining to you the benefits of opening an account with them.

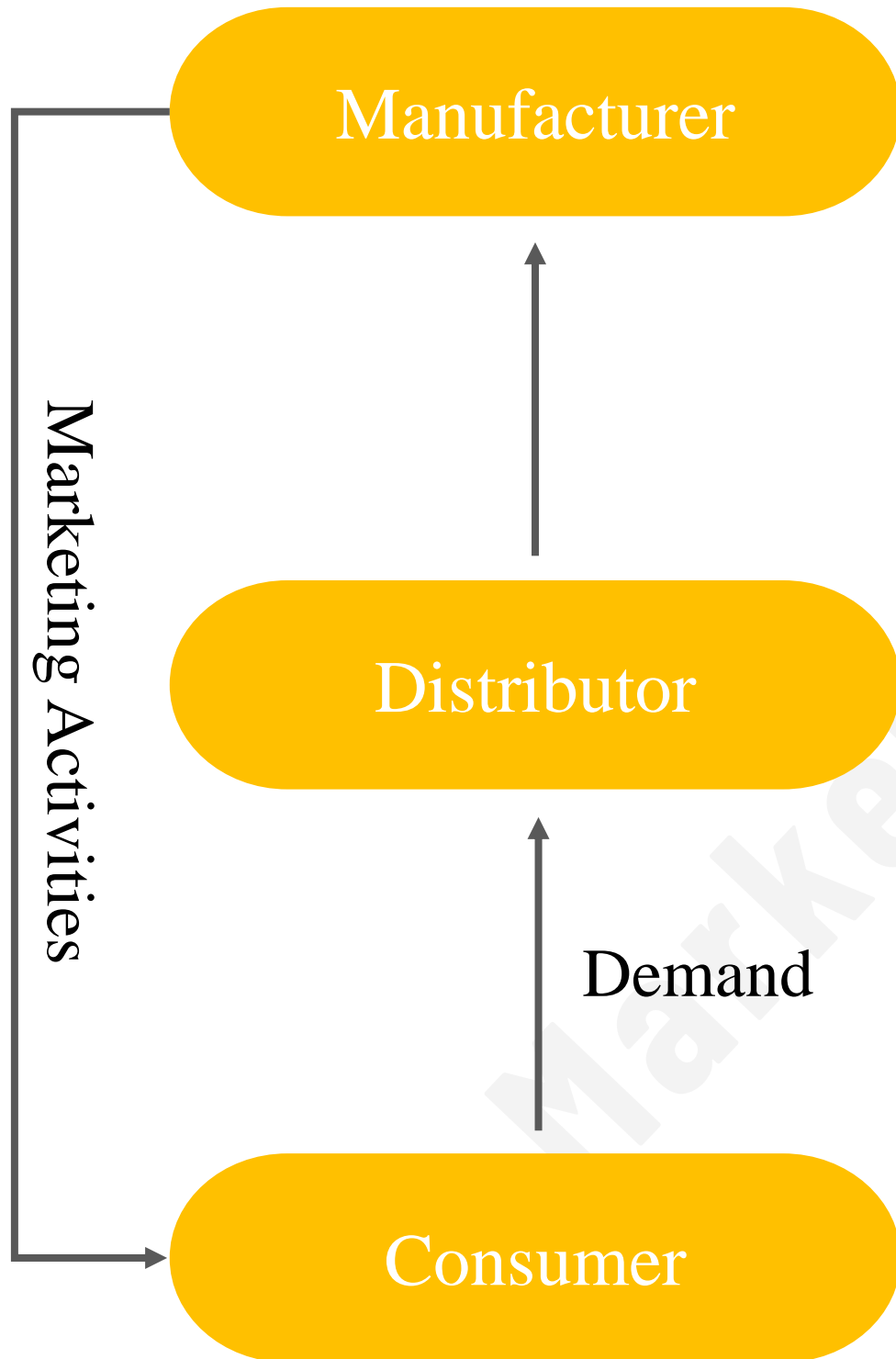
In certain Industries **where product and/or service differentiation is difficult to achieve, revenues are driven primarily by pushing products** to consumers.

For Instance, In Telecom product differentiation between **Airtel and Vodafone** is minimal. These companies focus on selling and strengthening regions of operation excellence and poaching customers.

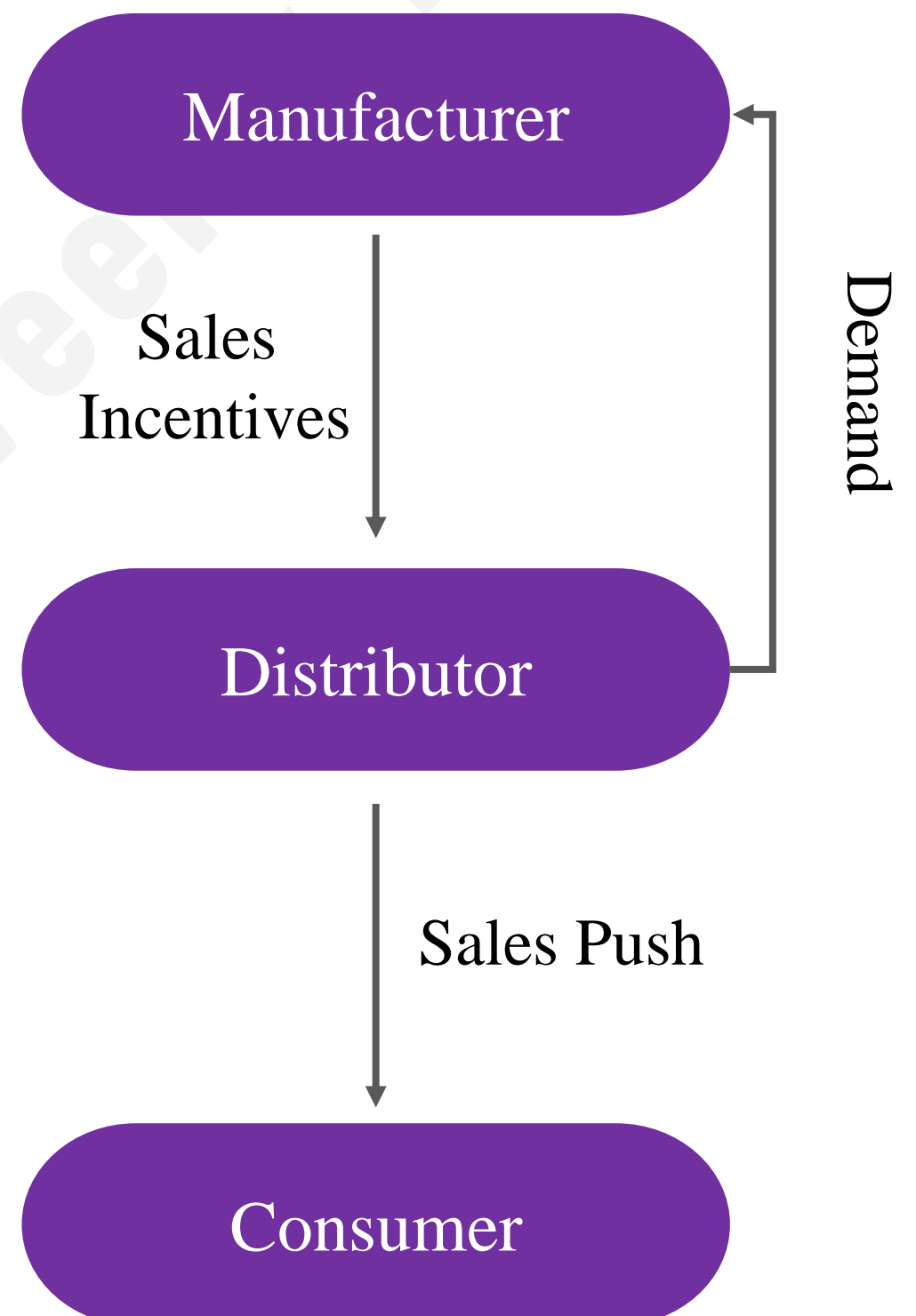
Insurance is also one such field where very companies are able to create differentiation, hence they rely heavily on push strategy.

Marketing Vs. Selling

Marketing Concept



Selling Concept



Marketing vs Selling: One view

Marketing	Selling
Pull Strategy	Push Strategy
Customer centric	Product centric
Revenue generated from providing right product to the right audience	Revenue generated from reaching out to as many consumers as possible
Focuses on increasing revenue by optimizing the processes	Focuses on increasing revenue by increasing the volume of sales
Long Term Planning	Short Term Planning



Interesting Case study on Sales: [the art of direct selling](#)

Marketing Mix: The Ps of Marketing

Do you know what makes a product/service **successful** in the market?

The first step is to get the Market Mix right!

The marketing mix is about putting the right product or a combination thereof in the right place, at the right time, and at the right price.

There are broadly 2 concepts in the marketing Mix: 4P & 7P.

4P:

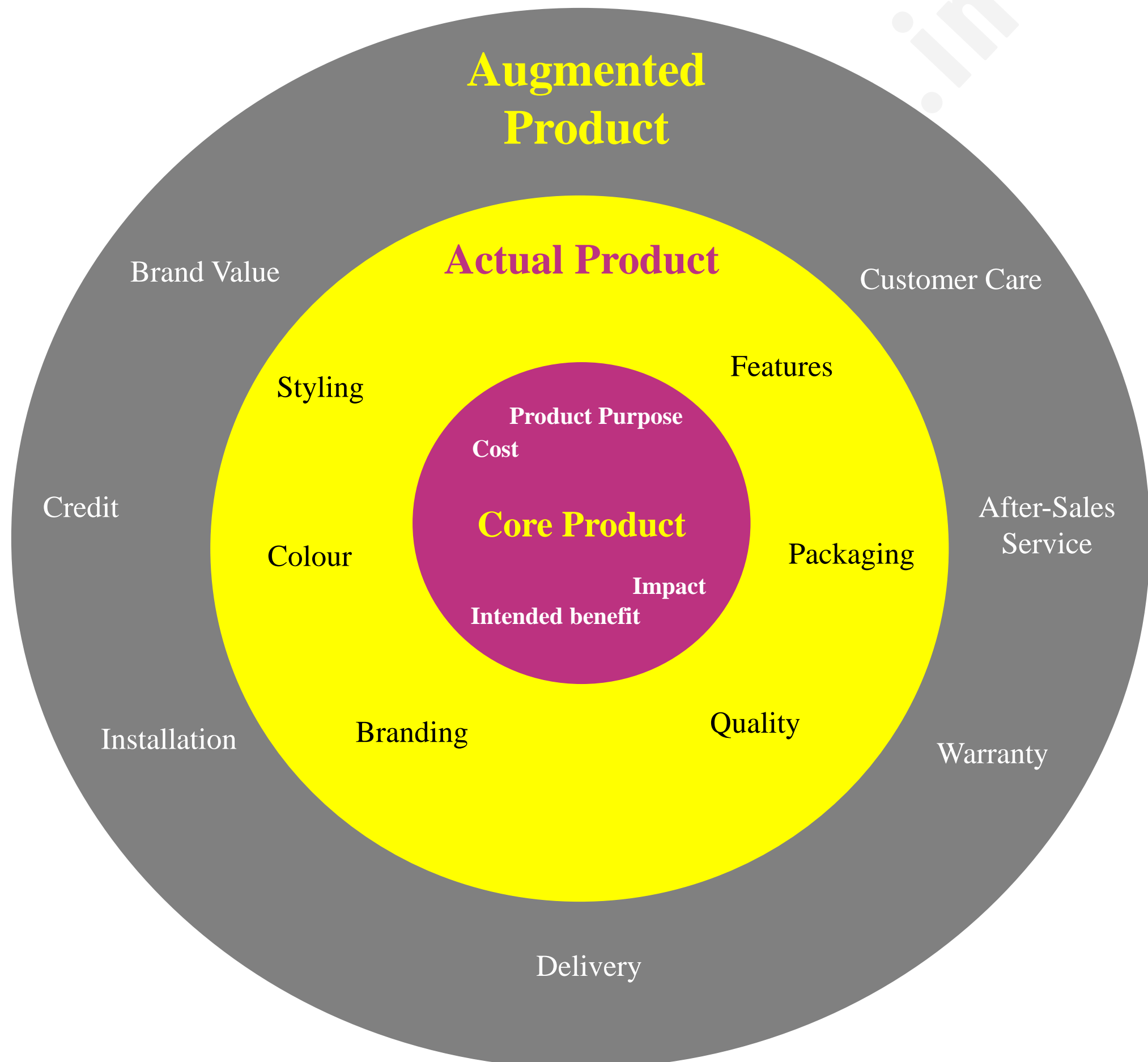
E. Jerome McCarthy created the Marketing 4Ps in the 1960s. It stands relevant even today and is used by various companies for their GTM strategy.



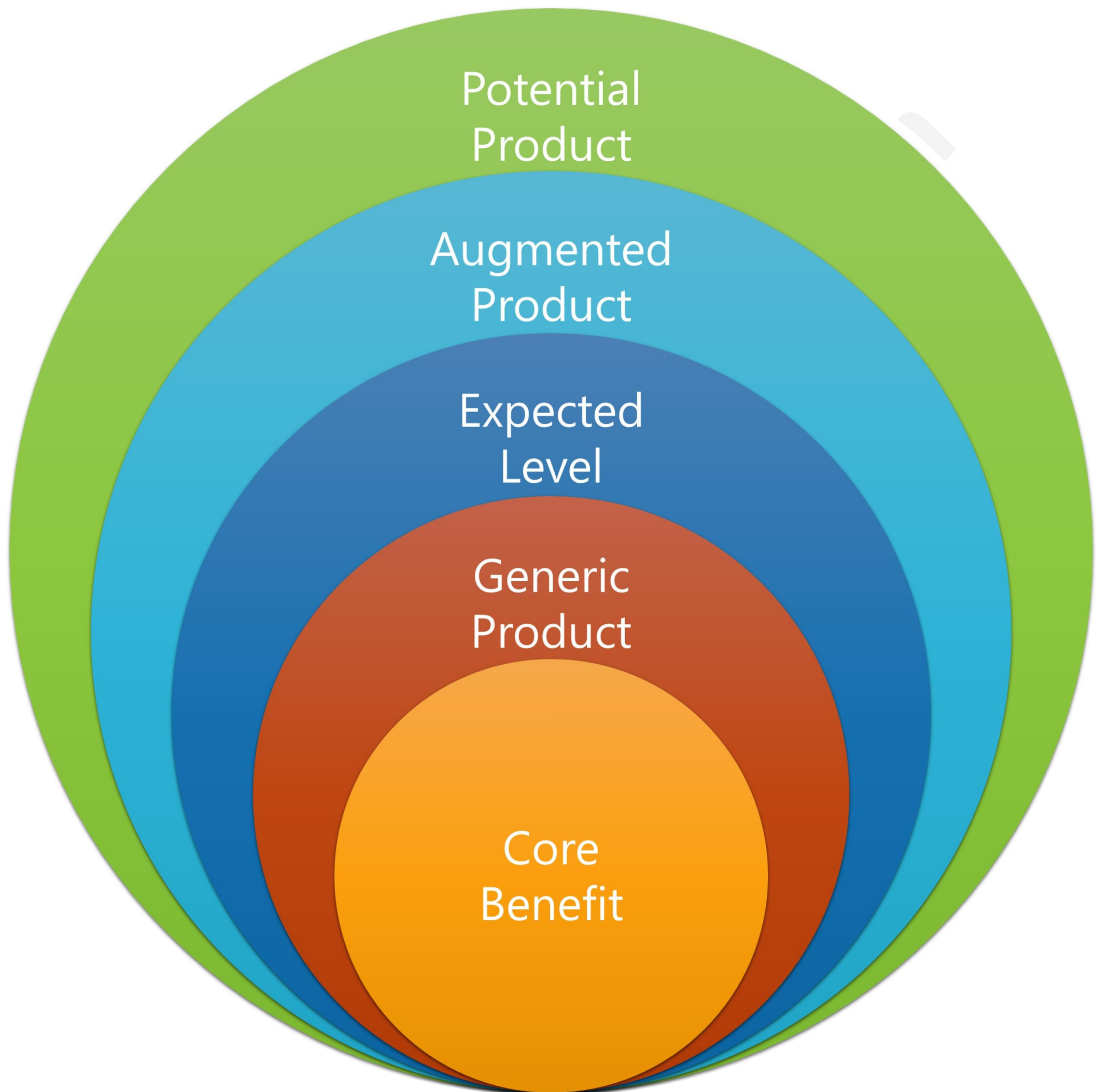
Product:

A product is anything tangible and intangible that fulfills our customers' needs or wants. A product must be relevant & adaptable to the changing needs of the user.

Three levels of a product Model:



5 Levels of Products:



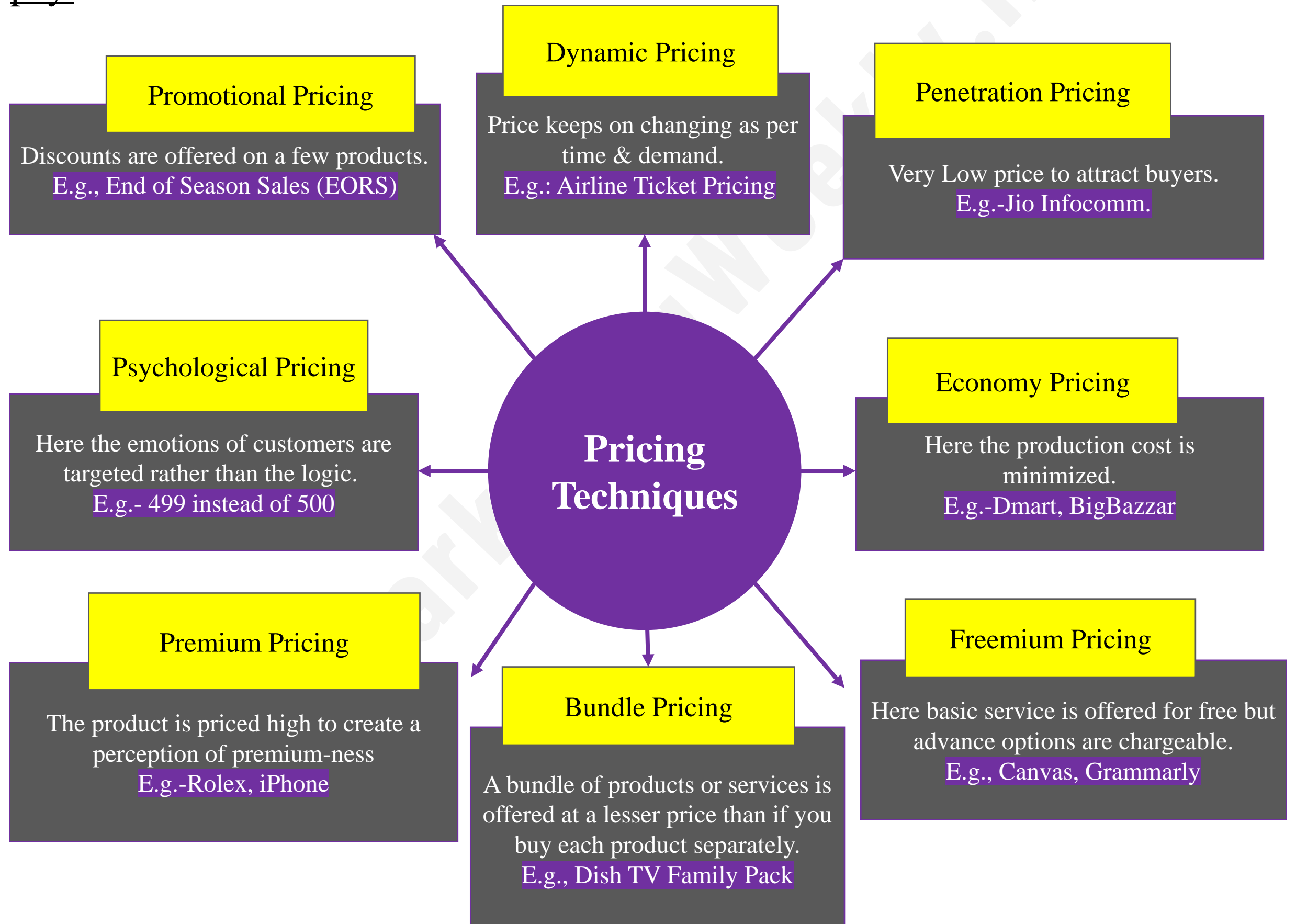
Price:

To Buy or Not to Buy?

Probably the main question that comes to our mind after seeing the Price tag.

A great product at the wrong price can fail terribly.

The Primary determinants of the Pricing of a product are the perceived value, the utility of the product, and the price which the target segment is willing to pay.



Place:

So how does a product move from the place of production to the place of consumption?

The place is basically the channel of distribution a company chooses to increase the reach of its products.

Below are major channels that are used to facilitate distribution:

- **Direct Sales:** Door to door, Selling at the Manufacturer's Plant
- **Indirect Channel:** One-Level Channel, Hybrid Distribution Channel, or Multi-Channel Distribution System.
- **Ecommerce**

Promotions:

How does a new product reach people? It begins with the inception of the new product idea; the price is fixed and then the product is distributed.....**but how will people know about it?** Promotions play a major role in increasing the awareness of the product. Promotion helps in increasing brand/product awareness and in lead generations. Marketing campaigns include promotional activities to engage and attract consumers.

There are two types of Promotions:

- ❑ Sales Promotion: Bundle offers, Discounts, BTL activities, etc.
- ❑ Marketing Promotions: Digital Campaigns, Sponsorships, etc.

Marketing Mix (4P) for iPhone 14 Pro Max:



PRODUCT

- Smart Phone Built
- Features: Triple camera, A16 bionic chip, 6.7 inches display, Longest battery life, Water resistance, XDR OLED display



PRICE

- Rs 139000-190000, depending on the configuration.
- Using credit card discounts for effective pricing. (Mix of Price + Promotion)

PLACE

- Apple has partnered with Ingram Micro & Redington India Limited to distribute Apple Products nationwide
- E-commerce websites

PROMOTION

- Sales Promotion: Free access to Apple TV to new customers
- Marketing Promotion: Campaign-Its tough out there

Marketing Mix (4P) for Vaseline Petroleum Jelly

PRODUCT

- 100% **Pure** & triple-filtered petroleum jelly.
- Product is **hypoallergenic** & helps heal dry, damaged & cracked skin.
- Product has **occlusive** properties that create a protective barrier.
- It helps in preventing dryness associated with **Eczema**.

PRICE

- In India, the plain variant is available in 4 SKUs from **21 gm to 200 gm**.
- Price starts from Rs. 50 for the smallest SKU and Rs. 375 for the biggest one which is 200 gm.



PLACE

- Buy it from **retail shops** nearby.
- Buy it from modern retail such as **Walmart, Carrefour, Dmart**, etc.
- Buy it online on eCommerce websites like **Amazon, Flipkart**, etc.
- Get it from hyperlocal quick commerce platforms like **Zepto, Blinkit**, etc.

PROMOTION

- Most eCommerce players and quick commerce hyperlocal brands provide **discounts of 4% to 25%** depending upon the season.
- As it is not a serious purchase decision, people aren't much concerned about discounts.

The 7Ps are generally used in the **service industries**



Extending the marketing mix by adding Physical Evidence, Process, and People to 4P, bring the marketing function closer to human resource management and operations.

The Remaining 3 Ps of the 7P:

People:

The people in the framework represent the **employees, consultants, and freelancers** who deliver the service to customers.

People are the most critical factor in providing knowledge-based services as they add value to the experience of the consumer.

Hence, **training, personal selling, and customer service** are key ways to ensure good service from the employees facing consumers.

E.g., **Waiters of a restaurant, Hairstylists in a Salon, business analysts in IT companies, etc.**

Process:

The processes are the steps that are required to deliver the service to a customer.

The aim of all service companies is to have a **seamless process flow**, making it easier for the consumer.

These companies share process maps for employees to make sure that work is repeatable and successful.

Physical Evidence:



The physical evidence is a combination of the environment and branding where the service is provided to a customer.

The physical evidence capital would be:

- A service brochure
- Franchise Layouts
- Uniform & Mascots of brand
- Social media accounts
- A corporate website
- Company Service center/Point of Sales



Example of 7Ps:



PRODUCT:

Veg & Non-Veg menu
Beverages
Frozen desserts

PRICE:

Very affordable-Starts @Rs 29
Range: Rs 29-Rs
Psychological pricing
Cost leader

PROMOTION:

Happy Meals with free toys
Billboard ads
Social media

PLACE:

Popular locations.
Across most cities like malls
Drive-In & drive through options

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:

McDonalds-Mascot
Social media accounts
Franchise buildings
Employee uniform

PEOPLE:

Fast & Friendly Service

PROCESS:

Transparent to consumers
Uniform process worldwide



Interesting Read: [Dynamic Pricing: The art of the deal](#)

Segmentation:

- Segmentation is a practice that seeks out **pieces of the total market that contain customers** with identifiable characteristics, as defined by income, age, personal interests, ethnic background, special needs, and so forth.
- The point of segmentation is to **break a mass market into submarkets** of customers who have common needs.

Why do we need segmentation?

Not all individuals have similar needs. Individuals have different needs based on various factors which define them or their lifestyles like needs of men, women, and kids differ from each other completely, or the needs of married individuals would differ from bachelors or needs of people from different countries will be different, when they are to be satisfied using various products and services.

Identifying these segments makes it possible to do two things:

- (1) Create goods and services that are better tailored to the needs of specific customers.
- (2) Focus on marketing resources more efficiently.

Market segments must rate favorably on five key criteria (**MSADA**) for them to be useful:

- **Measurable:** The size, characteristics & purchasing power of the segments can be measured.
- **Substantial:** The segments are large and profitable enough to serve. A segment should be the largest possible homogeneous group worth going after with a tailored marketing **program**.
- **Accessible:** The segments can be effectively reached and served.
- **Differentiable:** The segments are conceptually distinguishable and respond differently to different marketing-mix elements and programs.
- **Actionable:** Effective programs can be formulated to attract and serve segments.



Measurable



Accessible



Substantial



Differentiable

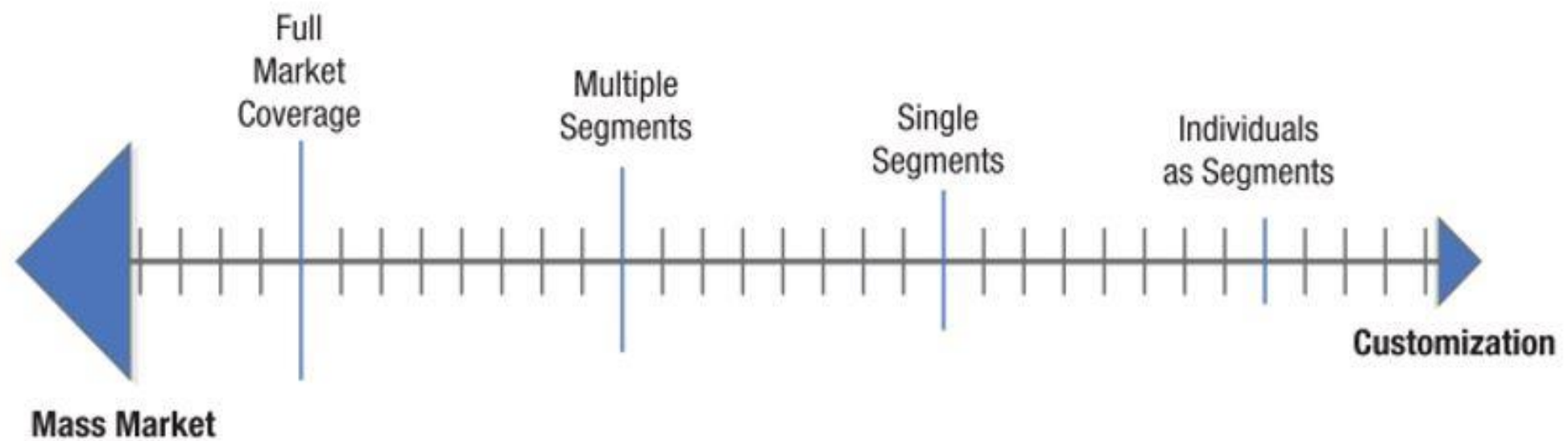


Actionable

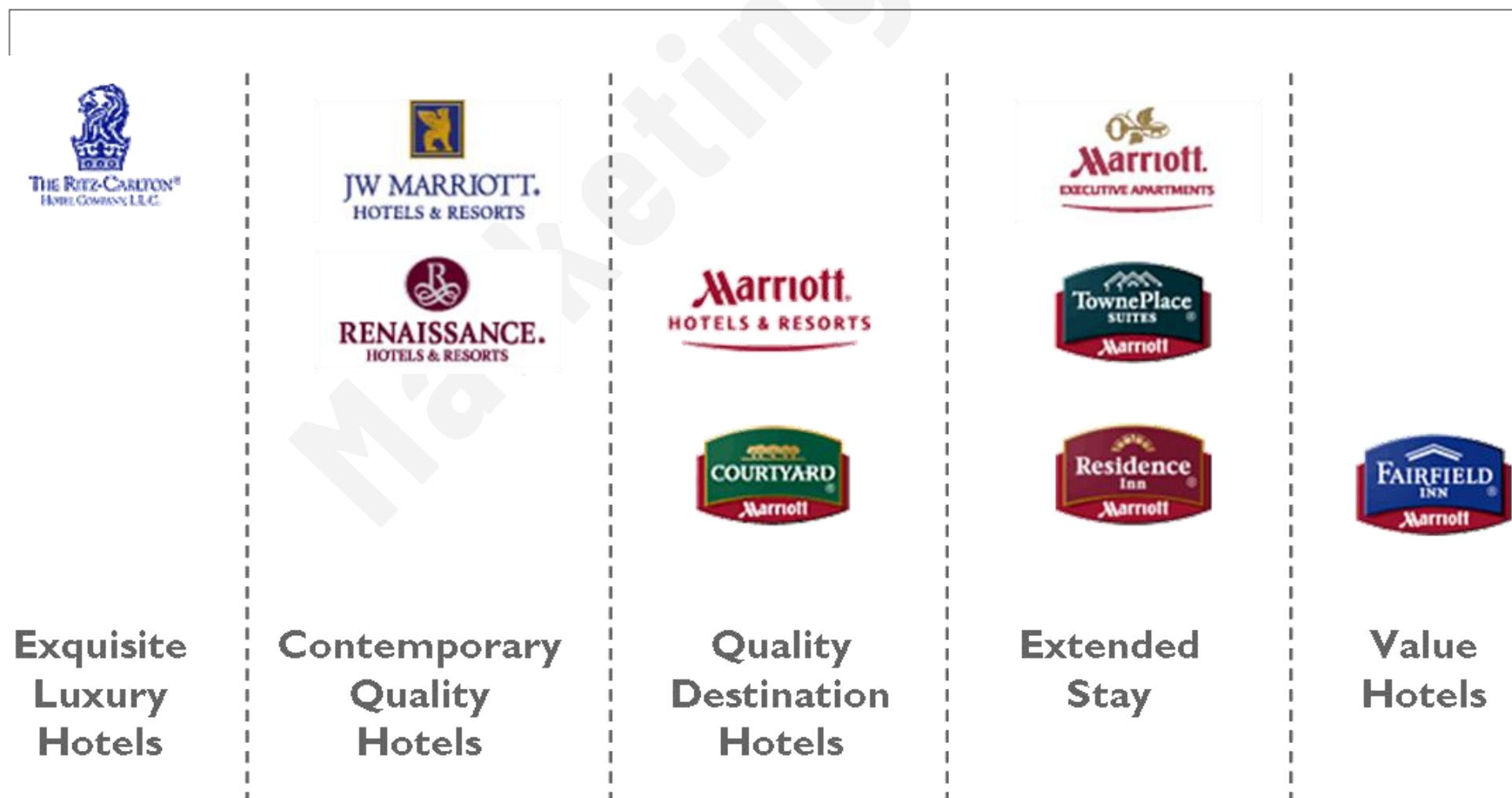
Complete table for Segmentation:

Segmentation variable	Sr. no	Basis of Segmentation	Example
Geographic	1	Geographic segmentation	Regions - North, South, East, West
	2	City or metro size	Urban, Suburban, Rural
	3	Density	Urban, Suburban, Rural
	4	Climate	Hot, Cold, Tropical
Demographic	5	Age	Under 5, 5-11,12-17,18-34,35-49,50-64,64+
	6	Family size	1-2,3-4,5+
	7	Family life cycle	Young, Single, Young married, No children married, youngest child below 6
	8	Gender	Female, Male, Transgender
	9	Income	Under \$10,000, \$10,000-15,000 and so on
	10	Occupation	Profession, technical, Managers etc.
	11	Education	Grade school or less, graduate, post-graduate
	12	Religion	Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Atheist.
	13	Race	White, Brown, Tribals
	14	Generation	Gen X, Millennials (Gen Y)
	15	Nationality	Indian, South African, American
	16	Social class	Lower, Middle, Upper
Psychographic	17	Psychographic lifestyle	Culture-oriented, sports-oriented, outdoor-oriented
	18	Personality	Compulsive, gregarious, authoritarian, ambitious
Behavioural	19	Behavioural occasions	Regular occasion, Special occasion
	20	Benefits	Quality, service, economy, speed
	21	User status	Nonuser, ex-user, potential user, first time user
	22	Usage rate	Light user, medium user, heavy user
	23	Loyalty status	None, medium, strong, absolute
	24	Readiness stage	Unaware, informed, interested, desirous, intended to buy
	25	Attitude toward product	Enthusiastic, positive, indifferent, negative, hostile

Possible Levels of Segmentation



Marriott International® owns a number of different hotel chains that target specific consumer groups.



About Marriott's Segmentation:

Courtyard by Marriott® hotels focus on travelers on the road, who want a nice, clean place to stay during their trip.

Ritz-Carlton® hotels target those who don't mind paying a premium for luxury.

Marriott ExecuStay® hotels are aimed at professionals who need a long-term & comfortable place to stay.

Marriott International doesn't communicate the same marketing message to all its customers.

Each hotel is designed and positioned to appeal to the unique wants and needs of a specific group.

ITC Hotels has 4 distinct brands each catering to a different segment:

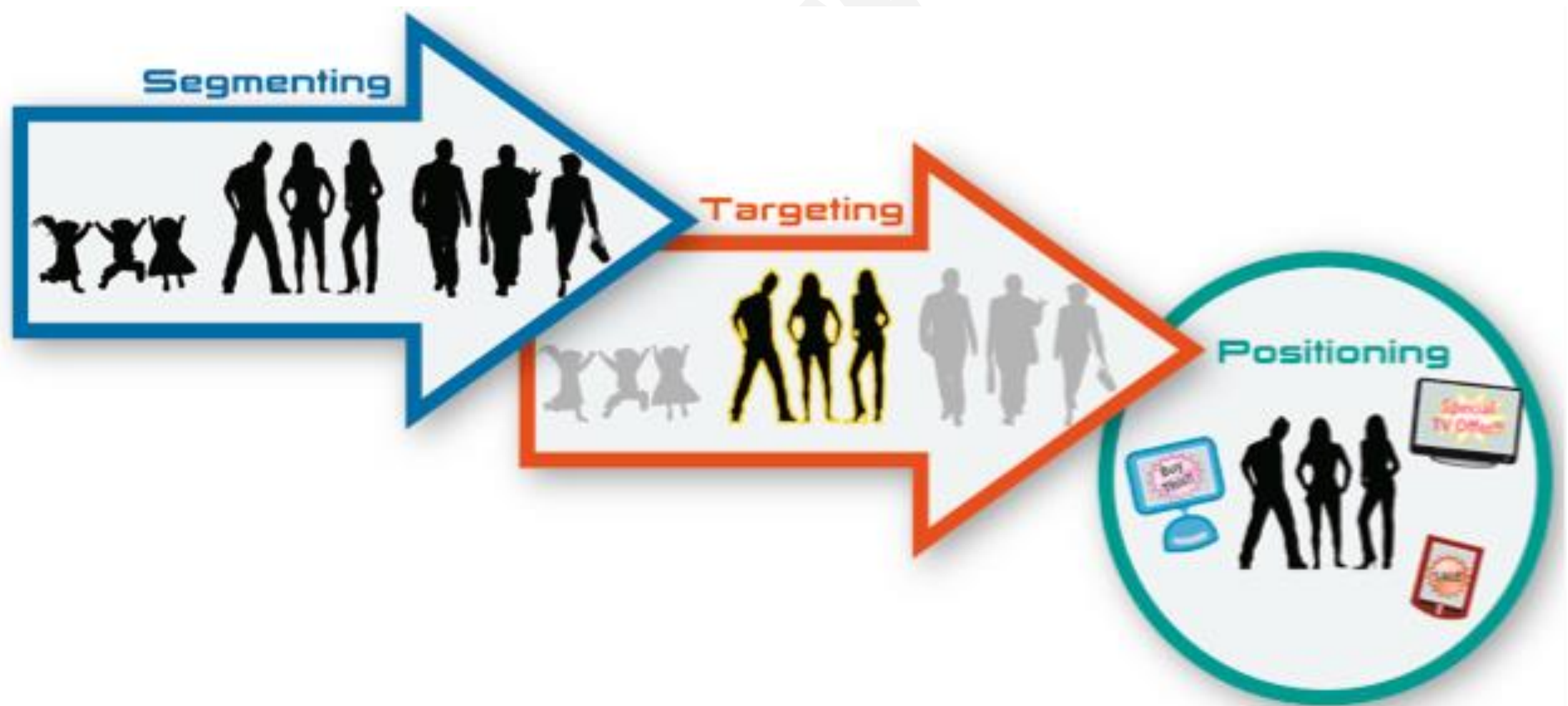
- 1) **ITC Hotels:** Exclusive Tie up with Marriott's 'The Luxury collection'.
These are luxury hotels located at strategic locations. They cater to business and leisure customers looking for a luxurious stay.
- 2) **Welcom Hotels:** Welcom Hotels offer a 5-star experience.
- 3) **Fortune Hotels:** Under the fortune brand, ITC operates mid-market to upscale hotel chains in the full-service first-class business hotel segment.
- 4) **WelcomHeritage:** Under the WelcomHeritage brand, a chain of resorts, forts, Havelis, and palaces are operational to provide a different hospitality experience. Ancient royal homes and their grandeur is preserved and a fine range of services is provided for customers looking an experience.

Targeting:

The segments that fit into the company objective that can be serviced are identified & targeted.

A firm can sell one product to several segments with product specialization.

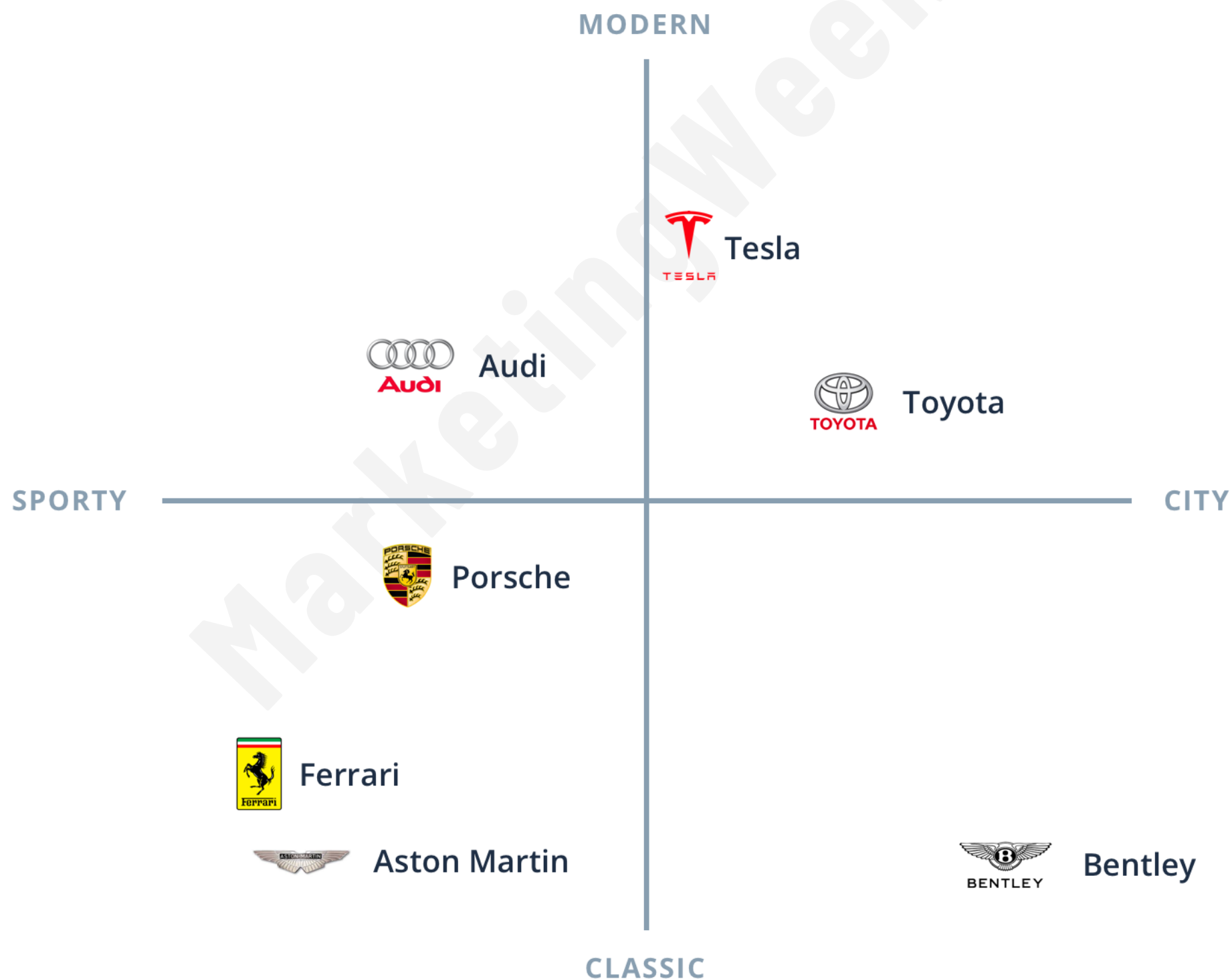
Firms focus on serving many needs of a specific customer segment with market specialization.



Positioning:

- Creating a favorable & distinctive image (or position) for the product in the mind of the consumer.
- Positioning is like owning a word such as safety for Volvo.
- To Develop a conducive position, the brand requires optimal **Points-of-parity (POPs)** and **Points-of-difference (PODs)**

Illustration of a perceptual map for automobile brands





GSK's ENO, an antacid, has always positioned itself as an instant reliever from acidity. Positioning statement: Take ENO for fast relief from acidity. It gets to work in 6 seconds.

“To acidity-stricken people, ENO is a powdered antacid that gives instant relief in 6 seconds”

Additional examples of positioning:

Volvo: Safety, Nike: Sporty, Johnson & Johnson: Mother's Choice

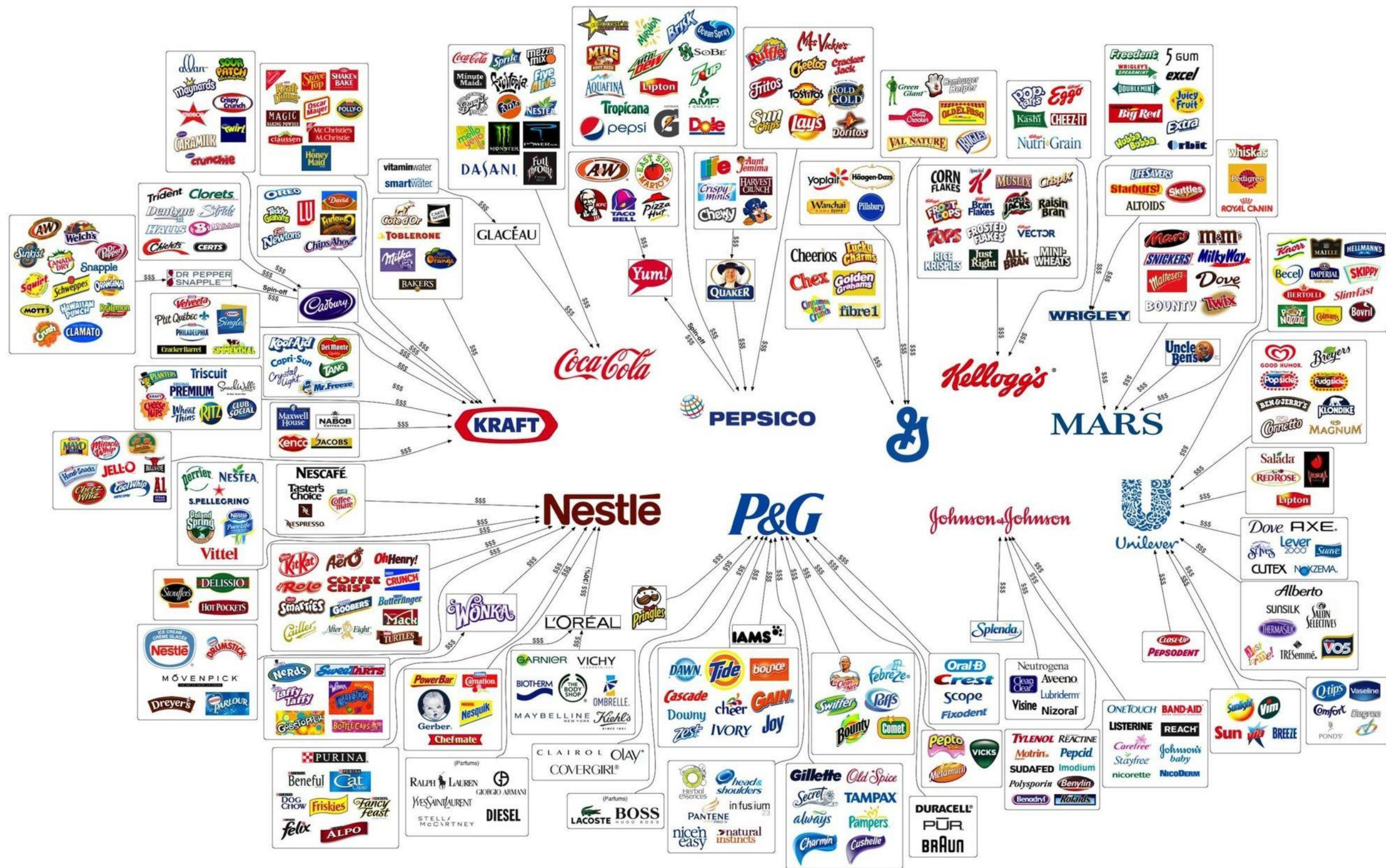
Interesting Read: [Why Colgate is a Market Leader in Oral Care?](#)

Points of difference (POD) are attributes unique to the brand that is strongly held & favorably evaluated by consumers.

