CENTRE : DDU KAUSHAL KENDRA

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME : B.VOC(LOGISTICS AND

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT)

PROGRAM CODE : 3UABVOC(LSCM)

COURSE CODE : LSCM17106

COURSE NAME : MARKETING MANAGEMENT

SEMESTER :

FACULTY NAME : MR.RAJKUMAR

DESIGNATION : ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

TOPIC : MARKETING CHANNEL

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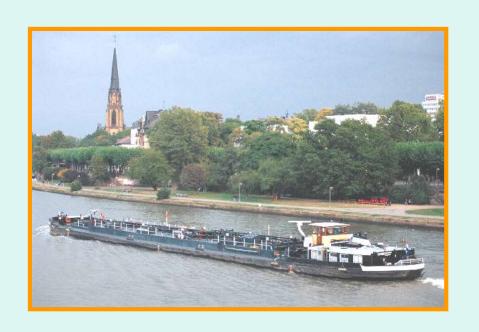
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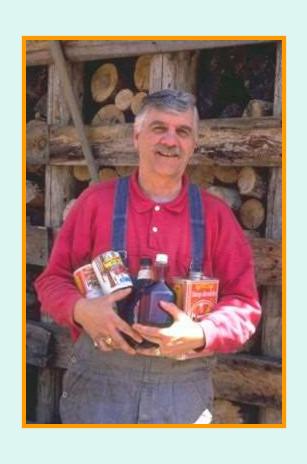
TOPIC: MARKETING CHANNEL

Marketing Channels



Originally defined as:
Paths through which
goods or materials
can move from
producers to users.

Middleman or Intermediaries



create value by reducing the **spatial separation** — the physical distance between the point of production and point of consumption

Marketing Channels: Overview

I. Introduction

 Definition: A set of <u>interdependent</u> organizations involved in the <u>process</u> of making a product of service <u>available</u> for consumption or use.*

 Four Types of Utility: Form, Time, Place, and Possession utility

Marketing Channels Act as Exchange Facilitators



We define a Marketing Channel as <u>exchange</u> relationships that create customer value in the <u>acquisition</u>, <u>consumption</u>, and <u>disposition</u> of products and services

