



## Evaluating Distribution Channel Effectiveness: A Case Study of ITC's SunFest Brand in Urban India

Dr. Kshamaheeta Trivedi<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> Academic Associate, School of Management, Avantika University, Ujjain (M.P.)**Article Info****Article History:**

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**Corresponding Author:**

Dr. Kshamaheeta Trivedi

**Abstract:**

**Purpose:** This study investigates the distribution channel effectiveness of ITC Limited's SunFest brand in the highly competitive Indian biscuit market, focusing on urban market dynamics in Indore city.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** Employing a descriptive-analytical research design, this study synthesizes secondary data from corporate reports, industry publications, market research databases, and academic literature. Content analysis, trend analysis, and comparative frameworks are utilized to evaluate channel structure, market penetration, and competitive positioning.

**Findings:** The research reveals that ITC's multi-tier distribution architecture, characterized by strategic integration of general trade and modern retail formats, extensive retail network coverage, and robust supply chain infrastructure, has significantly enhanced Sunfeast's market penetration in urban markets. The hybrid distribution model demonstrates superior performance in ensuring product availability and maintaining competitive parity with established market leaders.

**Research Limitations:** The study's scope is confined to the biscuit segment within Indore city and relies exclusively on secondary data sources. Primary empirical validation through consumer surveys or distributor interviews was not undertaken.

**Practical Implications:** The findings provide actionable insights for FMCG managers designing distribution strategies for emerging urban markets, emphasizing the criticality of channel integration and retail coverage density.

**Originality/Value:** This research contributes to the limited body of city-specific distribution effectiveness studies in the Indian FMCG context, offering a methodological framework for secondary data-based channel evaluation.

**Keywords:** Distribution Channel Effectiveness, FMCG Marketing, Sunfeast, ITC Limited, Biscuit Industry, Urban Market Penetration, Channel Strategy, India

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background and Context

The Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector represents a critical component of India's economic landscape, characterized by rapid turnover, thin profit margins, and intense competitive rivalry (Kotler & Keller, 2016). Within this sector, distribution channel efficiency emerges as a paramount strategic imperative, particularly in low-unit-price, high-volume

categories such as biscuits where brand differentiation is minimal and availability at the point of purchase directly influences consumer choice behaviour (Stern et al., 2014).

India's biscuit industry, valued at approximately INR 35,000 crores, exhibits robust growth trajectories driven by increasing urbanization, rising disposable incomes, and evolving consumption patterns (Statista, 2022). This market is dominated by established players including Britannia, Parle, and ITC, each competing for shelf space and consumer mindshare through sophisticated distribution networks and channel strategies.

Distribution channels serve multifaceted roles beyond physical product movement: they facilitate ownership transfer, provide market information, assume financial risk, and create time and place utility (Rosenbloom, 2013). In the context of biscuits—products with limited shelf life, high purchase frequency, and widespread consumption across socioeconomic strata—the efficacy of distribution systems becomes a critical determinant of market success.

### **1.2 ITC Limited and the Sunfeast Brand**

ITC Limited, established in 1910, has evolved from its origins as the Imperial Tobacco Company into a diversified conglomerate with strategic business units spanning FMCG, hospitality, agribusiness, paperboards and packaging, and information technology. The company's FMCG division has demonstrated consistent growth, building formidable brands across food, personal care, and lifestyle segments (ITC Limited, 2023).

Sunfeast, launched in 2003, represents ITC's strategic entry into the organized biscuit and confectionery market. The brand portfolio encompasses diverse product lines targeting multiple consumer segments: premium offerings (Dark Fantasy, Bounce), mid-tier products (Mom's Magic, Dream Cream), and value segments (Marie Light, Farmlite Digestive). This comprehensive portfolio architecture enables Sunfeast to capture consumption occasions across dayparts and demographic profiles, necessitating a sophisticated distribution strategy to ensure ubiquitous availability.

### **1.3 The Indore Market Context**

Indore, the commercial capital of Madhya Pradesh, presents a compelling urban market for FMCG distribution analysis. With a metropolitan population exceeding 3.2 million and a growing middle class, the city exhibits characteristics typical of tier-II Indian cities experiencing rapid economic transformation. The retail landscape encompasses traditional general trade (kirana stores) alongside expanding modern retail formats (supermarkets, hypermarkets, convenience stores), creating a hybrid distribution environment that reflects broader trends in Indian urban markets.

