This Course Seeks to Address the Following Questions

1. How the strategic planning is carried out? In what ways can a company analyse its competitor and identify its competitive position and categorise various product and market portfolios? (Strategic Planning, Competitor Analysis, Competitive Positions, Product and Brands)

2. Pricing calls for various demographic, socio-economic factors and other issues. Based on this, how products attain their price tag and how the companies generate awareness of these products through various promotional campaigns? (Pricing and Promotion)

3. ‘Marketing’ per se in the 21st century is difficult to assume without ‘e’ in it. What are the new age channels of digital marketing and how they give impetus for the conventional retail stores and multi-channel distribution systems?

4. “How is the face of Marketing changing in a globalised economy, with an emphasis on global consumer, where the products reach beyond the borders to every nook of the hinterlands rejuvenating it with ethical insights?
Introducing Marketing Concepts and Ideas

**Marketing Management – I**

- Introduction
- Microenvironment
- Global environment
- Consumer markets and buyer behaviour
- Industrial markets
- Segmenting and Targeting
- Positioning
- Building Customer Satisfaction
- Product Decisions
- Developing New Products
- Life Cycle Strategies
- Marketing of Services
- Distribution and Channel Decisions

Operationalizing core Marketing ideas with a strategic orientation

**Marketing Management – II**

- Promotional Decisions
- Pricing Decisions
- Direct and Online Marketing
- Brand Decisions
- Global Marketing
- Rural Marketing, Strategic Planning and the Marketing Process
- Creating Competitive Advantage
- Competitive Strategies
- Responsibility and Ethics in Marketing

WHY MARKETING MANAGEMENT – II FOR AN MBA?

As Peter F. Drucker said, the main motto of any company should be to create a customer. It can be achieved through proper strategy implemented at three levels – Corporate Business, and Functional Level. After understanding the key concepts like Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning in the first semester, it is important to learn how these concepts can be applied in business to effectively implement the Corporate Strategy. Marketing efforts after all cannot work in isolation or independent of the firm’s overall strategy.

To be in a position to execute the Corporate Strategy, the go-getting marketing managers have to learn the concepts of Strategic Marketing, Marketing Mix, Global Marketing and Marketing Channels. What is done is to fine tune the jargon-like terms into operational details. Essentially in the second semester all the core marketing ideas are given a strategic orientation.

“The purpose of a company is to create a customer. A business… is defined by the want the customer satisfies when he or she buys a product or a service. To satisfy the customer is the mission and purpose of every business. The aim of marketing is to know and understand the customer so well the product or service fits him and sells itself.”

– Peter F. Drucker
Widely Used Books for Marketing Management – II

- The End of Marketing as We Know It
- Marketing on Strategy
- The Mind of the Strategist
- Differentiate or Die
- E-Promotions: The Value of E-Mail Marketing
- How Dell Does It
- Grinding It Out

Downloadable Resources:
- Marketing Intelligence
  - Tip of the Week with Best Practices
- Direct from Dell
  - Strategies for Revolutionizing an Industry
  - Featuring Andrew Jassy

www.ibscdc.org
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<th>Hollywood Classics</th>
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<td><strong>Beer Wars</strong></td>
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<td>Directed by Anat Baron, the movie offers insights into the US beer industry from an insider’s perspective. It portrays the wars and battles dominating the industry. It depicts the hidden agendas of three dominating companies that play strategies against each other, while simultaneously projecting the ignorance of the consumers about one of the most sought after beverages in US. Said to be a master piece among the business world, the movie serves the true purpose to promote educational values by creating awareness about the marketing strategies.</td>
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| **SuperSize Me** |
| The movie is a great documentary about the manufacturing processes of a billion-dollar fast food industry besieged by doctors, lawyers and nutritionists. It reflected how fast food industry exploited poor Americans by satisfying their materialistic appetites and becoming a self-seeking money machine at the cost of Americans’ health. It highlights the harmful effects of school lunch programmes, declining health and physical education standards, food addictions and tough measures people adopt to lose weight to gain their health. |

| **Gladiator** |
| Directed by Ridley Scott and starred by Russell Crowe, this Academy Award winning movie portrays the strategies adapted by a Spanish General, Maximus (Russell Crowe) – who becomes a slave and Gladiator under the Roman Empire. Maximus’ battlefield strategies while leading the Roman Army to victory against Germanic barbarians – impresses the Emperor who wants Maximus to become the next Caesar. The most prominent part of the movie is the strategies adapted by Maximus in organising and executing the competitive strategies against the foes. |