Points of parity (POP) are those attributes that are not unique to the brand but are shared with other brands. POPs are in three basic forms:

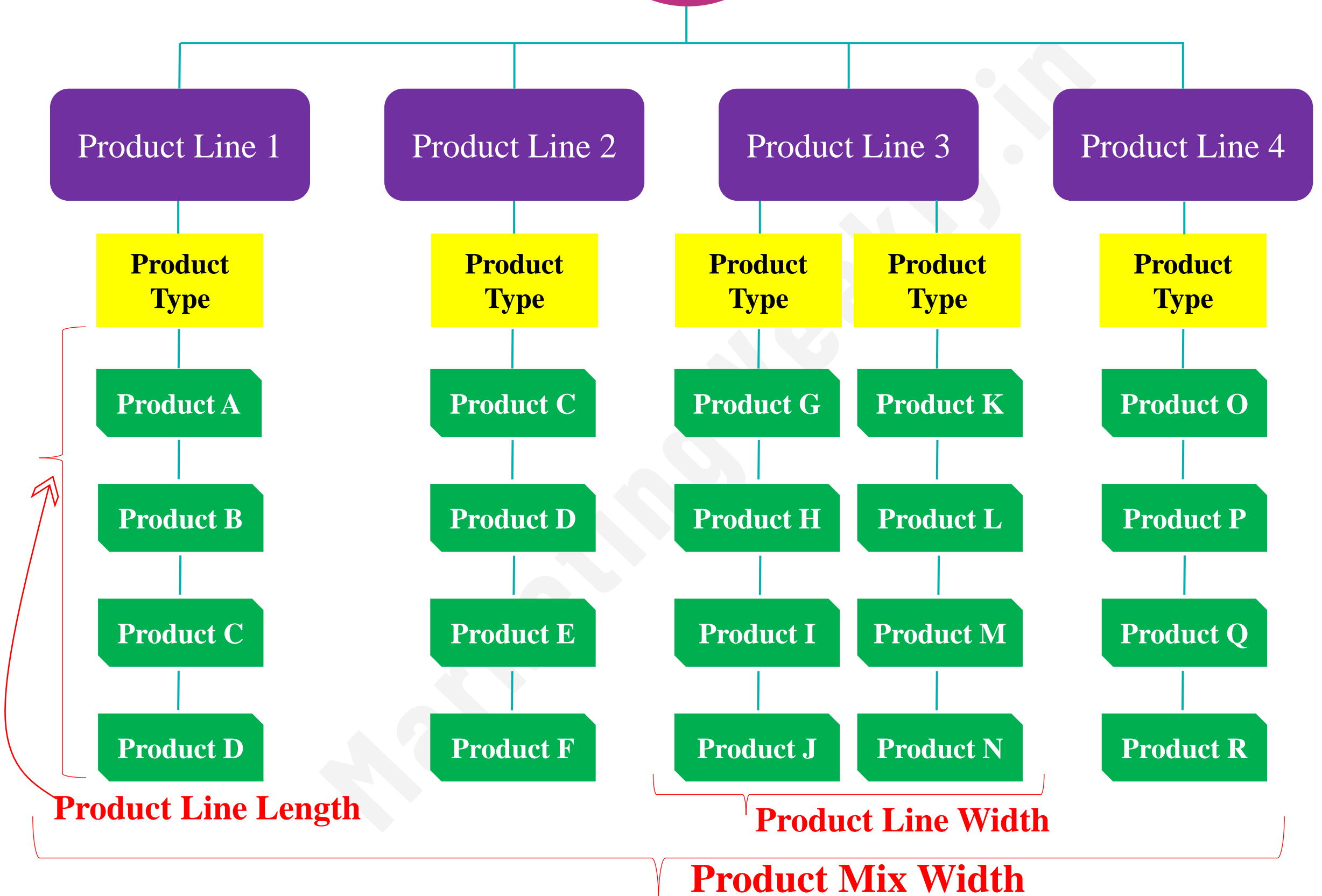
1. **Category:** Attributes or benefits that consumers view as essential to a credible offering within a product/service category. (Necessary but not sufficient conditions for brand choice)
2. **Correlational:** Potentially negative Attributes that arise from the existence of positive associations for the brand. Ex: If it's inexpensive, it may not be of good quality.
3. **Competitive:** Attributes designed to overcome the weakness of the brand in the light of competitors (Competitors' PODs suggest the brand's POPs)

Product Mix



Source: Pinterest

PRODUCT MIX



SKU: Stock keeping unit, means volume or weight of a product.

E.g., Maggie's 70 gm SKU 1, 280 gm SKU 2, 420 gm SKU 3, etc.



Few Key Definitions:

Product Line: Similar kinds of products having different colors, sizes, tastes, etc. sold under one brand name.

E.g., **Oreo's** Chocolate, Normal, Orange, etc. flavors & their different weights.

Product Line Length: It is defined as the number of products in a single product line. If we see the previous example, Oreo has a product line length of 3.

Product Line Width: It is defined as the number of similar product lines parallel to each other. You may have two or more brands under the biscuits or beverage category.

For E.g., **Coca-Cola** has Minute maid, Coke, Sprite, and Powerade. Each of these lines has different variants & SKUs which makes product length.

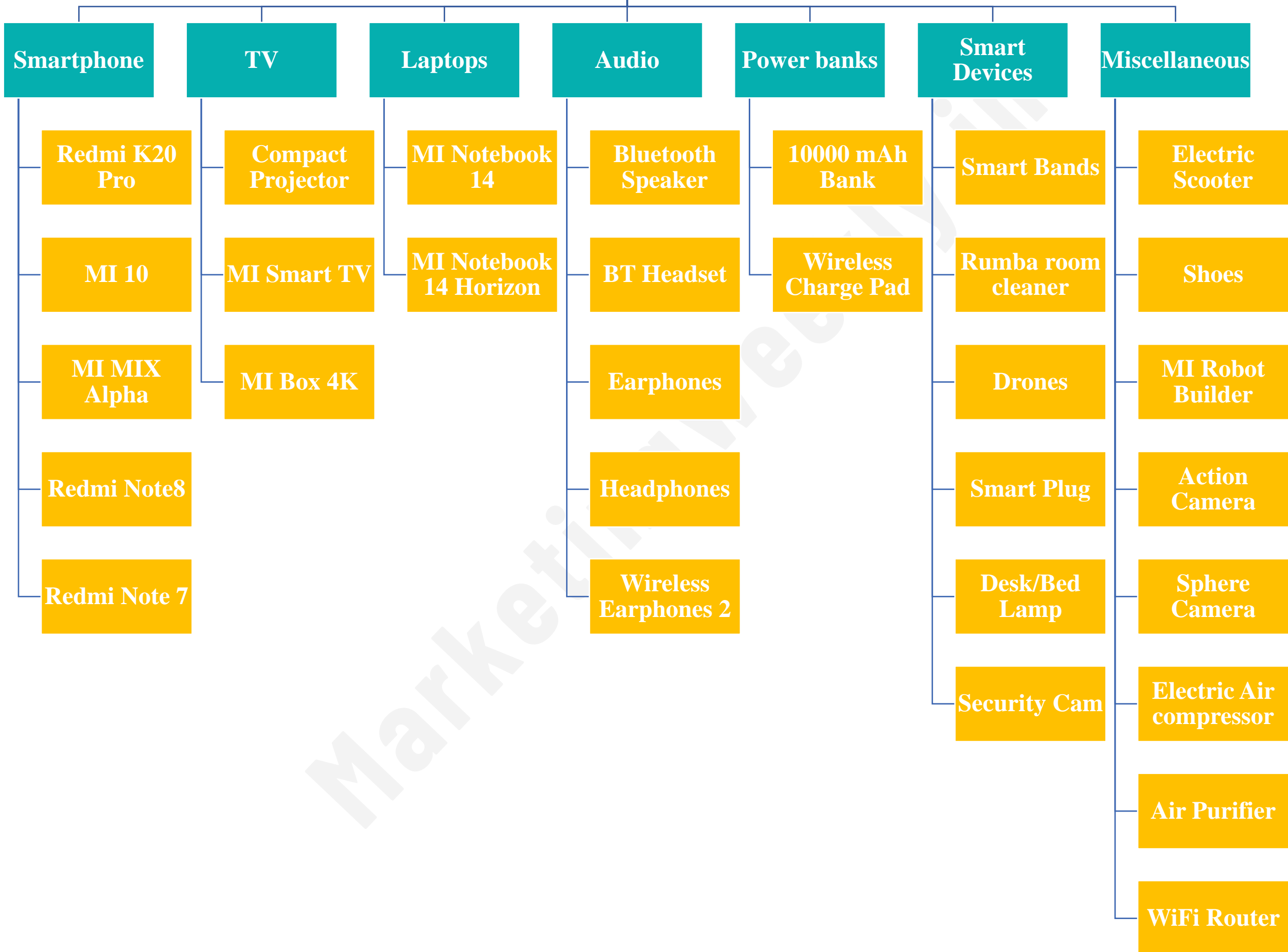
Product Mix Width: It is a sum of all different kinds of product lines under all categories.

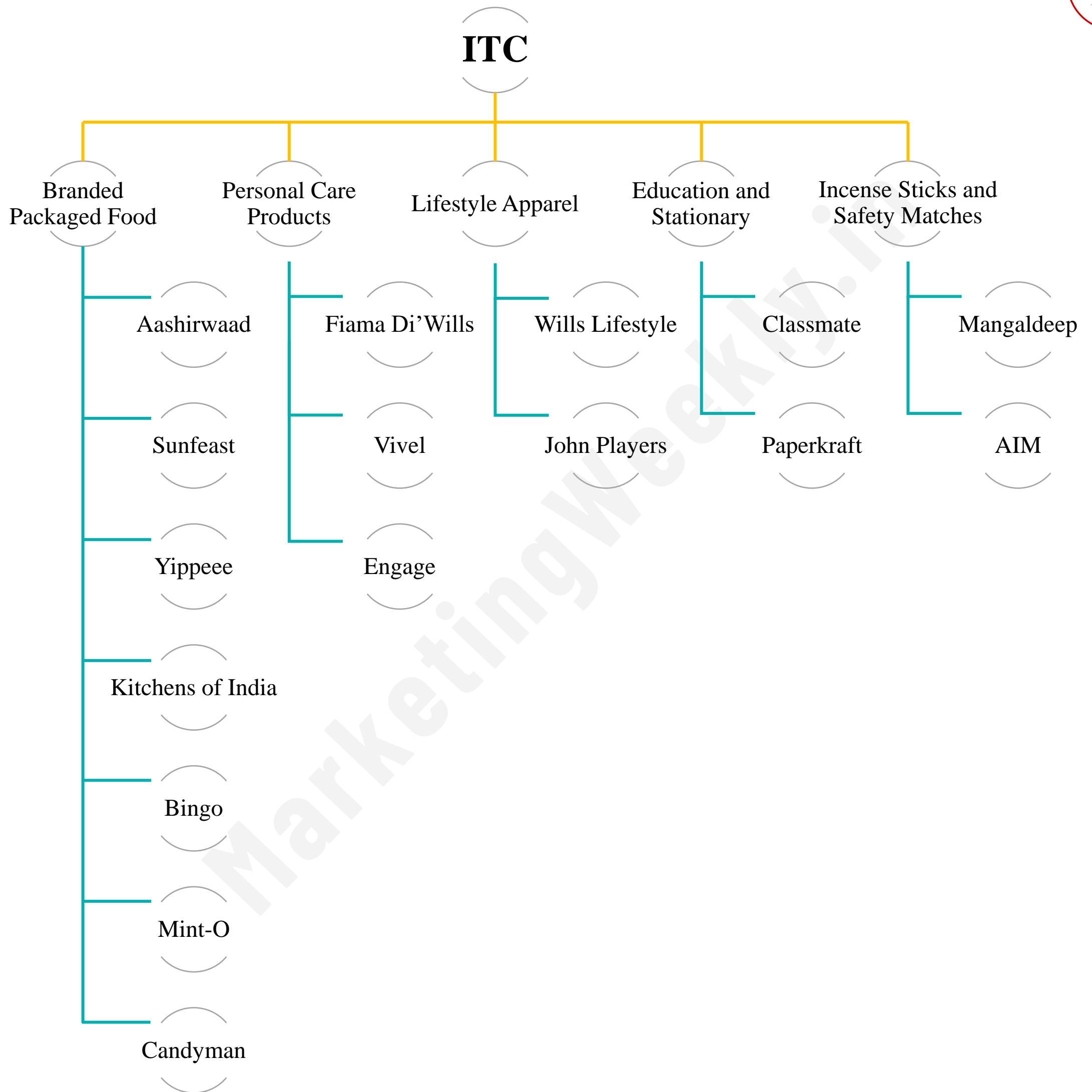
If we see **Unilever's** product mix, we will find various categories such as skin soap, detergent, deodorant, ice cream, shampoo, etc.

The Sum total of the entire range makes the Width of the Product Mix.

Interesting Read: [How do Brands choose their product mix name?](#)

Xiaomi Product Mix





TATA MOTORS

Tata Motors

Cars and Utility Vehicles

Nano

Hatchback

Vista

Indica

Manza

Indigo

Sedan

Utility Vehicles

Safari Storm

Safari Dicor

Sumo Gold

Sumo Grande

Crossovers

Aria

Goods Carrier

Ace

Prima

PickUps

Passenger Transport

Buses

Tata Magic

Trucks and Buses

Jaguar and LandRover

Defence

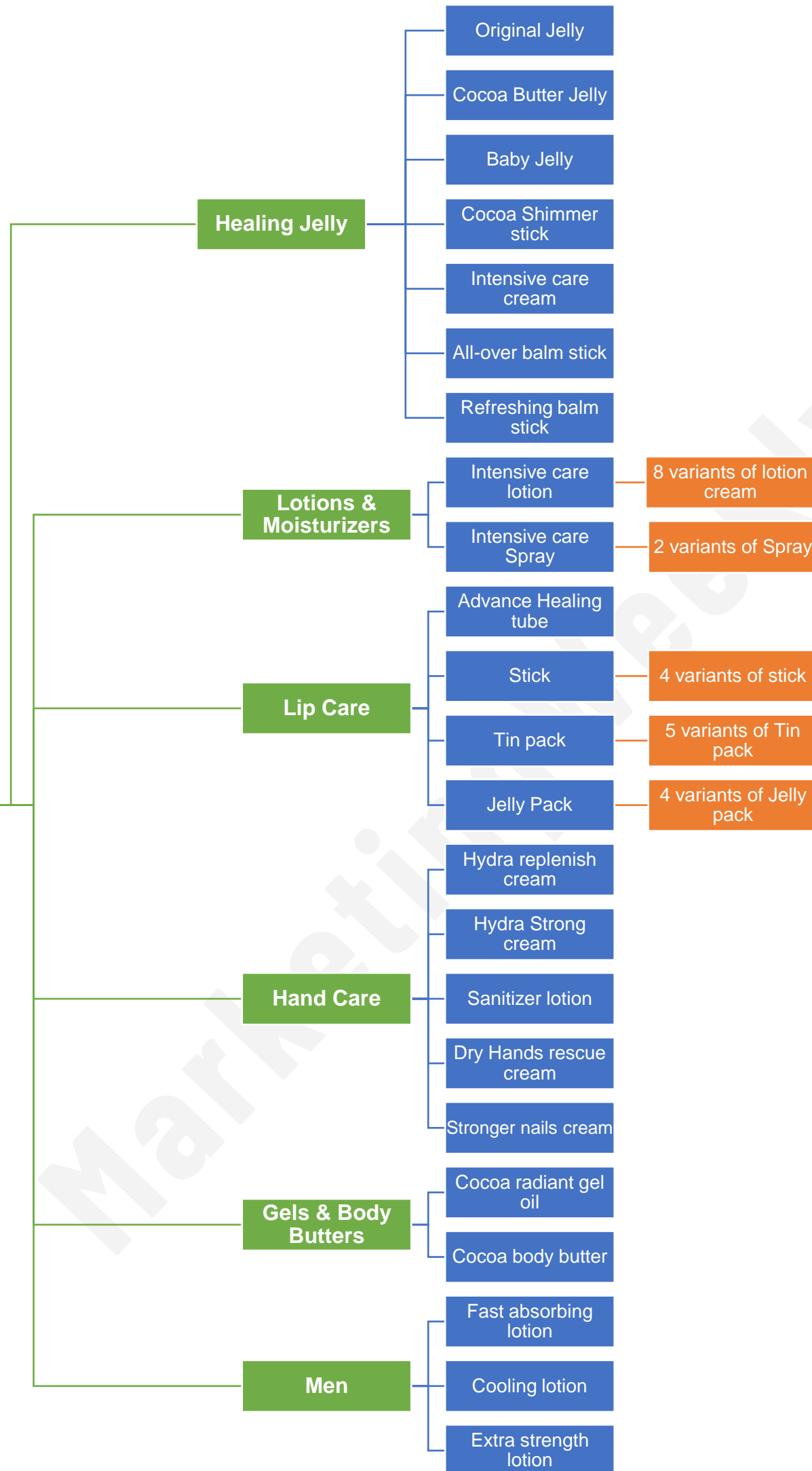
Logistics

Tactical

Armoured

Buses

Vaseline Brand



Type of Advertising

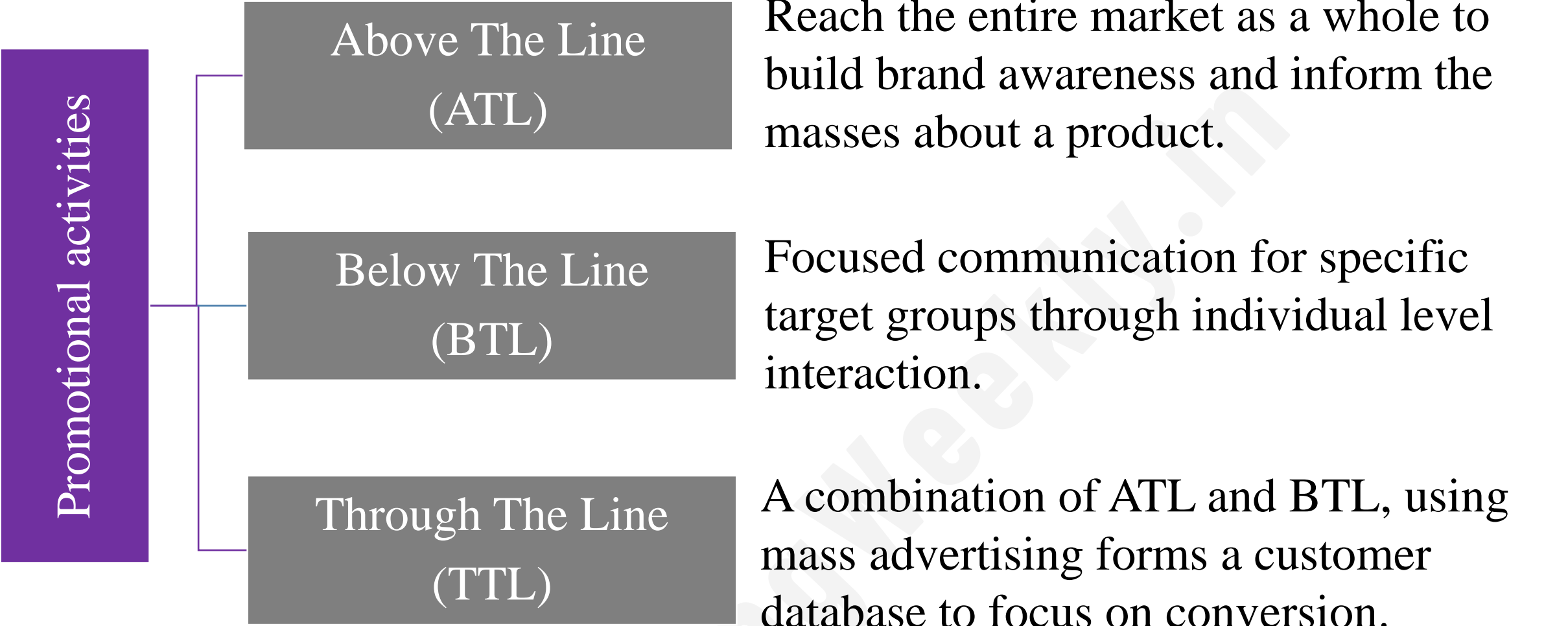
✓ ATL

✓ BTL

✓ TTL

Interesting Read: [Digital Out of Home Advertising](#)

3 Ways to promote your Products:



Category	Above The Line	Below The Line	Through The Line
Target	Undifferentiated Segment	Specific target segment	Mass market with focused conversion
Known as	Mass marketing	One to One marketing	Combination of ATL & BTL
Media used	TV, Radio, Print, Billboards, Cinema Adverts	Flyers, Door to Door, PR events, SMS, Emails, College/institute events	Digital marketing, 360 degree marketing with both ATL & BTL
Response	May or may not drive customer response	One to One response	Customer response can be gauged indirectly
ROI	Difficult to measure	Easier to measure due to direct response	Easier to measure than ATL



FMCG and personal care brands use ATL marketing techniques to increase brand recall and subconsciously influence the purchase.

How do we measure the success of an ATL campaign?

- ✓ The reach of members watching the ad.
- ✓ The frequency of views.
- ✓ The number of impressions across various platforms.

Companies use BTL activities in places such as a College, university, societies, high foot-fall areas to target its prospects.

How do we measure a BTL campaign?

- ✓ Sales achieved at a place of activity.
- ✓ New customer acquired at the site.
- ✓ Conversion rates on site (at a place of activity).
- ✓ Impression estimates via footfalls.
- ✓ Open rate of email campaigns.

TTL can help brands use an integrated approach to advertise products to both mass & focused markets together.

Example of Vodafone (Now VI):

As part of ATL advertising, Vodafone books key places for hoardings of its upcoming initiatives. For example hoardings at airports, High streets, City roads, etc.



For BTL advertising, you may have seen a booth of Vodafone inside the malls in the past before it merged with the Idea to become VI.



Interesting Read: [Concept of Future DOOH!](#)

Example for TTL - Uber Booths outside airports/Ads



SALES AND DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT

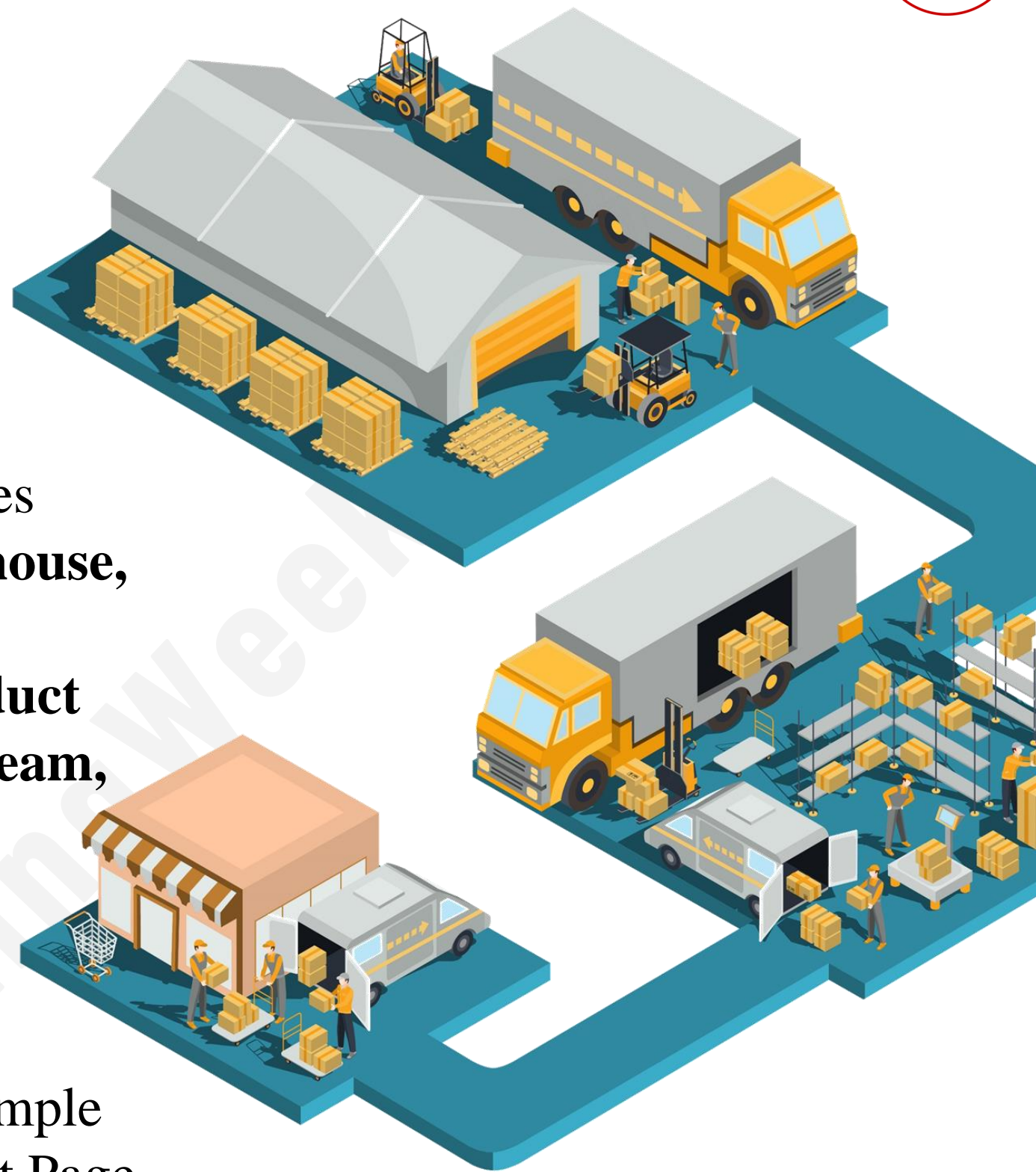


What is Sales & Distribution Management?

Sales & Distribution (S&D) is simply a process involving all the things from taking a **finished good** from a **factory** to the **customer**.

Sales & Distribution (S&D) involves various departments such as **Warehouse**, **Logistics**, **CRM**, **SAP**, **Salesforce**, **Business development team**, **Product training team**, **Trade marketing team**, **Audit team**, Etc.

Let us understand S&D with this simple flowchart. More about it on the next Page.



**Sales &
Distribution**

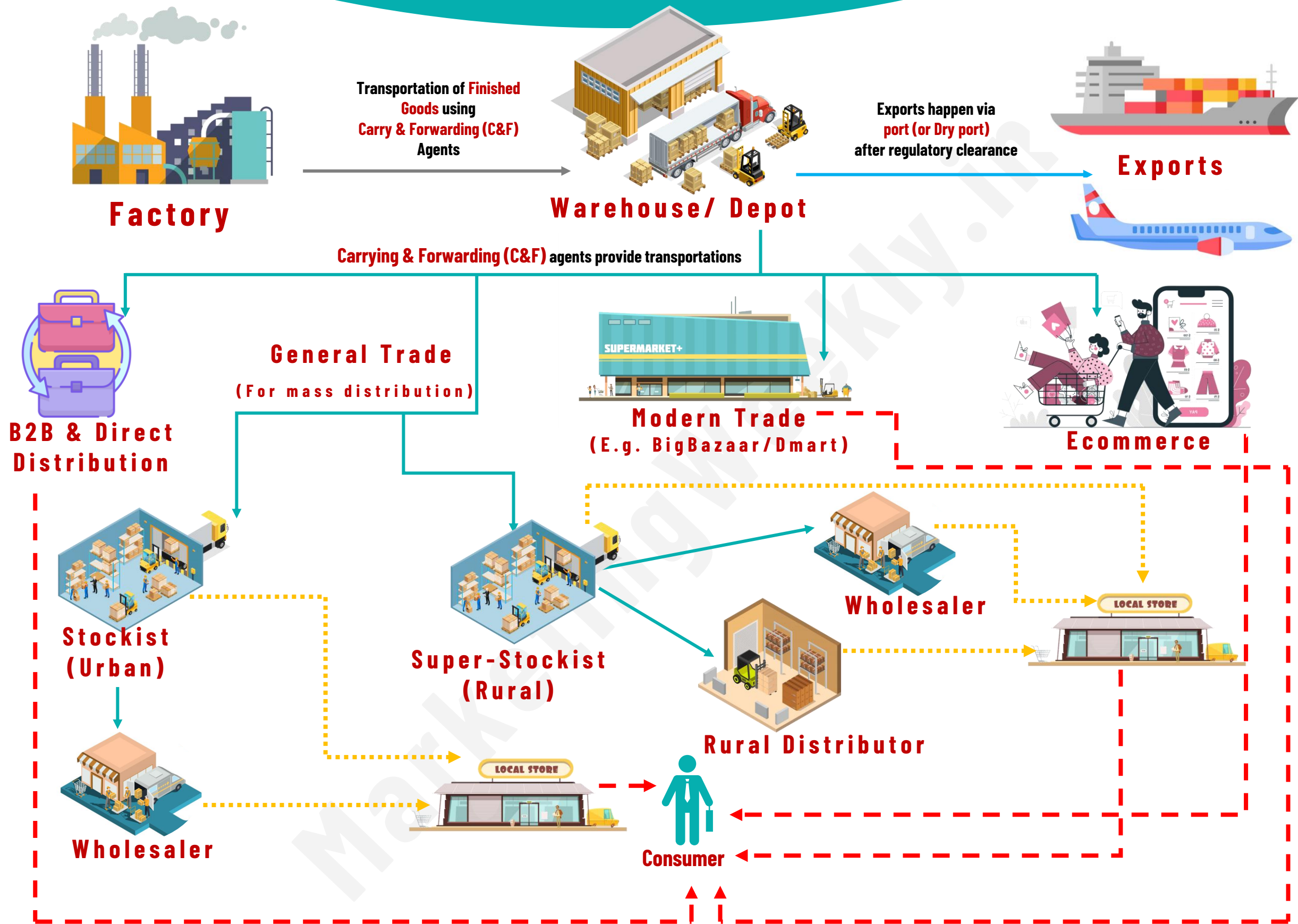


Customer

SALES & DISTRIBUTION



Explained



It is called Primary Sales. It is between company & Distributor/Stockist/Channel partners

It is called Secondary Sales. It is between Distributor/Stockist & Retailer/Dealer

It is called Tertiary Sales. It is between Retailer/Dealer & Consumer

Margin: Each Channel involved gets the margin.
Margin varies across industry & company.

[Download HD PDF of the infographic here:](#)

Terminology Of Sales & Distribution:



Warehouse/Depot:

- ✓ It is a place where company stores their finished goods. Goods are then dispatched from such depots to various places.
- ✓ Ideally a company should keep multiple warehouses to improve wait-time for order delivery.

Carrying & forwarding agents:

- ✓ Party that provides logistics solution to companies in dispatching their goods to various locations are C&F agents.
- ✓ They charge on basis of distance as well as delivery speed. Also charge may increase if your product needs specific temperature condition.

Modern Trade:

- ✓ Organized trade stores such as Bigbazaar, Dmart, More, etc. are called modern trade. Companies directly provide them goods, thereby eliminating distribution margin charges
- ✓ This allows them to pass on distributor margin to customers by means of discounts & schemes. Disadvantage of MT is that it lacks the convenience of neighborhood stores.

Stockist:

- ✓ Stockist or Distributor operates in Urban geographies. They provide goods received from company warehouse to various retailers.
- ✓ They also sell bulk quantity to wholesaler to increase its distribution reach & save logistics cost for serving low value outlets.



Super Stockist:



- ✓ Such distribution works in rural geographies where one big stockist provides bulk quantities to various rural Wholesalers.
- ✓ Super stockist helps the company reach deep rural areas.
- ✓ Various incentives such as freight charges are paid extra for extended geographies.

Wholesaler:



- ✓ They usually operate with multiple brands & hence they can afford to provide service to smaller outlets & remote markets.
- ✓ Companies discourage the wholesaler concept as it reduces their control over the rationalization of product price.

Three types of Sales in Distribution Management:

It is called **Primary** Sales. It is between the company & Distributor/Stockist/Channel partners

It is called **Secondary** Sales. It is between Distributor/Stockist & Retailer/Dealer

It is called **Tertiary** Sales. It is between Retailer/Dealer & Consumer

Concept of Margin:

Every channel involved retains a specific margin so, each stakeholder earns a profit.



An example: A bar of 5-Star chocolate sells at Rs. 5 at a retail store.

A single bar of 5-Star needs to travel below the flowchart to reach you:



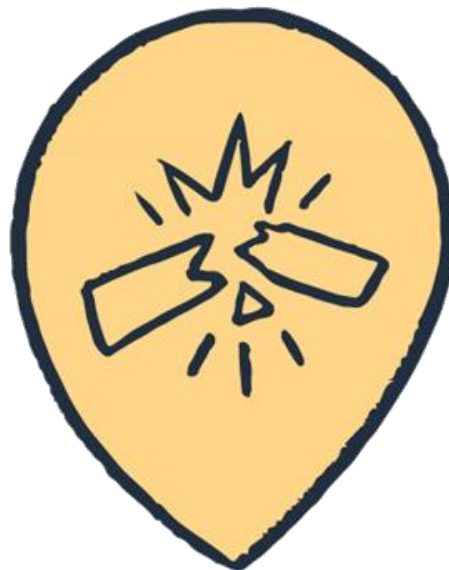
Obviously, everyone who contributes brings the delicious bar of 5-Star from Factory to You should be compensated. *(Below values are assumed & actual value may be different)*

- C&F agent gets a **1% margin** of 5 Rs. = 0.05 Rs.
- Distributor/Stockist gets a **2% margin** of 5 Rs. = 0.10 Rs.
- Retailers get a **5% margin** of 5 Rs. = 0.25 Rs. (Sometimes in form of an extra unit).

If you are wondering why these guys are paid and why can't company directly deliver

things to you, kindly check a nice little section on FMCG Sales [Here](http://www.MarketingWeekly.in).

SWOT



STRENGTHS

**What you
do well?**

WEAKNESSES

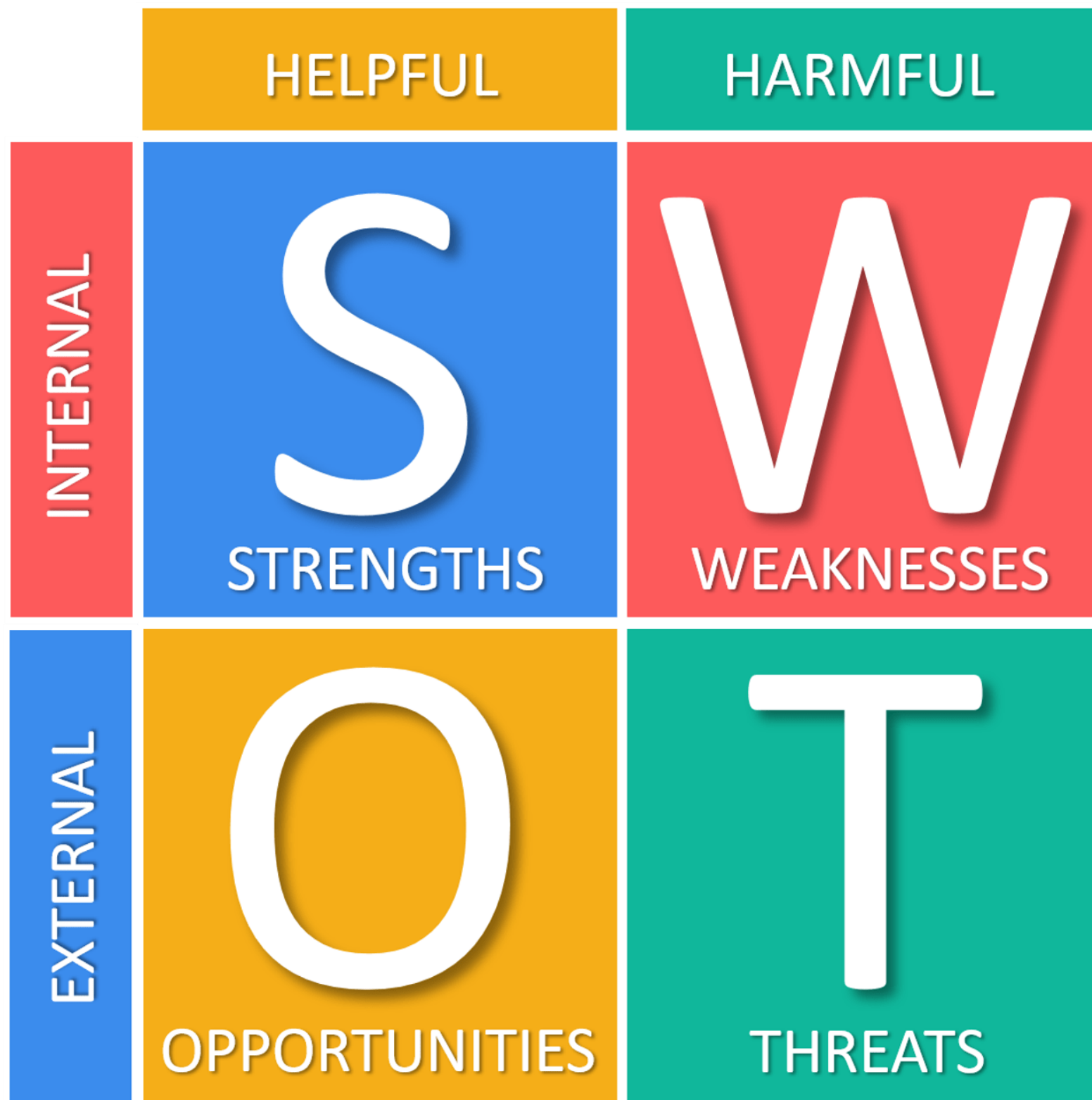
**Where
you need
to
improve?**

OPPORTUNITIES

**What are
your
growth
prospects?**

THREATS

**What
obstacles
do you
face?**



Pro-Tip:

- We have two axis here, on X-Axis we have Helpful & Harmful and on Y-Axis we have Internal and External.
- Most people overlook or forget about the Y-Axis. Do remember that Strength & Weakness are Internal and Opportunities & Threat are External.

S TRENGTHS	Key resources, capabilities, assets and partnerships that offer a competitive advantage over others.	W EAKNESSES	Characteristics such as resources, talent, assets and capabilities that are a disadvantage to others.
O PPORTUNITIES	External elements that provide opportunities for growth, innovation and other benefits.	T HREATS	External elements that could damage capabilities, resources or weaken competitive position.

STRENGTHS

Include things that your company or project does **very** well.

E.g., **Brand** attributes, **people**, strong **leadership** etc.

WEAKNESSES

Include things that your company is not doing well or **needs improvements**

E.g., Shortage of **skilled** people, **financial** limitations or lack of clearly defined **USP**.

OPPORTUNITIES

Includes things you could do to **grow** as a company.

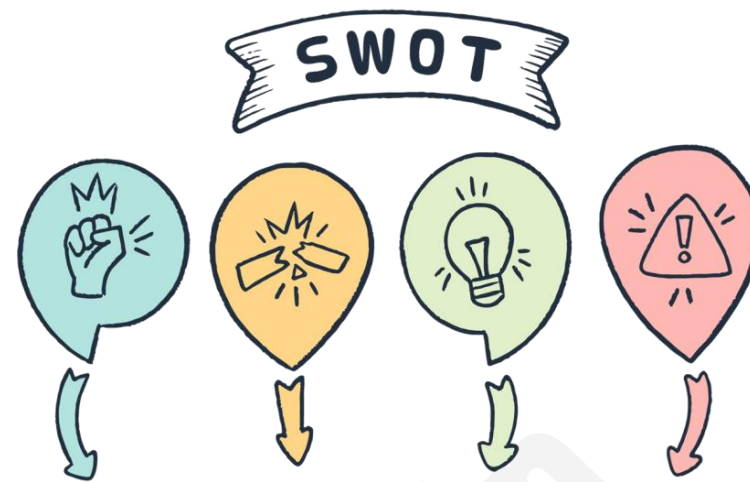
E.g., Tapping other **markets** to improve the sales, using advanced **technology** for better results.

THREATS

Include External things that pose a **risk** to the company.

E.g., Emerging **competitors**, **financial** risks, changes in regulatory **law** etc.

Interesting Read: : [A different approach to SWOT](#)



STRENGTH

- Extensive distribution network in Deep rural geographies.
- An Innovative FMCG company.
- High brand recall among consumers.
- Products with presence in over 20 consumer categories.
- Quality of Human Resource.

OPPORTUNITIES

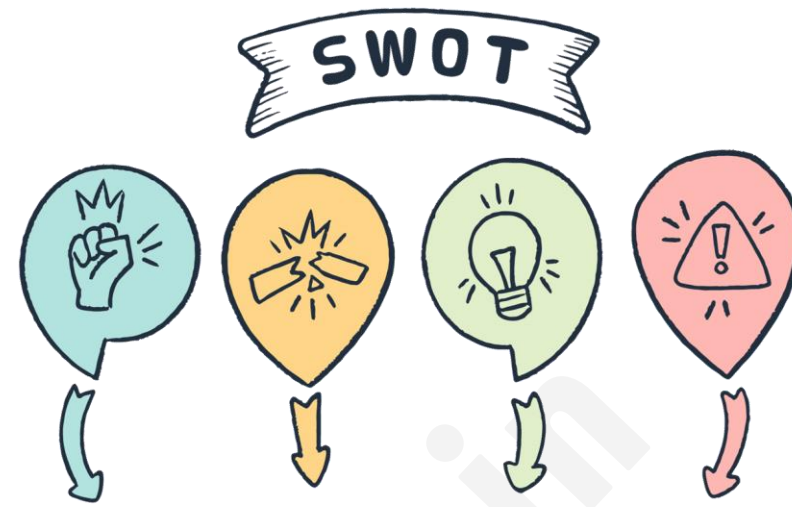
- M&A to strengthen the brand.
- Increasing purchasing power of people thereby increasing demand.
- Rise of Internet economy via hyperlocals like BlinkIt, Zepto, Etc.
- Extraction from Modern Trade channels like Dmart, JioMart, etc.

WEAKNESSES

- High number of portfolios makes it difficult to focus.
- Slow to pivot and less agile compared to startups.
- Portfolio of Oral care & deodorant segment losing market share.

THREATS

- Competition from D2C (Direct to consumer) startups like BSC, The Man Company, Beardo, etc.
- Competition from new players like Patanjali & Joy.
- Private labels of Modern Trade such as Snac Atac, Tasty Treat, etc.
- Market Saturation.



STRENGTH

- **150-Year-old** strong brand.
- Extensive **distribution** network in Deep rural geographies due to Unilever.
- Strong **R&D** facilities capable of reinventing the product.

WEAKNESSES

- Heavy reliance on petroleum jelly portfolio for revenue.
- Preference for a legacy brand like Vaseline may drop compared to a versatile Unilever brand like Dove.
- Increased **reliance on trade promotion** compared to Advertising.

OPPORTUNITIES

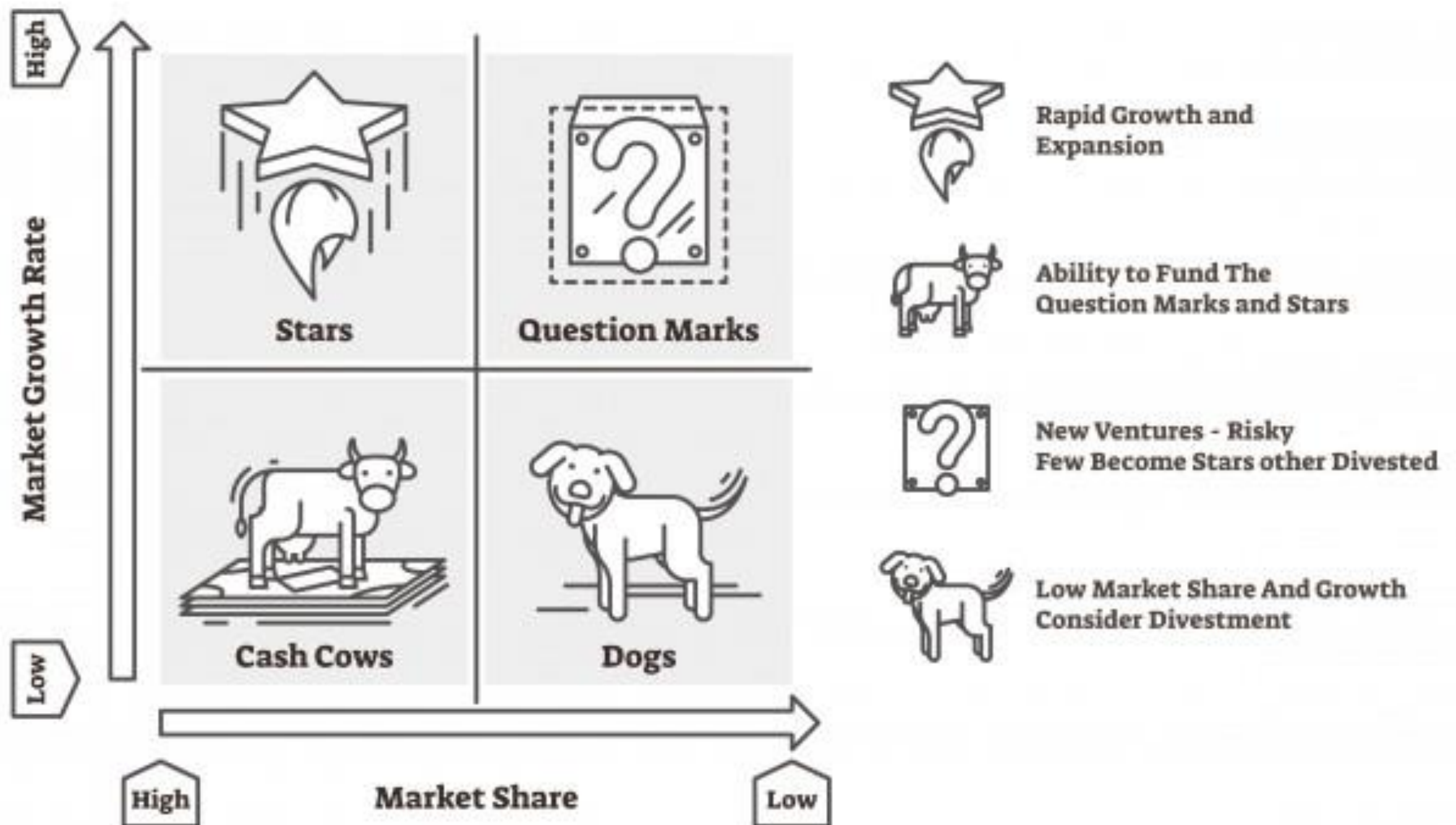
- Vaseline brand to leverage the full potential of the entire range.
- Focus on developing geographies **in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.**
- Vaseline loyal base to be farmed for up-selling of Lotions, Skincare & Hand care options.