The Economic Rationales for Marketing Channels

 A. The Efficiency Rationale for Intermediaries

B. The Discrepancy of Assortment and Sorting

C. Routinization

D. Searching

FIGURE 1.1: CONTACT COSTS TO REACH THE MARKET WITH AND WITHOUT INTERMEDIARIES

Selling Directly

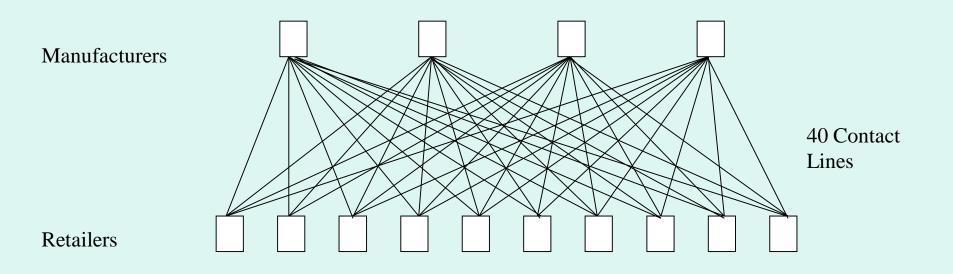


FIGURE 1.1: CONTACT COSTS TO REACH THE MARKET WITH AND WITHOUT INTERMEDIARIES

Selling Through One Wholesaler

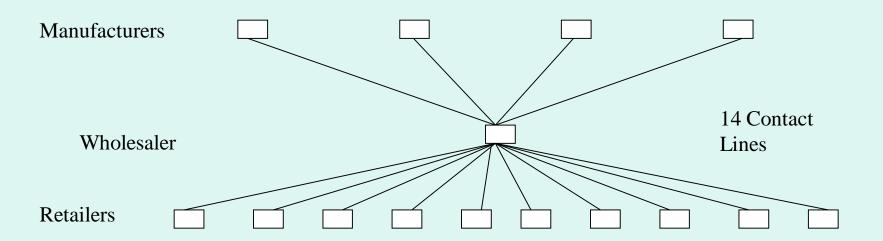


FIGURE 1.1: CONTACT COSTS TO REACH THE MARKET WITH AND WITHOUT INTERMEDIARIES

Selling Through Two Wholesalers

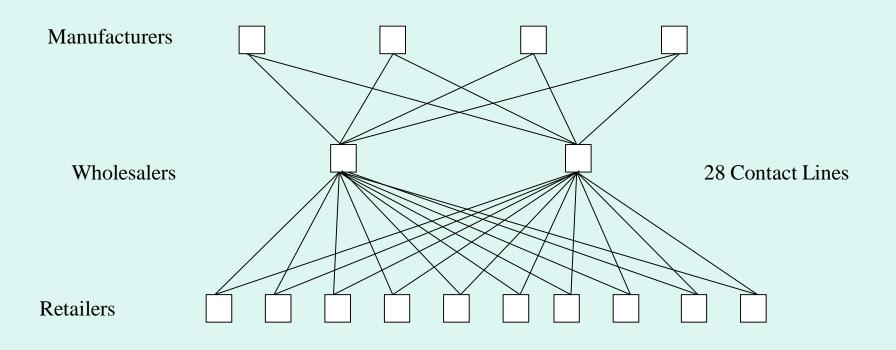
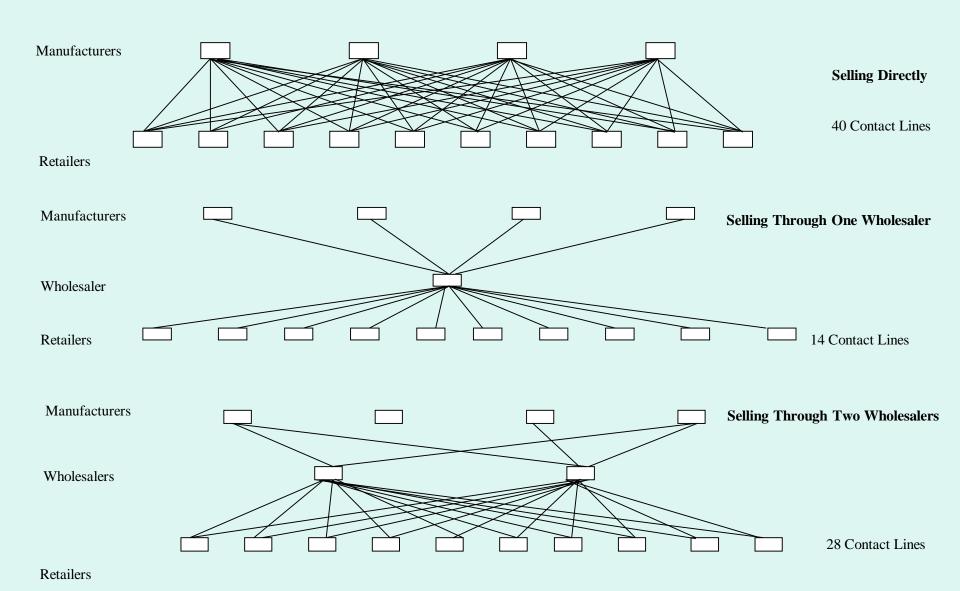


FIGURE 1-1: CONTACT COSTS TO REACH THE MARKET WITH AND WITHOUT INTERMEDIARIES



Functions and Flows in Marketing Channels*

A. Functions in Marketing Channels

- Carrying of Inventory
- Demand generation
- Physical distribution
- After-sale service
- Extending credit to customers