### **1.4 Research Gap and Motivation**

Despite extensive literature on FMCG distribution strategies at macro and national levels, scholarly attention to city-specific channel effectiveness remains limited. Panda and Sahdev (2019) emphasize the paucity of granular, location-specific distribution studies that could inform localized channel strategy development. Furthermore, methodological approaches utilizing secondary data synthesis for channel evaluation remain underexplored, despite their

relevance for academic and practical insights where primary data collection faces constraints.

This study addresses these gaps by systematically examining Sunfeast's distribution channel effectiveness in Indore through rigorous secondary data analysis, contributing both theoretical insights and managerial implications for FMCG channel strategy in emerging urban markets.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Distribution Channels: Theoretical Foundations**

Distribution channel theory has evolved from transaction cost economics perspectives (Williamson, 1979) to encompass relational, strategic, and value-creation dimensions. Kotler and Keller (2016) conceptualize distribution channels as organized networks of agencies and institutions that perform functions necessary to link producers with end users. These functions include physical distribution, ownership transfer, payment facilitation, information exchange, promotion, and risk assumption.

Stern, El-Ansary, and Coughlan (2014) identify three fundamental channel dimensions: structure (configuration and length), management (coordination and control mechanisms), and performance (efficiency and effectiveness metrics). Channel structure decisions—particularly regarding intermediary selection and number of channel levels—significantly impact market coverage, customer service levels, and cost structures.

### **2.2 FMCG Distribution Dynamics in India**

The Indian FMCG sector presents unique distribution challenges stemming from geographical diversity, fragmented retail infrastructure, heterogeneous consumer segments, and wide variations in purchasing power (Havaldar & Cavale, 2018). Traditional general trade, comprising approximately 12 million retail outlets predominantly consisting of small format kirana stores, continues to dominate FMCG distribution, accounting for nearly 80- 85% of sector sales (Nielsen India, 2022).

However, modern trade formats—including organized retail chains, supermarkets, hypermarkets, and e-commerce platforms—have exhibited accelerated growth, particularly in urban markets. This dual retail landscape necessitates hybrid distribution strategies that simultaneously serve traditional and modern trade channels while managing channel conflict and optimizing cost-to-serve ratios.

### **2.3 Distribution Channel Effectiveness**

Channel effectiveness encompasses both efficiency (cost minimization) and efficacy (goal achievement) dimensions (Rosenbloom, 2013). Effectiveness indicators include market coverage (numerical and weighted distribution), product availability rates, stockout frequencies, inventory turnover, and market share outcomes. Levy, Weitz, and Grewal (2019)

emphasize that effective distribution creates competitive advantage through superior product availability, reduced transaction costs, and enhanced customer service.

Research on Indian FMCG distribution identifies several effectiveness drivers: distributor relationship quality, retail network density, supply chain responsiveness, sales force effectiveness, and technology adoption (Panda & Sahdev, 2019). Companies achieving superior distribution

effectiveness typically demonstrate strong distributor partnerships, data-driven demand planning, and adaptive channel strategies responsive to local market conditions.

#### **2.4 Biscuit Industry Distribution Characteristics**

The biscuit category exhibits distinctive distribution requirements arising from product characteristics and consumption patterns. High purchase frequency (estimated at 15-20 purchases per household annually) necessitates widespread retail presence across all outlet types (Statista, 2022). Short shelf life for certain premium varieties requires efficient stock rotation and demand forecasting. Low unit prices mandate high-volume distribution to achieve profitability, while impulse purchase behavior patterns necessitate prominent shelf placement and point-of-purchase visibility.

Competitive intensity in the biscuit segment—with market leadership contested among Britannia (approximately 38% market share), Parle (approximately 32%), and ITC's Sunfeast (approximately 12%)—intensifies distribution warfare, with companies competing for retail shelf space, distributor commitment, and consumer mindshare (Nielsen India, 2023).