THREATS

- **People's preference shifting** towards non-petroleum jelly-based products such as creams & lotions.
- As manufacturing petroleum jelly is easy, **Copypat brands** are eating market share.
- Market Saturation in developed geographies.

BCG MATRIX

The Growth-Share Matrix



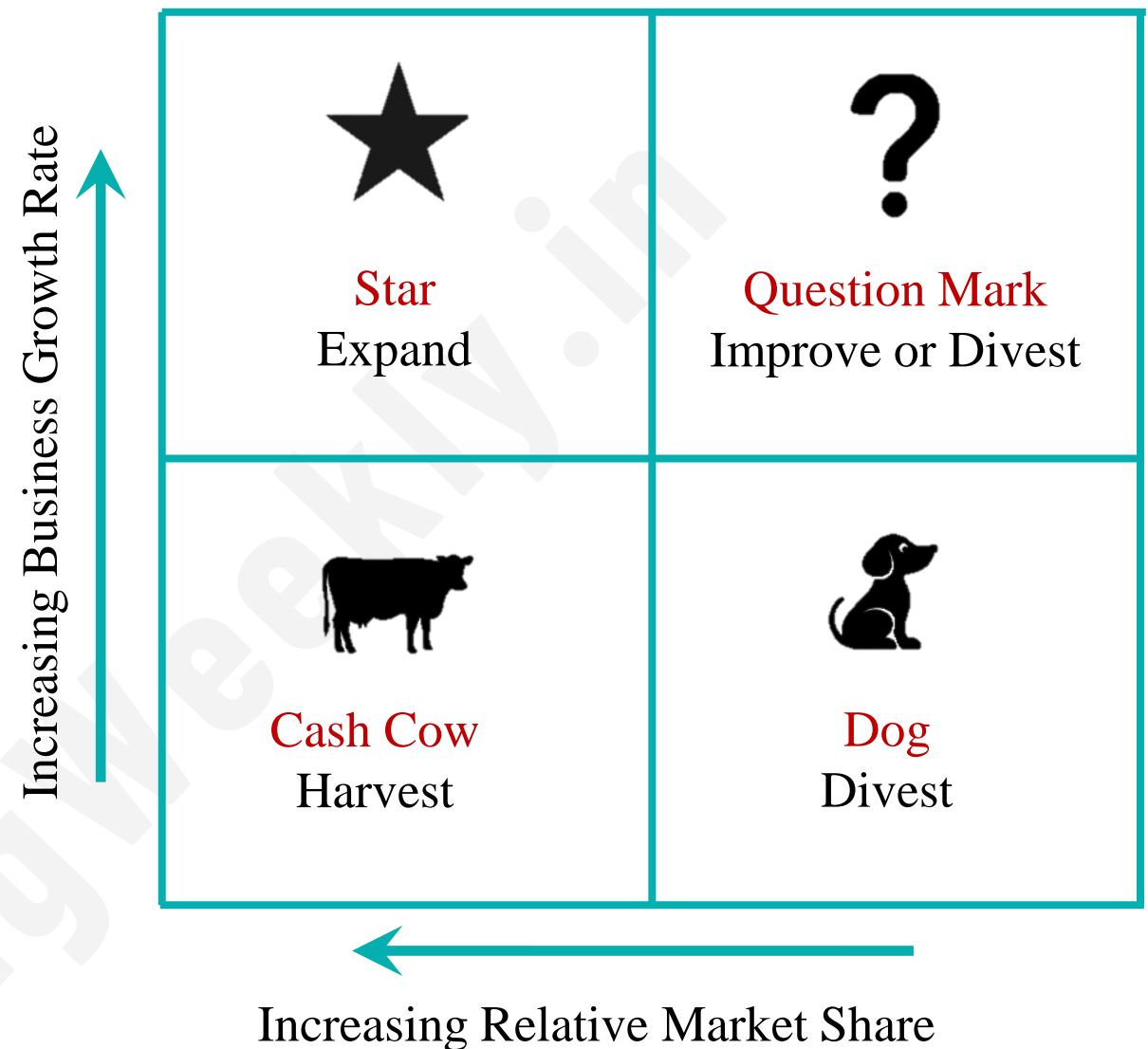
BCG MATRIX:



The BCG matrix (or **Growth-Share Matrix**), is a planning tool used to evaluate the Strategic position of a brand portfolio & its potential.

It classifies portfolio into four categories on the basis of **industry attractiveness** (growth rate of that industry) & **competitive position** (relative market share).

This helps businesses identify what it should concentrate on and what gives it a competitive advantage over others.



Axis of BCG:

- 1. Relative market share:** Represented by the horizontal axis. Higher market share results in higher cash returns.
- 2. Market growth rate:** Represented by the vertical axis. Higher market growth rate may lead to higher returns in future, but this requires investment to stimulate growth. So, this would lead to higher cash burn.

4 Categories of the BCG Matrix:



Stars: High Market share, High Growth

- Monopolies and first-to-market products are frequently termed stars.
- Because of their high growth rate, stars also consume large amounts of cash.
- This generally results in the same amount of money coming in that is going out.
- Stars can eventually become cash cows if they sustain their success until a time when the market growth rate declines.
- Companies are advised to invest in stars.

E.g., TCS, Titan of Tata Group, Jio for Reliance, Ultratech Cement for Aditya Birla Group.

Question: Low Market Share, High Growth

- As Question Marks grow rapidly, they burn cash more than what they generate. Hence it is a high Net Cash Negative portfolio.
- They have the potential to gain market share and become a star
- If the question mark fails in becoming the market leader, then after perhaps years of cash consumption it will degenerate into a dog when the market growth declines

E.g., 1mg, Tata Cliq of Tata Group, Ajio for Reliance, ABFRL for Aditya Birla Group.

CashCow: High Market share, Low Growth

- Cash cows are the leaders in the marketplace and generate more cash than they consume.
- The cash generated by Cash cow help company to cover the administrative costs of the company, to fund research and development, to service the corporate debt, and to pay dividends to shareholders.
- Long term sustainability needs cash cows.

E.g., Tata Steel of Tata Group, Oil Refining for Reliance, Ultratech Cement for Aditya Birla Group.

Dogs: Low Market Share, Low Growth

- Dogs have low market share and a low growth rate and thus neither generate nor consume a large amount of cash.
- They are cash traps because of the money tied up in a business that has little potential.

Strategies for Dogs:

- • The company can either divest the product altogether.
- • Product can be revamped through rebranding /innovation/adding features, etc.

E.g., Tata Comm. of Tata Group, Reliance Petrol Pump for Reliance, Vodafone Idea for Aditya Birla Group.

Strategies for BCG Products:

Question Marks:

- Careful analysis to be done whether to **invest or sell-off**.
- Company should invest if there is opportunity & competence for the growth.

Stars:

- Huge investment in **capability building and advertisement** need to be done in order to maintain high Market share and High growth.

Cash Cows:

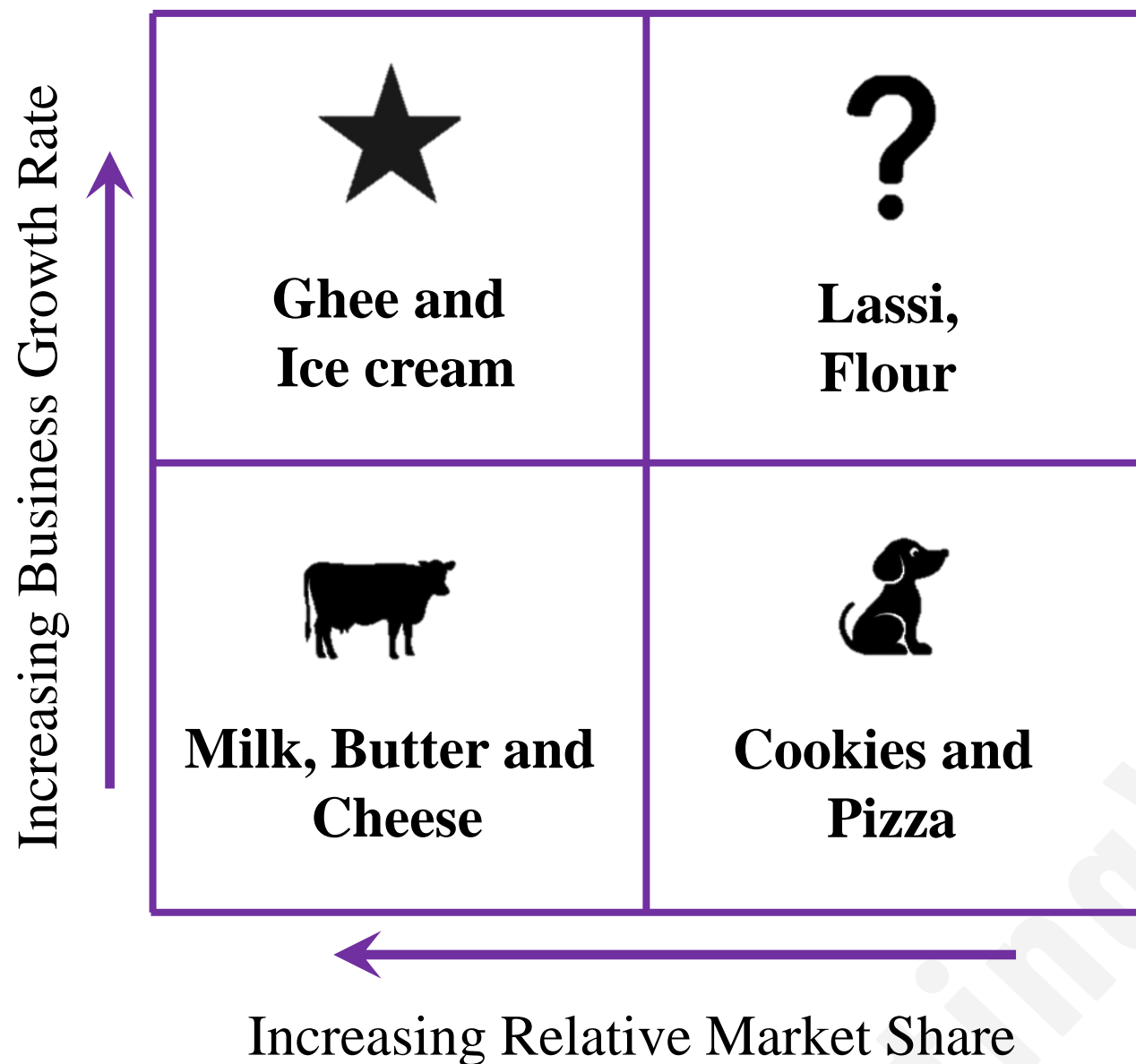
- **Market retention** strategy such as customer satisfaction programs, loyalty programs, competition counteraction, Acquisition are to be employed.

Disadvantages of BCG Matrix:

- The model uses **only two dimensions** (i.e. growth and share) to assess competitive position, hence holistic view cannot be captured.
- More emphasis on **cost leadership** rather than differentiation as a source of competitive advantage.
- A high market share does not necessarily lead to profitability at all times.
- **Inter-relationships** between different portfolio of the same company is not being captured here.

E.g., a portfolio in “Dog” may be providing most raw material to a “Star”.

BCG Matrix of Amul:



Amul has diversified their offerings, entering into different milk and milk product markets, let us understand BCG Matrix of Amul.

Cash Cows :

The 3 products mentioned in the figure (milk, butter, cheese) generate steady, high revenue. They are the “flagship” products of the brand.

Stars:

Amul invests a lot of cash coming from cash cow into star-product promotions. Amul Ice Creams have targeted & appealing ads in order to improve awareness

Question Marks:

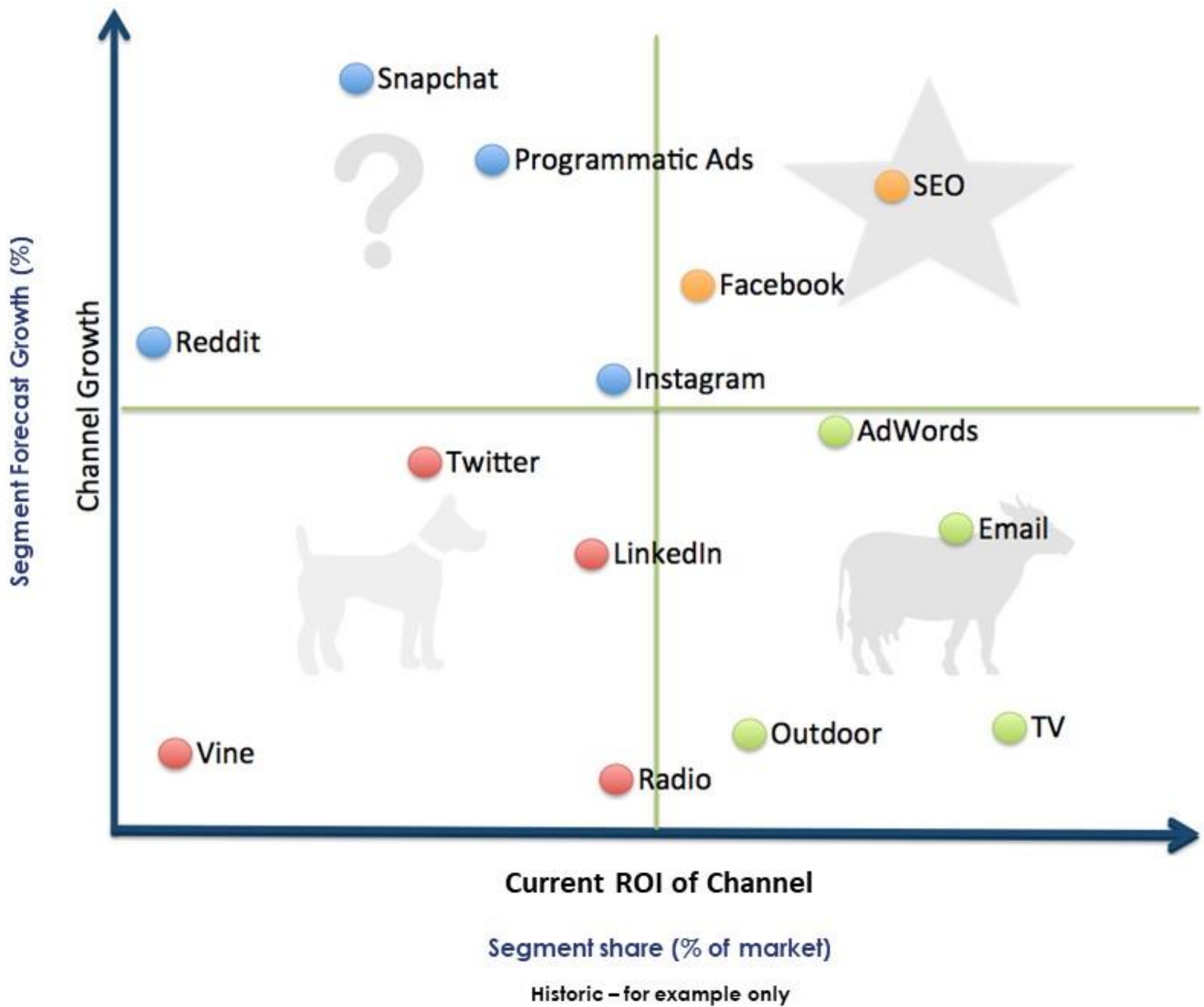
Amul Lassi falls under this category. Considering the increasing demand for healthy products, this category shows a huge potential to grow.

Dogs:

Due to the heavy competition & limited innovation in these products, it's difficult for Amul to gain market share & generate huge revenue.

BCG Matrix of Amazon:





Interesting Read: [BCG Matrix on the World of Ice Cream](#)

THE ANSOFF MATRIX

PRODUCTS

EXISTING

NEW

MARKETS

EXISTING

Market
Penetration
Strategy

Product
Development
Strategy

NEW

Market
Development
Strategy

Diversification
Strategy

ANSOFF MATRIX:

Ansoff Matrix is vital for strategic planning to find out opportunities that can help grow business by developing new products & services or tapping into new markets.

Also known as **Product-Market Matrix**. It is a tool used by the brands to plan and analyse their growth by putting their product portfolio (existing or new) in different categories.

The Entire product portfolio of a brand can be divided into one of the 4 categories mentioned below:

Market Penetration: Increasing sales of existing products to an existing market.

Market Development: Entering a new market using existing products.

Product Development: Introducing new products to an existing market.

Diversification: Entering a new market with the introduction of new products.

1. Market Penetration:

- This involves increasing market share within existing market segments. This can be achieved by selling more products/services to established customers or by finding new customers within existing markets.
- The risk involved in its marketing strategies is usually the least since the products are already familiar to the consumers and so is the established market.
- Companies do launch products with lower price to increase penetration.

E.g.,

- iPhone partnering with banks to provide finance for users who may aspire for an iPhone but not being able to purchase due to high cost.
- Integration of Buy now Pay Later or Zero-cost EMI in eCommerce is one way to reduce barrier to purchase by reducing initial cost to purchase.



2. Product Development:

- Product Development involves developing new products for existing markets. It involves thinking about how new products can meet existing customers' needs more closely and outperform the competition.
- It can also involve the modification of an existing product.
- It is slightly riskier, because you're introducing a new product which need investment in R&D, Marketing & Manufacturing. Sometime companies initially outsource the product manufacturing to reduce capex & risk.

E.g., **Britannia**, a biscuit manufacturer, introducing a hybrid biscuit named Potatoz which is an amalgamation of chips & biscuits. **PayTM's** failed venture in eCommerce via PayTM Mall is another example.



paytm



3. Market Development:

- This strategy entails finding **new markets for existing products**. Market research and further segmentation of markets helps to identify new groups of customers.
- This strategy assumes that the **existing markets have been fully exploited** thus the need to venture into new markets.
- There are various approaches to this strategy, which include: **New geographical markets, New distribution channels, New product application**, etc.

Example: OYO Room's venture in China, Zomato's venture to UAE, Xiaomi's venture to Brick & Mortar stores, etc.



4. Diversification:

- This involves moving new products into new markets at the same time.
- It is the riskiest strategy among the others as it involves two unknowns, new products being created and the discovery of new market variables.

There are two types of diversification:

Related diversification: This means that the business remains in the similar sort of industry of which the company has experience.

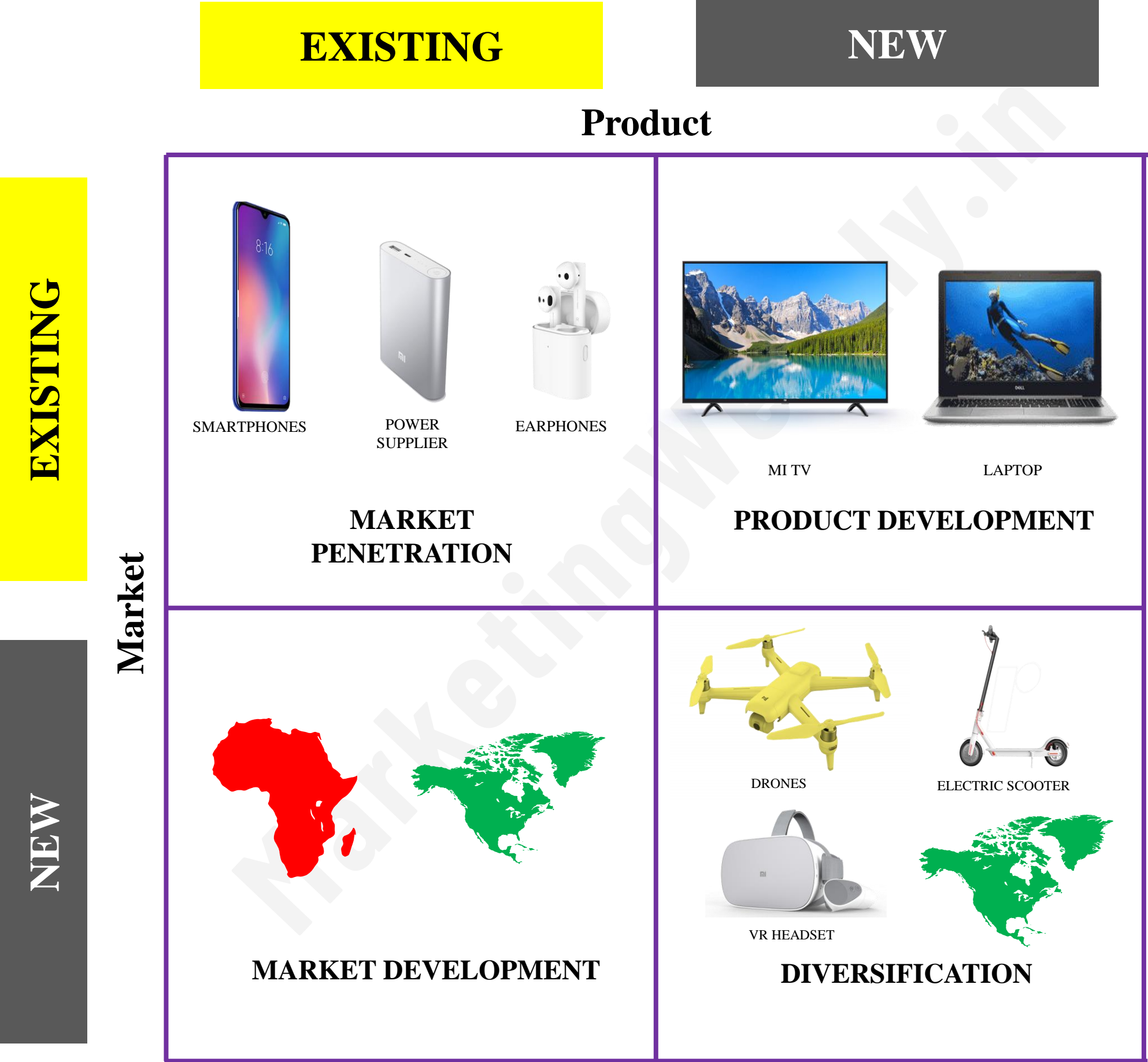
E.g., **Adani's** venture for green energy when they have earlier know-how of traditional energy. **Swiggy's** venture in quick commerce is another example.

Unrelated diversification: In this, there are usually no previous industry relations or market experiences. Usually during such expansion, company may form a JV or an alliance to reduce the risk.

E.g., One of the most successful example is **Bajaj** which has experience in mechanical products venturing in finance via **Bajaj Finserv**.



ANSOFF matrix of XIAOMI:

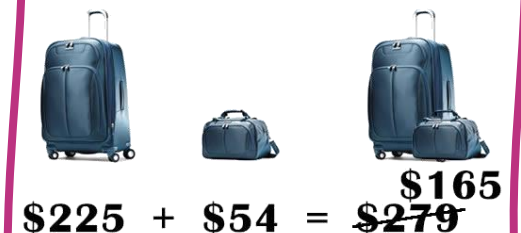


Interesting Read: [Where will Apple's next trillion come from?](#)

PRICING STRATEGIES



- # Premium Pricing



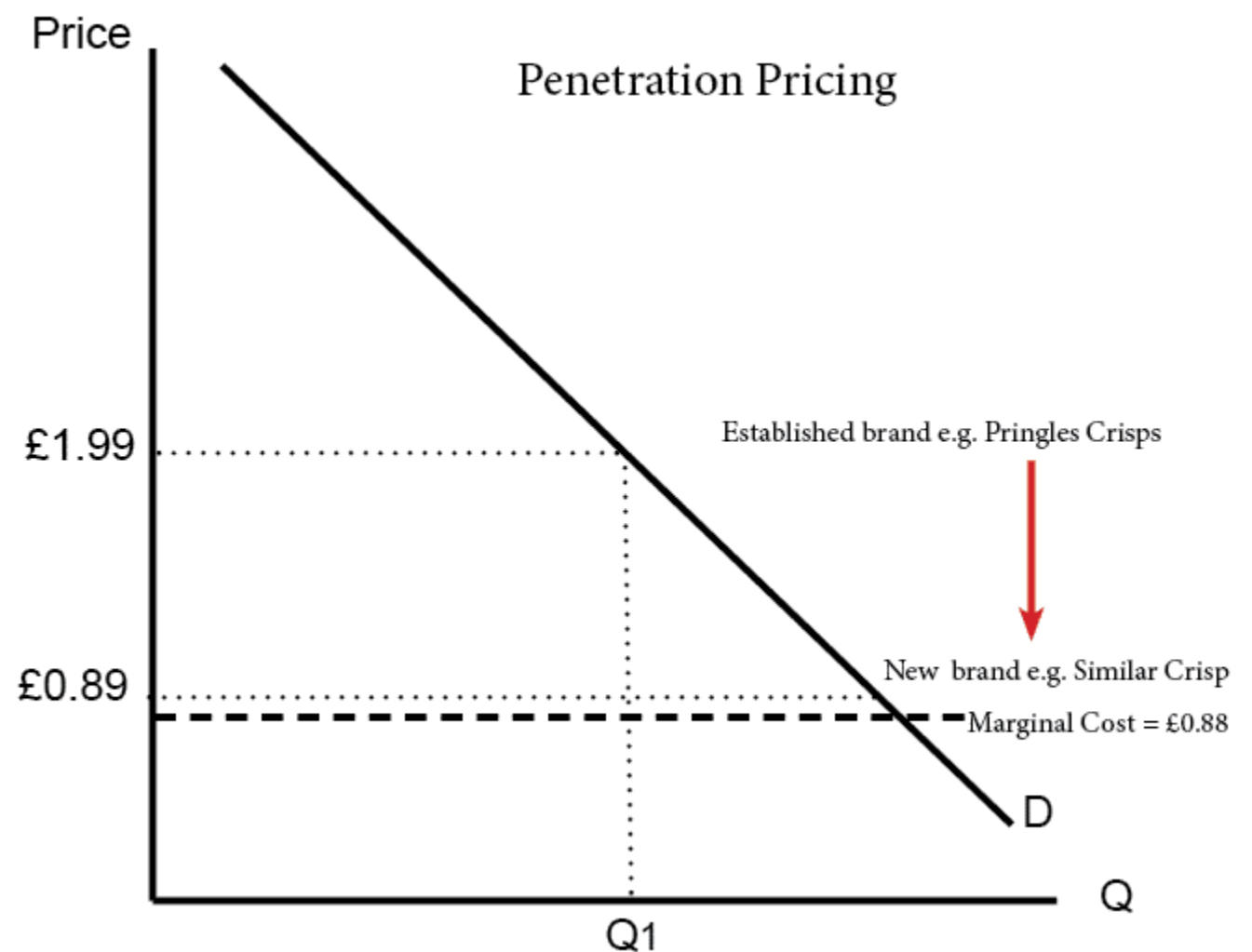
Premium Pricing:

- Product/Service is unique.
- Perceived Benefit of the product is high to astronomical.
- High competitive advantage exist with the marketer.
- E.g. **Ferrari, iPhone, Bloomberg terminal.**



Penetration Pricing:

- Setting the price low with the goal of attracting customers and gaining market share
- Price is raised once market share is gained
- Typical in Indian Aviation Industry.



Predatory Pricing:

- Selling at extremely cheap rate to quickly increase the market share.
- Works for service based industries like **Telecom, Insurance, Banking, IT** etc.
- Law may curtail & punish if found it anti-competitive.



Geographical Pricing:

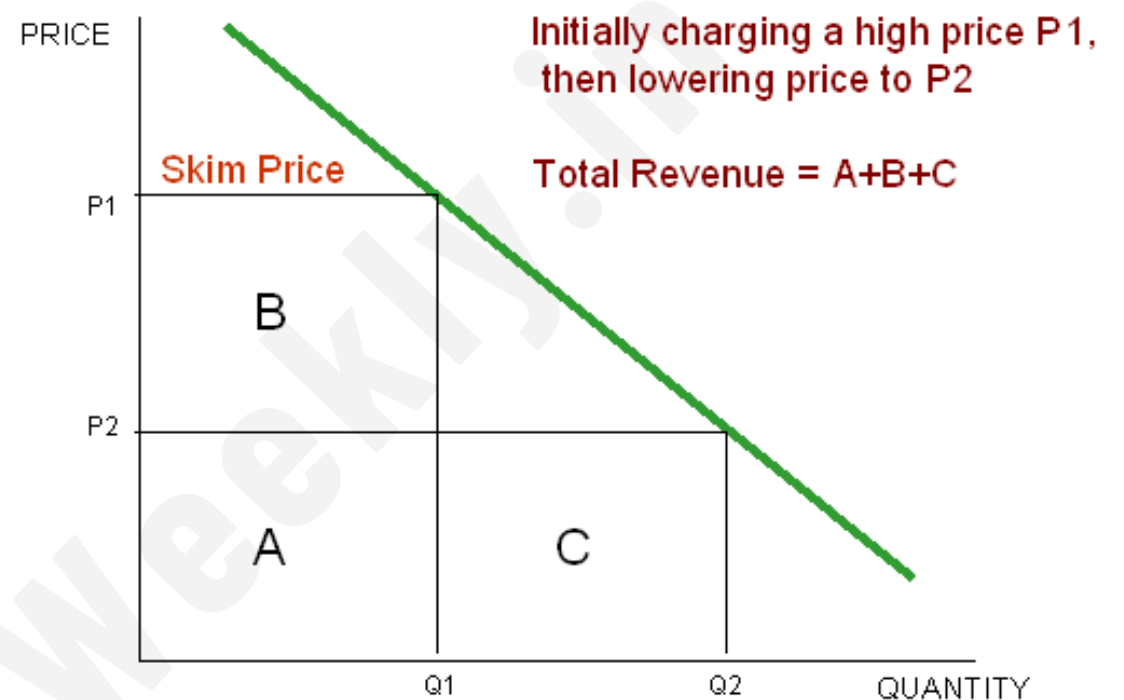
- The price variation in different parts of the world can be a business strategy or forced upon by the local market
- It usually occurs due to difference in **PPP, taxes, duties**, etc.
- Example is **Gasoline, Diesel, Cigarettes, & Alcohol**.



Price Skimming:

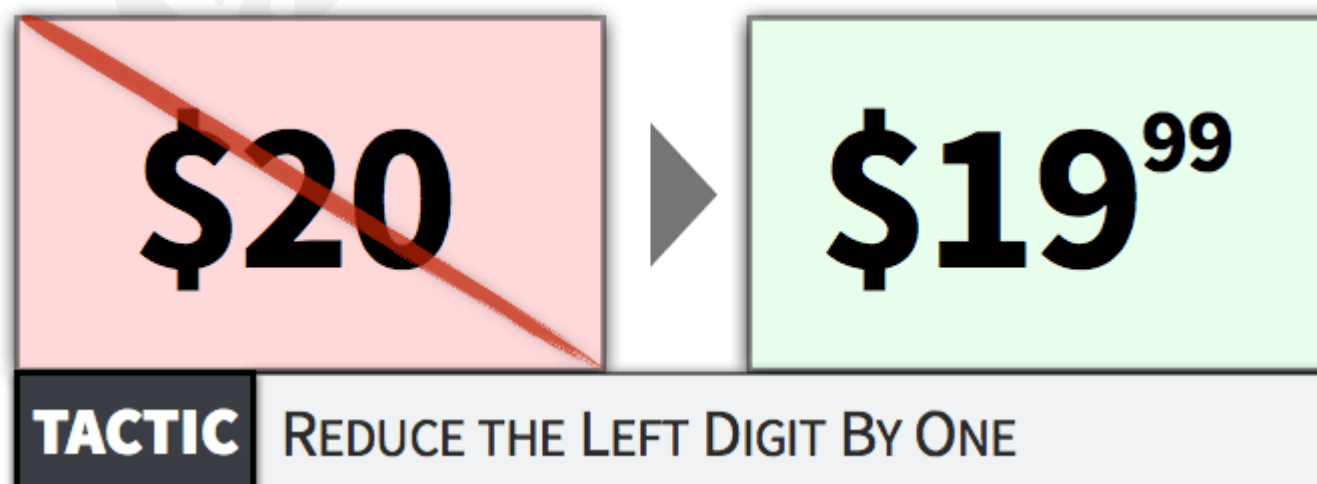
- Charge a high price initially because the product is unique and you have a competitive advantage.
- Advantage is not sustainable and eventually price is reduced due to enhanced competition.
- Flagship Smartphones & other electronics.
- Also, gaming consoles and new games enjoy price skimming.

Price Skimming



Psychological Pricing:

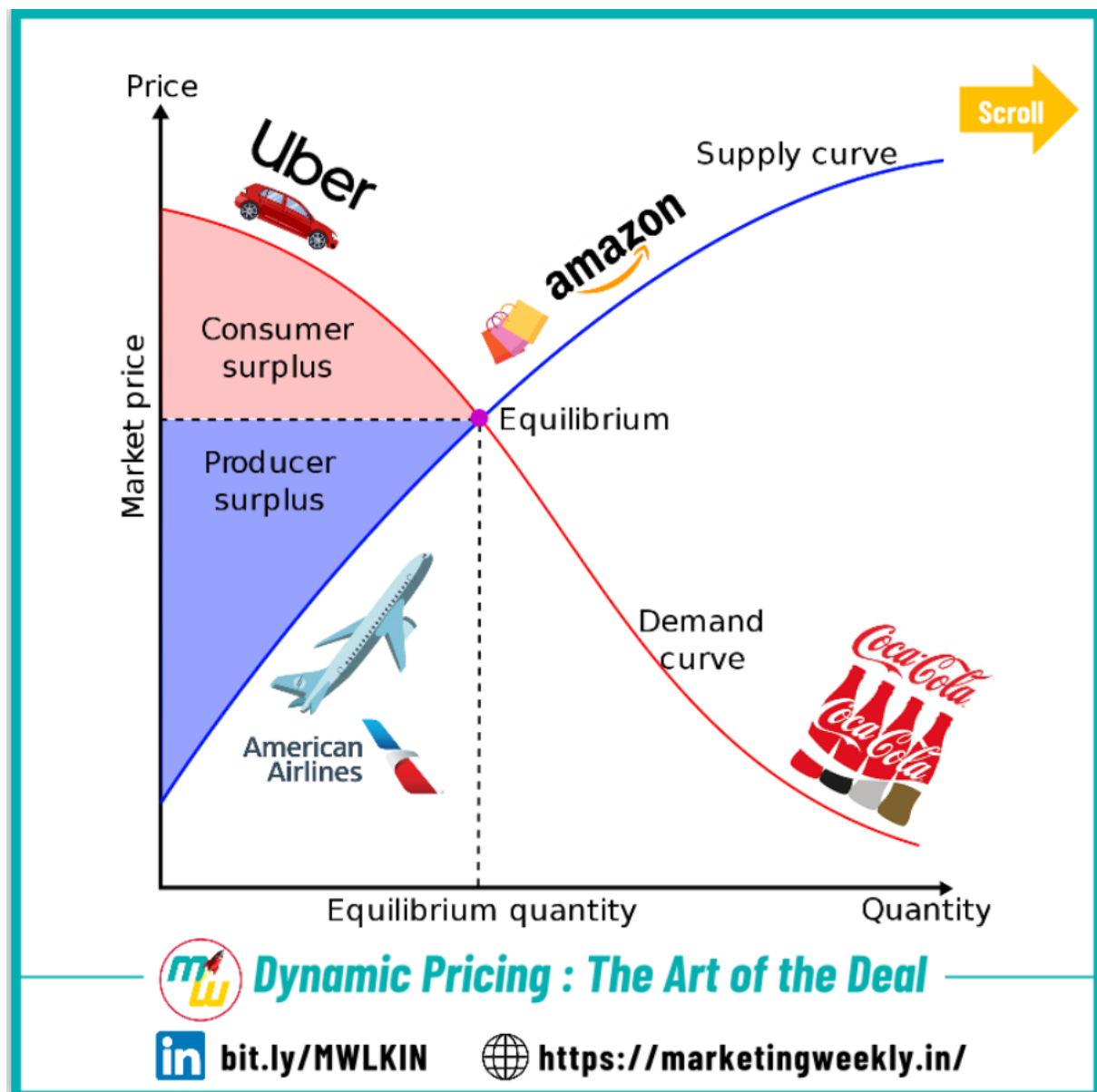
- Marketer wants to entice customers into thinking that the product is cheaper than it is actually.
- Product is available at Rs 199/- instead of Rs 200



Interesting Read: [Psychological Pricing](https://www.marketingweekly.in/psychological-pricing/)

Dynamic Pricing:

- Pricing of Airlines & hotels keeps on changing based on current availability.
- It helps them to optimize revenue at the same time keep demand intact because of low pricing during low days.
- Cabs and Trains also have dynamic pricing.



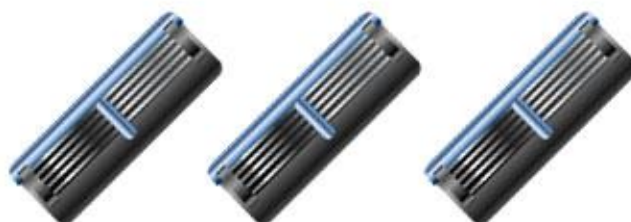
Captive Product Pricing:

- If products have complements, the core products are generally offered at a lower price while the captive products which are necessary to use the core product are priced highly
- E.g. Razors and Blades, Printers and Cartridges, Credit Cards & Debts, etc.

LOW PROFIT



VERY HIGH PROFIT



Bundle Pricing:

- Sellers combine several products in the same package.
- Can be a part of sales promotion.
- Can be used to dispose off inventory.


$$\begin{array}{rcccl} & \$225 & + & \$54 & = & \$165 \\ & & & & & \text{(crossed out)} & \$279 \end{array}$$



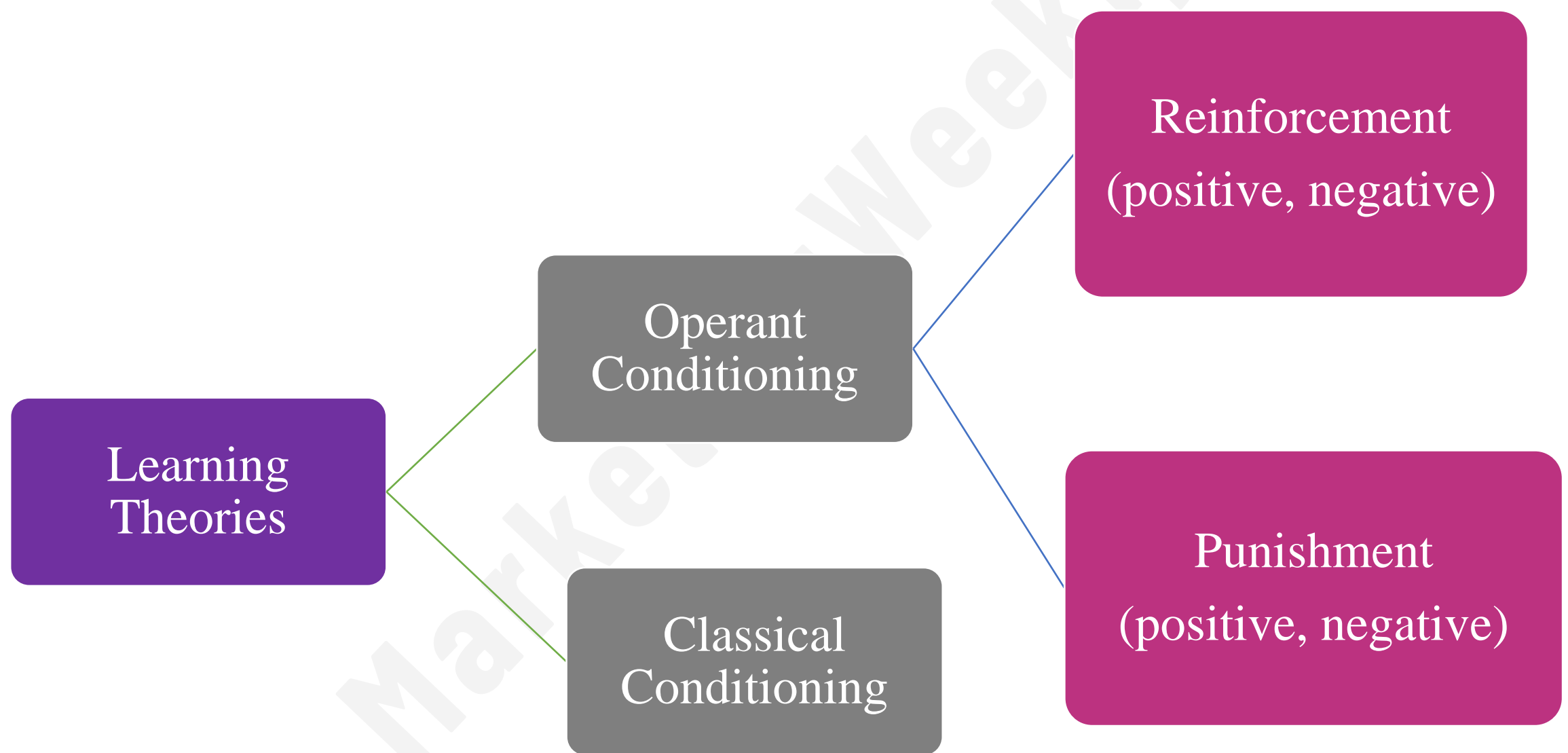
Psychology behind purchasing decision of consumers



Marketing Techniques of

Conditioning

Marketers use the concept of **learning theories** to influence consumer buying behavior. Learning forms the base of **perception** and of consumer's **motivation** to buy a certain product.



What is classical conditioning?

Do you still feel obnoxious at the sight of the food you once had an unpleasant experience?

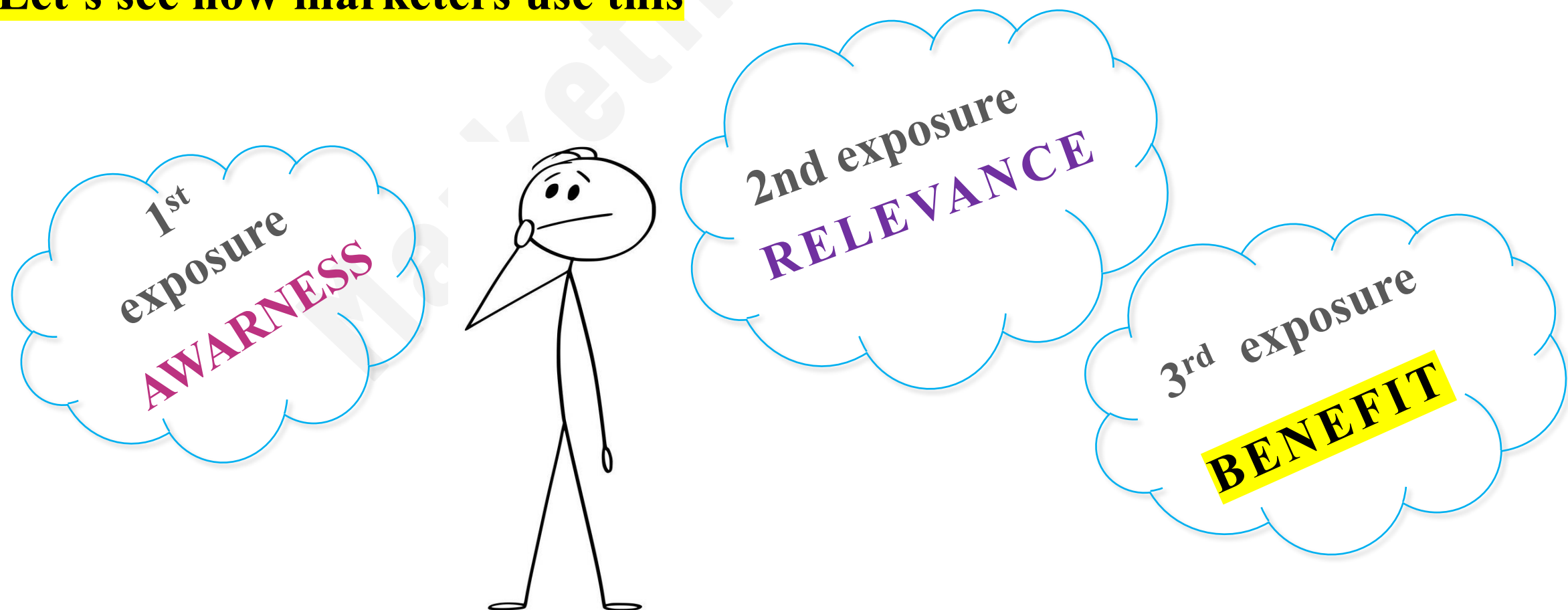


Yes?