B. Flows in Marketing Channels

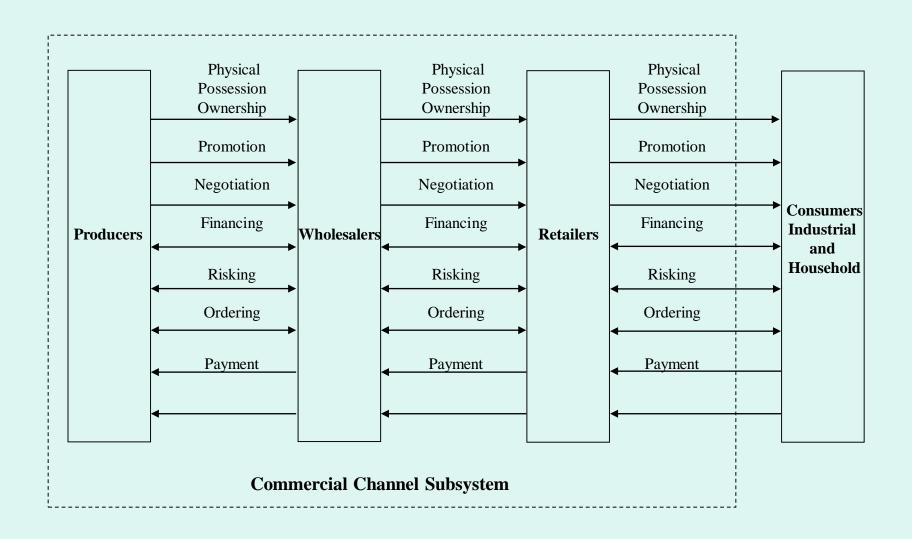
- Physical Possession - Ownership

- Promotion - Negotiation

- Financing - Risking

- Ordering - Payment

FIGURE 1.2: MARKETING FLOWS IN CHANNELS



Analyzing Marketing Channel Structures

- A. Channels as a Network of Systems
- Interdependent and Interrelated systems
- Open systems

B. Service Outputs as Determinants of Channel Structure

- Spatial Convenience
- Lot size
- Waiting or delivery time
- Product variety and assortment
- Customer Service

Analyzing Marketing Channel Structures (Cont'd)

C. Marketing Cost as a Determinant

D. Additional Driving Factors: Technological, Cultural, Geographic, and Social

FIGURE 1-3: FRAMEWORK FOR CHANNEL DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Channel Design Process:

SEGMENTATION:

Recognize and respond to target customers' service output demands

Decisions About Efficient Channel Response:

CHANNEL STRUCTURE:

What kinds of intermediaries are in my channel?

Who are they?

How many of them?

SPLITTING THE WORKLOAD:

With what responsibilities?

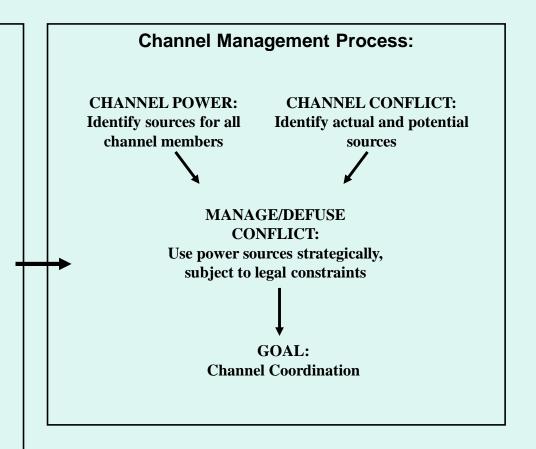
DEGREE OF COMMITMENT:

Distribution alliance?

Vertical integration/ownership?

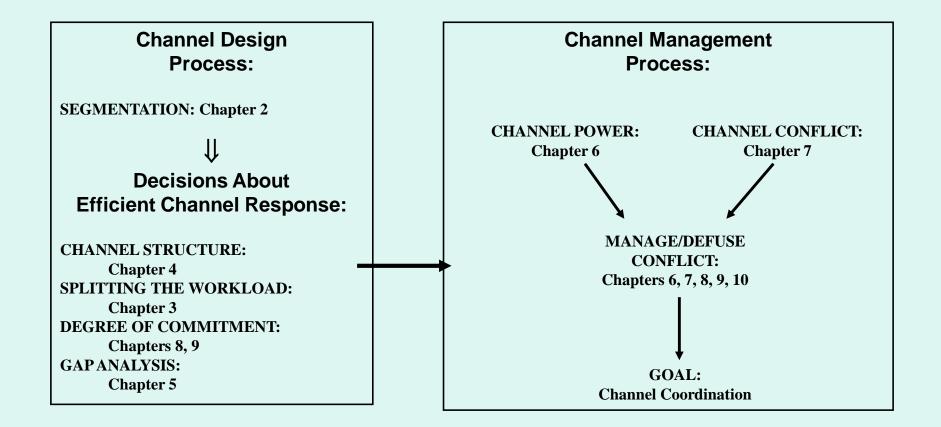
GAPANALYSIS:

What do I have to change?



INSIGHTS FOR SPECIFIC CHANNEL INSTITUTIONS:

Retailing, Wholesaling and Logistics, Franchising



INSIGHTS FOR SPECIFIC CHANNEL INSTITUTIONS:

Chapters 11, 12, 13