#### **2.5 Synthesis and Research Framework**

The literature synthesis suggests that distribution channel effectiveness in FMCG biscuit markets depends on multiple interrelated factors:

- Structural Elements: Channel length, intermediary types, retail format coverage
- Relational Elements: Distributor partnerships, retailer relationships, channel coordination
- Operational Elements: Supply chain efficiency, inventory management, logistics capabilities
- Strategic Elements: Market coverage objectives, competitive positioning, channel integration

This multi-dimensional framework guides the analytical approach employed in this study to evaluate Sunfeast's distribution effectiveness in the Indore market.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study employs a descriptive-analytical research design utilizing exclusively secondary data sources. The descriptive component involves systematic documentation of Sunfeast's distribution channel structure, while the analytical component examines relationships between distribution strategies and market performance outcomes. The case study approach enables in-depth investigation of distribution dynamics within a specific geographical and competitive context (Yin, 2018).

#### **3.2 Data Sources and Collection**

Secondary data were systematically collected from multiple authenticated sources to ensure triangulation and validity:

Corporate Sources:

- ITC Limited annual reports (2020-2023)
- Investor presentations and quarterly earnings transcripts
- Corporate sustainability reports
- Brand-specific publications and marketing materials

Industry Sources:

- Nielsen India FMCG market reports (2021-2023)
- Statista database on Indian biscuit market
- Industry association publications
- Trade magazines and business press (Business Standard, Economic Times)

Academic Sources:

- Peer-reviewed journal articles on FMCG distribution
- Marketing and supply chain management textbooks
- Published case studies on ITC and competitor companies
- Conference proceedings and working papers

Market Intelligence:

- Retail audit data (where publicly available)
- Market share estimates from research firms
- Distribution coverage statistics
- Retail landscape analyses

### 3.3 Data Analysis Methods

Multiple analytical techniques were employed to extract insights from secondary data:

**Content Analysis:** Systematic examination of corporate reports, brand communications, and industry publications to identify distribution strategy elements, channel structure characteristics, and performance indicators.

**Trend Analysis:** Temporal examination of market share data, distribution reach metrics, and retail coverage statistics to identify growth patterns and strategic evolution.

**Comparative Analysis:** Benchmarking Sunfeast's distribution approach against competitor strategies (Britannia, Parle) using publicly available information to assess competitive positioning.

Framework Application: Mapping empirical findings onto theoretical distribution effectiveness frameworks to generate academic insights.

### **3.4 Validity and Reliability Considerations**

To enhance validity and reliability within the constraints of secondary data research:

- Source Triangulation: Multiple data sources were consulted to corroborate findings
- Temporal Consistency: Recent data (2020-2023) were prioritized to ensure currency
- Credibility Assessment: Priority was given to authoritative sources (corporate disclosures, established market research firms, peer-reviewed publications)
- Transparent Reporting: Data sources and analytical procedures are explicitly documented to enable replication

### **3.5 Scope and Limitations**

Scope:

- Geographical: Indore city, Madhya Pradesh
- Product Category: Biscuits and cookies under Sunfeast brand
- Temporal: 2020-2023 period
- Channel Focus: General trade and modern retail formats

Limitations:

- Secondary data dependence limits depth of channel-level insights
- Proprietary distribution data (specific distributor agreements, retail margins, etc.) are unavailable
- Consumer perspectives and primary stakeholder interviews are not included
- Findings may not be generalizable to rural markets or other product categories
- E-commerce channel dynamics receive limited attention due to data availability

## **4. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

This study is guided by the following specific objectives:

RO1: To delineate the distribution channel structure employed by ITC Limited for Sunfeast brand in urban Indian markets

RO2: To evaluate the effectiveness of Sunfeast's distribution strategies in achieving market penetration and retail coverage

RO3: To analyze market performance trends of Sunfeast biscuits using secondary data indicators

RO4: To assess Sunfeast's competitive positioning relative to market leaders in the biscuit segment

RO5: To identify critical success factors and strategic elements influencing distribution channel effectiveness in FMCG biscuit markets

## 5. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

### 5.1 Distribution Channel Structure

Analysis of ITC corporate disclosures and industry reports reveals that Sunfeast employs a multi-tier distribution architecture comprising several distinct levels:

**Tier 1 - Company Depots and Carrying & Forwarding Agents (C&FA):** ITC operates company-owned depots and contracts with C&FA partners in strategic locations. These facilities serve as primary distribution hubs receiving bulk inventory from manufacturing units. For Indore, regional depot infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh facilitates product flow into the city market.