| **The Hudsucker Proxy** |
| The movie is an awe-inspiring creation of a goofy, dumb hero having ‘greatness thrust upon him’. It is a theme plotted on corporate corruption and the mindset of those who are responsible for organisational development and growth. Norville Barnes (Tim Robbins) was appointed as the proxy president of Hudsucker industries by Machiavellian executive Sidney J. Mussberger (Paul Newman), who intends to forestall a public takeover company by lowering investor confidence, thereby driving down the price of shares and allowing the board to purchase the controlling asset. |

| **The Corporation** |
| The movie was a well-orchestrated and fascinating documentary about the growing significance of global businesses and the impacts of corporate decision process to the external world. It highlights how corporates have ballooned in size and power since industrial revolution and how the loopholes in laws enabled managers to remain unaccountable for their actions. It examines the corporate behaviour, history, culture, environment and deliberate attempts to break laws to reap benefits. |

<p>| <strong>Tucker: The Man and His Dream</strong> |
| Preston Tucker, an American automobile designer had a dream of producing a classic Tucker car of his times that other contemporary cars could not design with features like an air-cooled rear engine, disc brakes, independent four-wheel suspension and additional centre headlight that could be pivoted left and right for better vision when turning. Although he could succeed raising money, create product demand and set up a factory, unfortunately unlike many small entrepreneurs he too failed to fight the big guys in the industry and failed to fulfill his dreams. Tucker’s failure to fulfill his big, hairy, audacious goal defines the success and failure of entrepreneurs and entry-level barriers in industries despite being capable of developing revolutionary new products. |</p>
<table>
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<th>Must-Read Marketing Article Inventory of Marketing Management – II</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. “Channel Management”, HBS Note</td>
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<td>16. “Serving The Low Income Consumer: How To Tackle This Mostly Ignored Market”, A T Kearney</td>
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17. “Retail In India: Getting Organized To Drive Growth”, CII-A T Kearney Report
22. “Creating Competitive Advantage”, HBS Note (9-798-062)
25. “Masterly Marketing”, HBR OnPoint Collection
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Detailed Syllabus</th>
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| Promotion Decisions (1) | Concept of Communication and Promotion-mix – Communication Process – Audience – Objective – Designing the Measures – The Promotion Budget – The Promotion-mix – Evaluating the Promotion – Advertising Decisions – Publicity and Sales Promotion – Objectives – Tools – Program – Pre-testing – Implementing – Evaluating – Principles of Personnel Selling. (Kotler p 549) (Koshy p 464) | 1       | Communication Process        | Coke’s Promotional Themes: Tailored for Times                                 | For more than a century, Coke had been the most admiring brand with its unique advertising slogans and jingling musical themes, capturing the moods of consumers in an innovative way. In 2000, its new theme ‘Coca-Cola Enjoy’ conveyed that the brand added magical touch to the special moments of life by appealing that it is the most affordable brand to fulfill the simple pleasures of life. Its product promotional measures made it a most valuable brand in the world valuing $70.45 billion by 2003. The case study provides insights about how Coke succeeded in the beverage industry by periodically upgrading its product promotional strategies and keeping the brand image afresh. | • Chapter 17, “Designing and Managing Integrated Marketing”, of Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al  
• “The Perfect Message for the Perfect Moment”, HBR, Nov. 2005  
• “Marketing Promotions”, HBS Note (9-506-028)  
|                         |                                                                                  |         |                               | Mobile Phones: The Advent of a New Advertising Medium                        | Marketing in the new millennium is spearheading beyond the boundaries using innovative strategies and methods in communicating the benefits of product/service of a company’s offerings. Marketers realised that by 2008, the usage of mobile phones reached $2 billion in the world with a huge market base. Realising the potential of mobile phone advertising, marketers are using short messages as advertisement platforms to reach out to the customers. The case study presents the new trends in marketing and product promotion strategies and opportunities in marketing communication through mobile phone as an affective medium. |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 2 | Tools of Product Promotion | De Beers: The Right Hand Ring Campaign | De Beers, a diamond mining giant spent huge sums on product promotion by focusing on bridal category events like marriage, engagements, wedding anniversaries and other emotional events that touch human lives. De Beers launched a novel concept called ‘Right hand Ring’ promoted in four styles – modern, vintage, contemporary, floral and romantic. The case study helps in understanding various tools in product promotion like print, television, online and other forms of product promotion methods. It also highlights how its promotional tools indirectly influenced the retail sales of diamonds, without being directly involved in retail sales. | • Chapter 17, “Designing and Managing Integrated Marketing”, of Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al |
| 3 | Publicity and Sales Promotion | Dubai Duty Free: Promotion and Expansion | The case study highlights the aggressive sales promotion strategies of Dubai Duty Free (DDF) which included international sporting events, television campaigns and raffles for luxury passenger cars and million dollar prizes. The case describes how the promotional strategies of DDF created an ultimate shopping experience and the synergies of operations between the government, its airport authorities and airlines, contributed to the economic development of the nation. | • Chapter 17, “Designing and Managing Integrated Marketing”, Topic “Characteristics of the Marketing Communications Mix”, page 476 of Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al |