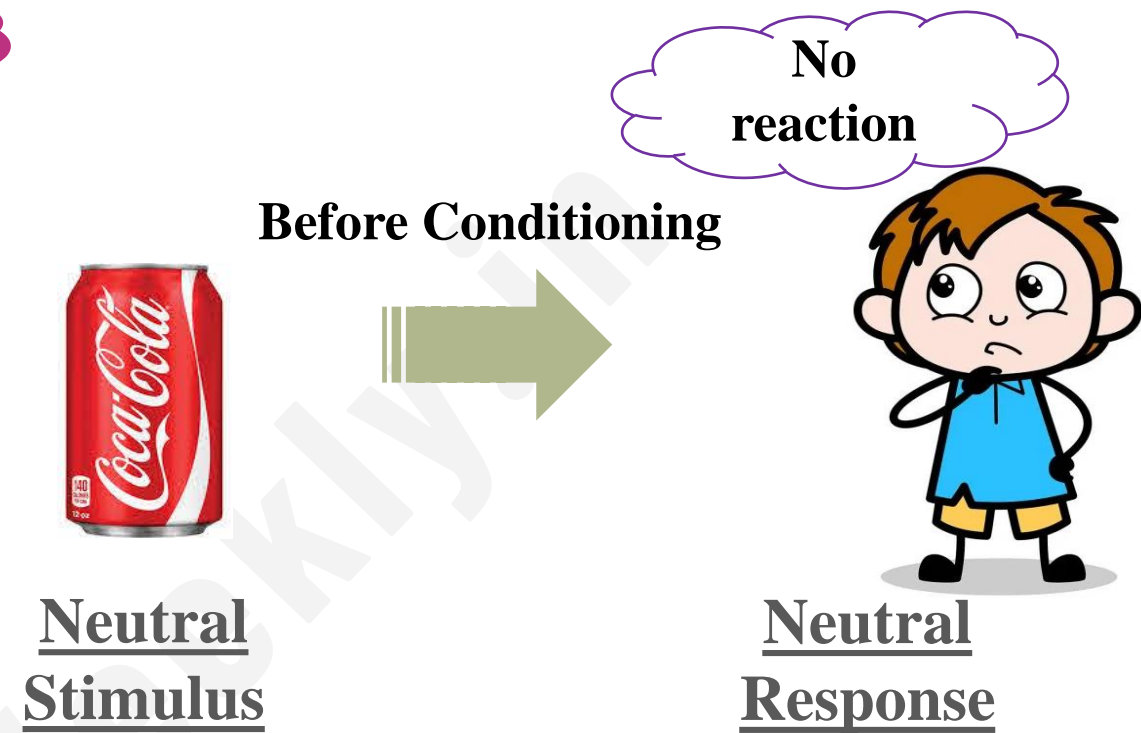
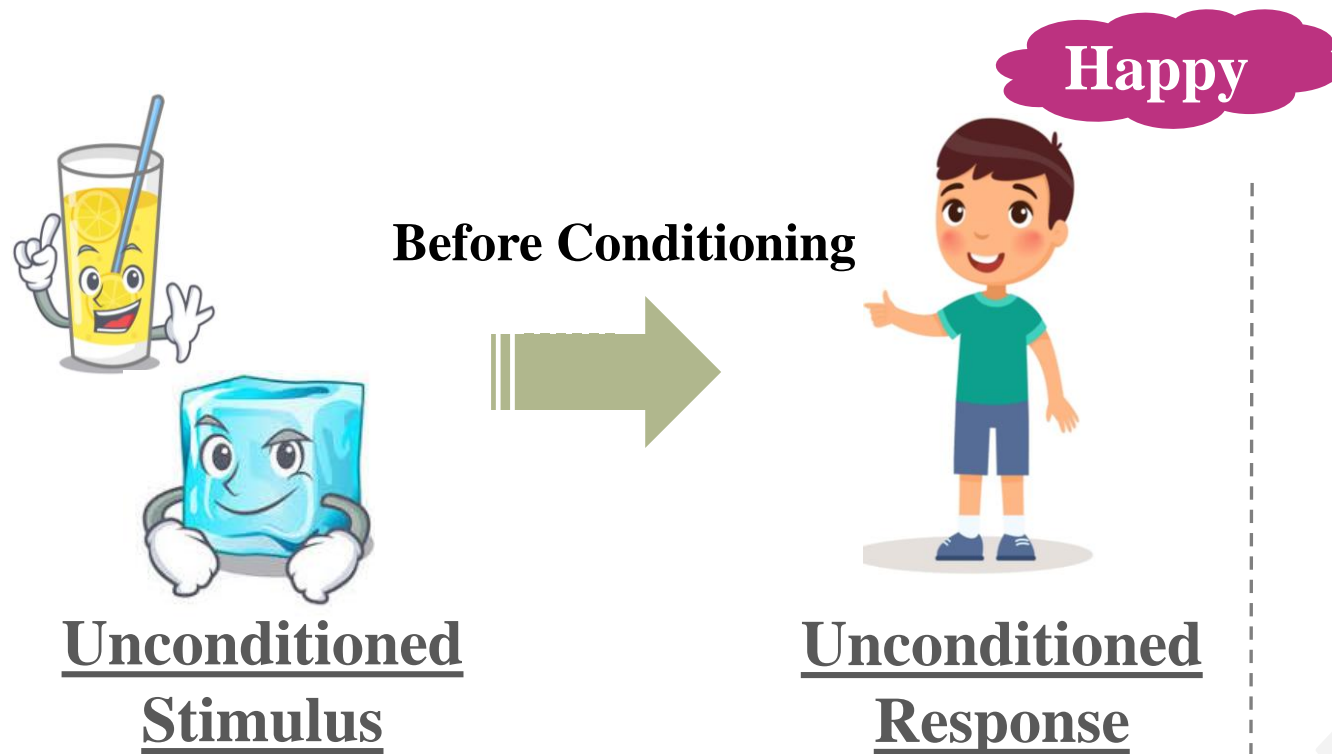
Well, this is a perfect example of classical conditioning

The theory is based on repeating principle according to which the involuntary responses can be learnt

Let's see how marketers use this

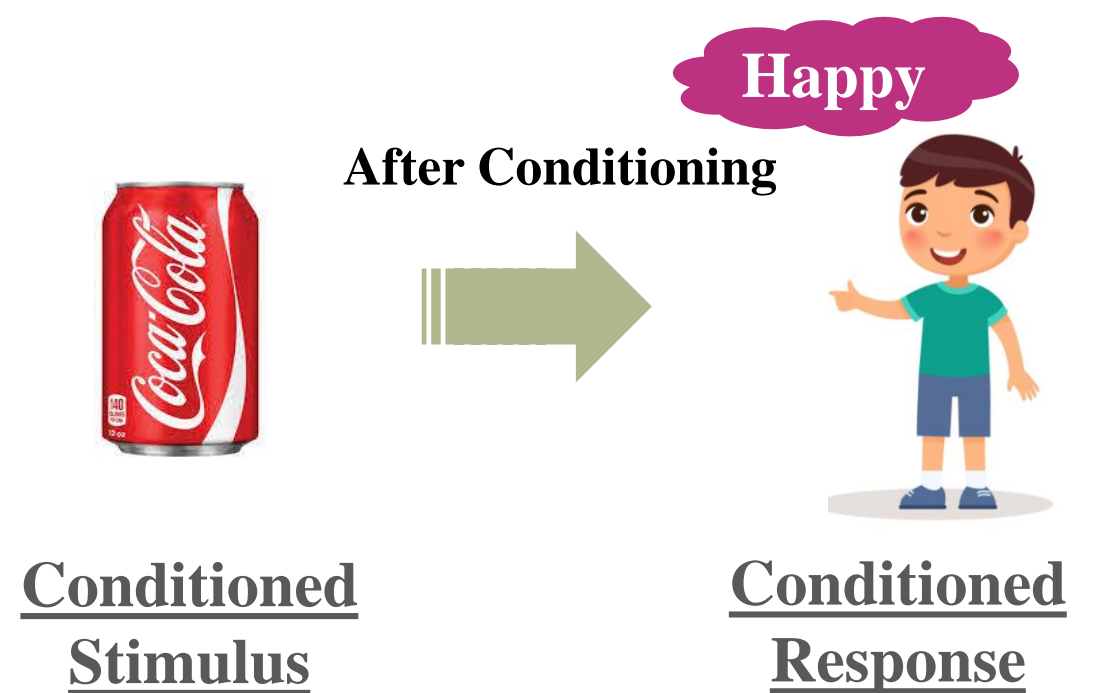
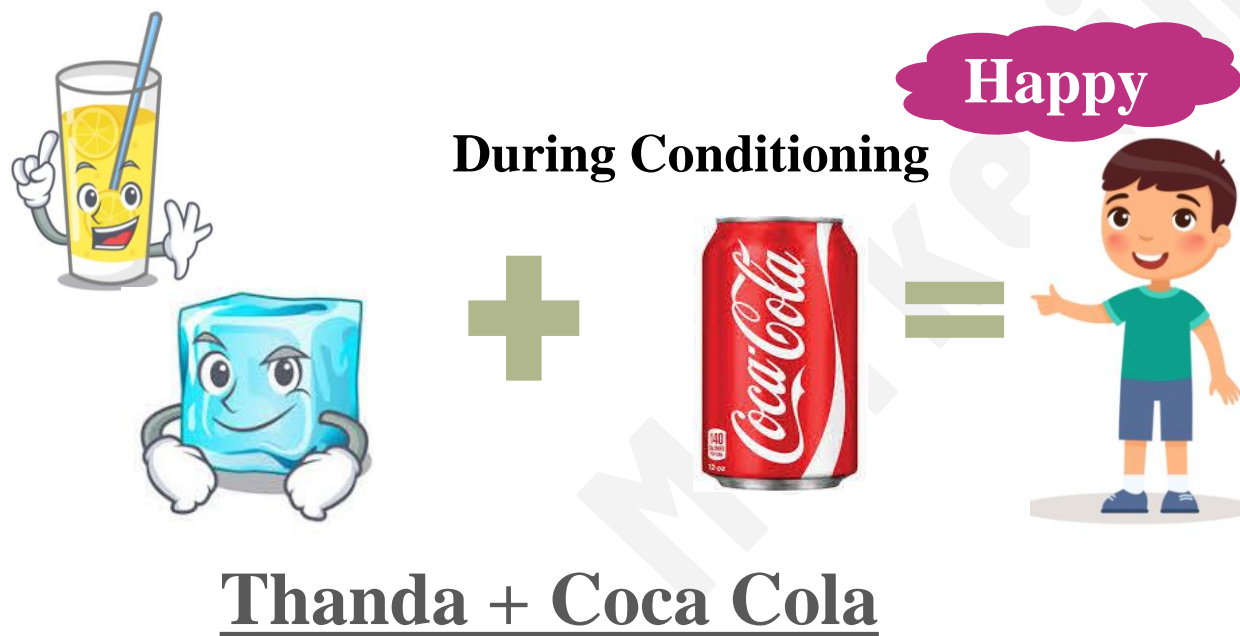


Coke and Classical Conditioning



The word “Thanda” is deep-rooted in Indian society.

The ad campaign used the word to link it with Coca-Cola



As a result, the campaign succeeded in associating ‘Coolness’ with Coca-Cola

“Thanda Matlab Coca-Cola”

What is Operant conditioning?



What makes you **order food from the same restaurant every time** you are hungry?

Yes, the taste of the food and the service.

This phenomenon, to choose/reject a product/service after a pleasant/unpleasant experience is known as operant conditioning

Operant conditioning can be the result of **reinforcement or punishment.** Brands mostly use reinforcement as their strategy to motivate consumers



Starbucks: One person. One cup. A lot to offer



Starbucks offers **'My Starbucks Reward'**, a loyalty program that provides its customers exclusive rewards which acts as positive reinforcement.

Customers can enjoy free drinks, exclusive early access to Starbucks's newest product, and quick and easy payment with mobile app.



Redbul: Wings for free



Red bull's direct marketing, which included giving **cans for free** on streets ensured they attain an enormous consumer base. This is again an example of positive reinforcement.



Fair & Lovely: Negative reinforcement in Beauty ads

Beauty ads use the concept of **negative reinforcement** to influence consumers.

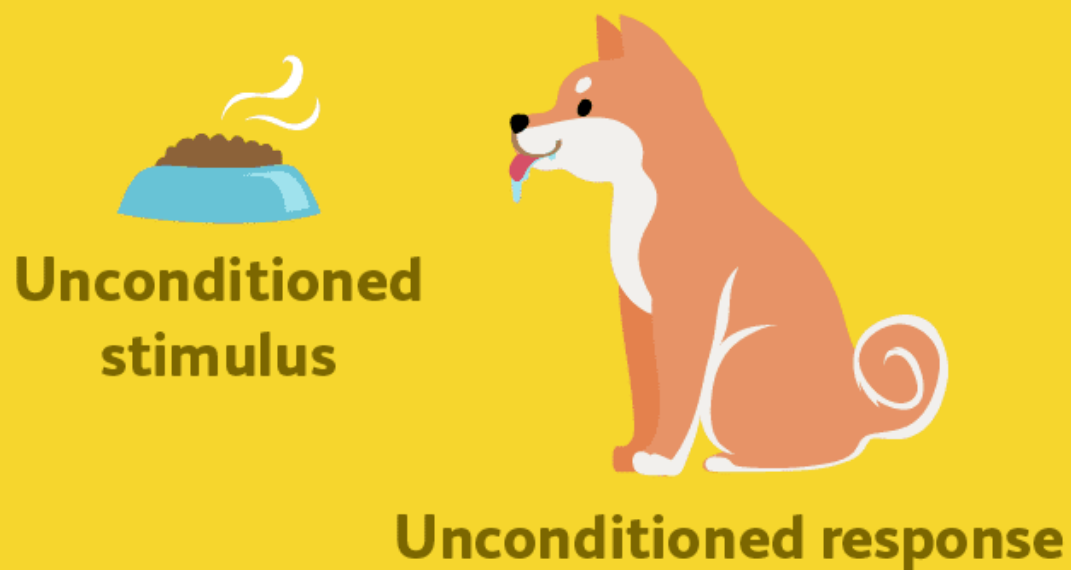
They claim to lessen the unpleasant effect like ageing or wrinkled skin and provide pleasant effect of flawless glowing skin



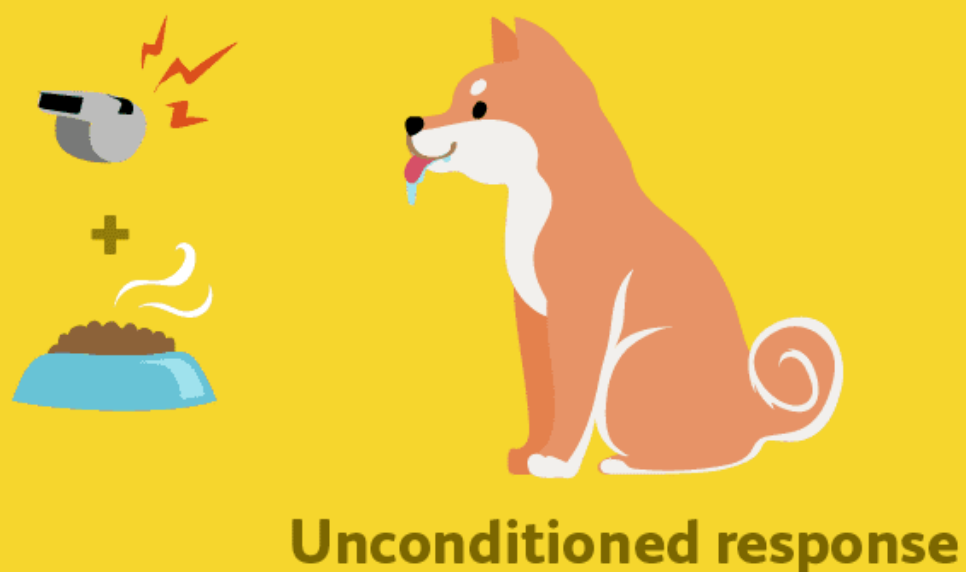
The advertisement for Fair & Lovely features a woman's face on the left, split vertically to show a transition from a slightly darker, more aged-looking skin on the left to a lighter, smoother, and more youthful skin on the right. To the right of the face is the brand name 'Fair & Lovely' in a stylized font. Below the brand name is a row of five product tubes: 'OUR BEST TONER', 'BB INSTANT FAIR LOOK', 'ANTI MARKS TREATMENT', 'AYURVEDIC CARE', and 'ADVANCED MULTI VITAMIN'. Each tube has a different color and design, and all feature the brand name and a small image of the woman's face. Below the products is a pink banner with the text 'EXPERT RANGE OF FAIRNESS TREATMENTS'. At the bottom right, there is a small disclaimer: '*Refers to treatments in cosmetic domain. Results not equal to clinically invasive treatments.'

You can train your **Dogs** too with conditioning!

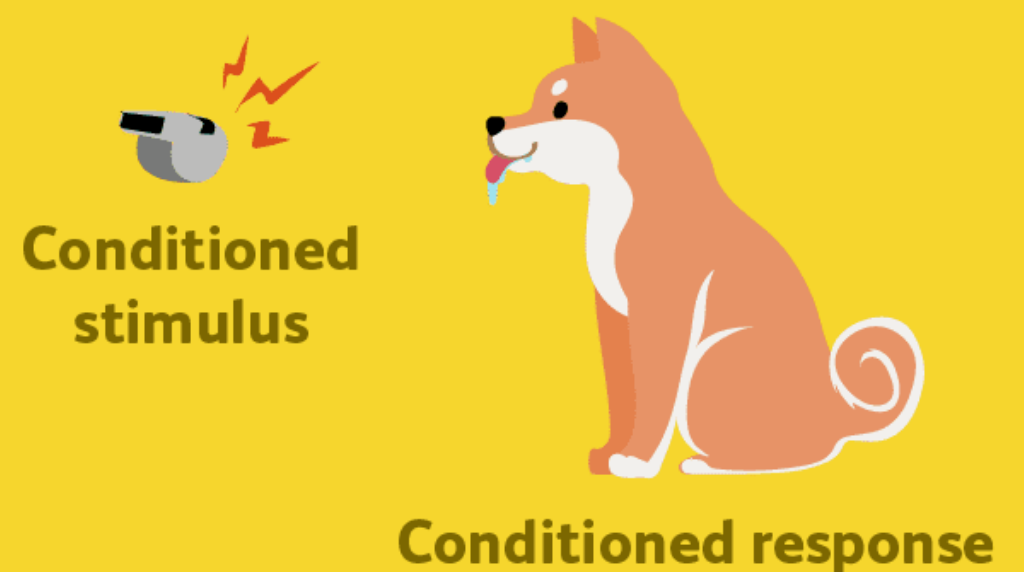
Before Conditioning



During Conditioning



After Conditioning



B2C

(Business to consumer)



CATEGORY



B2B

(Business to Business)

Selling products to customers
(**Individuals**)



Selling products to
companies or **firms**

Sale (Bill) amount are usually
small



Sale (Bill) amount are
usually **Large**

Driven by **promotions** &
panache



Driven by **efficiency** & cost
effectiveness

Customers want to be
entertained (elated).



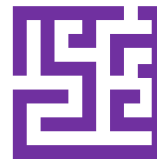
Firms want to be **educated**
(Informed) about products

Relationships are **short-
termed**



Long term **Relationships**
are established between
firms

Decision making is **simple**



Decision making involves
multi-level meetings

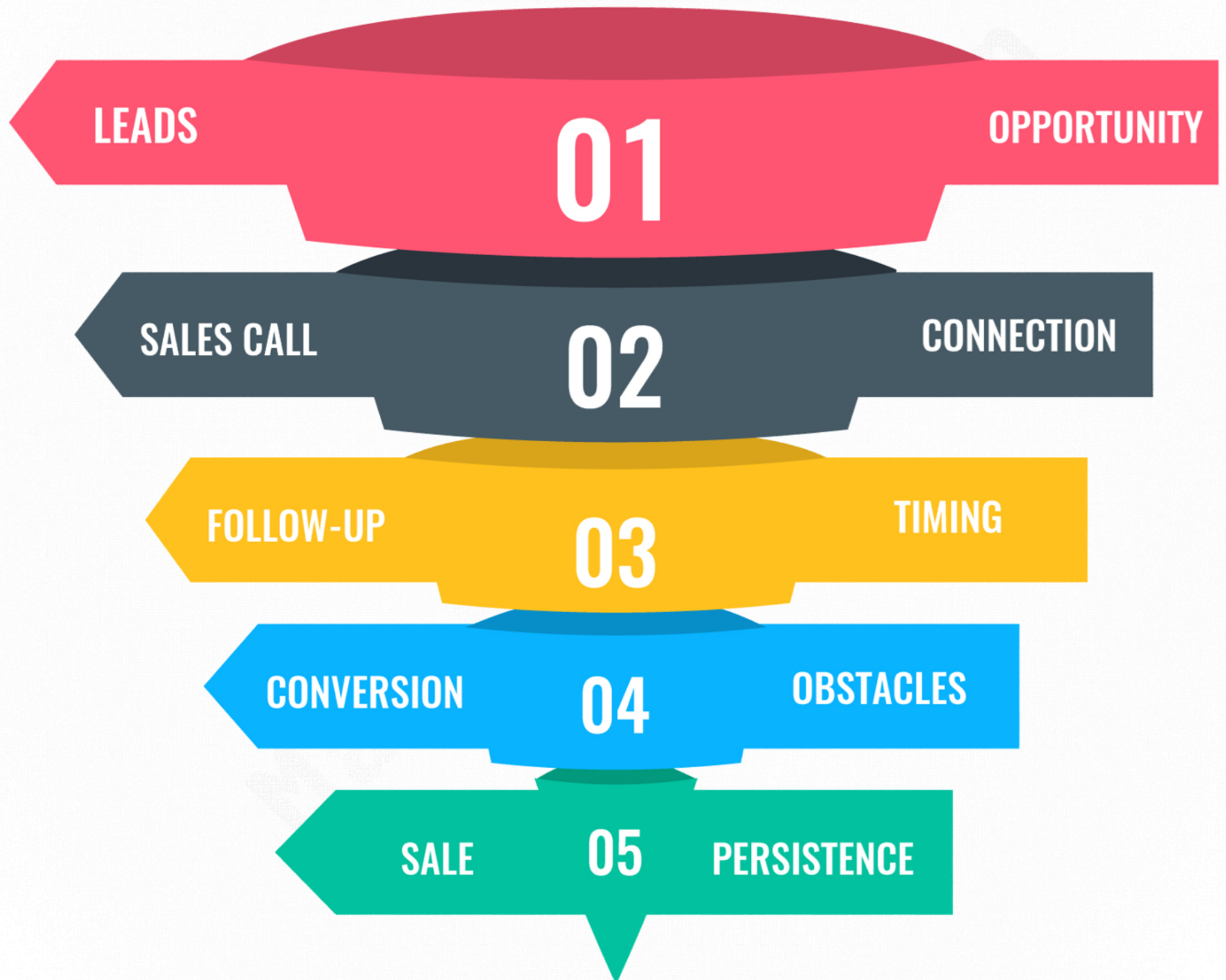
Centered on desires &
gratifications



Centered on **Logic** &
rationale

Interesting Read: [Strategy guide for B2B](#)

FLAT SALES FUNNEL INFOGRAPHIC



Interesting Read: [Community Marketing – a focus on customer retention](#)

Purchase Funnel: The purchase/purchasing funnel is a model which describes the theoretical customer journey from the moment of first contact with your brand to the ultimate goal of a purchase.

Digital Marketing Funnel:

1. **Engagement:** Here marketing funnel is concerned with ensuring that customers' interactions with your brand are positive and that they're open to future interactions.
2. **Education:** It is helping potential customers realize that they have a problem that you can solve for them.
3. **Research:** At this point, marketing still isn't focused on selling a product, but rather on helping customers identify how they can benefit.
4. **Evaluation:** Customers may be looking at multiple competing solutions to their problems, so the focus should be on showing why you're the best.
5. **Justification:** The justification stage is about finding ways to overcome objections, obstacles, or inertia. Perhaps the customer isn't the one with the ability to make buying decisions.
6. **Purchase:** The purchase stage is all about the sale.
7. **Adoption:** Adoption, the first post-purchase stage of the digital marketing funnel, necessitates making good on your promises.
8. **Retention:** Satisfied customers become repeat customers. To retain customers, give them help when they need it, and provide them with educational materials on how to get the most out of your product.
9. **Expansion:** This might mean selling customers additional products or services, upgrading their service, or getting them interested in a completely different product that solves a different problem.
10. **Advocacy:** Extremely satisfied customers can help you expand your customer base further. They become brand advocates and do part of the work of selling your product to their peers, colleagues, and friends.

Product Life Cycle:

Product life cycle refers to the length of time from when a product is introduced in the market until its removal from the shops/Stopped production.

PLC is classified into 4 or 5 stages.


1 & 2: R&D and Introduction

3: Growth Phase

4: Maturity

5: Decline

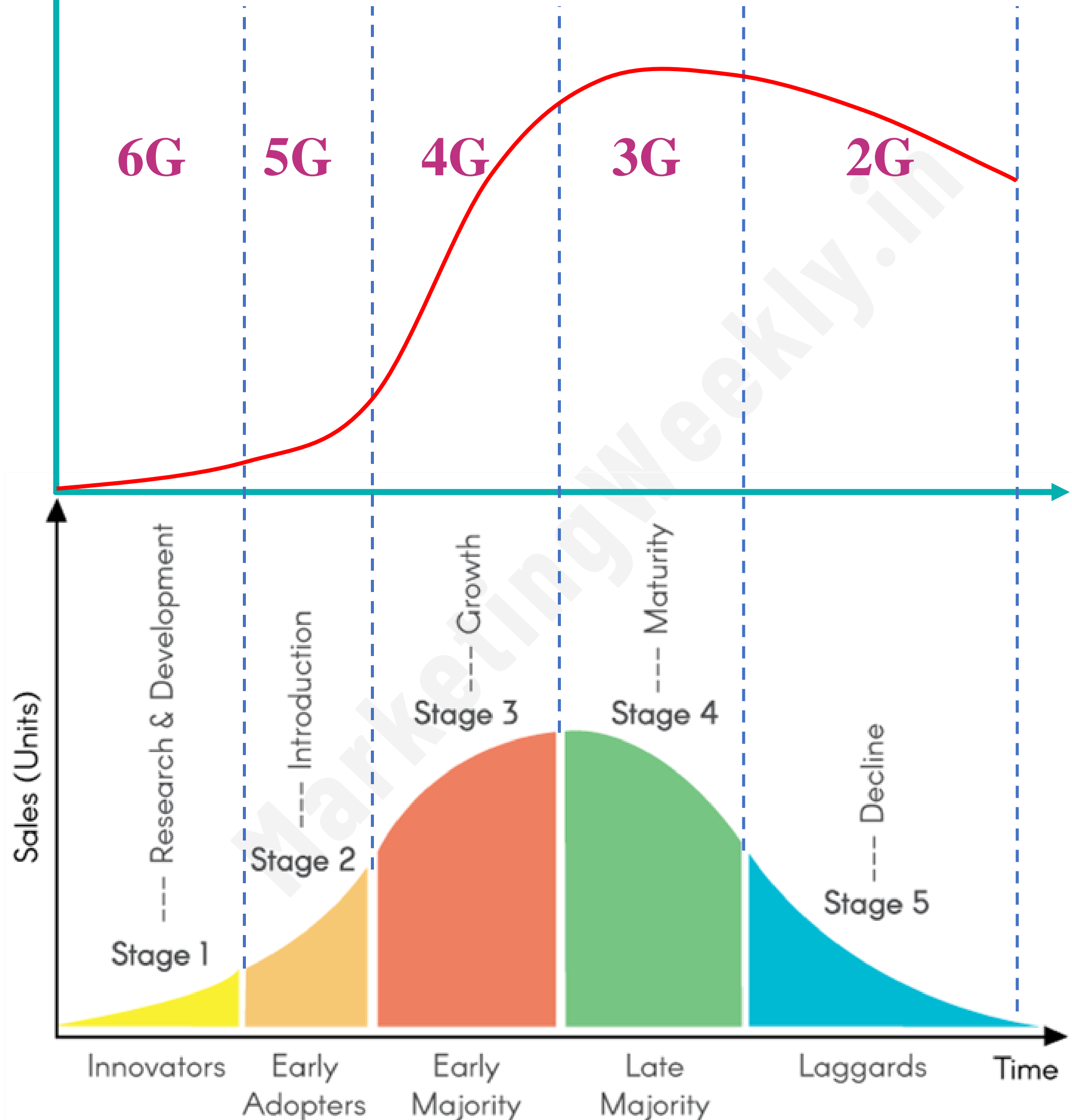
A few KPIs are stated in the below graph from Kotler.



Characteristics	Introduction	Growth	Maturity	Decline
Sales	Low Sales	Rapidly rising	Peak	Declining
Costs	High cost per customer	Avg cost per customer	Low cost per customer	Low cost per customer
Profits	Negative	Rising	High	Declining
Customers	Innovators	Early adopters	Middle majority	Laggards
Competitors	Few	Growing	Starting to decline	Declining

Adopted from: Kotler, Marketing Management

E.g., Telecommunication technology



PLC Extension:

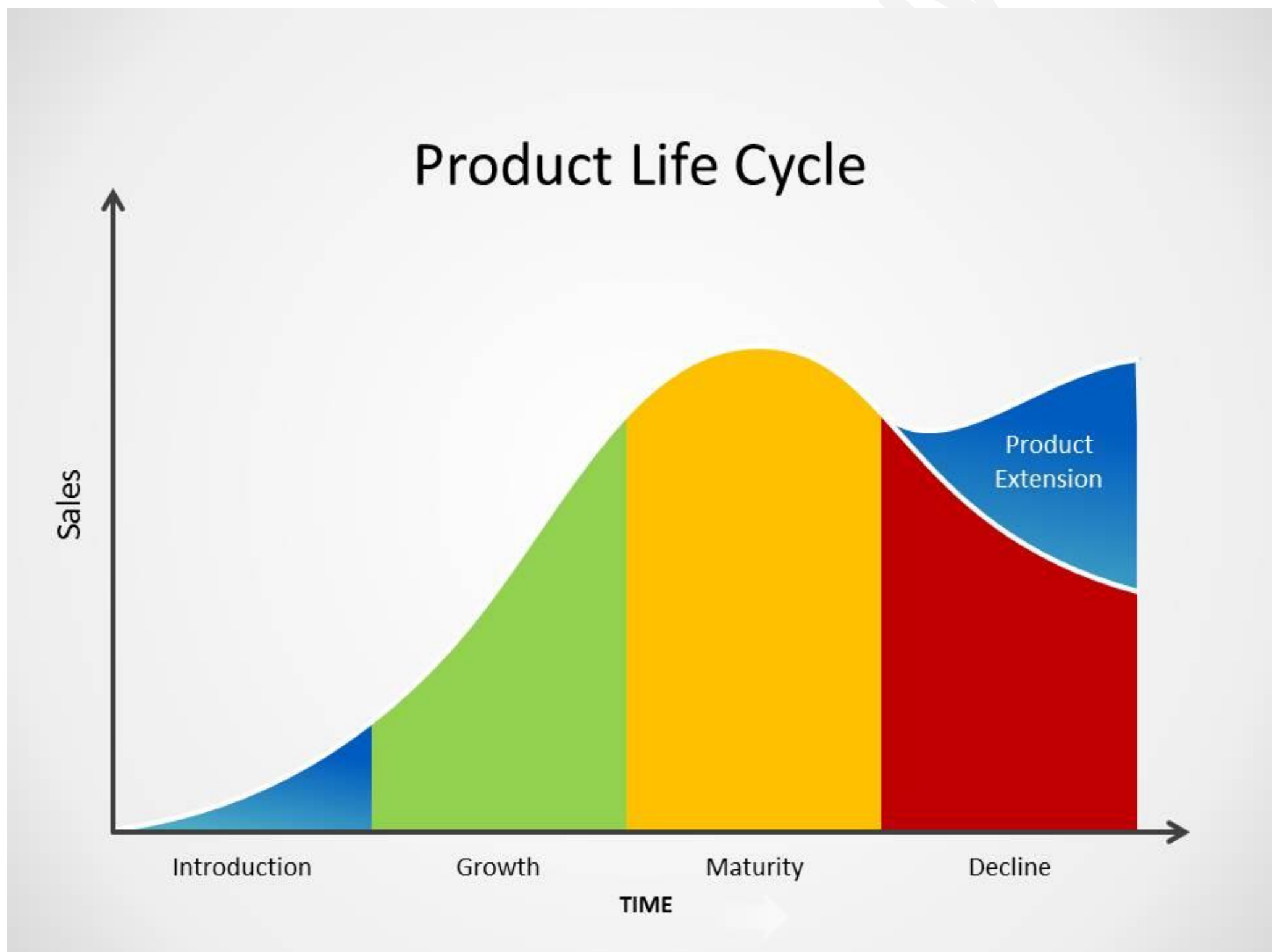


When **Hyundai's Creta** started losing against **Kia Seltos**, Creta launched its new Facelift version.

Another example: After the success of **Tata Tiago**, they entered the premium hatchback segment with **Altroz** to fend off **Maruti's Baleno**.

Check out how Microsoft expanded its **Microsoft Office suite**.

You will get the idea 😊



Interesting Read: : [Product LifeCycle of Apple's iPod](#)



What is a BRAND?:

In order to find a Job, the first thing you do is build a CV.

What does the CV represent? It represents an image of you, a perception, **a promise that will be fulfilled once you are hired.**

This is your brand!!



A brand is a **perception that the customers have about** your product or service. It is an emotional and psychological bonding between your customer and your brand.

A trademark is a brand name that is **legally differentiated** from all the other brands.

For Example, **Coca-Cola is a trademark.**

The Coca-Cola logo, featuring the brand name in its iconic red script font.

There are two terms sometimes alternately used to talk about a brand: Brand image and Brand experience. In marketing terms, **they have two distinct meanings.**

Brand Experience is the **sum total of all contact points** with the brand. For example Advertisements, Buying, Using, Longevity, etc.

Brand Image is a virtual construct of a brand inside the minds of the customer; it is the **sum total of all the expectations** that a customer has about the brand.



Different brand elements that make a brand:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ✓ Name | ✓ Colour |
| ✓ Logo | ✓ Sound |
| ✓ Theme | ✓ Movement |
| ✓ Shape | ✓ Smell |
| ✓ Graphics | ✓ Taste |

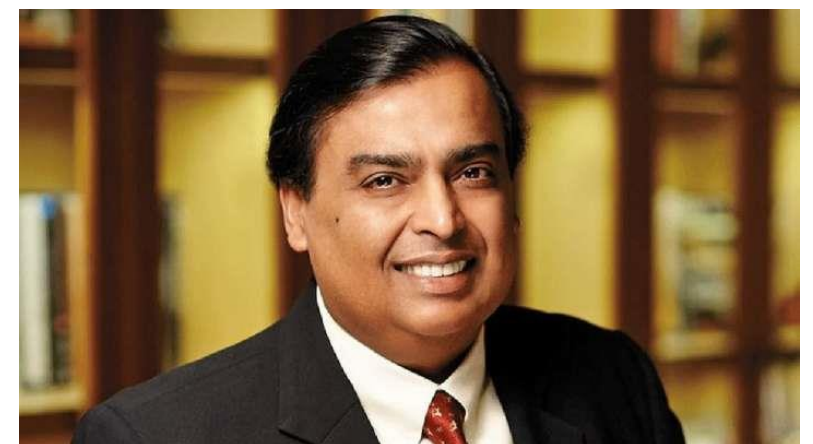
amazon



Example

Amazon has been one of the most **valuable brands** in recent years because it has maintained its core brand values – **ease of use, speed, agility**- even while diversifying.

Closer home, **Reliance Jio** in just 4 years has created an enviable brand image that is rooted deeply in **India, celebrating its vibrancy, diversity, and happiness.**

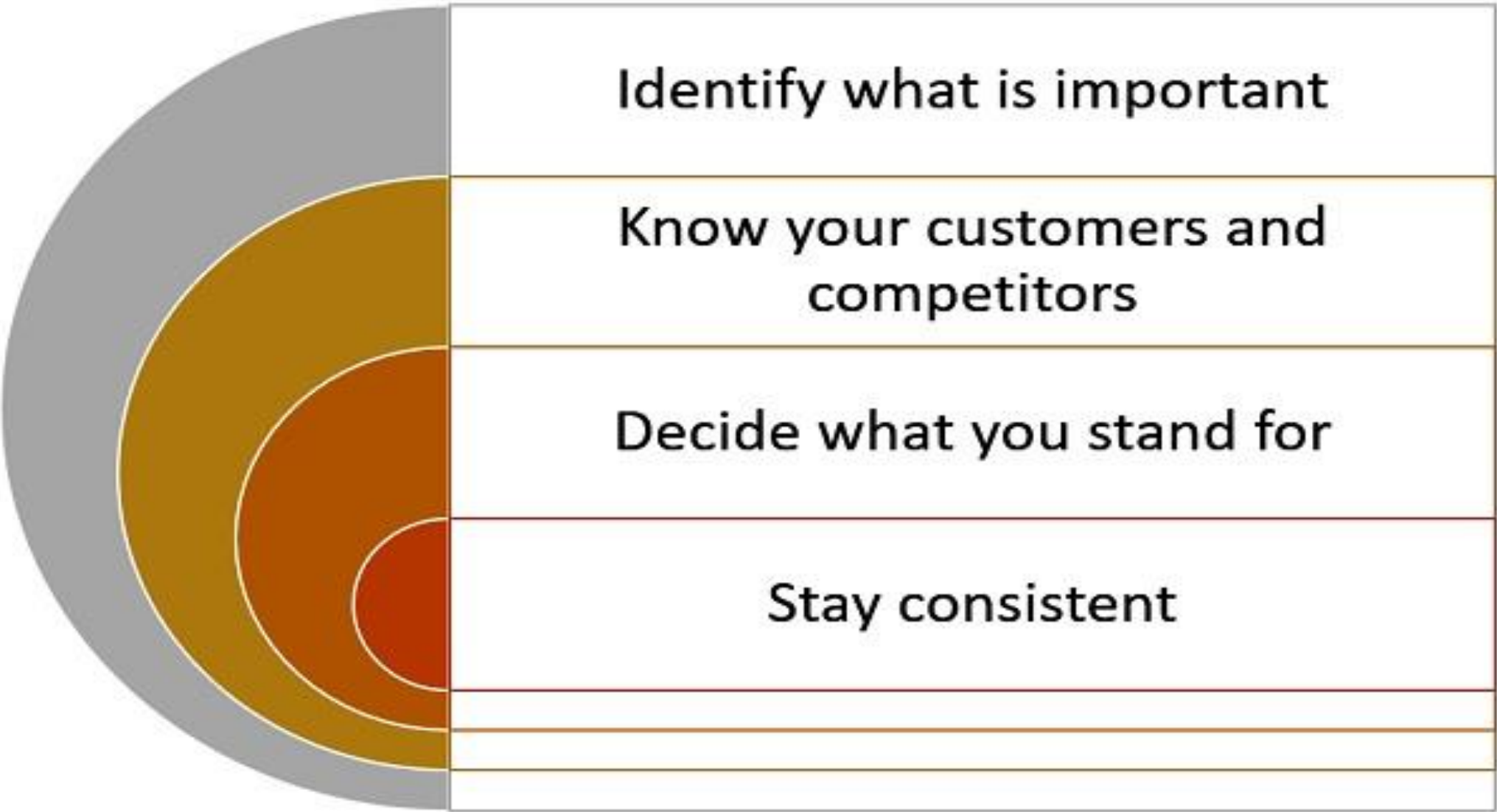


BRAND VALUE

Brand value is the **financial worth** of the brand.
To determine brand value, businesses need to estimate how much the brand is worth in the market – in other words, how much would someone pay for your brand name.

We can also define it as The difference between what a customer pays for getting the branded product, i.e., from the brand point of view, and a similar product without a revered brand name.

The main steps for creating brand value are:



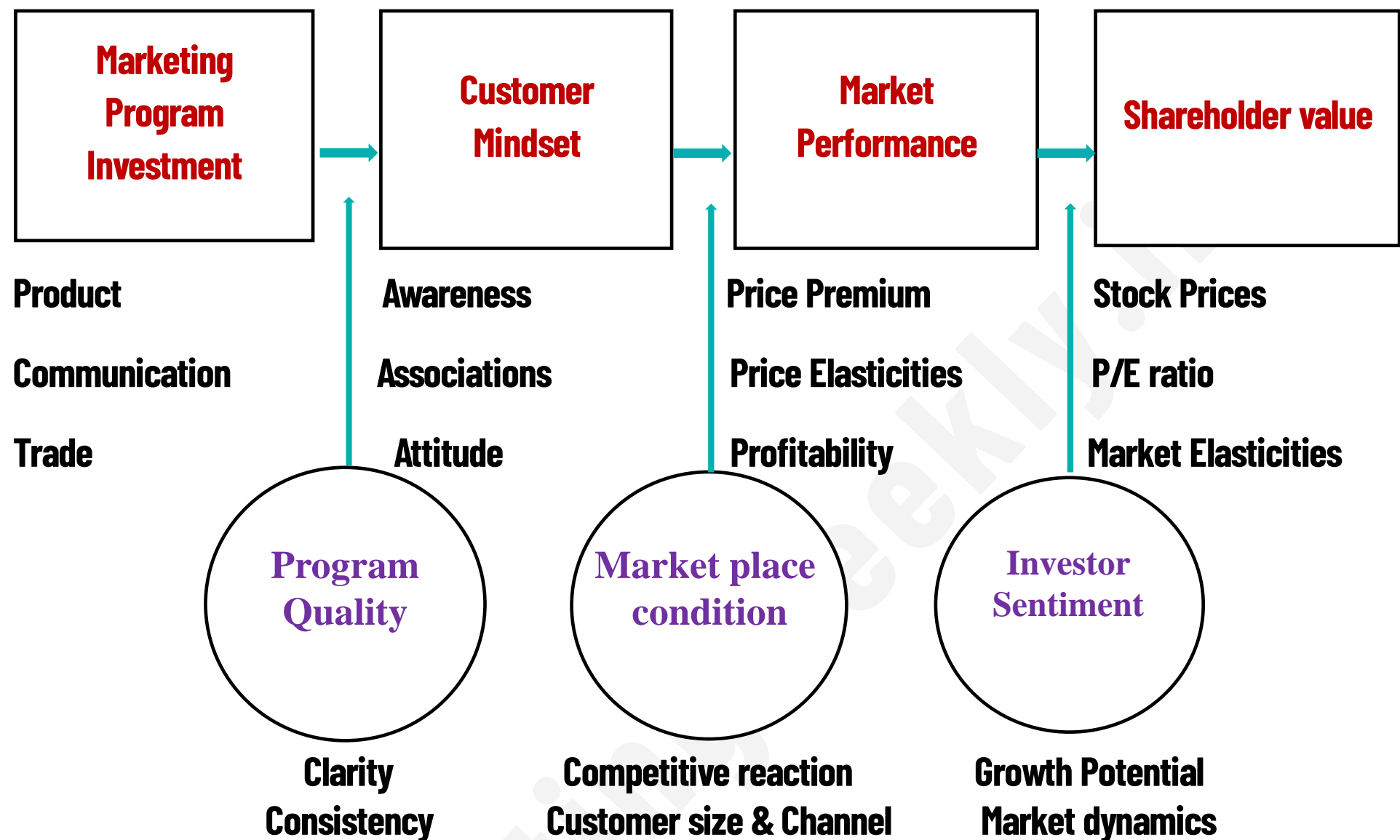
Brand value Vs. Brand Equity:

There is often confusion between both these terms.

The following table explains the difference between both the terms:

Basis for Comparison	Brand Equity	Brand Value
Meaning	Brand Equity is the worth of the brand that a firm earns through consumer consciousness of the brand name of the specific product, instead of the product itself.	Brand Value is the economic worth of the brand, wherein the customers are readily willing to pay more for a brand, to get the product.
What is it?	Attitude and Willingness of the consumer towards the brand.	Net present value of forecasted cash flows
Derived from	Customers	Product and Service Quality, Channel relationships, Availability, Price and Performance, Advertising, etc.
Indicates	Success of the brand	Total financial value of the brand.

Value Stages



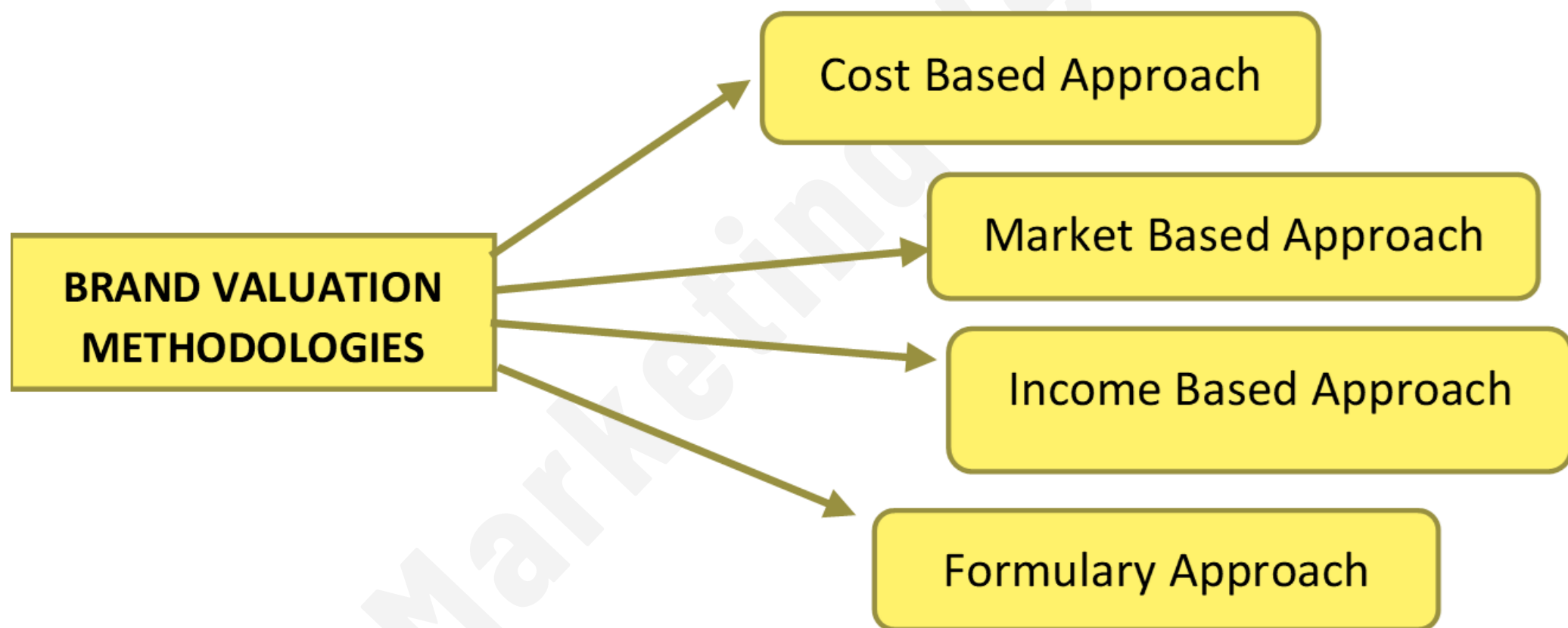
Brand value creation begins when the firm targets actual or potential customers by investing in a marketing program to develop the brand, including product research, development, and design; trade or intermediary support; and marketing communications.

Based on the initial efforts put in, the firm tries to assess- customers' mindsets, buying behaviour, and response to price which is subject to change as a result of the marketing program.

The investment community will then consider market performance, replacement cost, and purchase price in acquisitions (among other factors) to assess shareholder value in general and the value of a brand.

Other important factors which contribute to the brand value are the - Marketing Program Quality, Market place condition, and the general Investor sentiment

Methodologies to calculate brand value:



MOST VALUABLE BRANDS OF THE WORLD:



SAMSUNG

Learn about 14 Brand health Metric [Here](#).