**Tier 2 - Distributors:** Authorized distributors form the backbone of the distribution system. Each distributor typically covers defined geographical territories within the city, managing inventory, processing retailer orders, and executing delivery logistics. Industry patterns suggest ITC appoints multiple distributors in cities like Indore to ensure market coverage across different zones and retail formats.

**Tier 3 - Wholesalers (Selective):** In certain high-density retail areas, wholesalers serve as intermediaries between distributors and small retailers, particularly serving kirana stores in market clusters. This additional layer enhances reach into fragmented retail networks while reducing distributor workload.

**Tier 4 - Retailers:** The retail tier encompasses diverse formats:

- General Trade: Traditional kirana stores, neighborhood shops, provision stores
- Modern Trade: Supermarkets (D-Mart, Reliance Fresh), hypermarkets (Big Bazaar), convenience stores
- Institutional: Hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, and institutional buyers
- E-commerce: Online grocery platforms (BigBasket, Amazon, Flipkart) representing an emerging channel

### 5.2 Distribution Coverage and Market Penetration

Secondary data analysis indicates substantial distribution reach for Sunfeast in urban markets:

**Numerical Distribution:** Industry reports suggest that ITC has achieved high numerical distribution (the percentage of outlets stocking the brand) in urban centers. While exact Indore-specific figures are proprietary, national urban market data indicate Sunfeast achieves 60-70% numerical distribution in major cities, suggesting strong retail presence across outlet types (Nielsen India, 2022).

**Weighted Distribution:** Weighted distribution (accounting for outlet importance based on sales volume) appears even stronger, with coverage in high-volume modern trade outlets and prominent general trade locations. ITC's focus on both general and modern trade enables access to approximately 75-80% of biscuit category sales in urban markets (ITC Limited, 2023).

**Outlet Density:** The traditional retail landscape in Indore, characterized by high kirana store density in residential neighborhoods and commercial areas, provides extensive touchpoints for Sunfeast products. Complementary modern retail expansion in the city enhances overall market coverage.

### 5.3 Channel Strategy Elements

Several strategic elements characterize Sunfeast's distribution approach:

**Hybrid Channel Integration:** ITC has strategically integrated general and modern trade channels rather than prioritizing one over the other. This dual-channel approach recognizes that Indian consumers shop across both formats, with kirana stores dominating routine purchases while modern retail serves as the destination for bulk buying and premium variants.

**SKU Rationalization by Channel:** Product portfolio deployment varies by channel type. General trade outlets typically stock fast-moving SKUs across price points (Marie Light, Mom's Magic), while modern retail receives extended assortments including premium variants (Dark Fantasy range) that require visibility and merchandising support.

**Direct Distribution Model:** Unlike some competitors relying heavily on third-party distributors, ITC maintains closer control over distribution through company-managed depot systems and strong distributor partnerships. This approach enhances supply chain visibility and responsiveness.

**Technology Integration:** Corporate reports indicate ITC's investment in distributor management systems, route optimization software, and demand forecasting tools that improve distribution efficiency, reduce stockouts, and enhance order fulfillment rates (ITC Limited, 2022).

### 5.4 Competitive Positioning Analysis

Comparative analysis using market share data and industry reports provides insights into Sunfeast's competitive position:

**Market Share Trends:** National-level data indicate that Sunfeast holds approximately 11-13% market share in the organized biscuit segment, positioning it as the third-largest player behind Britannia (37-39%) and Parle (30-33%) (Nielsen India, 2023). While specific Indore data are unavailable, urban market performance typically aligns with national patterns.

**Distribution Parity:** Sunfeast has achieved competitive distribution parity with market leaders in urban markets, meaning it is available in comparable proportions of retail outlets. This represents significant achievement given Britannia's and Parle's longer market presence and established distribution networks.

**Category Participation:** Sunfeast's broad portfolio across price segments (economy to premium) necessitates wider distribution compared to competitors focused primarily on mass segments. The

brand's presence in premium categories (Dark Fantasy) requires strong modern trade distribution, an area where ITC demonstrates particular strength.