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<table>
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<th>4</th>
<th>Managing Personal Communications: Word of Mouth Marketing</th>
<th>P&amp;G’s Tremor – Reinventing Marketing by Word of Mouth</th>
<th>With the decreasing influence of the conventional marketing media, it had become more and more difficult for the marketers to reach the target consumer groups with their marketing message. But, people still listened and believed what other people said, especially those they knew and trusted. The ‘word of mouth’ marketing has been in existence for a very long time. This case analyses the Word Of Mouth (WOM) marketing communication channel adopted by Procter &amp; Gamble (P&amp;G). P&amp;G created a marketing division called ‘Tremor’ in 2001, tapping the American teenagers’ gossip factor.</th>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Factors in Setting Pricing Policy</td>
<td>The Dilemma of Discounts: GM’s Bid for Market Share</td>
<td>After the gulf-crisis, the dominance of US automobile industry had weakened due to the intense competition from Asian automakers, in particular, Japanese, with their fuel-efficient and quality products in the country. In order to withstand competition, boost sales volumes, clear-up inventories and meet pension obligations the US automakers added a component called ‘discounts’ to sustain foreign competition. The case study highlights the factors that influenced General Motors, to revamp its pricing strategies in order to withstand mounting pressure from foreign automakers and meet its pension obligations.</td>
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**Pricing Decisions (2)**

| --- | --- | --- |

**Chapter 19, “Managing Personal Communications: Direct and Interactive Marketing, Word of Mouth, and Personal Selling”, of Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al**

**Chapter 14, “Developing Pricing Strategies and Programs”, of “Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective”, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al**

- “Pricing and the Psychology of Consumption”, HBR, Sept. 2002
- “Principles of Pricing”, HBS Note (9-506-021)
- “Sustaining Value”, HBS Note (9-501-045)

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<th>Strategies – Price Adjustment Strategies – Price Changes. (Kotler page 458)</th>
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<th>Pricing Objectives</th>
<th>ASDA: Betting on Low Prices?</th>
<th>The key marketing strategy of ASDA – a division of Wal-Mart – is based on price with an aim of offering best value to the customers. Its policy of Every Day Low Prices (EDLP) is the key success factor of its marketing strategies by undercutting competitor prices by 10%–15%. The case study provides an understanding about the pricing strategies of ASDA which derives profits from increased volume of sales rather than margin improvement.</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Promotional Pricing</td>
<td>Apple iPhone Price Cut: Is it a Right Strategy?</td>
<td>Steve Jobs, CEO Apple was quite happy with the customer satisfaction scores of Apple iPhone which marked higher than any of its products in 2007. He considered iPhone a breakthrough product in the industry and wanted to make the product affordable to more customers. The case study pinpoints the promotional pricing strategies of Apple iPhone launched in June 2007, with a price tag of $599 initially and quickly slashing the price of 8 gigabyte storage iPhone from $599 to $399 sparking off a controversy in the mobile phone industry.</td>
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- “Bringing Discipline to Pricing”, McKinsey Quarterly 2000
- “Mind Your Pricing Cues”, HBR, Sept. 2003
- “No Insult Pricing and Promotions”, A T Kearney
- “Note on Behavioral Pricing”, HBS Note (9-599-114)
- “Note On Pricing Strategies for Industrial Products”, HBS Note (9-582-124)