Game of Brands



Brand Rivalry

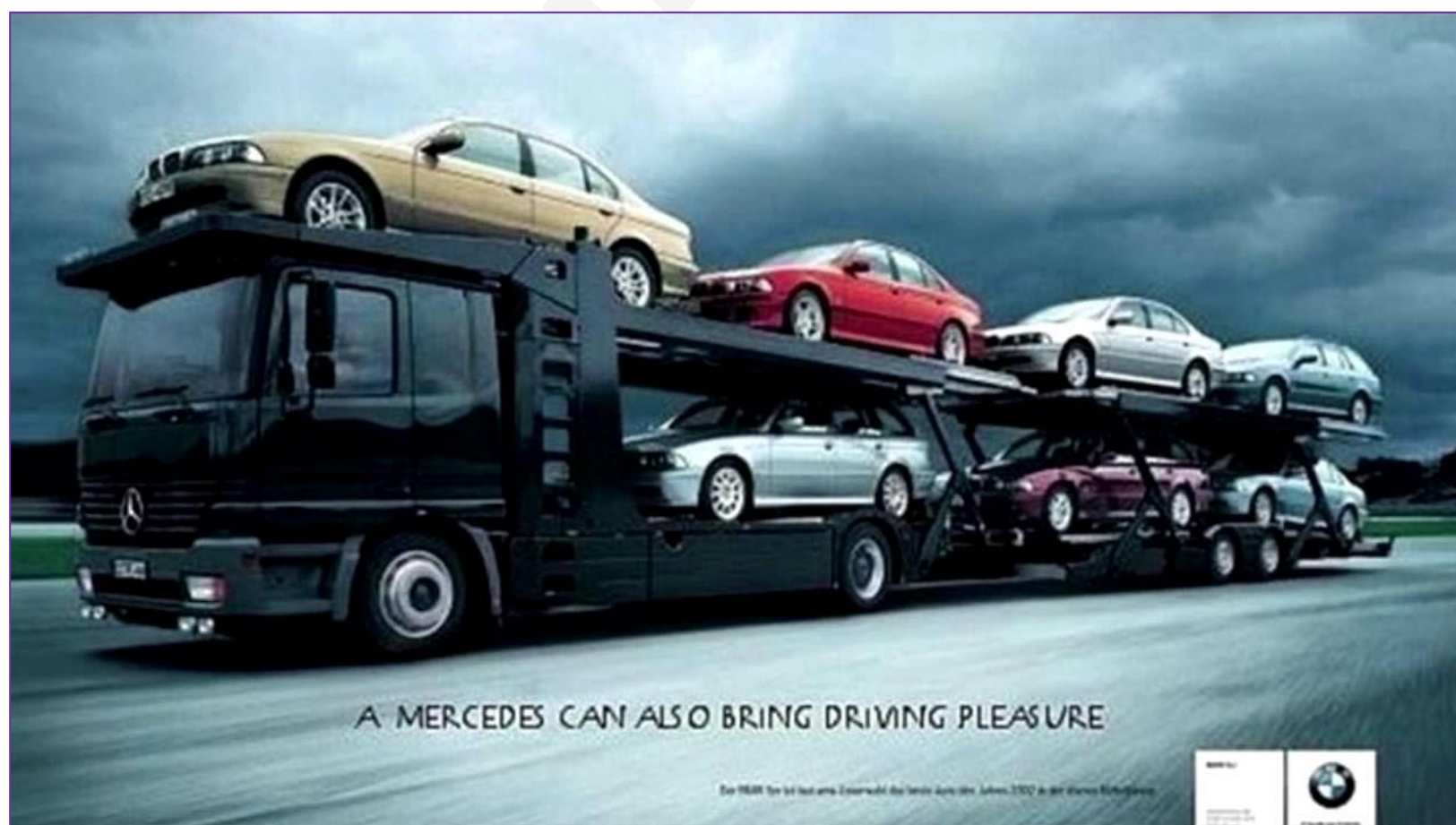
FIGHT!



May the best brand win!

What is Brand Rivalry?

It can be defined as the competition between brands offering similar line of products to the same target audience at similar prices with the goal of increasing market share and overall revenue.



Why does Rivalry exist?

To win potential customers:

- The idea is to win new potential customers who haven't bought your or your competitor's products yet.



To win rival customers?

- The idea is to win the rivals' customers whilst preserving the brand's original customers.

To win sales from shared customers:

- The idea is to win a large share of sales from customers that have subscribed to multiple providers.



Famous brand rivalries:

VISA vs Master Card:

Ever since plastic money made its way into people's lives, these two financial service providers are in competition with each other head-on.



Marvel vs DC:

These two companies took their rivalry to another level by publishing a comic series named 'Marvel vs DC' to show open rivalry between the superheroes.

Famous brand rivalries:

McDonald's vs Burger King:

Serving the same customers at similar prices, Burger King and McDonald's have taken a dig at each other time and again, especially over their hamburgers.



Coke vs Pepsi:

With their innovative marketing campaigns, these two famous soft drink giants are able to attract customers even after the customers' focus shifted towards healthier drinks

Benefits of Brand Rivalry:

Builds Loyalty

Rivalries help brands get customers to take their side and discourage them from using competitors' products.



Gains sympathy

Rivalries help smaller brands or start-ups get sympathy votes from their customers

Attracts attention

If a rivalry becomes controversial, it brings in free publicity and word-of-mouth promotion.



Drawbacks of Brand Rivalry:

Competitor benefits:

Rivalries can also provide visibility to a brand's competitor which can give them attention.



Competitor improvement:

Rivalries increase your competitors' brand awareness even if you're pointing at its flaws.

Awakening sleeping brands:

When brands bite more than they chew, they can even lead to the awakening of the sleeping brands.



Brand. Personality



What is personality ?

Combination of characteristics that form an individual's distinctive character, in short, an identity. A brand is also an identity at the end of the day, **something about the brands that we connect with.**



You must have heard people say that they ❤️ 'love' Coca-Cola, or 'can't live without' 📱 Apple's iPhone, won't buy ketchup from anyone, but Heinz



80% of us make decisions before we're rationally aware of them. Instead, our feelings for specific companies are based around one very important concept: our archetype. More precisely, they come from the personality as our **'archetype'**.

personality

funny

think

effects

sociable

stability

characteristics

disorganized

aggregated

dynam

predispositio

particul

imaginative

false

confor

consid

demonstrate

vs development

distinguished

maladaptive

psychological

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in

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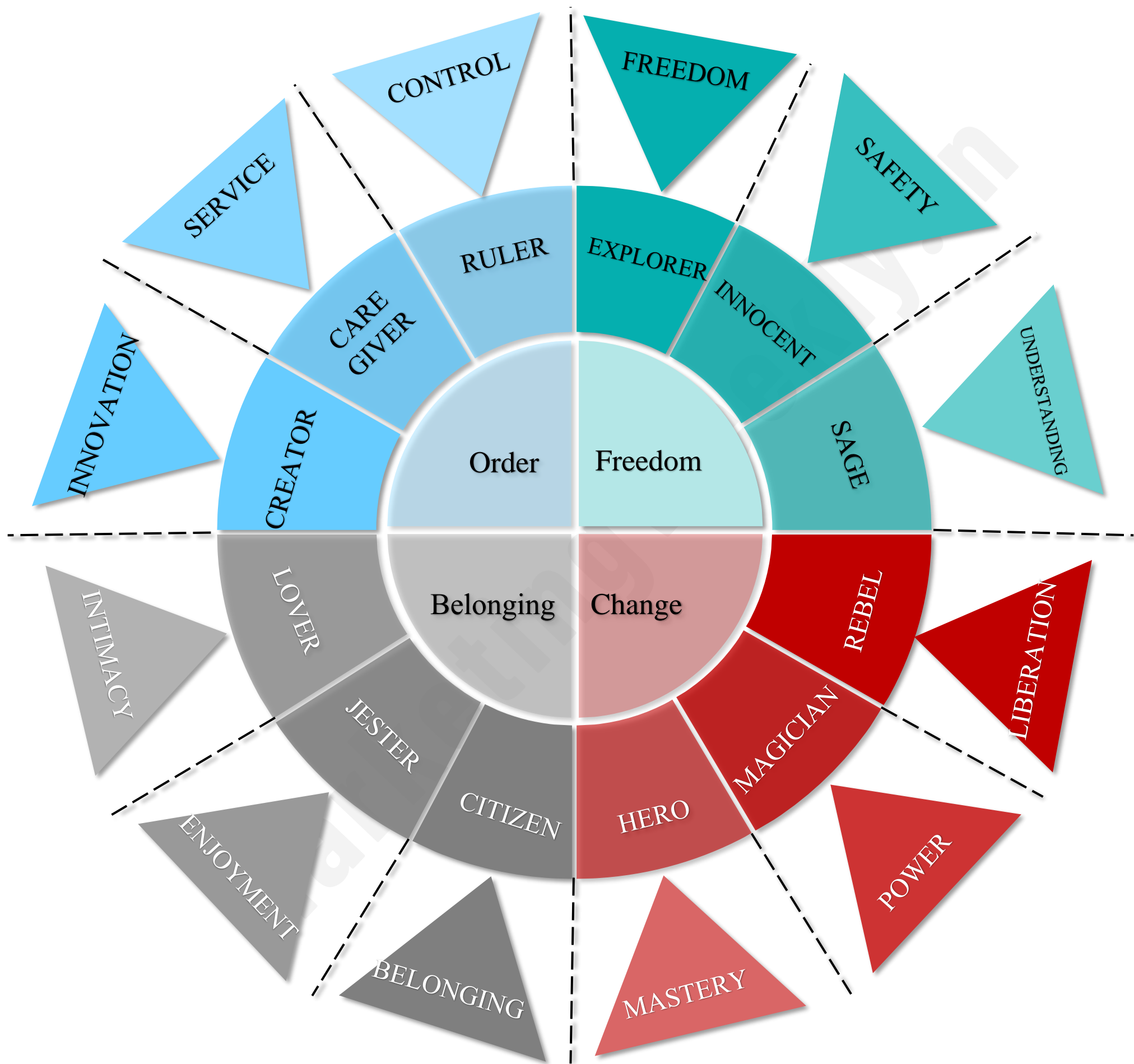
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significantly

psychologists

investigating

12 Brand Archetypes



12 Brand Archetypes - Explained



The Explorer

“ Recognizes the boundaries around them, they don't let those restrictions stop them

“ Loves simplicity and are built around the ideology of spreading joy

The Innocent

BRAND VOICE		WHAT CUSTOMERS FEEL		BRAND VOICE		WHAT CUSTOMERS FEEL	
Motivates to walk on your own path		Motivated to never settle		Positive and kind vibes through brand experience		Wants to live a beautiful life	
Encourages others to step outside of their comfort zones and follow their heart		Encouraged to learn from mistakes		Builds trust and connections through honest and nostalgic views		Takes life easy, smile	
		Admires the brand courage				Feels safe and beautiful inside	
BRANDS				BRANDS			
<div>Jeep</div> <div>Red Bull</div> <div>Corona Extra</div> <div>Starbucks</div> <div>THE NORTH FACE</div> <div>NASA</div>				<div>Coca-Cola</div> <div>Dove</div> <div>KFC</div> <div>McDonald's</div> <div>Nintendo</div> <div>Herbal Essences</div>			



The Sage

“ Celebrates curiosity while sharing knowledge with others

“ Goes above and beyond to create something unique for its target audience, and often they inspire an almost cult-like following

The Rebel



BRAND VOICE



WHAT CUSTOMERS FEEL



BRAND VOICE



WHAT CUSTOMERS FEEL

Encourages customers to think in new ways

Message is always factual, without unnecessary emotions

Absorbs the knowledge
Digs deeper in the solution finding
Considers the brand as a teacher, a mentor

Honest, raw and loud
Speaks fearlessly about topics that can be scary, inconvenient or controversial

Experiences the uncommon
Thrilled
Feels safe and beautiful inside

BRANDS

BRANDS

Forbes

Google

The New York Times

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

BBC

MAYO CLINIC



URBAN OUTFITTERS

DIESEL

NETFLIX

LUSH FRESH HANDMADE COSMETICS

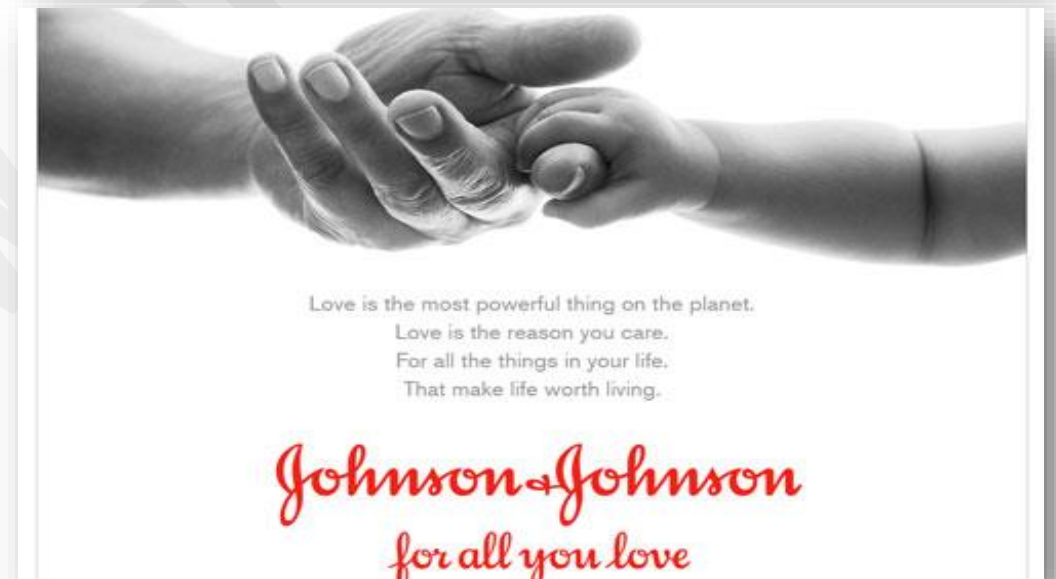
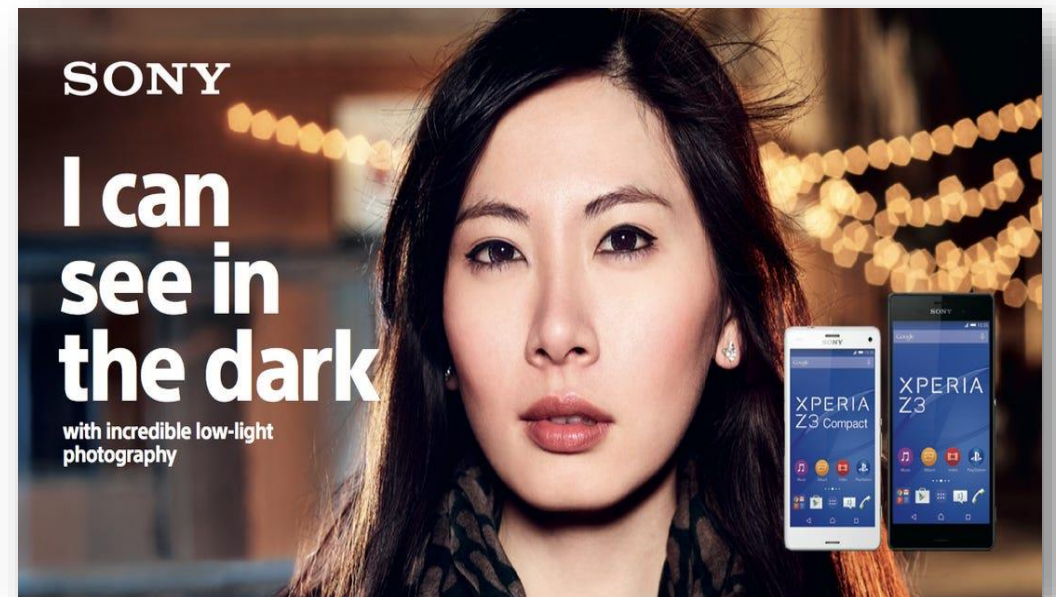
Virgin

[Check the remaining 10 Brand Personalities Here](#)

www.MarketingWeekly.in

Index

Campaigns example





BRAND IDENTITY

PRISM

What
makes you
UNIQUE?

BRAND IDENTITY PRISM:



Before digging into the details of the Brand Identity Prism, let us understand the brand association. What comes to your mind when you think of

Coca-Cola? Happiness? Refreshing? The iconic coke bottle? Young and socializing? Whatever you think, most of us would associate positively with Coke.

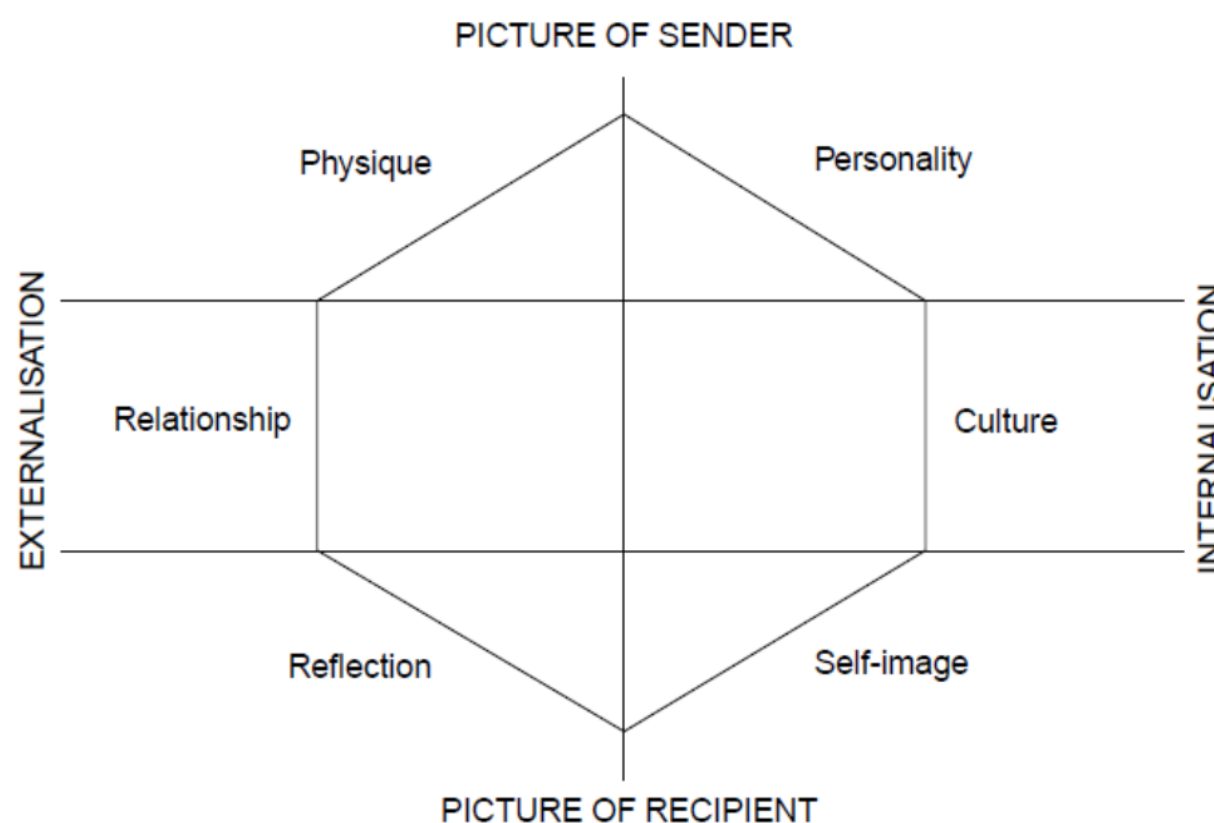
And why so?

The answer is simple: Coca-Cola has done a brilliant job in establishing itself as a positive brand no matter how harmful the drink could be.

The Brand Identity Prism is a hexagonal diagram that helps us understand how the different elements of a brand related to each other.

It was a term coined by **Jean- Noel Kapferer in 1996**. According to Kapferer:

“Strong brands are capable of weaving all aspects [of the prism] into an effective whole in order to create a concise, clear, and appealing brand identity.”



Let's discuss each element of the Brand Identity Prism:



Physique - Physique is the physical characteristics and iconography of the brand. It is the basis of the brand which visually represents the brand's aspirations and how you wish it to be perceived.

Personality - How a brand communicates with the outside world through its tone of voice, design, and copywriting.

Culture – The principles and the values on which the brand bases its behavior

Relationship - The understanding between the brand and its customers, and what the customer hopes they are getting from the brand beyond the actual product or service.

Reflection - The stereotypical user of the brand. A brand is likely to have several buyer personas, but it will have a go-to subset of its target market that they use in its messaging.

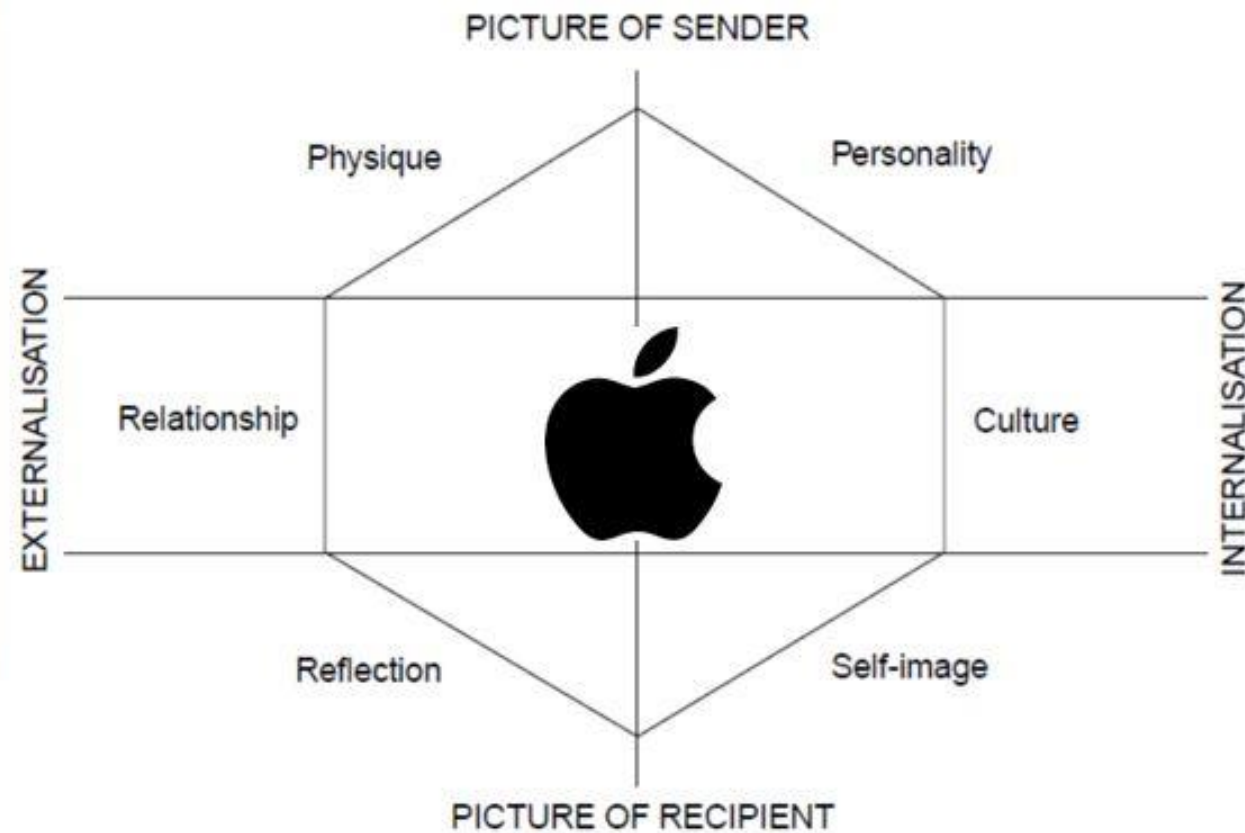
Self-image - How the customer perceives their ideal self. By understanding a customer's 'ideal identity' – what they aspire for and how they tend to look and behave ideally – brands can target their messaging accordingly

Brand Identity Prism for APPLE

Physique:
Micro-computers, All purpose

Relationship:
Liberation, Friendly

Reflection:
Young minded, Autonomous



Personality:
Intelligent, creative, cool

Culture:
Changing the organization, The Valley culture

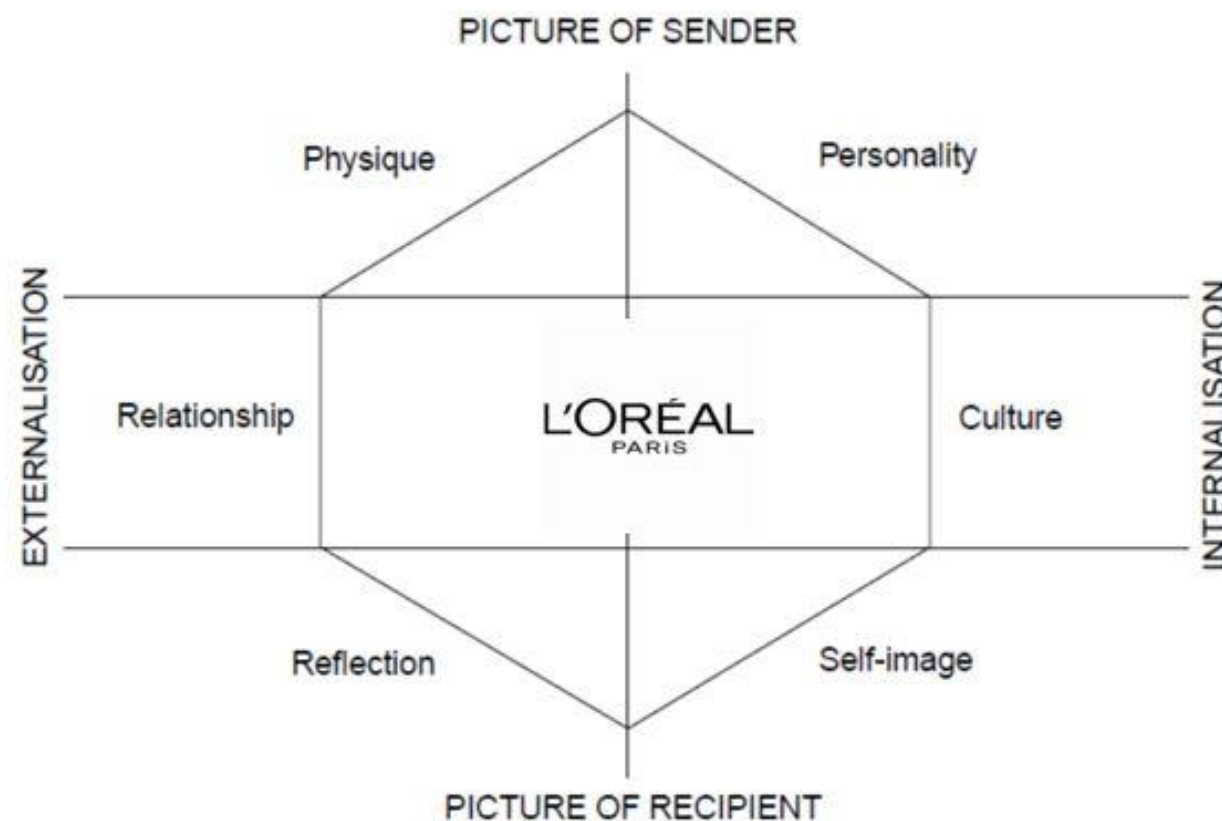
Self-Image:
Self enhancement

Brand Identity Prism for L'Oréal

Physique:
Beauty product for women

Relationship:
Trust and Respect

Reflection:
Beauty Expert



Personality:
Attractive woman, Modern

Culture:
Innovation

Self-Image:
Confident, Independent

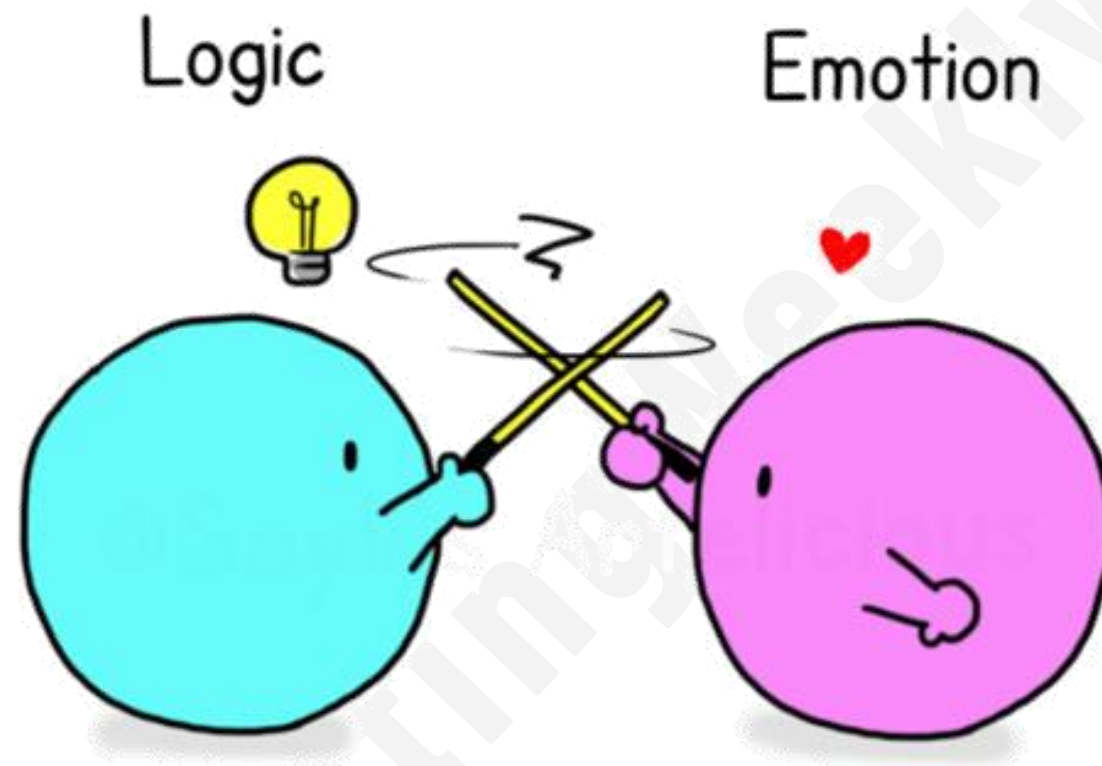
Interesting Read: [LoveMark in Marketing](#)

The Psychology of Selling

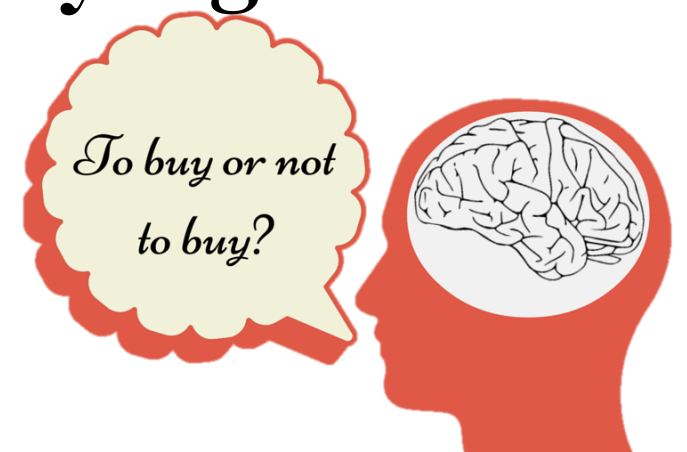


What makes us buy something?

- Simply speaking, Sales psychology is nothing but *understanding the mind of the consumers*



- Most individuals buy a product only because of an *emotional attachment* with it and not any logic



A classic Sales Psychology Example



*Starbucks created a **Sense of Reciprocity***

Reciprocity is the act of giving back to someone who has done you a favor.

*Starbucks encouraged people to share the **hashtag #Tweetacoffee** to one of their friends.*

In return, the company offered a free cup of coffee to the friend.

*The campaign resonated with its audience and helped the company generate **\$180,000 in sales.***



Understanding the buyer Psyche

Let's meet Kevin!

When someone tries to sell him something, a new version of Kevin pops up every time



Let us understand Kevin's psyche in more detail:

1. Quick response means you care about me!

- ✓ When any prospect drops an inquiry on your site, it is advisable to *call within the next 5 minutes.*



- ✓ It creates a solid first impression of your brand



Understanding the buyer Psyche

2. *Respect my time*

- ✓ We all designate our time with different tasks.
- ✓ *Call* prospects at the time when they are *really interested in your product*



3. *Consistent follow-ups is the key*

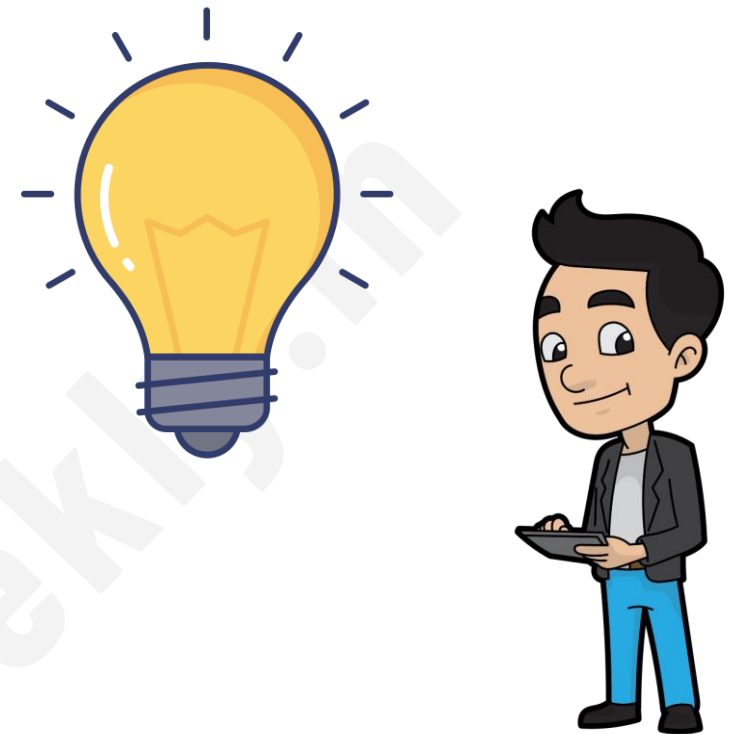
- ✓ Multiple research studies say that 72% of calls are never answered.
- ✓ It takes *8 attempts to reach to your prospect.*
- ✓ 50% of all sales happen after 5th attempt.



Understanding the buyer Psyche

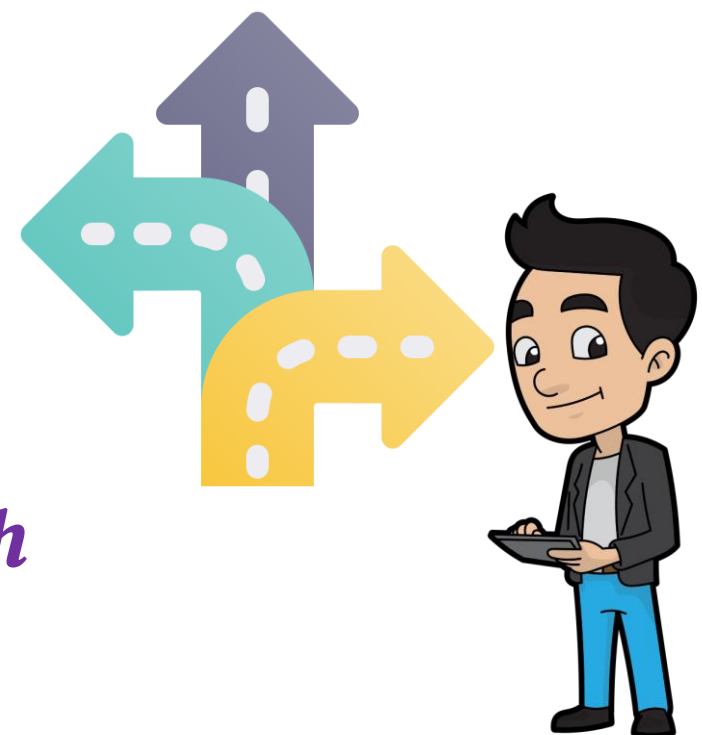
4. *I need solution, not excuses!*

- ✓ Prospects care only about whether you can solve their problem or not.
- ✓ Prospects are seeking a solution, and you must offer that!



5. *More options lead to more confusion.*

- ✓ People love options, but that does not mean you should *paralyze prospects with a truckload of options.*
- ✓ Don't create unnecessary confusion.



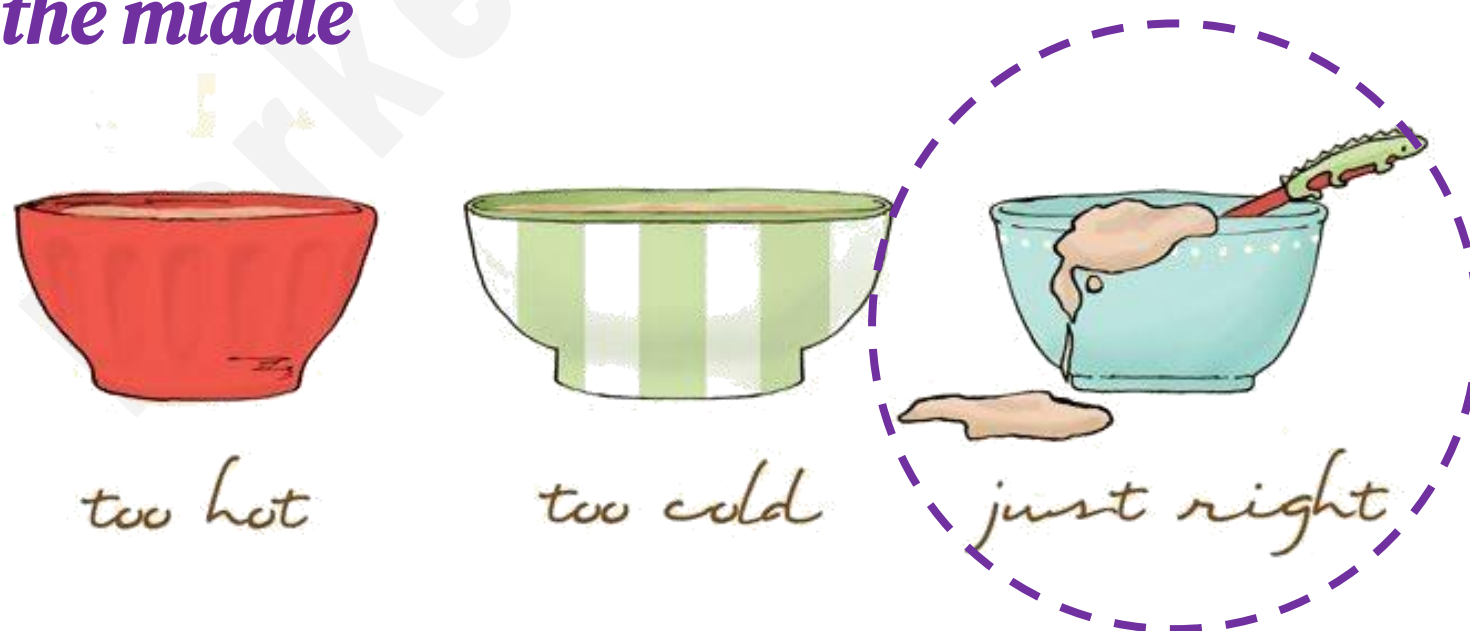
Goldilocks effect in Sales

When Goldilock discovers three bowls of porridge, she chooses the one that's "not too hot, not too cold, but just right."



Consumer also practice "the Goldilocks effect" all the time while shopping.

They look not for the cheapest or most expensive option but the one that's right in the middle



Goldilocks effect in Sales

Let's look at this example from **Dollar Shave Club**

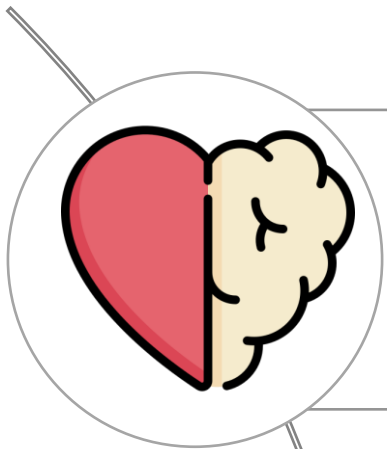
It shows three razors, and the choice in the middle is a “member favorite” at a mid-price range.



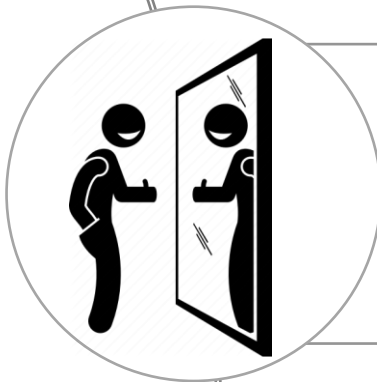
BLADES
CHOOSE FROM 3 MIGHTY RAZORS

THE HUMBLE TWIN	THE 4X	THE EXECUTIVE
EVERY MONTH \$1 + \$3.00 SHIP	EVERY MONTH \$6 SHIPS FREE	EVERY MONTH \$9 SHIPS FREE
SELECT	SELECT	SELECT
A great basic shaver, for guys who dig simplicity and precision.	Member favorite - a gentle shave in a single stroke.	The final frontier - It's like a personal assistant for your face.
✓ 2 stainless steel blades	✓ 4 stainless steel blades	✓ 6 stainless steel blades
✓ 5 cartridges per month	✓ 4 cartridges per month	✓ 4 cartridges per month
✓ Reliable - this is the '82 wagon that starts when it's below zero	✓ You will love this razor - and your girlfriend can use it too	✓ Special trimmer edge built in for the professional
✓ Lubricating strip soothes the skin	✓ Full 90-degree pivot head hugs the turns, surges you onward	✓ This blade comes from the future and lives in outer space
LEARN MORE	LEARN MORE	LEARN MORE

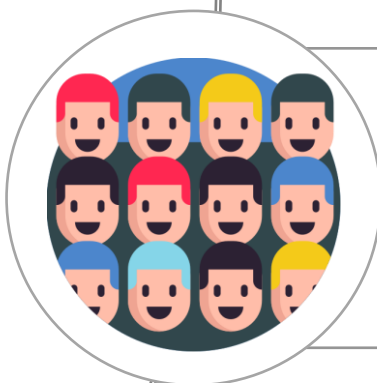
Let's Summarize Psychology



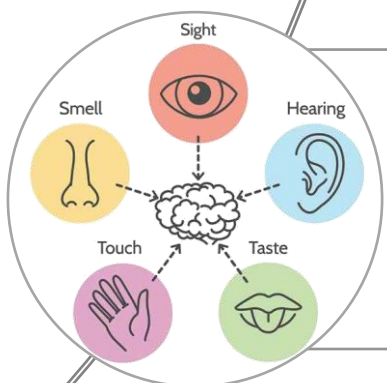
*People make decisions **emotionally***



*People are **egocentric***



*Most people follow the **crowd***



*People like to **see, hear, touch, taste, or smell** before they buy a product*



RURAL MARKETING

What is a Rural Marketing?

Rural Marketing is a high-level understanding of how consumers vary between the developed urban geographies, where disposable income & lifestyle is high, compared to rural geographies which are in a nascent stage of development.

Identification of key behavioral & infrastructure differences in terms of communication touchpoints, price sensitivity, product availability, logistics, and buying frequency comes under rural marketing.

As a brand manager or a sales manager, we need to show a clear intention of unlearning everything urban & write new rules for the rural market.



What are the major differences between an Urban Market and Rural Market?

The below image shows the stark difference between an Urban and a rural consumer. Although the stats are quite old, you can gauge the difference in infrastructure, ownerships, consumptions, and facilities.

Obviously, many things have improved in the last 15 year, but the difference will remain between urban and rural.

In essence, there are major differences that need complete rethinking while strategizing for a rural market. We will study them in detail in this article along with tangible executable ideas for each difference.

Table 1: Rural Urban Penetration–Rural Index 2005*
(Some Consumer Durables)

Criteria/Products	Rural House Holds (000) Number (%)	Urban House Holds (000) Number (%)	Total House Holds (000) Number (%)
Car/Jeep or van	1603 (1%)	7241 (12%)	8844 (4%)
Two-wheelers	16195 (11%)	25813 (42%)	42008 (20%)
Colour TV sets	18152 (12%)	38572 (63%)	56724 (27%)

Criteria/Products	Rural House Holds (000) Number (%)	Urban House Holds (000) Number (%)	Total House Holds (000) Number (%)
Refrigerators	11014 (8%)	29515 (48%)	40529 (20%)
Washing Machines	1870 (1%)	14447 (24%)	16317 (8%)
Room air-conditioners	76 (0.025%)	2936 (5%)	3012 (1%)
Bicycles	80533 (55%)	36835 (60%)	36835 (60%)
Gas stoves	27390 (19%)	40964 (67%)	68354 (33%)
Pressure cookers	37883 (26%)	45192 (74%)	83075 (40%0
Ectricity Connection	59928 (41%)	46981 (77%)	106909 (52%)
Drinking water In the household	39549 (27%)	35073 (57%)	74622 (36%)
Fuel LPG/electricity/ biogas	8544 (6%)	26090 (43%)	34634 (17%)

- 1.Literacy
- 2.Household infrastructure (Water, Electricity, Internet)
- 3.Public Infrastructure (Banking, Government, Library)
- 4.Logistics (Private Transport, Railway, Bus, Airport)
- 5.Place of gatherings (Mall Vs. Mela culture)
- 6.Taste preference (Both for edible & other products)
- 7.Income.
- 8.Space availability.
- 9.Element of Attachments (Religion, tradition, cattle, etc.)

Understanding today's rural consumer

Open to new experiences with increasing disposable income.

High utility orientation & value-seeking from each purchase.

Open to be connected through digital channels.

Price-sensitive but willing to spend on trusted brand.

Majority shopping is done on special occasions.

Aspires to mirror his urban counterparts.

Strongly attached to local culture & language even on social media.



4 As - The key factors in a rural market

Availability:

A planned trade-off between distribution cost & market penetration to ensure the product reaches remote areas.

Acceptability:

Modifying the product according to the rural conditions and facilitating ease of usage to make users comfortable with using the product.