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<td>Price Adjustment Strategies to Dominate the Markets/Price Wars</td>
<td>The Price War: Netflix vs Blockbuster</td>
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<td>The case study highlights the price wars between two online DVD rental firms, Netflix and Blockbuster, resulting in keeping potential new players at bay. The case also debates on the pricing strategies of Netflix and the counteracts of Blockbuster ensuing dwindling profits of the companies.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Dynamics of Direct Marketing</td>
<td>Dell’s Business Model: Is it Time to Reinvent?</td>
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<td>Michael Dell was quiet unhappy with the criticism of its direct business model and replied, ‘No, the sky is not falling at Dell. We failed to meet our expectations, which were high.’ Dell’s missing financial revenue projections during financial year 2005–2006 raised concerns about the models viability in future in the global PC industry. The case study presents the dynamics of Dell’s direct selling model which enabled the brand to eventually become a leader in the global PC industry. It also provides a dilemma of limitations of the model and the necessity of adopting changes to penetrate into the potential consumer markets.</td>
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- "The Right Mix for a Pricing Fix”, s+b
- "Finding New Answers to the Pricing Question”, A T Kearney
- Chapter 19, “Managing Personal Communications: Direct and Interactive Marketing, Word of Mouth, and Personal Selling”, of Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al

Cont...
Avon: Direct Selling in China

David Mc Connell, founder of Avon, a manufacturer of cosmetics and related products stated in a 1903 publication that his ambition was to produce a line of goods superior to any other...and take these goods through canvassing agents from the laboratory to the consumer. But many fraudulent practices during late 1990s led to imposing ban on direct selling practices in China. But by 2005 China again opened its doors for direct selling products with improved marketing practices. The case study provides insights into the direct selling methods of Avon and its opportunities in the Chinese cosmetic products industry.

Channels of Netflix Prize

Conventional retailing is becoming a passé; online retailing is the new mantra of the 21st century’s business environment. Physical store retailers are outsourcing their online business activities to digital service agencies to dwell in the lore of online trading. Companies are in a haste to make every visit of the consumer into a sales conversion. To accomplish this target they are coming up with analytical, neuromarketing techniques and implementing them to jot down cutting edge business formulae. Netflix Prize 2009 is a new method where web analytics use a unique algorithm to floor the visitor with intelligent advices, which eventually leads to the enhancement of the company’s business. The case study deals with the use of Web analytics and Neuromarketing techniques in new age marketing research methodologies. It emphasises the significance of these techniques in recording the consumer behavior online as well as offline. Holistically, it focuses on whether these techniques confined to only to e commerce or do they come in aid for the offline business prospects as well.

Chapter 19, “Managing Personal Communications: Direct and Interactive Marketing, Word of Mouth, and Personal Selling”, of Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al

“How To Acquire Customers on the Web”, HBR, May–June 2000


“Strategy And The Internet”, HBR, March 2001


“Web Sales With a Human Touch”, s+b
| 11 | Online Marketing | Acquire and Ascend: The eBookers Way | The case study narrates the success story of eBookers.com, an earliest on-line travel agency that weathered several downturns. It also explains the acquisition strategies adopted by the company as a part of expansion and growth of business. |
| 12 | E-Commerce Markets | Emergence of China in the Global e-Commerce Market (B): Alibaba.com ’s Surge | Established in June 1999, Alibaba.com soon became a global leader in Business-to-Business (B2B) e-commerce, making marketing a delightful way for millions of buyers and suppliers around the world. Its business and operational patterns helped the firm to become the highest market valued firm and enabled the company to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange in November 2007. The case study focuses on the dynamics of Chinese B2B e-commerce market and the e-commerce business methodology of Alibaba business group in China. The case analyses its global expansion strategies and its skills in handling diverse needs of domestic (Chinese) and foreign customers. |

- Chapter 19, “Managing Personal Communications: Direct and Interactive Marketing, Word of Mouth, and Personal Selling”, of Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al
- “Winning The Online Consumer 2.0”, BCG, Feb 2001
- “Setting The Right E-Price”, HBR OnPoint Collection

- “How Companies Are Marketing Online”, McKinsey Global Survey
- “Uncovering Patterns in Cyber Shopping”, California Management Review, Summer 2001
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<td>Brand Re-positioning</td>
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<td>Hindustan Unilever Limited’s Rexona: Re-positioning ‘Rexona’ Deodorant</td>
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<td>Unilever’s INR 55 billion ($1.36 billion) brand – Rexona, spans across 90 markets worldwide, commanding 14.5% share of the global deodorant market. In India, as one of the pioneer brands of Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL), Rexona was worth INR 1.78 billion in 2006. With an annual growth rate of 28%, Rexona continued to compete as one of the core brands in HUL’s brand portfolio. The case discusses the challenges faced by the popular brand, despite creating a market which was virtually non-existent in India. The case inculcates various dimensions of brand positioning and the challenges of repositioning a deodorant brand.</td>
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<td>C&amp;C’s ‘Bulmers’ and ‘Magners’ Brand: The Irish Drinks Beverage Company’s Brand Re-positioning Strategies</td>
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<td>The case study explains the repositioning of Cantrell and Cochrane’s (C&amp;C’s) ‘Bulmer’, a low-cost cider drink to an improved premium product in the Irish beverage market. The case delves into how the success of ‘Bulmer’ encouraged the brand to launch in the UK cider market under the brand name of ‘Magners’ with various promotional strategies.</td>
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Packaging

Pringles – Combating the Launch of Lays Stax

Pringles the global market leader in the ‘potato crisps’ category in the US is facing a new threat. In late 2003, Frito Lays launched Lays Stax – a variety of potato crisps that closely resembles Pringles. Though people across the world are accustomed to the crunchy taste and the unique packaging of Pringles, Frito Lays, is offering an extensive range of flavours in the potato crisps segment. It also offers unique packaging and competitive pricing and enjoys a huge distribution network. Being a market leader in the potato chips market, Frito Lays is a formidable competitor. How can Pringles maintain its market share in the face of stiff competition from Frito Lays?

Labeling

Private Labels in Europe: Potential Threats for Brands?

About 30 years ago in UK, private label products were perceived as cheap, brand copy and low-quality goods. Today, private label industry has grown to such an extent in Europe that it is worth over €100 billion. The growth of private label industry can largely be attributed to the fact that 79% of retail grocery market is held by top four retailers making it easier to own large spectrum of own labels. Brands developed by Wal-Mart, Target and others took away the market share of established brand businesses like Procter & Gamble, Unilever etc., especially in the Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector. The case study provides insights into the growth of private label market and its competitive advantage over established brands.

Economics of International Marketing – Export

Harry Potter: Global Marketing Strategies

The sales of J.K Rowling’s Harry Potter, crossed 270 million worldwide and the book was translated in 60 languages with a readership base in 130 countries by 2005. The case study brings out the success of Harry Potter’s global marketing strategies with

Global Markets – Strategies

Harry Potter: Global Marketing Strategies

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Global Economics of (5)

Economics of International Marketing – Export

Harry Potter: Global Marketing Strategies

The sales of J.K Rowling’s Harry Potter, crossed 270 million worldwide and the book was translated in 60 languages with a readership base in 130 countries by 2005. The case study brings out the success of Harry Potter’s global marketing strategies with


“Brands Vs Private Labels: Fighting To Win”, HBR, Jan–Feb 1996


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<td>Global Markets</td>
<td>Nokia – Global Market Share 40%; US Market Share 10%; Competitive Strategies</td>
<td>The case study outlines the structure of US telecommunication industry and the obstacles Nokia faced in finding a foothold in marketplace. It further debates the revolutionary trends in mobile hand sets industry and the reasons for Nokia’s failure despite achieving a global market share of 40%.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Global Markets</td>
<td>Mahindra &amp; Mahindra (B): An Emerging Global Giant?</td>
<td>With the formidable success of Mahindra &amp; Mahindra’s (M&amp;M’s) Scorpio – a Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV) – in India, the company intends to enter overseas markets. However automobile enthusiasts wonder whether M&amp;M can sustain the diverse product portfolio and competition on global scale. The case study analyses the characteristics of firms of emerging economies and the strategies adopted by them to sustain the competition and challenges in the global automobile industry.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Strategies of Export Marketing</td>
<td>Automobiles Made in China, Sold in America?</td>
<td>Chery Automobile (Chery), a state-owned enterprise, based at Wuhu, in the Anhui Province of China announced to export 250,000 passenger cars to US in 2007 in a joint venture with Malcolm Bricklin’s Visionary Vehicles. The case focuses on the dynamics of Chinese automobile market and its expansion strategies to US and various other nations like Malaysia.</td>
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Syria and Kuwait in exporting passenger cars and establishing assembly plants in Venezuela and Pakistan. The case also ponders on whether Chery would gain a market foothold in US where automobile industry reached a maturity stage.