Awareness:

Using traditional ATL marketing activities like TV/Radio ads to improve brand recall & connection

Affordability:

Lower SKUs to prompt low-risk trials, along with convenient loans or money-lending facilities for bigger purchases

Tweaking the marketing mix for the rural market (RM) **Product strategies:**

- **Modifying product design** to provide the convenience of usage to the RM.
- **Smaller SKUs** to improve trials for first-time users
- **Improving sturdiness & power** to improve attractiveness to RM.
- **Increasing utility** over fancy features to provide maximum ROI
- **Adaptive brand-building** according to the audience's tastes & preferences



LG Electronics introduced Sampoorna TV aimed at the rural audience, India's first TV with a **Devanagari** script on-screen display for vernacular languages.



ISPAT industries branded its corrugated sheets as "ISPAT Kavach" & **Tata Steel** branded their product as Tata Shakti in order to connect strongly to the rural audience & improve top-of-mind recall

Tweaking the marketing mix for the rural market (RM) **Pricing strategies:**

- **Differential/reduced pricing** as compared to urban areas
- **Low Unit Price (LUP) packing** or “**paise packs**” of even premium brands
- **No-frills Economy pricing** – Coinage pricing, value pricing
- **Discounts** for special events according to local festivals & events
- **Schemes** for retailers like offers & quantity discounts to increase loyalty
- **Credit facilities** & promotional offers according to the agricultural cycle
- **Free gifts** that provide additional utility
- **Bundled pricing** to promote maximum value for money



“**Thanda matlab Coca-Cola**” gave the beverage company a breakthrough in the rural Indian market. They also launched an **Accessibility campaign** to bring the smallest SKU at Rs.5, competing with other drinks like tea & lemonade



CavinKare introduced 4ml sachets of Chik shampoo priced at 50 paise each at a time when other shampoos were sold in Rs.2 packs

Tweaking the marketing mix for the rural market (RM) **Distribution strategies:**

- **Local Markets/ Haats** to reach out to the maximum consumers.
- **Fairs & festival grounds/melas** to grab high attention.
- **Wholesalers & Kirana** retailers to reach out to all neighborhoods.
- **Vans/ mobile traders** in order to have a deeper penetration into remote areas of rural India.
- **Syndicate Distribution** to sell & distribute non-competitive goods together through a common distribution channel.
- **Hub & Spoke model** of distribution to cover dispersed crowds.
- **Self-help groups** who can be employed for door-to-door selling.
- Exclusive bazaars/ retail outlets like **ITC e-choupal**.



Dabur Pudinhara set up a 22ft tall Pudinhara bottle along with **Thandak zone** in Nauchandi mela (Mass festival)



HUL's rural sales promoters educate women in villages on the distribution & selling of HUL products through **Project Shakti**

Tweaking the marketing mix for the rural market (RM) **Promotion strategies:**

- **Mass media** like television, radio, films, newspapers & in local magazines.
- **Rural-specific media** like audio vans, posters, and pamphlets.
- **Door-to-door** selling through trained salesmen/locals.
- **Outdoor campaigns** with billboards, painted walls
- **Entertainment programs** like folk dance, street play, and puppet shows.
- **Mobile publicity** vans with short film screening capacity.
- Utilising the **opinion leader** (**Village head** or any other respected person in the village) as a promoter.
- **Word-of-mouth** promotion facilitated through referral schemes.
- **Product demonstration** & free sample distribution in public gatherings.



HDFC Festive treats where rural and semi-urban consumers will be able to avail offers specially created for them, like **discounted processing fees for loans, reduced EMIs,** and discounts on 1000+ brands.



Asian Paints promoted the **Utsav paint** category by painting the **Mukhiya/post office of a village 6 months before the launch** and organizing painters' meet in the villages.



Cause Marketing

Forms of cause marketing

Volunteerism

Rather than asking for a donation, businesses will ask if customers will volunteer their time to a certain organization

Portion of Purchase

Businesses donate a portion of their sales to a nonprofit or cause

Pin Ups

Primarily for in-house use. Customers will donate and fill their name on paper icon, which will then be hung up in the store

Point of Sale Campaigns

A donation requested at the POS by a corporation but made by the customer

Digital Engagement

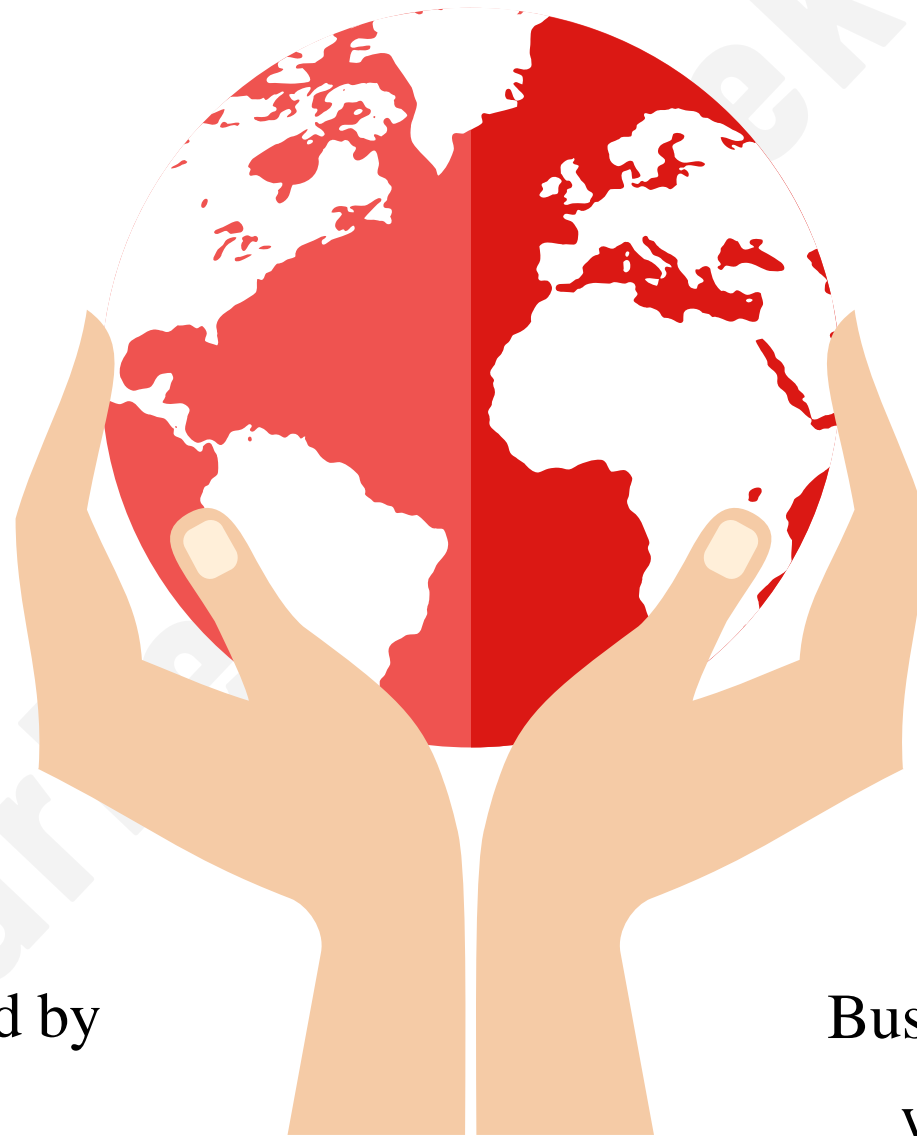
Businesses create a "digital experience" using social media

Transactional Campaign

A corporate donation triggered by a consumer action
(e.g. sharing a message social media, making a purchase, etc.)

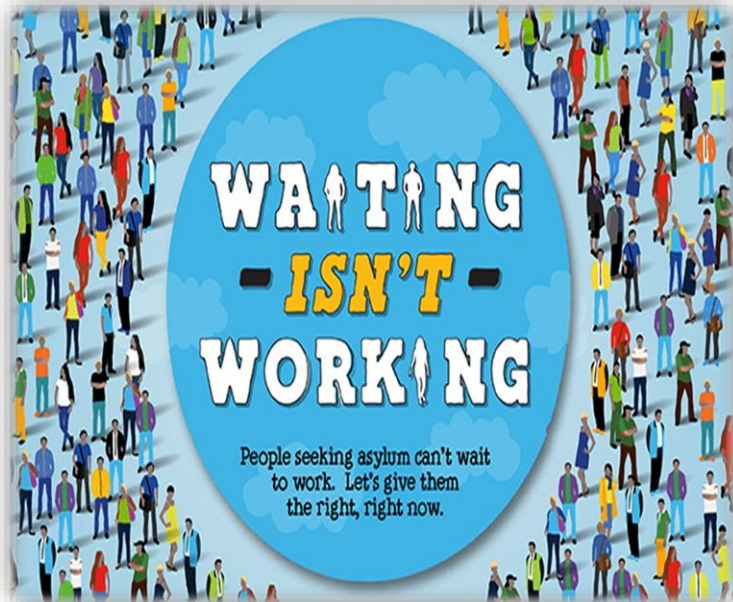
Buy One Give One

Businesses will donate a product with comparable value to a designated product based on each sale of that product



Cause marketing in the time of COVID 19:

“We’re all in this together.” That is the message many companies are communicating to customers and the general public while the world grapples with the COVID-19 health crisis



Ben & Jerry's –
#LiftTheBan, partnered with
Refugee Action as part of the
Lift the Ban coalition.

Facebook is offering \$100
million cash + \$100 million in
advertising credits to
publishers



Cadbury's – Donate Your
Words, joined with Age UK
to fight loneliness,
especially in this COVID
times.

Burger King offers 2 free
kid's meals with any meal
purchase during coronavirus
crisis.





TATA Tea “JAAGO RE”

- Campaign took up social activism to connect with issues like voter registration, corruption, & women’s rights
- Before this campaign **TATA Global accounts for 18.7% of the market share** and ranked number 2 after HUL (21.5%).
- Post this campaign launch they captured the **number #1 position with a 22%** (currently at 19%) market share

Lifebuoy “GONDAPPA”



- Once a week, a volunteer visit homes to make the villagers aware of the need to wash their hands with soap
- Overall diarrhea incidence reduced from 36% to **5%**
- The campaign has reached out to 180 Million people
- **Why?** – Diarrhea alone killed **13%** of children under the age of five and as per UNICEF, **31%** of children have access to basic sanitation

Interesting Read: [Brand Activism](#)

Coca Cola “5BY20”



- Program to help 5 million female entrepreneurs —from fruit farmers and artisans to recyclers and retailers —become part of our value chain by 2020
- **3.2 million** women in 92 countries have started businesses as part of our 5by20 program

HORLICKS “AHAR ABHIYAN”



- The campaign will aim to address issues of **malnutrition** among the youth.
- Under the campaign, a contribution of **Re 1 will be done** towards the initiative from the sale of Horlicks in the state
- **14%** lift in sales, because of this campaign (in West Bengal)

P&G

“PROJECT SHIKSHA”



- Provide children from underprivileged backgrounds access to holistic education. Focused efforts in three main areas - improving education infrastructure, empowering marginalized girls through education, and improving learning outcomes.
- Launched in 2005, raised over **Rs 22 Crore** for the cause
- Overall sales increased by **5 times**

Gillette

“THE BEST MAN CAN BE”



- Launched on January 13, 2019 with the digital release of a short film entitled We Believe:
- The Best Men Can Be, to address negative behavior among men, including bullying, sexism, sexual misconduct, and toxic masculinity
- Amassed over **11 million** views in just eight months

Vistara

“FLY THE NEW FEELING”



- Partnered with **Salaam Baalak's trust** which is a non-profit, as well as a non-governmental organization, is providing support to street children of Delhi and Mumbai to fly 12 kids on its first flight ever

Mahindra

“SEED THE RISE”



- A digitally-driven crowd-funding campaign to enhance the lives of farmers
- Got donations amounting to INR 1 crore and will be utilized for farmer welfare through five carefully hand-picked projects in collaboration with Four NGOs

Nestle

“EDUCATE THE GIRL CHILD”



- In partnership with Mumbai-based education reform non-profit **Nanhi Kali** in late 2016 in order to Educate the Girl Child in a long-term project of the same name

Interesting Read: [Brand Activism](#)

MEME MARKETING





The word meme was coined from the Greek word ‘mimeme’ which means **"to imitate"**.

It was first used by **Richard Dawkins** in his book **The Selfish Gene** in 1976. He argued that virality didn't just apply to infectious diseases, but also to anthropological settings.

He defined a meme as any shareable cultural artifact that spreads through like wildfire.

Memes are also considered cultural analogs to genes as they self-replicate, mutate, and respond to selective pressures.



MEMES - the future of social marketing:

Meme marketing is a kind of marketing in which memes from various mediums like word of mouth and social media networks are used to fulfill marketing goals.

It is the practice of using users to promote a brand or product by creating appealing, engaging, and fast-spreading news or content.

Millennials/GenZ spends over 200 minutes online every day.

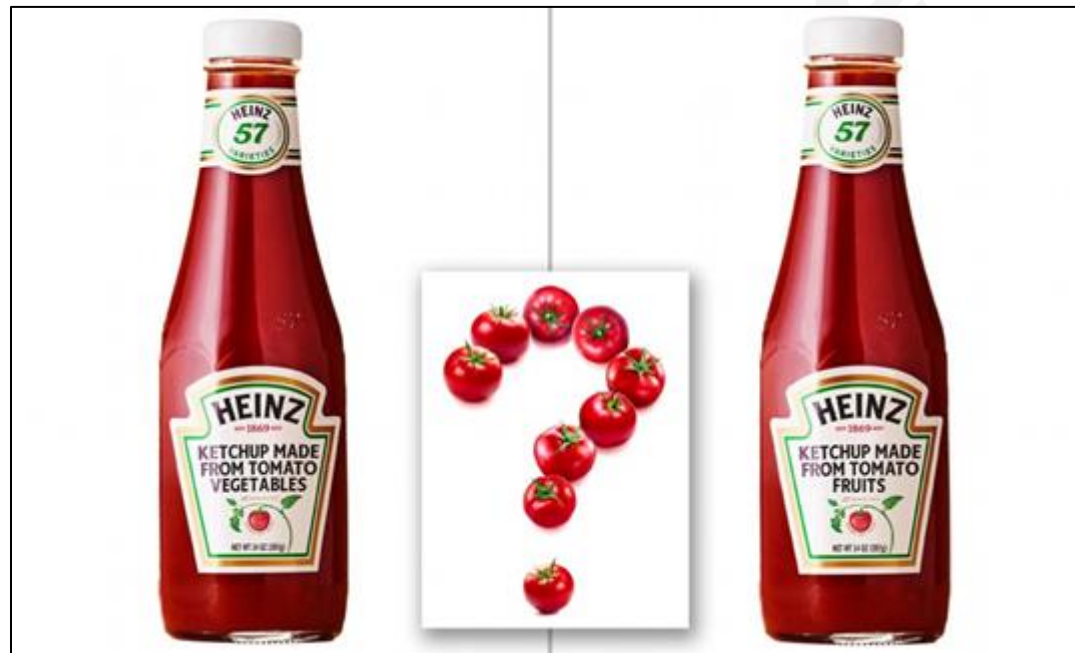
Memes are so prolific that millennials and Gen Z are laughing and sharing thousands of memes every day.

This gives brands plenty of opportunities to engage with their audience.

The drawback of traditional brand marketing on social media is that it often has low interaction. People tend to skip over lame, commercialized content and get to their normal proceedings.

Gen Z is very ad-averse. They can smell promotion from a mile away, and they aren't having any of it. Memes aren't overly promotional -- they make people laugh with a casual reference to your brand.

How Heinz used MEME marketing:

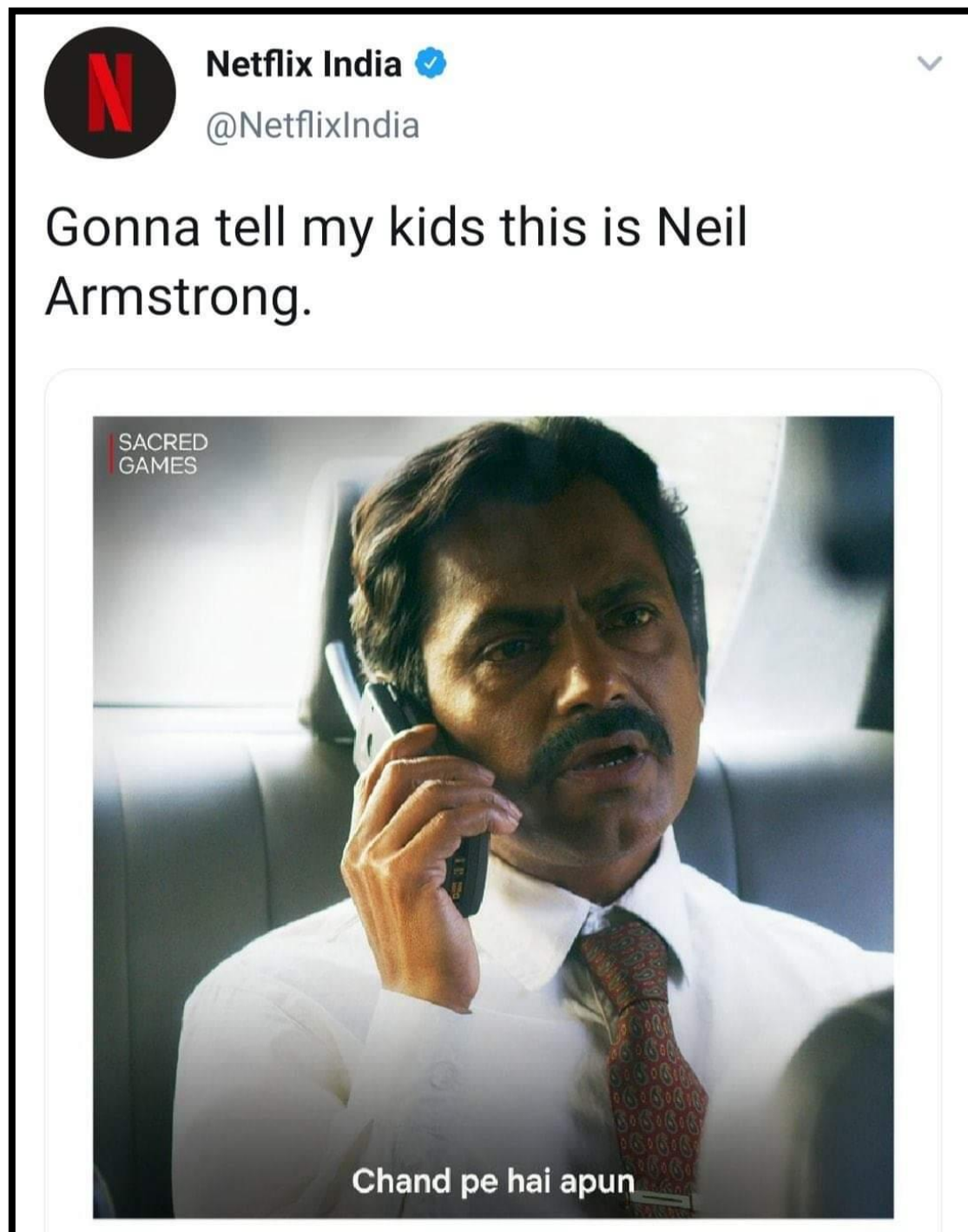


Heinz is a perfect example of meme creation in action. The condiment brand wanted to increase brand awareness and engagement on its social media. It implemented a meme marketing campaign that **earned 4 million impressions with 80k engagements.**

Heinz cleverly fed into the timeless debate on tomatoes being a fruit or a vegetable. They asked people to take sides with hashtags and posted graphics saying, “If you had to decide right now if a tomato is a fruit or a vegetable?”

Netflix has majored in meme marketing

FOMO TRIGGERED



MEME-JACKING

When Zomato started a meme trend and others followed it:



Important elements of Meme Marketing:

Be native. It is very important that a digital native is writing and sharing memes from the brand so the lingo is on point. Otherwise, the audience will immediately pick up that the brand is trying too hard to be cool which will ultimately hurt the brand.

Be relatable. It's guaranteed that only a sliver of the population will understand a meme and it is not going to appeal to everyone. So, a meme should be directed toward the target audience and should cater to their interests.

Watch the timing. An existing meme should only be used if it is still trendy and if a new meme is created, the cultural climate should be right. Otherwise, it could come off as tone-deaf and out of touch.

Conclusion:

Meme marketing not only helps brands increase their brand exposure but also drives their marketing goals, be it familiarizing the target group with the product or bringing traction on-site.

Meme marketing is against traditional as is relatively inexpensive, which is why brands are including meme marketing in their core marketing strategy.

But it is not everyone's cup of tea!

- Though Meme Marketing appears to be an easy affair, agencies often struggle with it.
- The key to it is being relatable, and funny and at the same time the brand shouldn't come off as trying too hard otherwise it can lead to a bad reputation.



Find a video of Meme-Marketing by Marketing Weekly [Here](#).

Emotional Marketing



Emotional Marketing:

Most customers' buying decisions are driven by emotions rather than logic, which makes emotional marketing important.

Emotional Marketing is a marketing strategy that uses basic emotions to elicit customer response. **It tells a story that connects with the customers in a humane way.** All the emotions are aligned with the brand's objective, vision, and mission.

They reach more audiences through shares on social media which results in brand loyalty.

First impressions (which last only a few seconds) make the best impressions. Emotional marketing can make great first impressions.

If marketed wisely, the brand tends to stand out in the consumer's mind.

Studies show that emotional marketing campaigns work twice as better as other marketing campaigns. **Emotions are primarily divided into four broader groups, namely anger, sorrow, happiness, and surprise/fear.**

Examples:

Happiness: Positive emotions like Happiness increase engagement.

Android's "Friends Furever" shows pairs of different animals together in Harmony. This ad automatically brings a smile.



Sorrow: *Sad news spreads faster and creates awareness among people.*

WWF created an awareness campaign on how human actions lead to animal cruelty. How animals have been mistreated, and human interferences are affecting their habitat.

Anger: *Negative sentiments like anger can have an immediate impact and can change the audience's perspective.*

Earlier, the phrase “Like a Girl” was mostly used in a belittling way. **P&G’s** Always brand launched the “LikeAGirl” Campaign. Through this campaign, the positive sentiment of Women’s empowerment was portrayed which attracted women all over the world.

Fear: *Through fear, there will be a sense of urgency, and the audience will start acting immediately.*

Ads like Smoking is injurious to health and can cause lung cancer, elicit fear.

Here are a few things that work well with Emotional marketing.

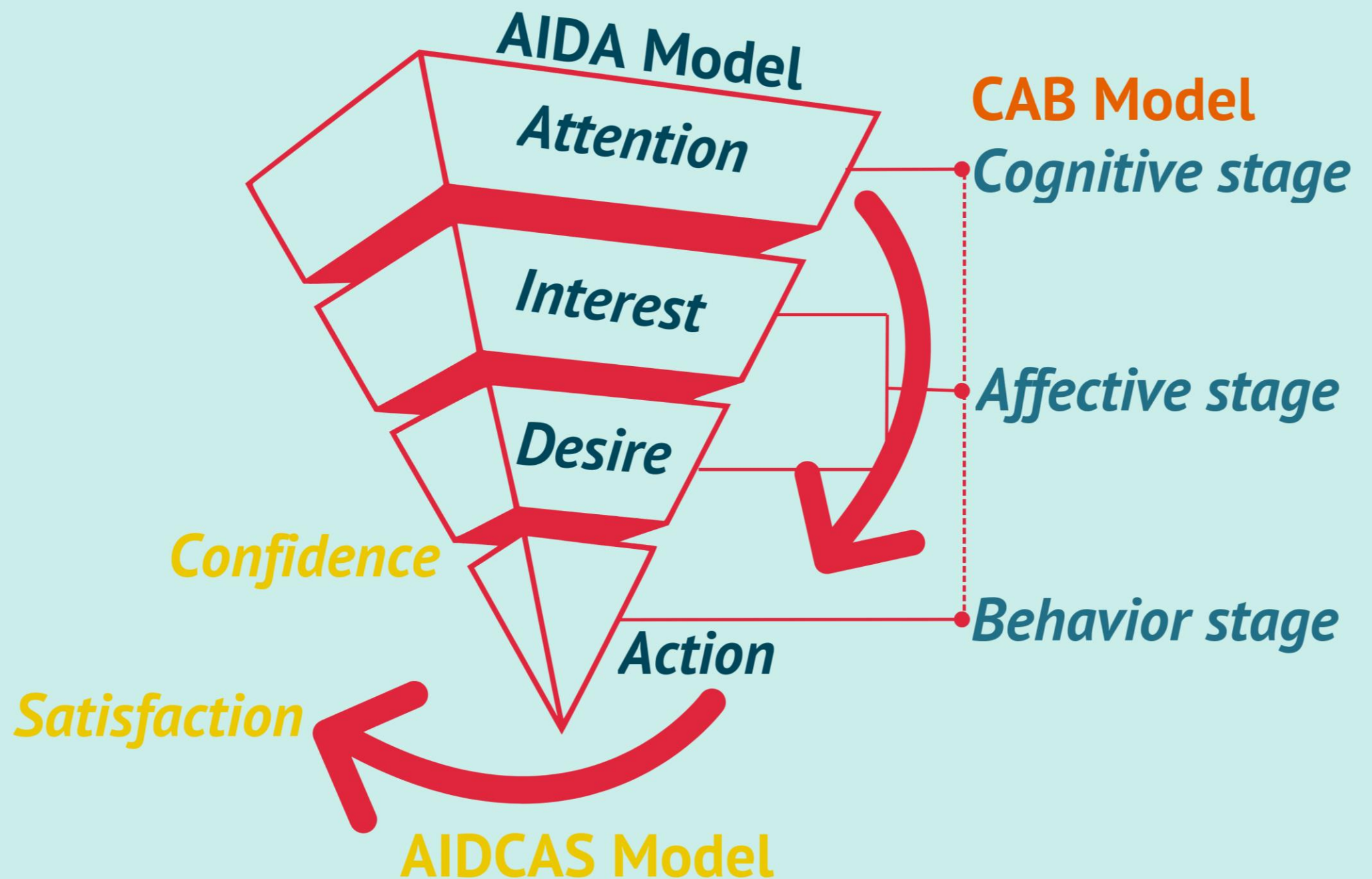
Color psychology plays a huge role. A movement towards a good cause – One example is the "One day without shoes" campaign started by TOMS.

Creating Viral campaigns – **Dollar Shave club** took an everyday problem and the advertisement (our blades are f*cking great) became viral overnight
Building a community through word of mouth

Interest Read: Science behind emotional Marketing [Article](#)

AIDA Model In A Nutshell

AIDA stands for attention, interest, desire, and action. This is a model which is used in marketing to describe the potential journey a customer might go through, before purchasing a product or service. Variation of the AIDA model are the CAB model, and the AIDCAS model.



Credits:
[HubSpot](https://www.hubspot.com/)

AIDA Model:

AIDA is the acronym for **Attention - Interest - Desire - Action**. AIDA was developed by E. St. Elmo Lewis in 1898.

AIDA Model is a linear series of cognitive thinking stages a prospective customer experiences while purchasing a product or a service.

It describes the journey of the customer from awareness of the product until the purchase.

Attention - The first stage is for **creating brand awareness** about the product or service for the consumer. Customers' attention should be drawn through various marketing and advertising efforts.

Interest - Once the customer is aware of the product, the brand must work towards increasing the **customer's interest level**. The customer learns about the product's benefits and if the brand fits their lifestyle. If interested, they want to research further. Detailed product information will be communicated through the website, video, brochure, etc.

Desire - The customer builds an **emotional connection** with a particular brand and becomes a loyal customer. There will be a transition from “liking” to “wanting” the product. It is the desire to buy the product addressing the customer's needs

Action - It is the final stage in the AIDA model where the customer **initiates action** such as buying the product, purchase intention, shopping around, engaging in the trial, etc.

Example: Suppose there is an offline store.

1. Attention is running brand awareness campaigns months before the launch.
2. Interest is offering a discount on first-time purchases of the product and gauging how many customers were excited about it.
3. Desire is that customers want to buy your products.
4. Action is the customer comes to the store and purchases the product.

Criticism:

The post-purchase behavior such as customer satisfaction and repeat purchase is not taken into consideration. Many external factors (excluding marketing efforts) affecting customer purchasing behavior are not taken into account.

Interesting Read: [How Horlicks became a Market Leader?](#)

World of Co-branding



COBRANDING



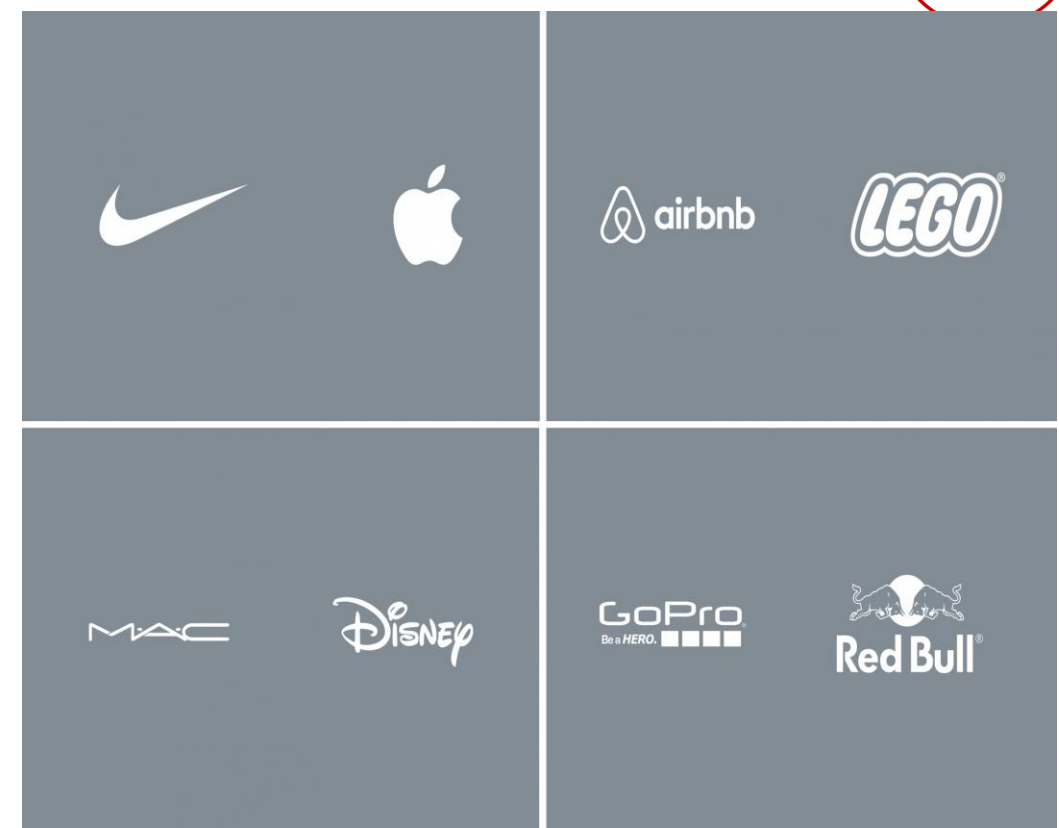
In late **1990s and early 2000s**, many of us had this thought of a cricket team with **Indian batsmen and Pakistani pacers**.

The thought of how brilliant a team would it be if it had Sachin, Sourav, Sehwag and Wasim, Waqar & Shoaib Akhtar.

So what we were hoping for was a “**new product**” – the Indo-Pak cricket team which was created by “**two different brands**” – the Indian Cricket Team and the Pakistan Cricket team thus creating a strategic alliance which benefits both. This is exactly what “**Co-Branding**” is!

Cobranding is the coming together of 2 or more brands in a **partnership** to create a product or to have a common promotional event.

E.g. Oyo Hotels partnering with Unilever for hygiene post Covid19



Some co-branding examples you see around



As the *Brand Matters* puts it – **the main purpose is to create the value equivalent to 1+1=3**, that is to **increase** the cumulative market strength , profitability, cost savings and perceived value.



Advantages

- Increasing Customer Bases
- Creating New Audiences
- Creating Unique Experiences. For Example: **Nike+Ipod Sports Kit.**
- Increased brand awareness and **TOMA – Top-of-the-mind-awareness.**
- Sharing Risk or Losses.

Disadvantages

- Cross Contamination; Association of **Nike with Lance Armstrong's Livestrong** brand suddenly jeopardized **due to doping allegations .**
- Too many co-branding alliances can result in brand dilution



Examples:

PepsiCo-owned Lay's has partnered with brands like **Cadbury, KFC, Urban Company, Zomato, and Spotify** for special co-branded packs with a custom gratitude message thanking the brand and the unsung heroes. The name of the campaign is **“HeartWork”**.



Swiggy/Zomato offering discounts on payment of orders with **Amazon Pay or Phone Pe**.



Interesting Read: [Cobranding in Marketing](https://www.marketingweekly.in/cobranding-in-marketing)

Planogram

The art of Shelf-planning



PLANOGRAM: The art of shelf planning

What is planogramming?

Planogram is arranging products on the shelves in a way that maximizes sales. The presentation of products in the store is as pivotal as the availability of a product.

Why planogramming is important?

A customer when unable to find the product will leave the shop without making a purchase. Therefore, proper product placement is of utmost importance for a retail shop.

How planogramming is done? (Techniques)

Product Sequencing:

The way products are sequenced on a shelf can influence customers' decision-making. Research has proven that shoppers see from left to right most of the time therefore Highlighted products are kept on the left.

Joint Family 'Anokha Parivaar':

Children(products) of parent(brand) stay together. Relatives(SKUs) though don't like each other and wish to remain close.

PLANOGRAM: The art of shelf planning

Belt-to-Eye level:

- Eye level is buying level. High-profit items are kept in this region which catches shopper's attention quickly
- Toys & candies are kept at a lower level i.e. (Belt-to-eye level of kids) so that kids can see them & prod to buy.
- New arrivals always kept at eye-level

Vertical planogram:

Related products of different brands are placed at different shelf levels

Packs are kept according to their size: bigger at a higher level to smaller at lower

Horizontal planogram:

Products are placed horizontally on side-by-side shelves at the same eye level. Customers can know about similar products from different brands.

Shop Layout:

IKEA's store is designed like a maze to maximize average customer time in the store.

Impulsive buying example

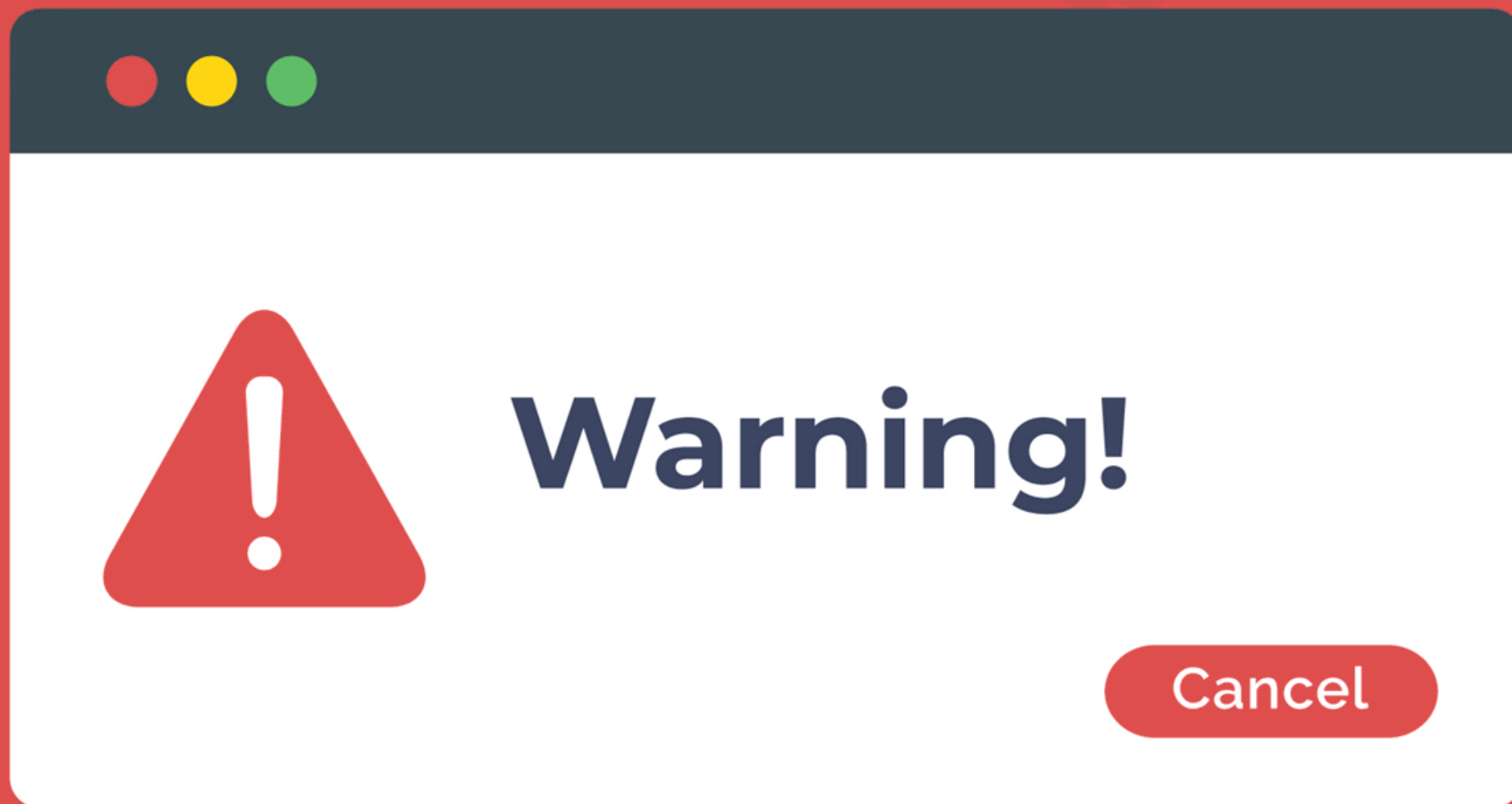
Candies near cash-counter



Interesting Read: [Examples of Planogram](#)

Framing Effect

Things brands don't want you to know!



What is a Framing Effect?

Framing effect is a **cognitive bias** in which the brain makes decisions based on the way of information is presented to it. Marketers make use of this effect to influence the purchase decisions of their audience.

Ever entered a store looking for a sugary snack and ended up buying chocolate that claimed to have ‘30% less sugar’ ? **Congratulations!** You have been preyed to the Framing Effect!



Frame 1: Gain



The *Gain frame* highlights all the potential benefits that a customer can get while using a particular product.

Frame 2: Loss



The *Loss frame* such as scarcity or Fear of Missing Out prompts the customers to purchase a brand's products.

Frame 3: Statistics



A statistical frame can support your brand's argument in the most convincing manner and builds customer trust.

Frame 4: Emotions



An *emotional frame* is used by the brands to stress the importance of how their product can make its customers feel differently.

Interesting Read: [The white lie of packaging](#)

Concept of Surrogate Ads



Surrogate Marketing

Brands using Surrogate Marketing



Surrogate Marketing

Why don't we have ads that say “**Desh ka No.1 Whiskey**” or “**Have a break, have a Marlboro**”?

It is because they are prohibited to promote their products directly.

The *Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI)* has banned direct liquor and tobacco ad in the media and hoardings.

Thus, came surrogate advertising- **an escape route for these brands to promote their products.**

Surrogate means “substitute” and surrogate advertising just do that. Advertisements that duplicate the brand image of one product to promote another product of the same brand.

These companies go out of their way to create innovative strategies to attract as much attention from consumers and communicate effectively to sell a product, service, or idea that they could not do otherwise.

Surrogate Marketing

How do they Promote these products?

Brand Extension: **Bagpiper's** Communicating Product is Soda, Music CDs, whereas the main product is Whiskey. These brands also extend their product line to improve brand recall.

E.g. Recently **Budweiser** forayed into the clothing industry by **Budweiser Streetwear Co.** to make apparel and face masks in partnership with **Myntra**.

Proxy commercials: “Men Will Be Men” Ad always evokes the brand recall of **Imperial Blue**.

Promotion through movies: Products are promoted by Actors e.g. Vodka Martini “Shaken, Not Stirred” in James Bond movies

Social Media: Twitter, Facebook; Instagram- getting max engagements (2019). **Philip Morris** suspended its social media campaign upon criticism of the company's use of young online personalities to sell its new “heated tobacco” IQOS device
#IQOSambassador

- **Campaigns:** Whassup bud by Budweiser- which reminds people to check on friends and family during the lockdown period, **Heineken's** “Connectioff” -pitfalls of social distancing during CoViD-19 pandemic
- **Organizing events & Sponsorship:** Teachers Bravery Award, **Manikchand** Filmfare Awards, #BacardiHouseParty are sponsored to keep the brand etched in their customer's minds.

Interesting Read: [Greenwashing: Selling the Green facade](#)

Brand Extension with examples

Main Product



Communicating Product



Proxy Commercials



Promotion through movies



Social Media Promotions



The Dalmore

Apr 10 2018 4:15 PM UTC

The first and only five red wine finished single malt whisky, The Dalmore Quintessence is a perfect example of the distillery's programme of exquisite cask curation and its legacy of restless innovation.









The Dalmore





alinaeremia

Follow

La final de 2018 lista rezolutiilor mele contine cu 95% mai putine momente fara zambet! #95%less #Iqos3 #IQOSambassador #AdultsOnly #IQOSisnotriskfree #ad

17w



petregoaima

17w Reply





zahariuc_marius

17w Reply





gheorghe482

Drăguță







44,991 likes

DECEMBER 29, 2018

IQOS Device promotion (2019)

Campaign & Sponsorship



Vimal Filmfare Awards



Heineken's "Connectioff"(2020)

Whassup Bud – Budweiser(2020)



Guerrilla Marketing

© 2009 talkinghead.ca



Colgate delivers message right into the user's tooth

Guerrilla marketing is all about **unconventional communications**. These tactics need a heightened imagination put into the campaign, and a lot of investment of time & energy.

This often happens in unexpected places but makes a high-impact impression.

But,

Executing a memorable guerrilla marketing campaign isn't as easy as we speak. ~ - - Interruption

----Surprise etc

And if you don't just get the right mix of creative, shocking & so cool elements together, it has higher chance of backfire.

We'll start with some basics around where it came from and how it works, followed by an examination of how it can be carried out successfully.

Before that,

Roots of Warfare

The term was inspired by guerrilla warfare which is a form of irregular warfare and relates to the small tactic strategies like ambushes, sabotage, raids, and elements of surprise used by armed civilians.

Guerrilla marketing is often best understood when it's observed, hence you understand without much context, the whole idea of guerrilla marketing can be a little confusing, so let's see it along with some examples.

Types of Guerrilla Marketing

Outdoor Guerrilla Marketing

This adds something to pre-existing urban environments, like temporary artwork on sidewalks and streets, etc

Viral marketing is a highly visible form of guerrilla marketing these days. A successful viral campaign basically spreads like wildfire. Like you tell two friends, they each tell two friends, and so on. Hence doesn't require much in terms of resources and has the potential to be unstoppable.



Outdoors Guerrilla Marketing

Indoor Guerrilla Marketing:

Similar to outdoor guerrilla marketing, only it takes place in indoor locations like train stations, shops, and university campus buildings.



Experiential Guerrilla Marketing

A mixture of everything said until now, but probably executed in a way that requires the public to interact with the brand.



Budget-Friendly

What marketers can really cherish about implementing guerrilla marketing is its fairly low-cost in nature.

But this is in terms of monetary value.

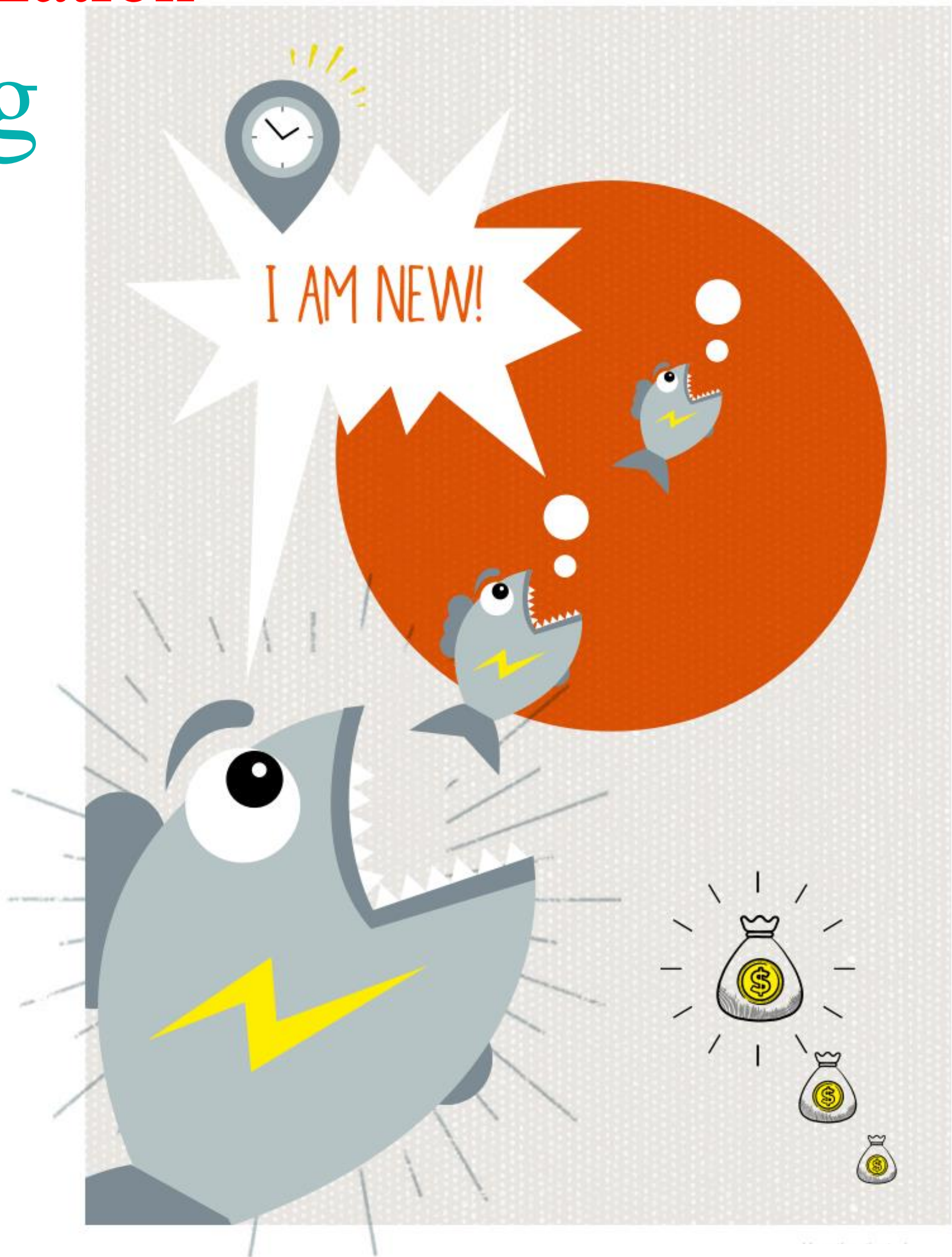
The real investment here is a creative & intellectual brain that is needed for its implementation.