| 20 | Role of Government in Global Marketing | Honda in China: Government Regulations and Firm’s Strategy | Prior to China’s entry into World Trade Organization (WTO), its government imposed stringent controls, heavy tariffs on imported automobiles and its components. But after its entry into WTO in 2001, it put an end to its heavy taxation on imported cars to boost domestic manufacturing capabilities and quality aspects. The case focuses on government’s interference in business environment by means of regulations and laws that affect corporate strategies. The case also triggers a dilemma whether a government should interfere in the market or leave it to the dynamic play of market forces. | • Chapter 21, “Tapping into Global Markets”, of “Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective”, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al |

| The US Steel Industry and the Tariff Policy of Bush | The case study presents the problems in US Steel industry such as price instability, overcapacity and high legacy costs and intervention of President George W. Bush by initiating a 3-year ‘safeguard’ measure on steel imports. It explains how government can impose tariffs to safeguard domestic industry and the implications thereof in the light of international trade rules. | • Chapter 21, “Tapping into Global Markets”, of “Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective”, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al |
21 Rural Marketing

This case study primarily deals with the growing corporate-MFI partnerships, for creating distribution channel in rural areas of India. Management guru, C.K. Prahalad has been insisting that companies, which operate at the bottom of the pyramid, will witness future rewards and growth. Of late, catering to the strata of people present at the low-income levels and those of the rural areas has indeed become mainstay for many companies. On top of this, the vast opportunities opened up by rural areas – the increasing purchasing power of rural consumers, growing consumption levels, media penetration into rural areas, etc., are alluring companies towards rural markets. Companies of all kinds, like Hindustan Unilever Limited, Coca-Cola, Godrej, Nokia, Bharti Airtel, Bajaj Allianz, etc., are catering to rural markets by customising their offerings. However, since the rural areas are highly scattered and less densely populated, companies are finding it difficult to reach the Indian hinterlands, with the existing distribution channels. As a result, they began to fine-tune the distribution networks and in this process tied-up with Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), which have a strong social network. MFIs, acting as distributors, are providing many other benefits to the companies like, enhancing brand visibility in rural areas, tapping more rural consumers, saving distribution costs, etc. However, can the social mission of MFIs be aligned with profit objective of companies? Question also arises about the sustainability of corporate-MFI partnerships.

- “Multi-Channel Shopping: Channel Use Among Rural Consumers”, International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management, Vol4, No.6, 2006
- “The Great Indian Retail Story”, E&Y“Serving The Low Income Consumer: How To Tackle This Mostly Ignored Market”, A T Kearney
- “Retail In India: Getting Organized To Drive Growth”, CII-A T Kearney Report
| 22 | Strategic Planning | Telstra, The Australian Telecommunications Company: CEO Sol Trujillo’s ‘Transformational’ Strategic Plan | Telstra, an Australian local telecom marketer after years of dominance lost market share due to intense competition from other mobile operators. To counter competition, the government planned to privatise the company and appointed Solomon Trujillo as the CEO of Telstra. The case study debates whether the strategic plan of action announced by Solomon Trujillo would bring its lost glory amidst intense competitive pressures in the telecom industry. |
| 23 | Corporate SWOT | Ford’s ‘Drive One’ Campaign: Can Alan Mulally Drive Through the Trough? | The case study highlights the challenges ahead for Alan Mulally, Ford’s new CEO, to bring the crumbling Ford back on track. Toyota Motors in 2008, snatched its long retained fortress of No.2 position and pushed Ford to 3rd position in total sales. While Ford is familiar for its ‘mass production’ and ‘assembly-line manufacturing’ techniques with a century long automobile history, Toyota’s modern ways of ‘lean manufacturing’ brought Fordist ways almost to a grinding halt. Ford’s troubles in the new millennium intensified with mounting pension and healthcare obligations, critical customer perception, inadequate R&D spending, overcapacity, decline in market share and profit margins in the new millennium. The case encompasses the challenges being faced by Ford Motors with measures initiated to bring the historical | • Chapter 2, “Developing Marketing Strategies and Plans”, of “Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective”, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al 
• “Uses and Misuses of Strategic Planning”, HBR, Jan–Feb 1986 
• “The Fall and Rise of Strategic Planning”, HBR, Jan–Feb 1994 
• “Discovery Driven Planning”, HBR, July–August 1995 
• “Portfolio Techniques for Strategic Planning”, Darden Business Publishing (Note) (UVA – BP-0292) 
• “Corporate Imagination and Expeditionary Marketing”, HBR, July–August 1991 
• “Crafting Strategy”, HBR, July–August 1987 
• “Marketing Promotions”, HBS Note (9-506-028) |
automaker back on track. It provides scope for analysing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of Ford’s internal and external environments in the light of changing trends in the ever-rising gasoline prices during 2008 and a shift in consumer behaviour towards more compact and fuel-efficient cars.

Creating Competitor Advantage

• “Customer Value Propositions in Business Markets”, HBR, March 2006
• “Creating Competitive Advantage”, HBS Note (9-798-062)
• “Note on Sources of Competitive Advantage”, HBS Note (9-387-024)

For most of the 20th century De Beers sold 85%–90% of the diamonds mined worldwide. But with the indictment against the company for price fixing on industrial diamonds, its years of dominance ended with the company abandoning its older ways. The case study provides an understanding about the competitive landscape of the global diamond industry. DeBeers’ which faced cyclical pressures along with severe

Competitor Analysis

• “Customer Value Propositions in Business Markets”, HBR, March 2006
• “Creating Competitive Advantage”, HBS Note (9-798-062)
• “Note on Sources of Competitive Advantage”, HBS Note (9-387-024)

• Chapter 9, “Dealing with Competition”, of “Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective”, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al
• “How Strategy Shapes Structure”, HBR, Sept 2009 | Contd...
competition from new entrants like Lev Leviev Group, Rio Tinto Limited, BHP Billiton, Beny Steinmetz, Dan Gertler, etc., felt the need to make its presence felt in activities from mining, to polishing diamonds to retailing segments in order to take on its rivals head-on.

| 26 | Selection of Competitors to Attack and to Avoid | Mattel: Competitive Strategies in the US | Mattel – the top player in US toys industry with Barbie as its flagship brand – was faced with falling market share and passing through troubled waters during 2003 with mounting competition from rivals like MGA, Hasbro, LeapFrog, Jakks and so on. The case encompasses the changing landscape of global toy industry. It also highlights the competitive threats faced by Mattel and the strategies chalked out by the company in tackling the growing competition in the US toy industry. |

| Competitive Strategies (8) | 27 | Designing Competitive Strategies | Samsung vs LG: Similar Goals, Dissimilar Strategies | By the end of the fiscal year 2004, Samsung, the largest South Korean conglomerate, reported a profit of $10 billion, while its global and domestic competitor LG (LG Electronics) could make $1.5 billion. LG, which was a late entrant to the industry, intends to emerge as a strong international brand in the footsteps of Samsung. However, LG is considered to be a laggard in the consumer electronics industry with its short product life-cycles and ever changing technologies. |

- Chapter 9, “Dealing with Competition”, of “Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective”, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al
- “Hardball: Five Killer Strategies For Trouncing the Competition”, HBR, April 2004
- “Market Analysis”, HBS Note (9-576-056)

- Chapter 9, “Dealing with Competition”, of “Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective”, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al
- “Masterly Marketing”, HBR OnPoint Collection

Contd...
| 28 | Market Follower Strategies | Samsung Electronics in 2005 | The case study highlights how a market follower company like Samsung Electronics transformed and projected itself as a leading global electronics manufacturer within a span of 10 years. It details out how the company's investment decisions in R&D, even during the times of Asian Financial Crisis helped the company to achieve growth and become a market technology leader in the industry. |
| 29 | Niche Marketing Strategies | Virgin Atlantic’s Business-Class-only Airline: Emerging Threat to Niche Air Carriers? | In June 2007, Virgin Atlantic – Britain’s second largest long haul airline and the third largest European carrier over the North Atlantic – marked its entry into Business Class Only (BCO) on the transatlantic route. Its participation in New York – London BCO market posed direct competition to small niche carriers Eos, MAX Jet, Silverjet, and L’Avion on the route. Even though Virgin Atlantic offered attractive discounts up to 40%, the walk-up fares of these small BCO carriers typically began below Virgin Atlantic’s discounted fares. The case study offers the dynamics of transatlantic aviation market and the lucrative facets of BCO market. It analyses the positioning of small niche carriers and the direct competition from established players in the BCO segment. |