Few Examples:



Cannibalization

Among brands



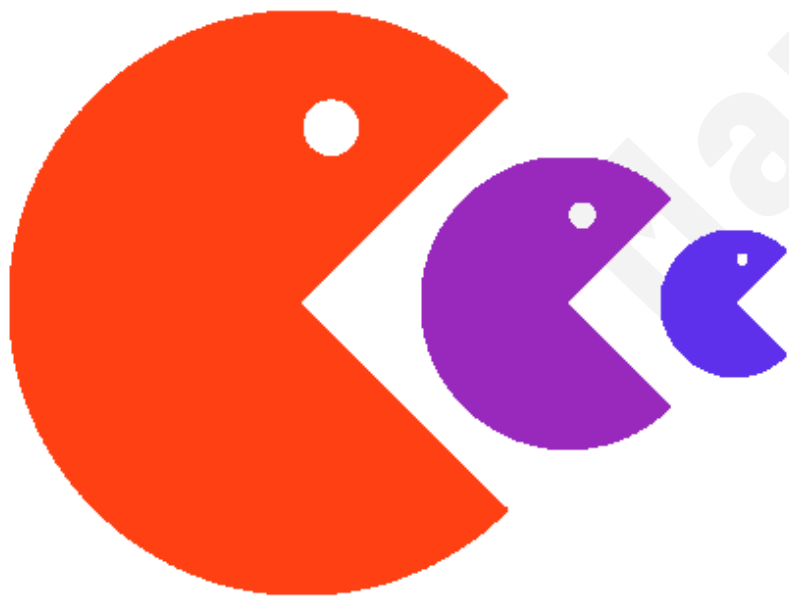
Abhi toh thode time pehle ek iPhone launch hua tha, ab firse ? Chalo, will wait and then buy the latest one !

Since 2007, Apple has launched a new iPhone every year. What happens to the sales of the existing models? They reduce. But why do the companies do this then?



Cannibalization:

Market cannibalization is a loss in sales caused by a **company's introduction of a new product** that displaces one of its own older products. The cannibalization of existing products leads to **no increase in the company's market share despite sales growth** for the new product.



“If you don't cannibalize yourself, someone else will”



When the tech giant invents a new iPhone, it doesn't shy away from releasing it into the market. It ensures that their newer version is available in all their chain stores. It causes the sales of their older iPhones to drop significantly. However, Apple makes up for this loss by capturing its competitors' current customers, hence increasing its customer base.



Digestive introduced a low-fat version of its brand. It knows some of its sales will be cannibalized from the original brand, but it hopes to expand its market share by appealing to health-conscious consumers who otherwise would buy a different brand.



Coca-Cola launched different flavors in the hope of acquiring a bigger market share not caring about the initial cannibalization. Over time, Coca-Cola realized that loyal customers still preferred the original formula, which prompted them to react by revising their strategy to marketing the original formula as the “Classic Coke” and the rest of the flavors as either seasonal or festive beverages



The "Starbucks on every corner" is suffering of cannibalization of sales through overexpansion. It had become difficult for Starbucks to maintain its status as a premium brand because it was "everywhere".

Too Many ??



MARKETING OF SERVICE



Service Marketing:

Service marketing is marketing based on relationship and value.

It refers to the application of a special set of **tactics or strategies to predict the consumer's need for an intangible product.**

And hence, meet their requirements accordingly, to provide maximum value for them from their purchase.



Urban Company's Saloon at Home is a great example of Service Marketing

Service Marketing Triangle:

It depicts the relationship between three essential elements of a service industry, i.e., company, employees, and consumers.



	Tangible	Tangible	
People	People Processing Services Example: Salon, Bike servicing	Product Processing /Processing services Example: Packers and Movers services	Objects/ Products
People	Mental Stimulus Processing Services: Example: Educational institutes and Professional training	Information Processing Services: Example: Information technology like SAP	Objects/ Products
	Intangible	Intangible	

Examples of Service Marketing

Urban Company Home Salon

Urban Company started with Home Salon booking after the LockDown 3.0 was over and 120000 people were waitlisted for the service

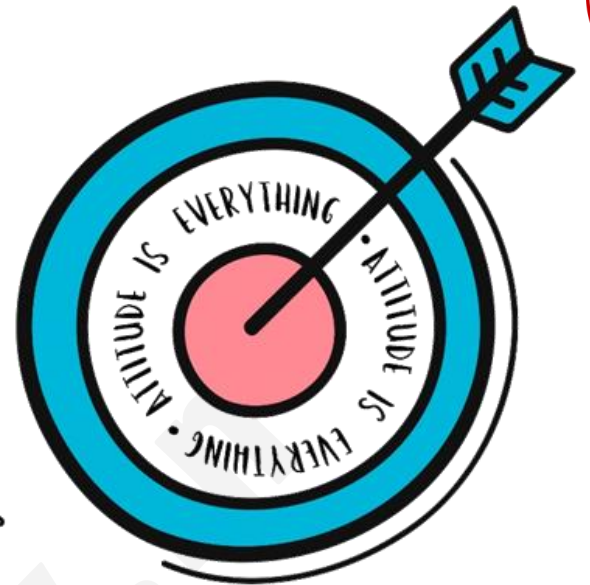
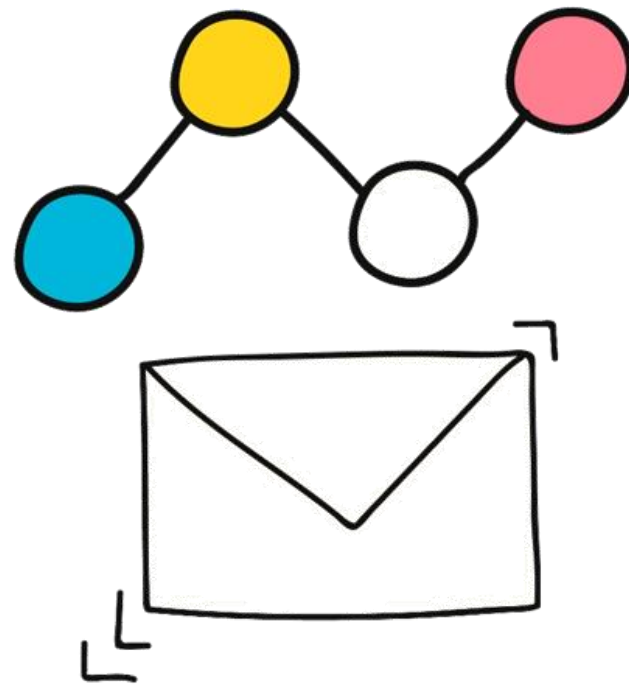


Extensive use of PPEs to safeguard customer's wellbeing & communicate safety

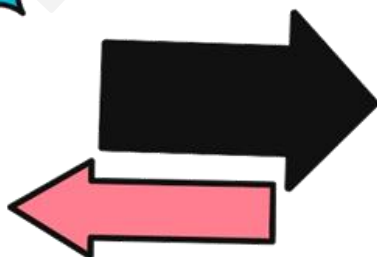
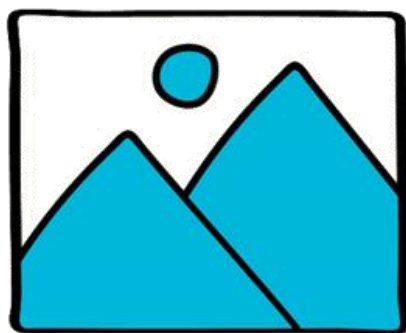
Haircut At Home
Single-use towels & cape
Starting at ₹249



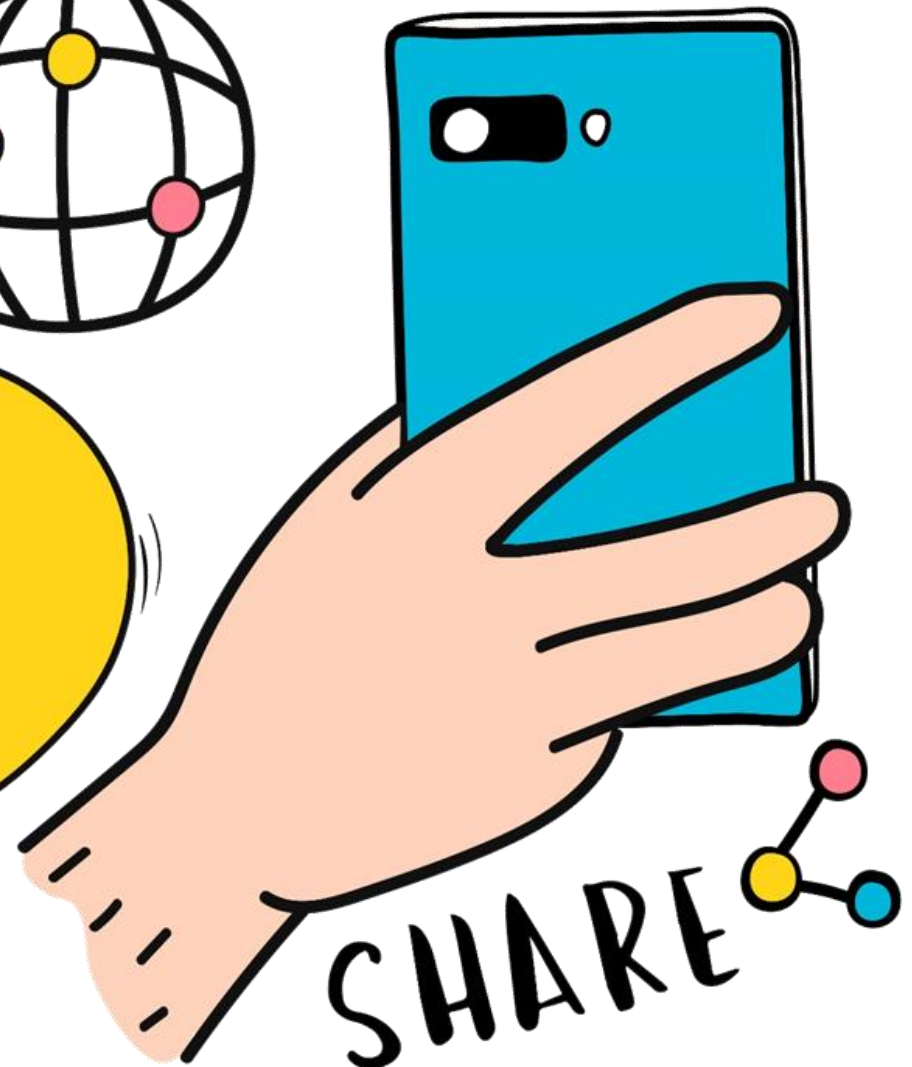
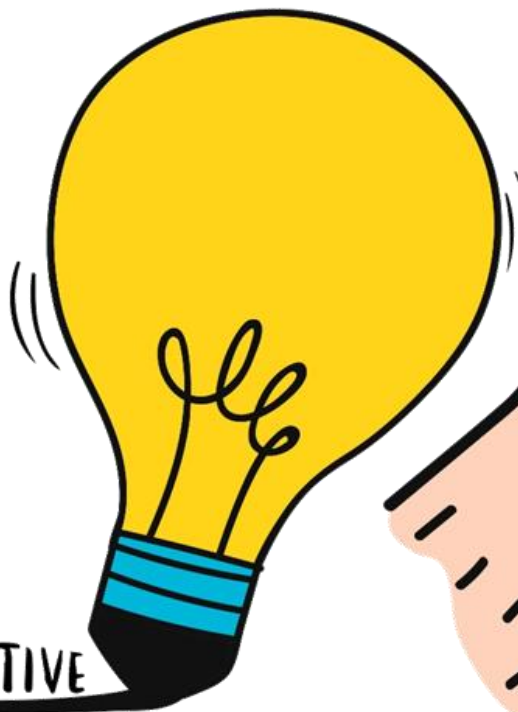
Filling the Gap for male grooming space amidst lockdown



DIGITAL MARKETING



CREATIVE



DIGITAL MARKETING 101

Digital Marketing, in simple terms, is Marketing on Digital channels. In order, to be a good Digital Marketer, you need to be a good Marketer first.

On top of all the basic marketing principles, a Digital Marketer needs to **understand when and what Digital Marketing tools to use.**

In this section, we will talk about what these digital channels and tools are and how measurement and optimization is the centerpiece of the Digital Marketing Ecosystem.

The basic principle of Marketing communication is to find **where your prospects are and then communicate with them on that platform.**

For Instance, **Adidas** will advertise on a Sports TV channel because that's where its prospects are. Well, this TV channel is a traditional communication channel.

If adidas want to sell its football shoes, maybe **Goal.com** is the right platform digitally to find prospects.



The major digital channels and by extension digital marketing avenues are,

1. Email\SMS\Push Notification Marketing
2. Search Engine Marketing
3. Search Engine Optimization
4. Display Advertisement
5. Social Media Marketing
6. Content Marketing
7. Affiliate Marketing



Don't worry!
Let's untangle each channel nice & slow.



1. Email\SMS\Push Notification Marketing

Email\SMS\Push Notification Marketing as the name suggests is sending Email, SMS, or Push notification to your prospects and customers.

These channels are used not only to sell products and services or announce new products but also to build a one-on-one relationship with the customer. These are the channels where you can directly communicate with the customer.

Types of Campaigns:

- a. **Batch Email campaigns** (Sending one email to a large audience at a time e.g., new product announcement or a Newsletter)
- b. **Personalized Email campaigns** (e.g., Birthday Mails)
- c. **Trigger-based campaigns** (Automated campaigns that trigger when a user performs a particular set of actions e.g., an automated email can be sent to users who visit your products page twice in one day)

❑ **Important Metrics:** Open Rate, Click Rate, Hard Bounce, Soft Bounce, Delivery rate, Unsubscribe

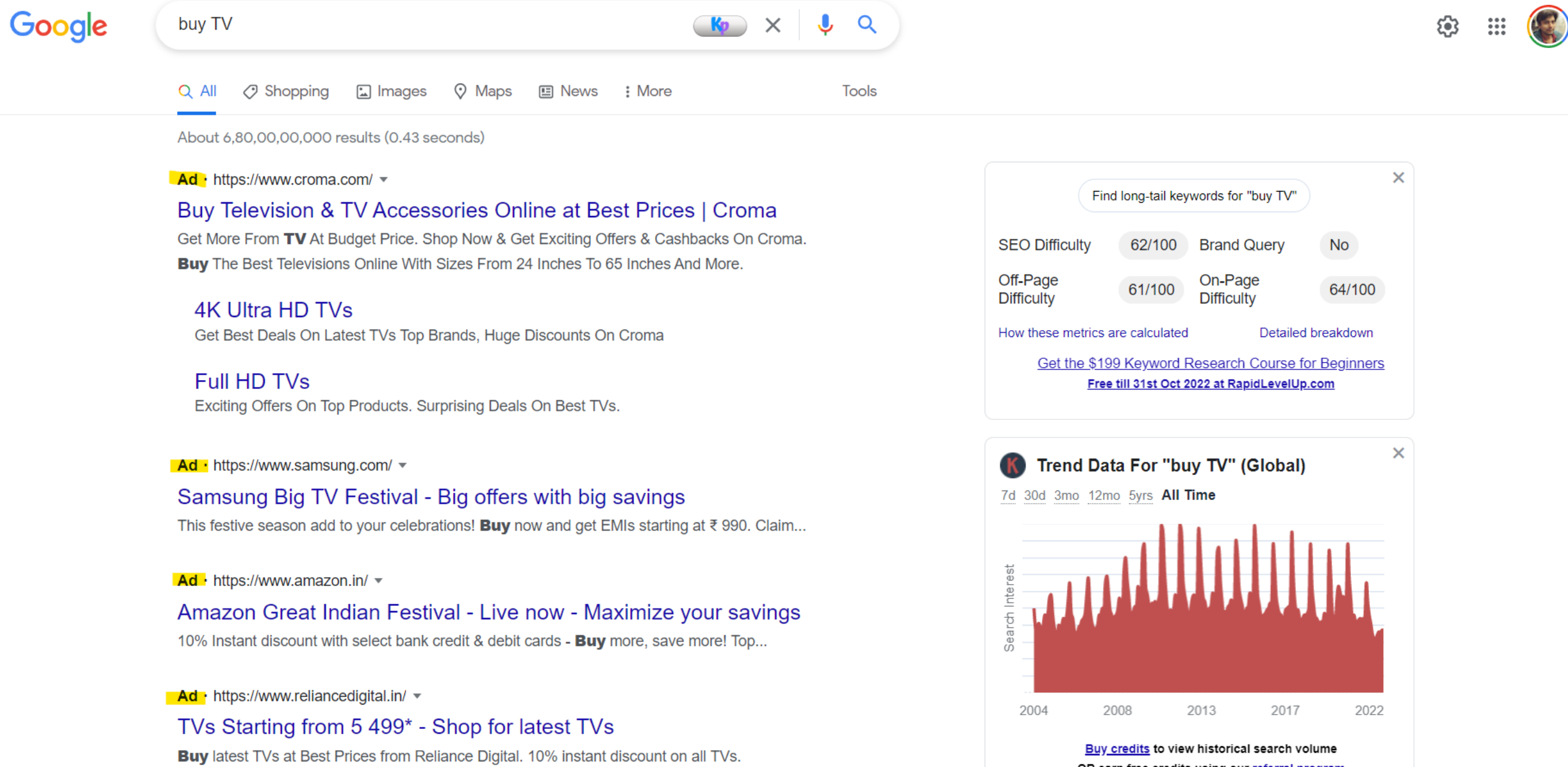
❑ **Popular Tools:** *Hubspot, Marketo, MailerLite, MailChimp*

Interesting Read: [What to learn from successful email frauds](#)

2. Search Engine Marketing (SEM)

3.5 billion searches are made on **Google** every day. Chances are, a lot of these people are searching for things related to your products and services. Search Engine Marketing is Marketing on that Search Engine result page.

As you can see above, The first result on the result page is labeled an **Ad**. Also, on the right side, those cards are labeled as ‘Sponsored’. These are in fact advertisements run by the keyword “By TV”. You can see **Croma, Samsung, Amazon & Reliance** wrestling for the clicks.



The screenshot displays a Google search for "buy TV". The search bar shows the query and navigation icons. Below the search bar, navigation tabs include All, Shopping, Images, Maps, News, and More. The results show approximately 6,800,000,000 results in 0.43 seconds.

The first result is a sponsored advertisement (labeled "Ad") from Croma, titled "Buy Television & TV Accessories Online at Best Prices | Croma". The ad text includes "Get More From **TV** At Budget Price. Shop Now & Get Exciting Offers & Cashbacks On Croma." and "Buy The Best Televisions Online With Sizes From 24 Inches To 65 Inches And More." Below the ad, there are links for "4K Ultra HD TVs" and "Full HD TVs".

The second result is a sponsored advertisement (labeled "Ad") from Samsung, titled "Samsung Big TV Festival - Big offers with big savings". The ad text includes "This festive season add to your celebrations! **Buy** now and get EMIs starting at ₹ 990. Claim..."

The third result is a sponsored advertisement (labeled "Ad") from Amazon, titled "Amazon Great Indian Festival - Live now - Maximize your savings". The ad text includes "10% Instant discount with select bank credit & debit cards - **Buy** more, save more! Top..."

The fourth result is a sponsored advertisement (labeled "Ad") from Reliance Digital, titled "TVs Starting from 5 499* - Shop for latest TVs". The ad text includes "Buy latest TVs at Best Prices from Reliance Digital. 10% instant discount on all TVs."

On the right side of the search results, there are two tool cards. The first card is titled "Find long-tail keywords for 'buy TV'" and displays SEO Difficulty (62/100), Brand Query (No), Off-Page Difficulty (61/100), and On-Page Difficulty (64/100). It also includes links for "How these metrics are calculated", "Detailed breakdown", and a promotional offer for a "\$199 Keyword Research Course for Beginners" free until 31st Oct 2022 at RapidLevelUp.com.

The second card is titled "Trend Data For 'buy TV' (Global)" and shows a line graph of search interest over time from 2004 to 2022. The graph shows a general upward trend with significant seasonal fluctuations. Below the graph, there is a link to "Buy credits to view historical search volume" and a note about earning free credits using a referral program.

3. Search Engine Marketing (SEM) Campaign types:

1. Text Ads (Seen in previous page)

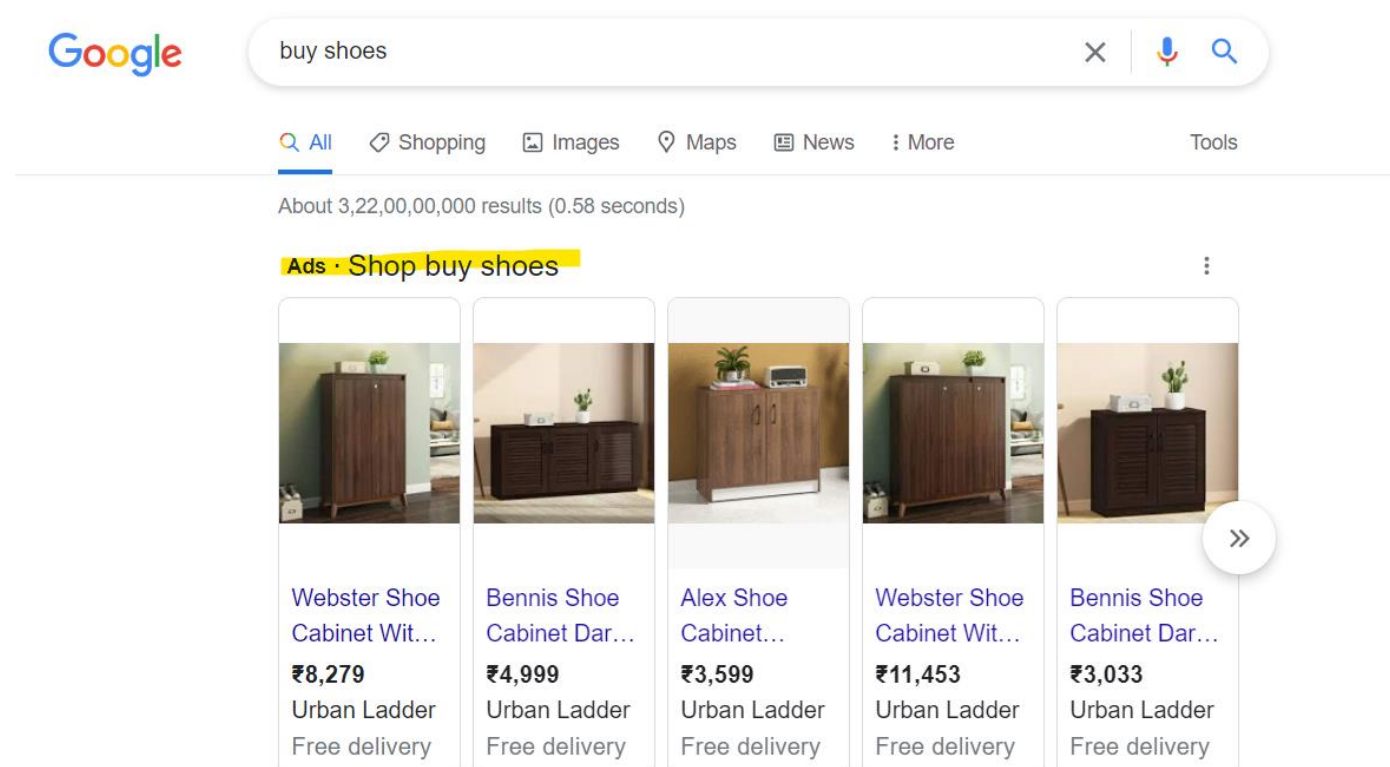
The first ad that you see above is a text ad. These ads contain a Headline field, description field and ad extensions.

2. Shopping Ads (Seen below)

These ads as you can see in the example above appear as cards with an image and price of the product giving better visibility to users on what the product is.

Important Metrics: Ad Impressions, Ad Impressions share, Reach, Click Through Rate, Cost per click

Popular Tools: *Google Ads, Bing Ads*



4. Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

93% of all online experiences begin with a Search engine and 75% of the users never reach the second page of search engines.

This makes it essential for brands to feature on the first search engine result (SERP) page for their keywords.

SEO is a science and art of getting your website to this first page. SEO is also one of the most dynamic areas of Digital Marketing as SERP is governed by Search engine algorithms that keep changing.

The general idea to follow is that search engines want users to find exactly what they are looking for when they search for something.

That means, as an SEO expert, you need to make sure you are ranking for the right keywords and your website and landing page experience is flawless.

SEO is largely divided into two parts;

1. On-site SEO

2. Off-site SEO



On-Site SEO is optimizing elements on your website. These elements are *User Interface and User experience on your site, page loading of your website, mobile-friendliness, Sitemap, Keyword planting on your Headings, content, etc.,*

Off-Site SEO is governing how the *rest of the internet is talking about you* (if at all). If links to your website (also called backlinks) are found on numerous other websites (i.e., other people are referring to your content), Search engine see this as sign of authority. If many related websites are linking to you, you become the centerpiece of that field.

But SEO is not limited to getting on the first page. Once you get there, you need to maintain the space as hundreds of other websites are continuously trying to take your place.

If your website appears first in the SERP and yet most users ignore you and click on the second or the third result (i.e., your Click-Through rate(CTR) is bad), Search engines will realize that when users enter this particular “search query”, they are not looking to get to you. This will result in the degradation of your position on the SERP.

❑ **Important Metrics:** Organic Traffic, Page Rank, Bounce Rate, Page load speed, Exit Pages, Keywords ranked for, Indexed pages, crawl errors.

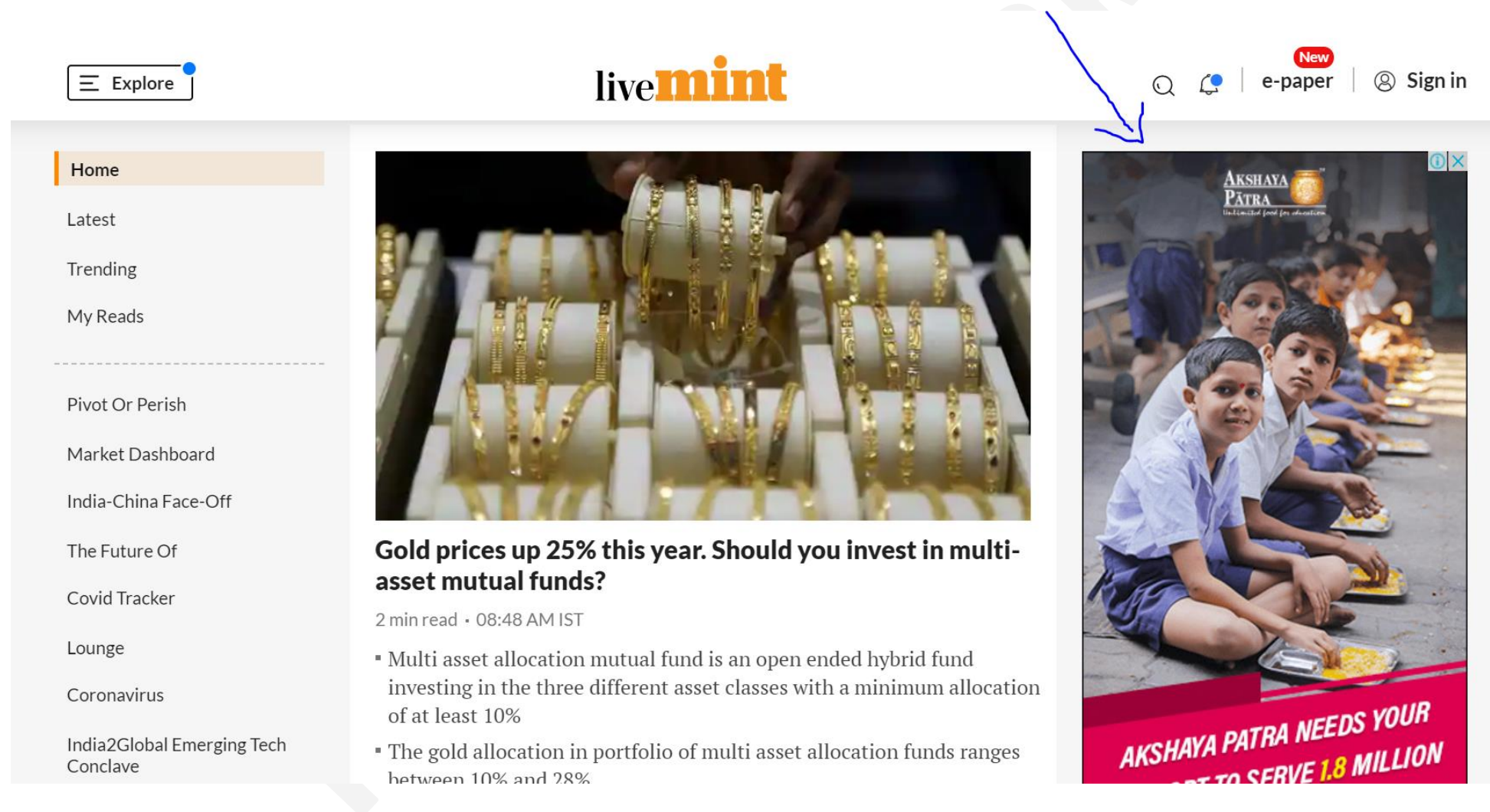
❑ **Popular Tools:** *Ahrefs, Moz, SEMrush, Search console, backlinko, etc.*

5. Display Advertisement:



Display advertisements are text, image, or video ads you see on various websites. *This is similar to an ad in newspapers.* Newspapers publish content you want to read, and they earn from the Ad revenue.

Similarly, Websites also publish content and earn from the Ad revenue by allocating certain spaces of their websites for Ads.



❑ **Important Metrics:** Impressions, Reach, Cost per Impressions/click (CPM or CPC), Engagement rate, Click Through Rate, Ad visibility

❑ **Popular Tools:** Google Ads, AdRoll

6. Social Media Marketing



>50% of the world's population is on Social media and Millennials on average spend about 158 minutes on Social media.

Social media marketing is creating content and advertisements on Social Media Platforms. Social Media platforms go beyond your basic Targeting options like Demography and Geography. They leverage the data, knowingly or unknowingly provided by you to create distinct behavior and event-based targeting options like “People who are likely to click on an ad for a Book” to “People who just got married or had a baby”.

These advanced targeting options in the hands of good Marketer results in massive optimization of Marketing budgets.

❑ **Types of Ads:** Link click, Video, Post boost, Multiproduct (carousel) ads, Dynamic product ads, etc

❑ **Important Metrics:** Engagement Rate, Impressions, Cost per lead, Reach, etc.

Popular Tools: *Facebook Ads, LinkedIn Ads, Twitter Ads, Buffer, Hootsuite*

7. Content Marketing:

Content Marketing is an **indirect form** of marketing your products and services. Marketers create and **publish blogs, videos, podcasts, and social media posts.**

*Content marketing serves **two** major purposes.*

First, it leverages owned media to inform prospects about your products and services. Second, it improves the overall SEO health of your web properties thereby increasing traffic and helps you achieve your Website goals.

50:30:20 is a general rule followed in the industry for Content Marketing.

This rule states that 50% of your content should be only for the users (i.e., not at all promotion).

These could be helpful information and guides. 30% content should be soft sell (this could be explaining your product features) and 20% content should be a hard sell with a clear call to action (CTA).

8. Affiliate Marketing:

Affiliate Marketing is when a brand leverages **Content creators' audiences** to sell their products.

These Content creators (e.g., YouTuber or a Blogger) get a commission when someone buys a product or a service using their referral.

Affiliate Marketing works on a fixed margin basis and in many ways is a no-loss strategy for Marketers (as you only incur a cost when a customer is acquired).

The challenge, however, is to maintain the brand safety.

Content creators who work as your affiliates are independent creators.

What they say on these public platforms is not in your control. If these Content creators make an inappropriate statement (or a video/blog), it may have ripple effects on your brand.

Interesting Read: [How Marketing Automation works](#)

Key Principles of Digital Marketing

Now that you are versed in Digital channels, let's talk about some key principles of Digital Marketing.

Setting up SMART Marketing Goals

It is important to set up Goals for your Digital Marketing efforts as a whole and also at the individual platform and campaign level.

S: Specific

M: Measurable

A: Attainable

R: Relevant

T: Time-bound

An example of SMART goal for a Content creator would be,

Increase daily Website traffic by 20% within the next 30 days.

2. Nail down the Targeting

Digital Marketing provides a varied range of Targeting options like Device targeting, Geofencing, Interest, Digital Behaviour, Language, Life events, etc.

Targeting impacts both your marketing budget and your conversion rates. Too broad and your Conversion rate decreases and spending increases. Too narrow and you miss out potential customers.

3. A/B Testing

Digital marketing takes a lot of guesswork out of Marketing.

If there isn't enough data on what type of Communication strategy will work on what type of customer, you can run an A/B test on 10% of the audience and make data-driven decisions.



4. Measure and Optimize

As soon as you push a Digital campaign live, you start seeing its performance data. This is helpful in two different ways.

First, it helps you optimize all your future campaigns. Second, it guides you on how to tweak the live campaign to get better results.

For instance, if you're running a campaign ahead of valentine's day for Women's bags and you've targeted both men and women and you see that Conversion rate amongst men is way lower than women, you can choose to target only women. That way your budget is optimized and overall conversion rate increases.

5. Personalization

Many people prefer going to their local grocery store as they get personal treatment in that shop. The shopkeeper knows them and knows what they want. Personalization principles extend in the digital world as well.

This could be Demography, Geography, behavior-based personalization or can also be even granular, User-based personalization.

A snapshot of an Amazon Home page. It shows products based on our browsing behavior.





CLOSED-LOOP MARKETING:



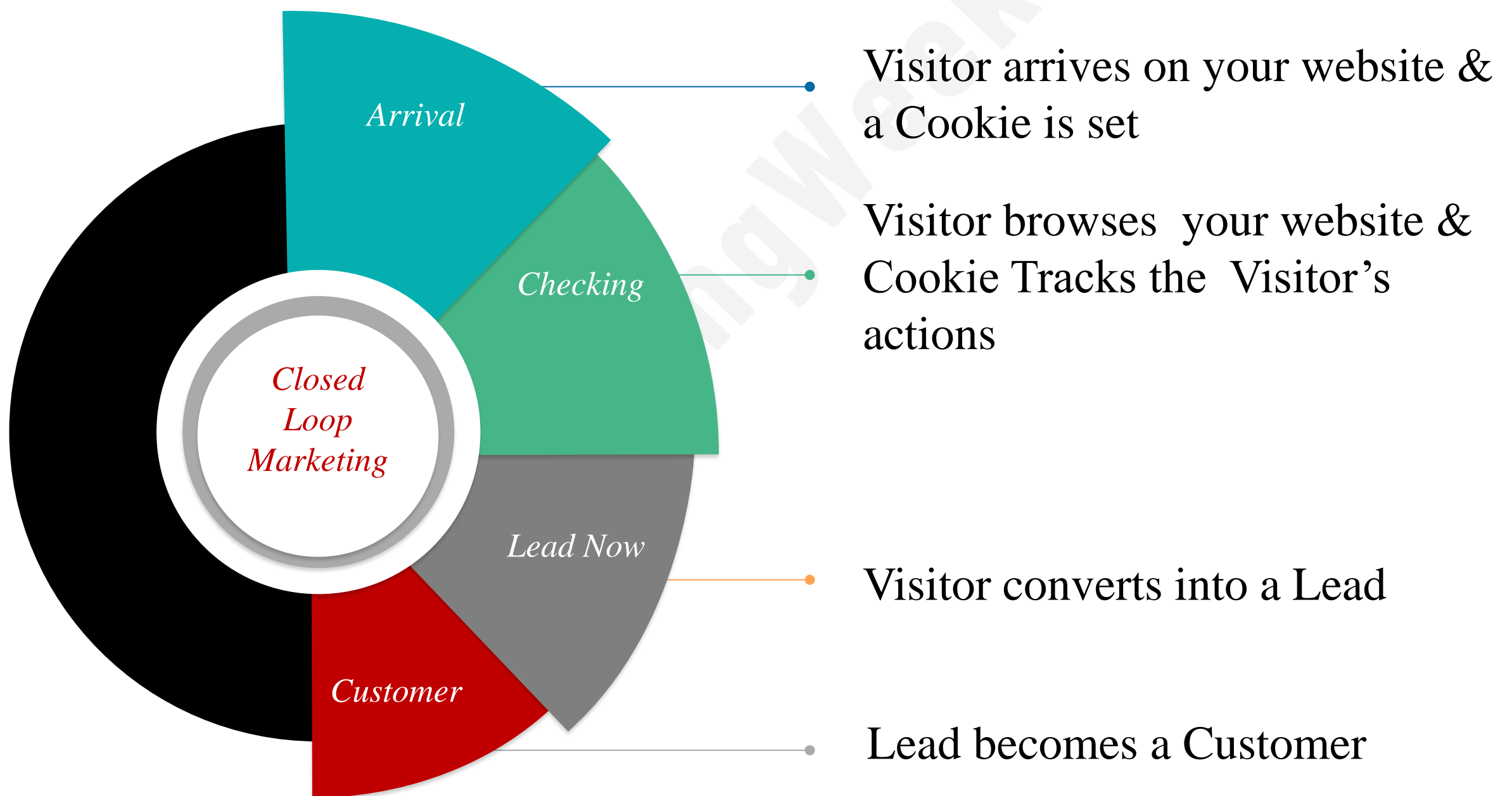
An effective technique of collecting and analyzing customer data from multiple channels.

Tracks a customer's entire lifecycle, thus closing the loop between sales, marketing and customer service efforts.

For instance, a potential customer visits a website that *installs a cookie*.

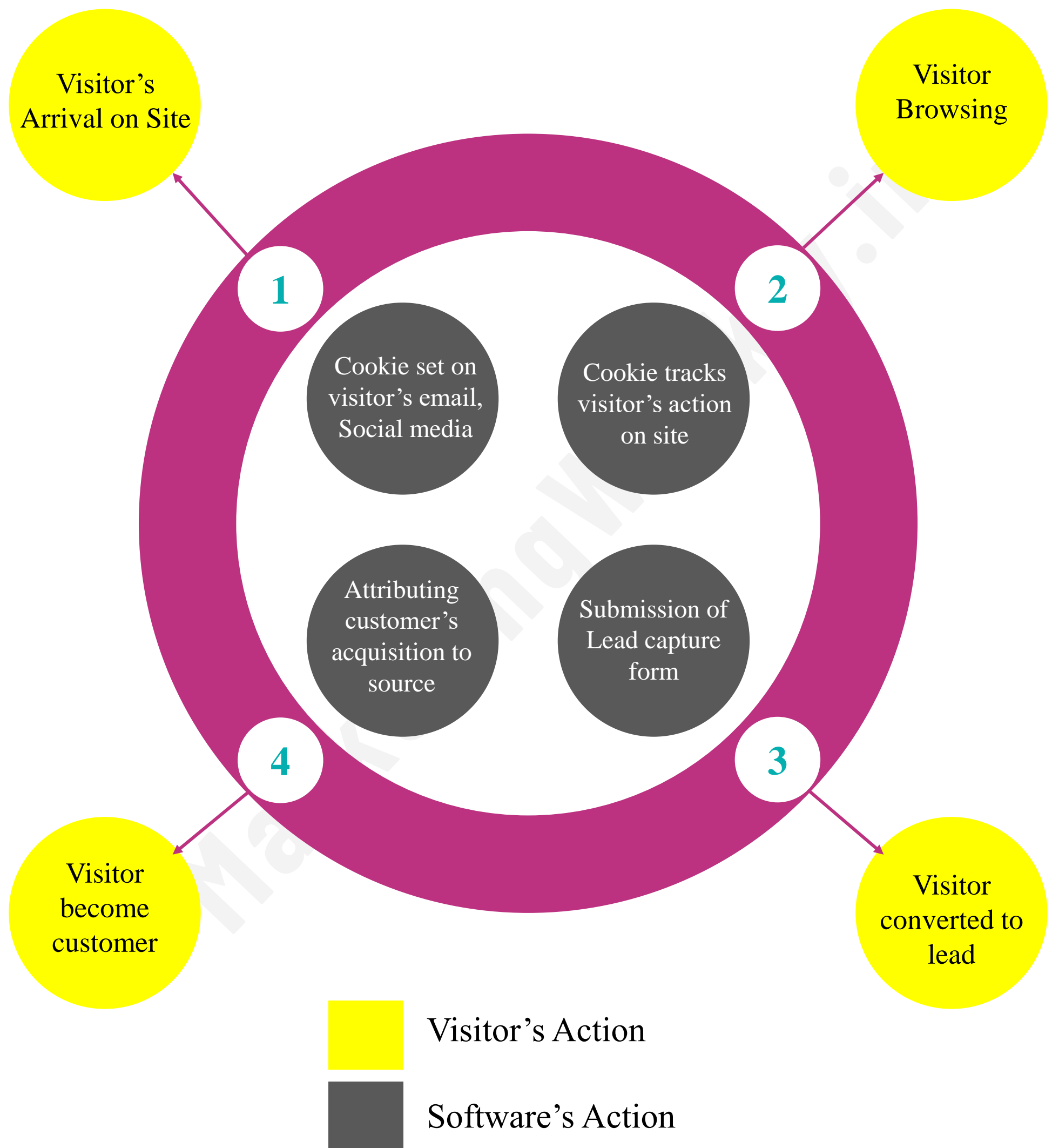
The *cookie registers the actions* that the customer performs.

Now the behavior of the user can be tracked to send them tailor-made offers.



To sum up, you drop a cookie on a visitor, follow them around on their journey, and get a pretty picture of the process of becoming a customer.

Visualizing Closed-Loop Marketing:

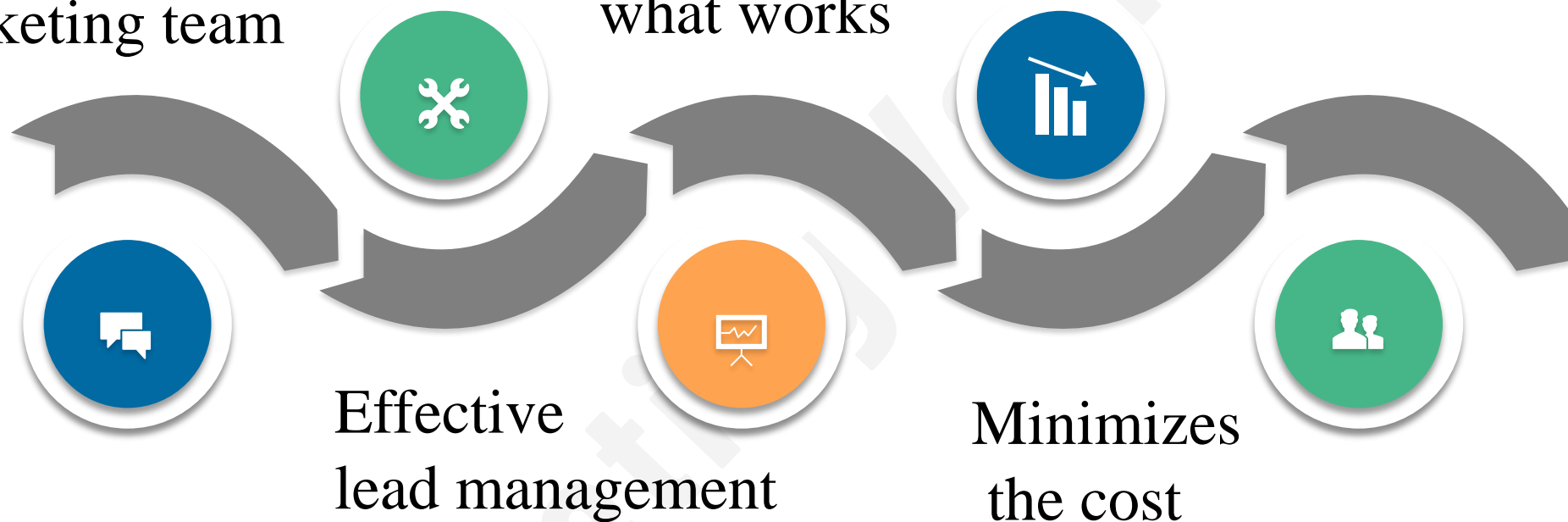


Why to do closed-loop marketing?

Effective connection
between sales and
marketing team

Focus marketing
budget on
what works

Learn more about
target audience.

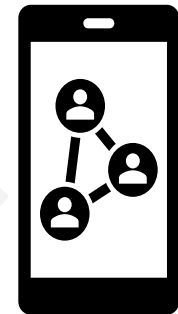


E-commerce



What is E-commerce?

E-commerce, also known as electronic commerce or internet commerce, refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions.



E-commerce has now become so ubiquitous that one can say that almost everyone on the planet with an internet connection has derived some benefit from an e-commerce service. Amazon, Flipkart, Swiggy and Zomato are household names now.

E-commerce sales are poised to reach **\$10 trillion** globally. Nasdaq has predicted that by 2040, as much as **95%** of shopping will be facilitated by E-commerce. We got a glimpse of this during the lockdown, when e-commerce helped the population buy essential things when traditional market shut down. Given this explosive growth and approaching dominance of the electronic mode of commerce, it becomes essential for businesses to leverage the offerings at hand and drive growth.

Interesting Read: [Helping Brick and Mortar store set up online shop](#)

E-commerce Vs. E-Business

To leverage E-commerce, we must first understand it. *E-commerce is different from E-business. While E-business refers to all the aspects of operating a business online, while e-commerce refers to the transaction of goods and service.* The first thought for any business wanting to embrace the digital must be whether to become an e-business or leverage e-commerce to grow.