- Chapter 9, “Dealing with Competition”, of “Marketing Management A South Asian Perspective”, Kotler Philip, Koshy Abraham, et al
- “Avatar Based Marketing”, HBR, June 2006
- “Competitive Positioning”, HBS Note (9-794-108)
- “Customer Intimacy and Other Value Disciplines”, HBR, Jan–Feb 1993
- “Combining Corporate and Marketing Strategy for Global Competitiveness”, Marketing Intelligence & Planning
- “Making the Perfect Marketer”, s+b

- “Market Analysis”, HBS Note (9-576-056)
- “Making Your Marketing Strategy Work”, HBR, March–April 1984
- “Marketing Strategy – An Overview”, HBS Note (9-500-005)
- “Marketing Strategy”, HBS Note (9-598-061)
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<td>US Bottled Water Industry Faces a New Frontier – Special Interest Groups</td>
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<td>Between 1976 and 1994, US witnessed an alarming growth of over 900% per capita bottled water consumption. Reacting to this, environmentalists complained that bottled water is a non-environmental product as empty bottles add solid waste and pose a threat to environment and society. Further, packaging and shipping these products result in draining out valuable natural resources and add to global warming. The case study highlights the impacts of special interest groups on a consumer business and the challenges posed to the bottled water industry in the light of opposition from environmentalists and special interest groups.</td>
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<td>Tel Serv’s (TS) is a public limited company in the business of telecom for about 50 years. Due to technical deficiencies in the mechanism, the billing was not proper and the company accrued huge losses due to this. Over billing and under billing were most common problems and this exploitation of state of affairs by employees and channel members resulted</td>
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in a revenue loss of INR 100 crores over a sales base of INR 1,000 crores.

The case study presents the state of affairs at a public limited telecom company, Tel Serv and the misalignment of organisational channels. It raises debate on aspects like business ethics versus marketing ethics, ethics amongst channel partners versus operational issues, issues in shift of organisational orientation and personal issues of people involved in corporate fraud.

Tata Tea's Jaago Re! Campaign: The Social-Cause Marketing Initiatives and Long-term Branding Initiatives

This case study primarily deals with Tata Tea’s Social-Cause Marketing (SCM) initiative, Jaago Re! (Wake Up) campaign and can be used for debating at what stage of the brand life cycle, companies can take up SCM programmes. Tata Tea’s initial advertising campaigns primarily communicated the physical and functional aspects of the brand like packaging, freshness, taste, energy, etc. However, after attaining market leadership (in terms of volume share), Tata Tea elevated its communication efforts to the self-actualisation level and positioned itself as a catalyst for social-awakening, through Jaago Re! campaign. As part of this campaign, Tata Tea aired commercials on social problems – corruption, bad roads, irresponsible politicians, etc.

The case study deals with issues like: What has been the impact of this campaign on the brand’s image, customer loyalty, sales, etc.? Can this campaign help Tata Tea brand maintain its market leadership in the long run? Is there a need for prominent social problems to be endorsed by powerful brands to bring desired change?

- “Good Cause, Good Business”, HBR, Sept–Oct 1999
### Consumerism - Business Confidence

**Very High; Consumer Spending? Very Low:** How to get the German Consumer to Spend More?

In June 2006, Information and Forschung (Ifo) Institute’s Business Climate Index, a key indicator of Business Confidence in German Economy reached a 15-year high, when it rose by 1.1 points to 106.8 as against 105.7 in May 2006. Unlike Americans, Germans do not borrow in order to spend. The retail sales in March 2006 fell by 2.7% while savings rose from 9.2% in 2000 to 11% in 2005–2006.

The case study focuses on the reasons for lower consumer spending in Germany and the relation between employment, demand, inflation and GDP. The case also debates on the relation between consumption and savings and measures that could spur the German consumerism to revive the country’s economy.

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