Once that decision is made, we must look at all the e-commerce offerings available. *It is a common misconception to think of e-commerce as nothing but what Amazon and Flipkart does.*

But there is a multiple offerings of offerings apart from these online marketplaces. Zomato, UrbanCompany, 1MG, Razorpay, Shopify, OLX, Policy Bazaar, MakeMyTrip and MyJio are all e-commerce offerings.

Whenever we are transacting digitally, we are utilizing e-commerce, and this digital transaction makes a host of functions and customer bases available to businesses.

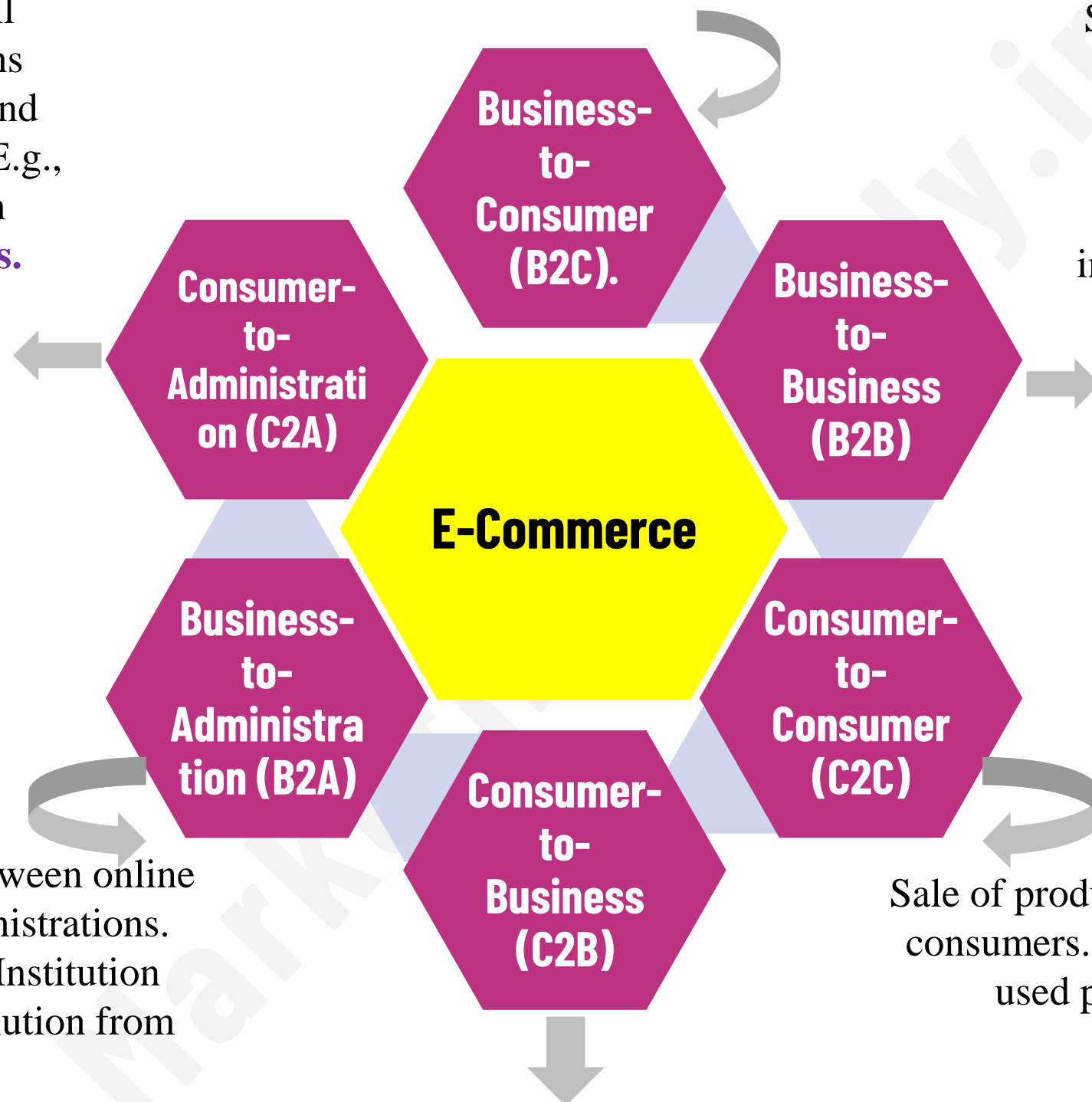


MODELS OF E-COMMERCE

Transactions that happen between a business and a consumer. E.g., Buying shoes for personal use from a retailer on **Amazon**.

C2A encompasses all electronic transactions between individuals and public administration. E.g., Filing tax returns on **Government portals**.

Sales made between two businesses, such as a manufacturer and a wholesaler. E.g., A shopkeeper buying his inventory of smartphones in bulk from **Udaan**



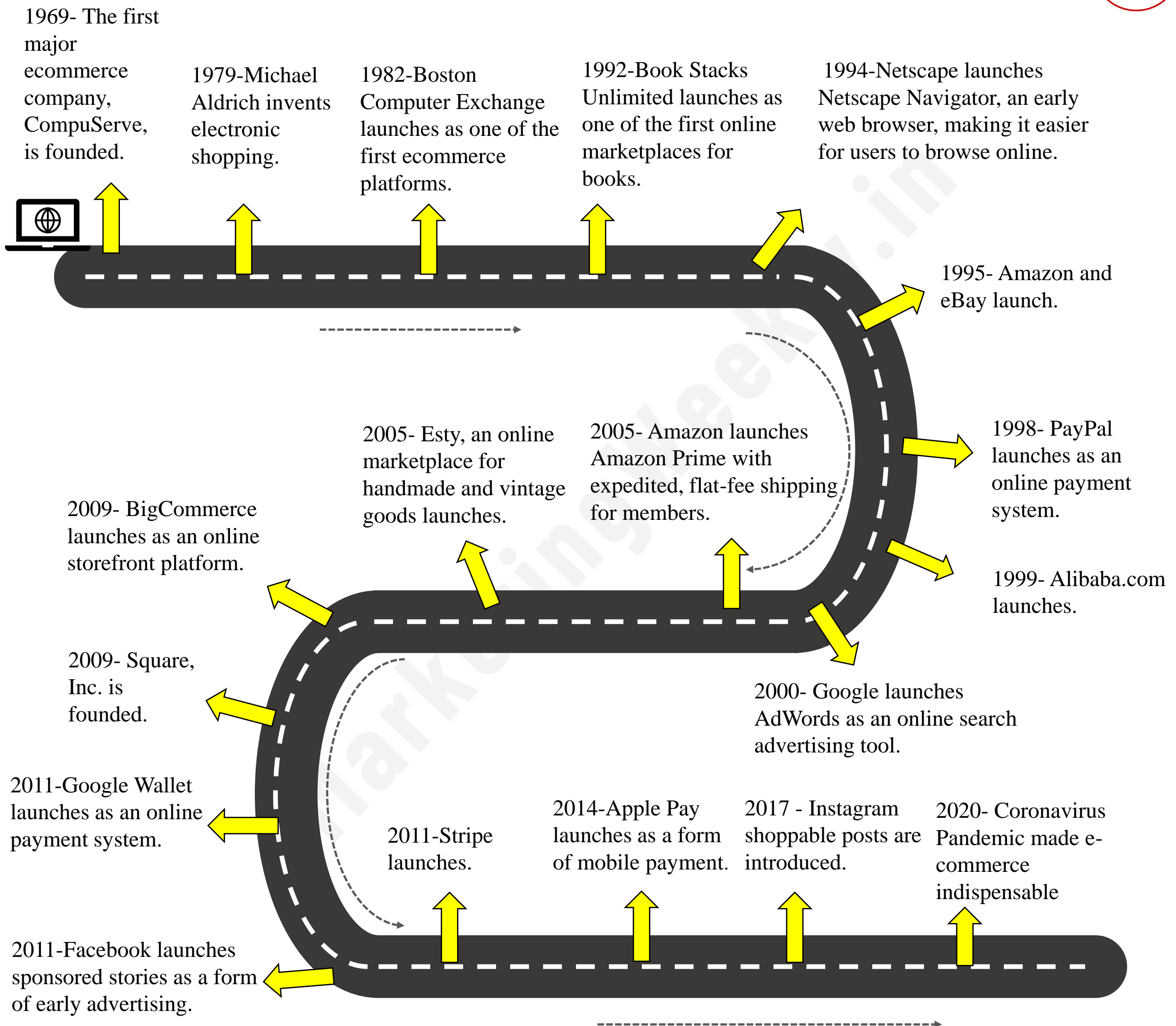
Transactions made between online businesses and administrations. E.g., A government Institution buying a software solution from **Accela**.

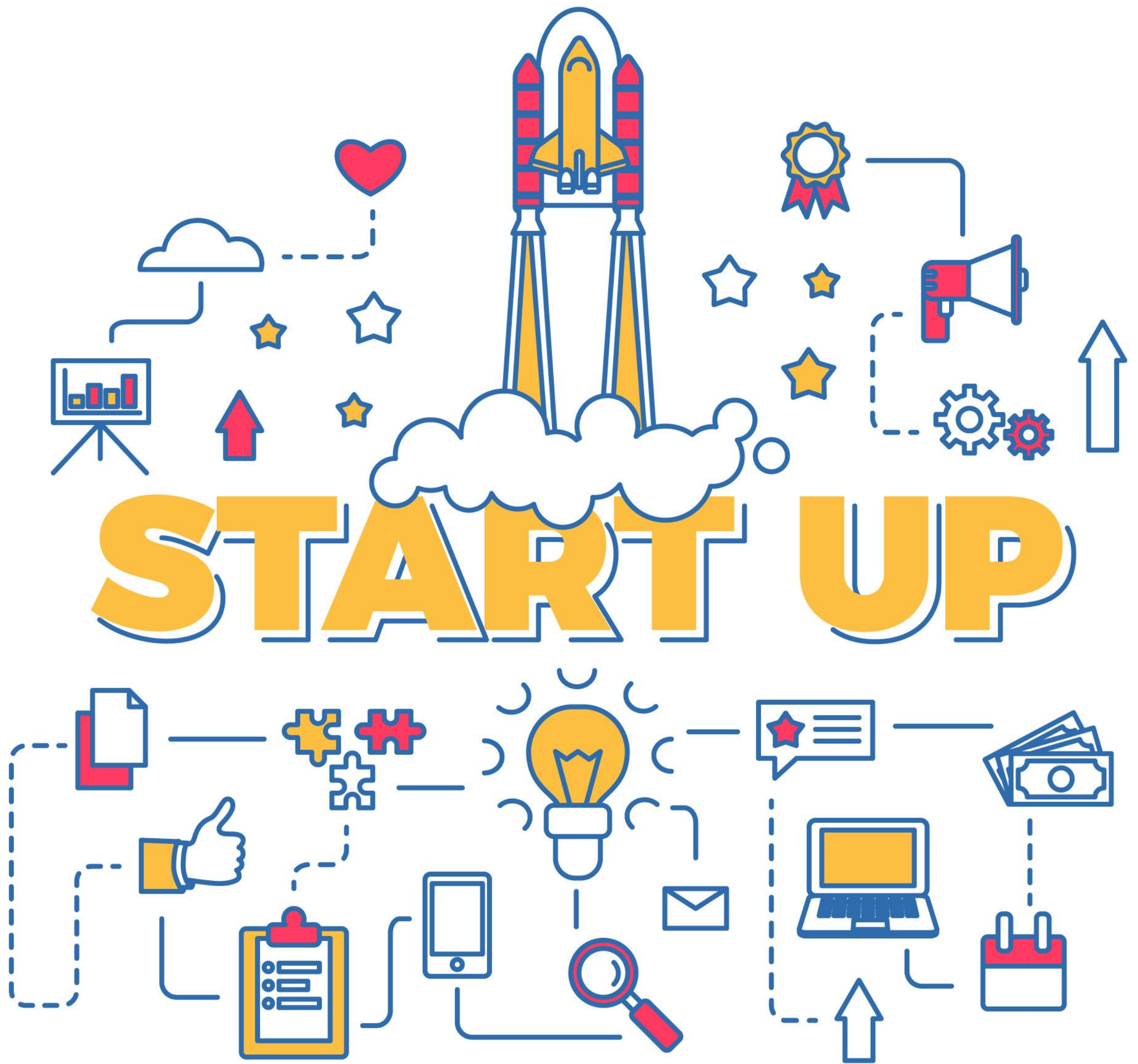
Sale of products or services between consumers. E.g., Buying or selling used products on **OLX**.

A reversal of the traditional B2C model, here businesses buy goods and services from individual consumers.

E.g., **iStockPhoto**, where photographers make their work available for sale.

E-COMMERCE TIMELINE





What is a startup?



A startup is a business idea converted into a prototype on generally a small scale by one or more entrepreneurs in order to provide an innovative product, service, or a better solution to an existing problem.

These business entities are generally motivated by the problems of the end-users or in order to ease a task for the customers.

Funding for such startups can be gathered from personal investments, or angel investors, seed capital, etc. As it is taking its baby steps, it is in constant requirement of funding, new marketing campaigns, and strategies in order to increase its brand identity.

One of the biggest challenges faced by startups is making the services and/or products offered the familiar in the marketplace and build trust among customers.

Usually, people perceive startups to be a risky investment as they have a higher probability of failure as compared to a grown business unit. But this is not true from the perspective of an angel investor, and these are the people who stand with such young entrepreneurs to promote their startups.

It is also evident that the founders in the startup ecosystem generally tend to do a lot of stuff themselves in order to reduce the human resource expenditure.



The people engaged in a startup have to cater to different areas like ideation, product development, business value proposition, marketing business strategies, campaign management, social media marketing, analytics for the response on the campaigns, and other interactive mediums so as to connect with potential investors or customers.

Generally, the core team involved in a startup are closely related or connected to each other either through the place of study, stay, or work.



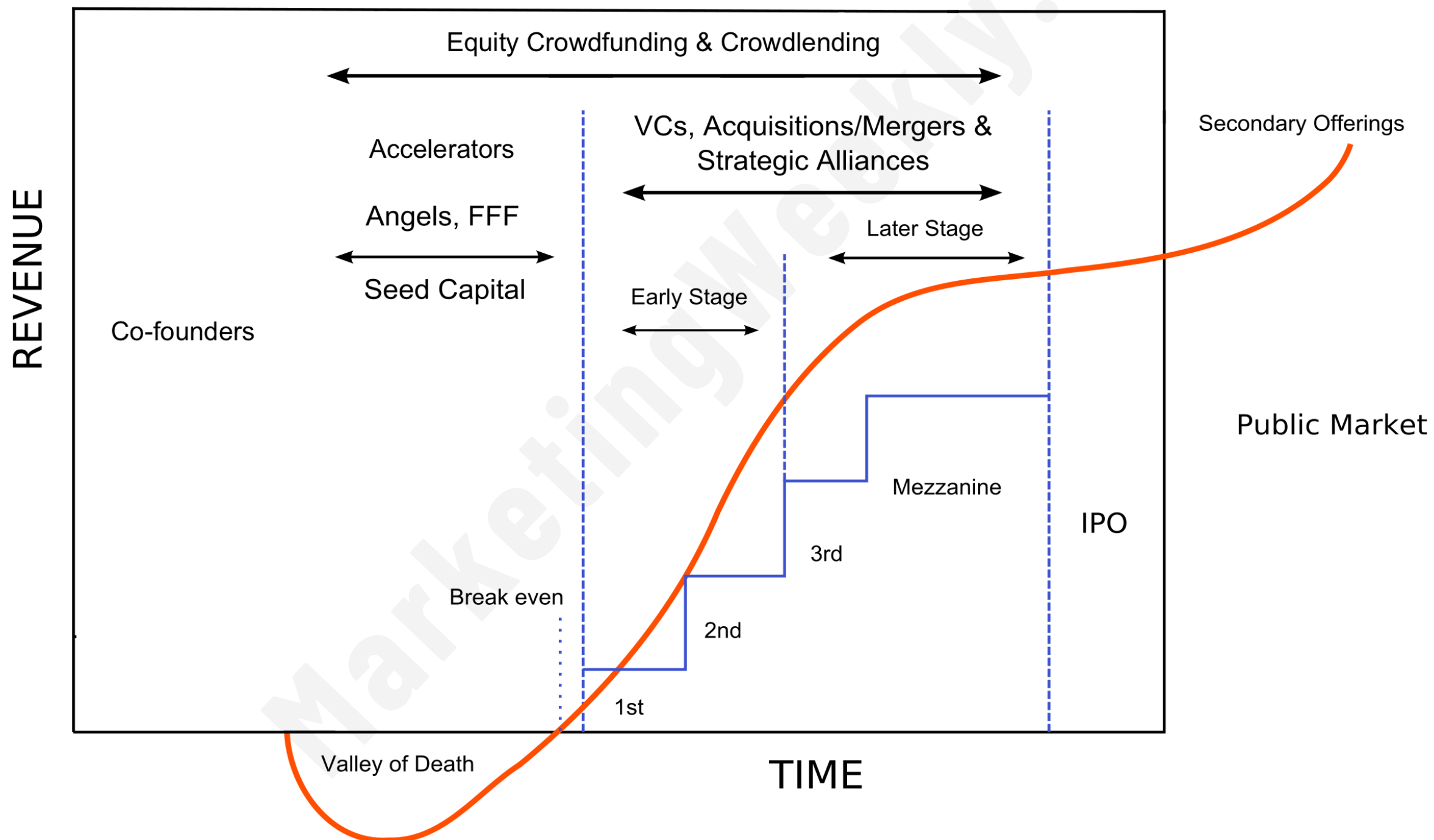
Interesting Read: [The Story of TikTok](#)

HOW TO START A START-UP



Source: <https://notes.fundersandfounders.com/>

Startup Financing Cycle



Source: Venture Capitalist

Startup Ecosystem of India - 2022



Comparing Indian Start-up Ecosystem with China & USA



Total Funding (2014 to 2021)

\$112 Bn

\$624 Bn

\$1.1 Tn

Funding CAGR (2014 to 2021)

49%

12%

33%

Internet Penetration (2021)

61%

73%

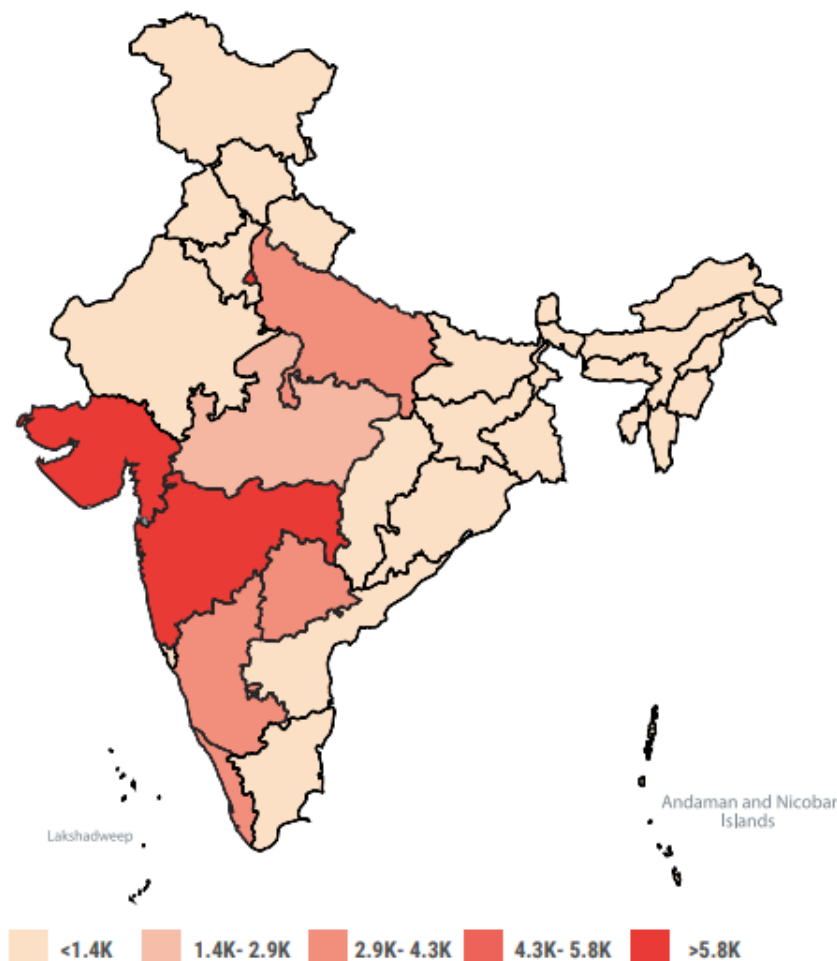
90%

Total Internet Users (2021)

846 Mn

1.03 Bn

302 Mn



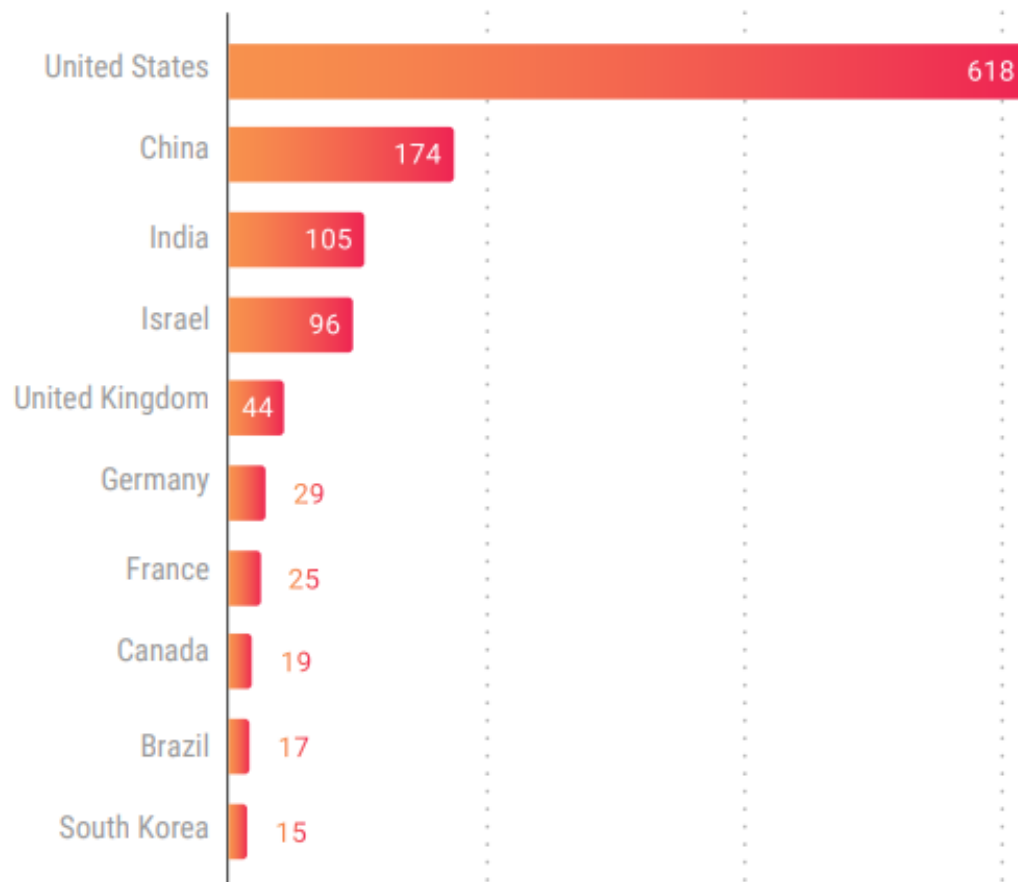
Top Performing Indian States & UTs In Terms Of Local Startup Ecosystem Development

	Total Number Of Startups	Total Funding (2014 & H1 2022)
Karnataka	4K+	\$62 Bn
Delhi NCR	6.5K+	\$39 Bn
Maharashtra	12K+	\$20 Bn
Tamil Nadu	2.7K+	\$4 Bn
Telangana	3K+	\$2.5 Bn
Gujarat	216+	\$816 Mn
Rajasthan	315+	\$1.1 Bn
West Bengal	125+	\$153 Mn
Kerala	\$3.1K+	\$93 Mn
Chandigarh	400+	\$75 Mn

Source: Inc42

Indian Unicorn Racing past major economies:

India In Global Unicorn Race: India Minting Unicorns Faster Than China



















- 3rd highest number of unicorns in the world
- 71% 5-year-CAGR (2016 to 2021) of new unicorn count in India



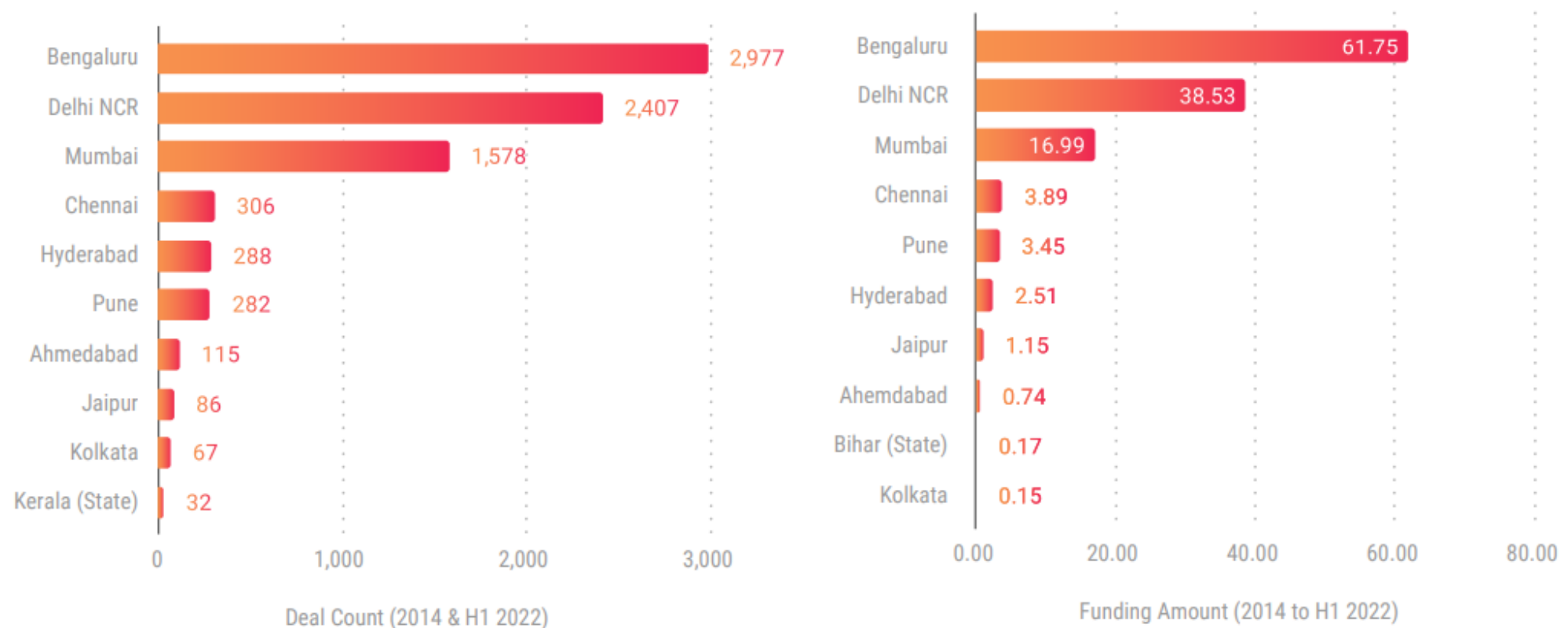
Source: Inc42

Top Startups

Top 10 Most Funded Startups In India

Startup Name	Total Funding Amount	Notable Investors
Flipkart 	\$13 Bn	 SoftBank TIGERGLOBAL Accel Walmart 
BYJU'S 	\$5.5 Bn	SEQUOIA   GENERAL ATLANTIC DST GLOBAL Chan Zuckerberg Initiative 
OLA 	\$5 Bn	TIGERGLOBAL  SoftBank TEMASEK Tencent 
OYO 	\$4 Bn	 SoftBank SEQUOIA   Lightspeed  airbnb
ReNew POWER 	\$3.6 Bn	Goldman Sachs  ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK ADIA CPP Investments
SWIGGY 	\$3.6 Bn	 SoftBank  ELEVATION  Bessemer Venture Partners Accel
zomato 	\$2.5 Bn	SEQUOIA  TIGERGLOBAL TEMASEK  蚂蚁集团 ANT GROUP
paytm 	\$4.8 Bn	 SoftBank T.RowePrice   蚂蚁集团 ANT GROUP  SAPPHIRE VENTURES
DREAM SPORTS 	\$1.6 Bn	 TPG TIGERGLOBAL Tencent 
PhonePe 	\$1.7 Bn	TIGERGLOBAL Walmart  Flipkart  Tencent 

Top Startup Hubs In India

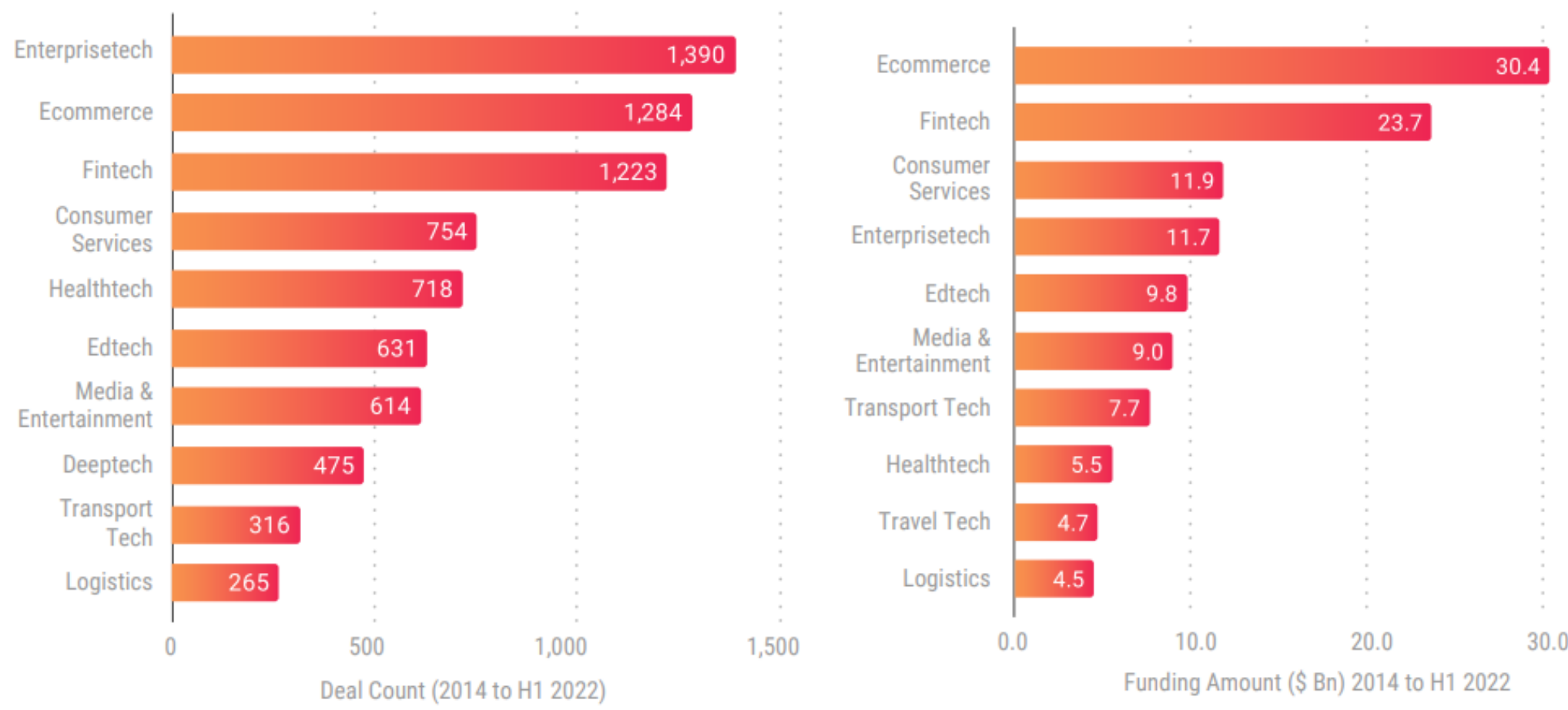


Source: Inc42

Indian Startup Ecosystem: Sector Landscape

Enterprisetech	Ecommerce	Fintech	Consumer Services	Healthtech	Edtech	Media & Entertainment	Deeptech	Transport tech	Logistics	Agritech
Zoho	Flipkart	Paytm	Zomato	Practo	BYJU'S	GAMES 24	Polygon	OLA	DELHIVERY	DeHaat
freshworks	NYKAA	PhonePe	SWIGGY	HealthifyMe	upGrad	DREAM SPORTS	GreyOrange	ATHER	XPRESSBEES	ninjacart
uniphore	purple	policybazaar	bookmyshow	PharmEasy	LEAD	MPL	MIKO	DLU	RIVIGO	waycool
POSTMAN	bigbasket	slice	BUNZO	cure.fit	unacademy	MXPLAYER	pixxel	rapido	BLACKBUCK	Cropin
gupshup	CARS 24	ZERODHA	BOX8	innovaccer	ERUDITUS	ShareChat	GNIRUL	BOUNCE	PORTER	Otipy
amagi	udaan	Groww	magicpin	Pristyn Care	PHYSICS WALLAH	inshorts	smartron	Zoomcar	Ecom Express	stellapps
BrowserStack	meesho	digit	REBEL FOODS	TATA 1mg	SCALER	Nazara	INSTAAPP	Ultraviolette Automotive	LOGINEXT	Gramophone
inMOBI	snapdeal	zeta	Urban Company	netmeds	cuemath	Chingari	idealForge	drivezy	Shiprocket	ecozen
druva	indiamart	robiKwik	blinkit	CARESTACK	adda247	Koo	element5	revv	pidge	BIJAK
Chargebee	SUGAR	M2P	zepto	Suki	leverage edu	VERSE	DIGANTARA	PARK+	Pickrr	ASIA CONNECT

Top Sectors In The Indian Startup Ecosystem



Source: Inc42

Key Policy Changes that lead to disruption:

Fintech In India: Regulatory Framework

Key Regulations Which Disrupted The Sector

- 2016:** Demonetisation acted as a change catalyst, ushering in a less-cash economy.
- 2017:** The launch of UPI by the NPCI democratised the payment sector.
- 2020:** A proposal was made to set up a for-profit, pan-India new umbrella entity/entities (NEU) for retail payment. The system would be similar to UPI.

Key regulatory bodies monitoring the fintech

- RBI
- SEBI
- IRDAI
- NPCI
- Ministry Of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)

Recent Announcements Impacting The Fintech Sector

- April 2022** - Master Direction – Debit and Credit Card – Issuance & Conduct Directions, 2022 impacting NBFCs eyeing the credit card segment, co-branded cards
- June 2022** - PPI-MD not permitting loading of PPI from credit line impacting online wallets, BNPL players offering credit
- July 2022** - A 30% tax imposed on income from crypto and 1% TDS to be deducted on crypto asset transactions

Applicable Policies, Laws and Regulations

- | | |
|---|--|
| ● Payment And Settlement Systems Act, 2007 | Principal legislation, governing payment regulation in India |
| ● Master Directions on Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs), 2017 | Determines lender exposure norms and borrowing limits of P2P lending platforms |
| ● Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 | To be followed by NBFCs |
| ● Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Section 22 | To be followed by payments banks |
| ● 2009 EPT (Electronic Payment Transactions) Directions under Section 18 of the Payment & Settlement Systems Act | Safeguards the interests of customers and merchants against payments made online |

Policies that changed eCommerce in India

- **2010** Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DIPP) released a consolidated FDI policy.
- **2012** No FDI allowed in B2C ecommerce, including multi-brand and single-brand retail trading (MBRT and SBRT).
- **2015** DIPP permitted FDI in e-commerce for SBRT entities, which operated through physical stores in India.
- **2016** Ecommerce platforms were restricted from influencing the price of goods and services in order to curb deep discounts. Also, single-vendor sales were capped at 25% across marketplaces
- **2018** Ecommerce platforms were barred from selling the products of companies in which they or their group companies had an equity stake. Also, merchants could not sell their products exclusively on a single platform.
- **2019**
 - The government announced setting up a committee under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) to look into issues related to FDI in e-commerce and provide suggestions.
 - FDI rules relaxed, and SBRT entities were allowed to set up physical stores within two years of commencing online retail.
 - Ecommerce players joined hands to launch their own trade association called The Ecommerce Council of India.
 - DPIIT issued the Draft National e-Commerce Policy; Yet to be finalised
- **2020**
 - Delhi High Court ordered to display the 'country of origin' tag for products listed on ecommerce websites.
 - Central Government notified the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 with effect from 23 July 2020
- **2021** Government released draft* of the proposed amendments to the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020; Yet to be finalised
- **2022** Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) – an upcoming initiative aiming at promoting open networks for all aspects of exchange of goods and services over digital platforms

Source: Inc42

Some hand-picked articles for suggested readings:

Learn the fundamental of **FMCG Sales**



WHAT IS BRANDJACKING?

COPY CAT



How is Canva slowly killing Microsoft PowerPoint?

Canva

Some hand-picked articles for suggested readings:

What is an FCB Model?

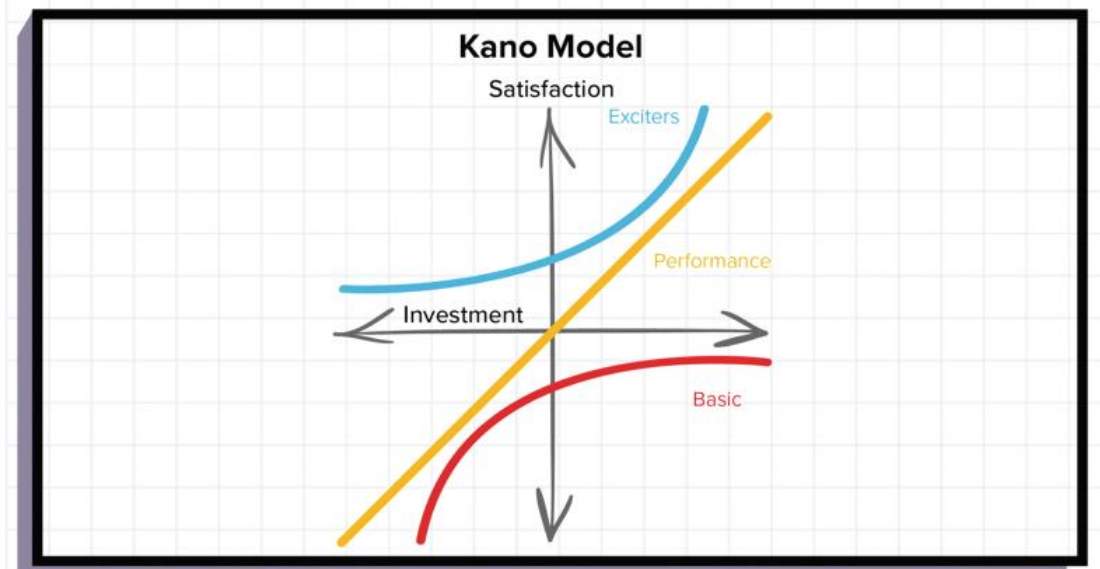
Why is it important for your Advertising Strategy?



SWIPE & LEARN

What is a KANO Model?

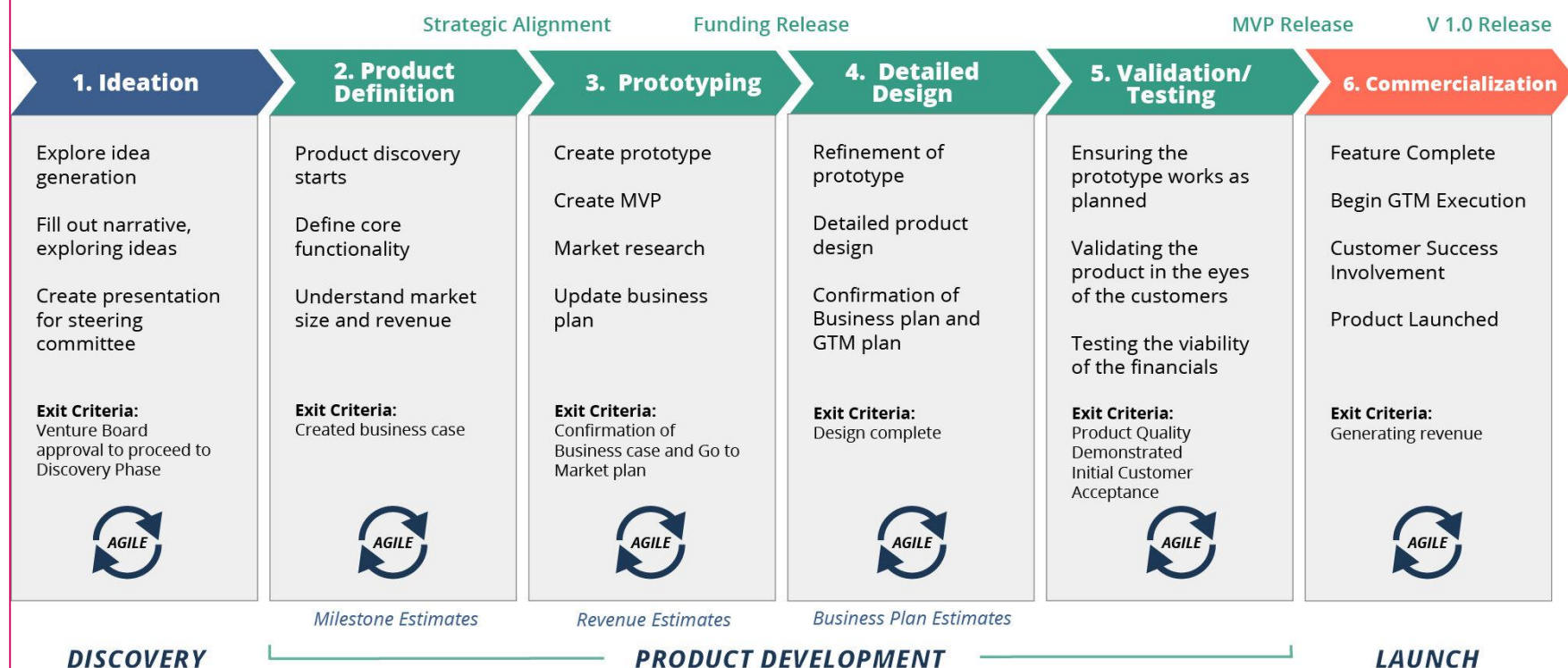
Why is it so important in Product Management?



SWIPE & LEARN

What is New Product Development?

Product Development Process In 6 Steps



Some hand-picked articles for suggested readings:

How Podcast advertising is being done?



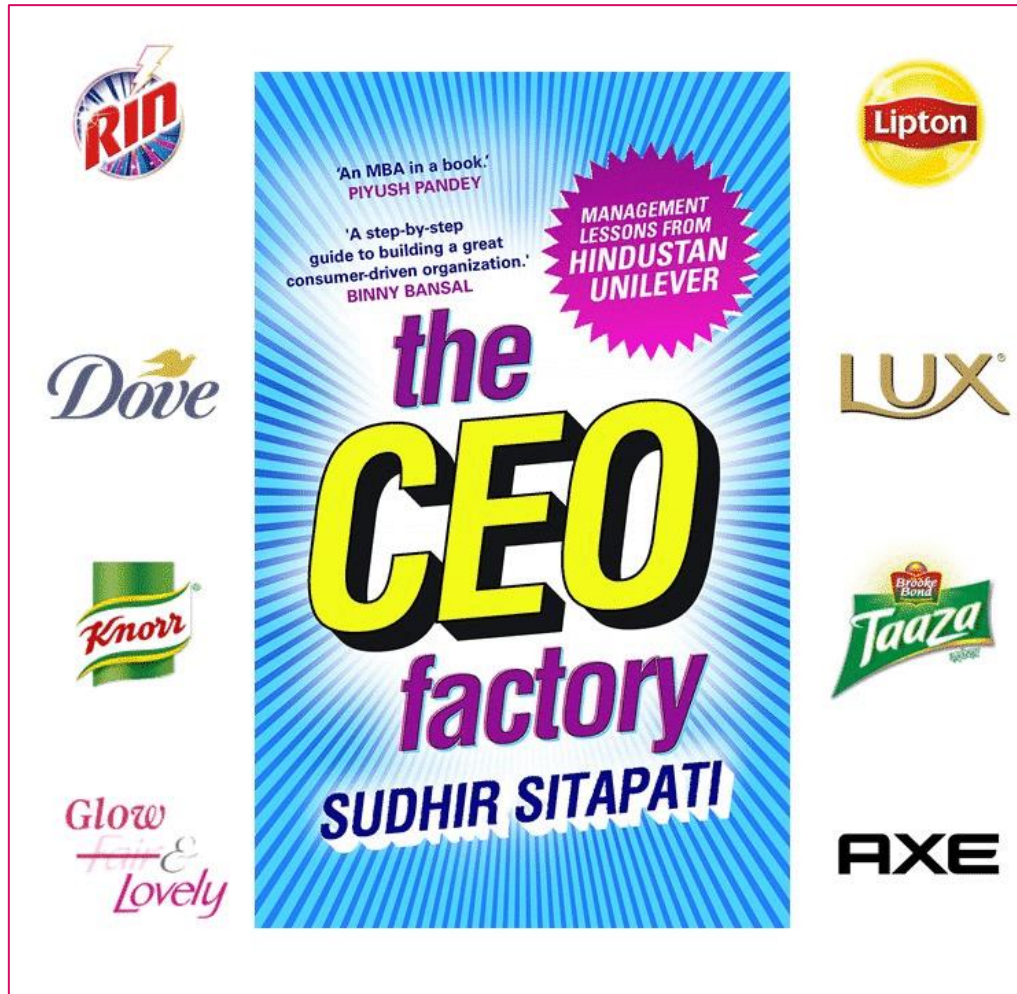
Why Starbucks failed in Australia?



Comprehensive
Marketing History
of TEA




Some hand-picked articles for suggested readings:



What makes Hindustan Unilever, the CEO factory of India?

Analysis of "The CEO Factory" by Marketing Weekly







World's oldest Internet SCAM

The **NIGERIAN** prince advance payment fraud

WHY IS NOBODY REPLYING MY EMAILS?

Marketing Weekly

in bit.ly/MWLKIN

 MarketingWeekly.in

Help us do better by donating a small amount!

Buy us a Cup of Coffee by clicking the Gator!



Check us out on these platforms!