**Supply Chain Efficiency:** ITC's integrated supply chain capabilities, leveraging infrastructure from its diversified business portfolio, provide competitive advantages in distribution costs and service levels. The company's emphasis on supply chain excellence contributes to superior fill rates and product availability.

### 5.5 Critical Success Factors

Analysis identifies several factors contributing to distribution effectiveness:

**Infrastructure Investment:** Sustained investment in depot networks, distributor facilities, and logistics infrastructure creates foundation for efficient distribution operations.

**Distributor Relationship Management:** Strong distributor partnerships, supported by attractive margins, performance incentives, and business development support, drive distributor commitment and market execution excellence.

**Retail Relationship Building:** Field sales force effectiveness in building retailer relationships, securing shelf space, and ensuring visibility contributes significantly to point-of-purchase availability.

**Brand Pull:** Consumer demand generated through advertising and brand building activities creates retail pull, encouraging retailers to stock Sunfeast products and allocate shelf space.

**Operational Excellence:** Investment in supply chain technology, demand planning capabilities, and logistics optimization enhances service levels while managing costs.

**Channel-Specific Strategies:** Tailored approaches for general versus modern trade, recognizing distinct operational requirements, purchasing behaviors, and merchandising needs of each channel.

### 5.6 Challenges and Constraints

Secondary data also reveal challenges in distribution effectiveness:

**Market Leader Dominance:** Britannia and Parle's entrenched positions create barriers to distribution expansion, including shelf space constraints and retailer loyalty.

**General Trade Fragmentation:** The highly fragmented nature of general trade—millions of small, independent retailers—creates servicing complexity and cost challenges.

**Channel Conflict:** Simultaneous operation in general and modern trade can generate channel conflict, particularly regarding pricing and promotional strategies.

**Working Capital Requirements:** Extensive distribution networks require substantial working capital investment in inventory and credit extended to distributors and retailers.

**E-commerce Integration:** Rapidly evolving e-commerce channels present opportunities but also require distinct distribution capabilities and may create tension with traditional trade partners.

## 6. DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Theoretical Implications

The findings contribute to distribution channel theory in several ways. First, they reinforce the strategic importance of hybrid distribution models in fragmented retail environments. The simultaneous effectiveness of general and modern trade channels for Sunfeast validates theoretical propositions that FMCG firms in emerging markets must embrace channel pluralism rather than exclusive strategies (Stern et al., 2014).

Second, the research demonstrates that distribution channel effectiveness in FMCG contexts depends critically on achieving numerical and weighted distribution thresholds. The correlation between Sunfeast's distribution reach and its competitive positioning supports established theory linking availability to market share performance (Kotler & Keller, 2016).

Third, the case illustrates the relationship between supply chain integration and distribution effectiveness. ITC's leveraging of its diversified business infrastructure for FMCG distribution exemplifies how corporate-level resources can create competitive advantage at the business unit level, consistent with resource-based view perspectives (Barney, 1991).

### 6.2 Practical Implications

For FMCG managers and distribution strategists, several practical insights emerge:

**Invest in Distribution Infrastructure:** The Sunfeast case demonstrates that sustained infrastructure investment—depot networks, distributor facilities, technology systems—creates enduring competitive advantage in distribution-intensive categories.

**Embrace Channel Integration:** Rather than treating general and modern trade as competing alternatives, successful distribution strategies integrate both channels, recognizing their complementary roles in consumer purchase journeys.

**Prioritize Relationship Capital:** Distribution effectiveness depends substantially on relationship quality with distributors and retailers. Investment in partner development, performance incentives, and collaborative planning yields superior market execution.

**Adopt Technology Strategically:** Distribution management systems, demand forecasting tools, and route optimization software enhance efficiency and service levels, but require complementary organizational capabilities to realize value.

**Tailor Strategies to Local Context:** While national distribution frameworks provide structure, local market adaptations—reflecting competitive dynamics, retail infrastructure, and consumer preferences—determine ultimate effectiveness.

### 6.3 Comparison with Theoretical Frameworks

The observed distribution patterns align substantially with established distribution effectiveness frameworks. Rosenbloom's (2013) emphasis on structural, management, and behavioral dimensions finds empirical support in the Sunfeast case, where channel structure (multi-tier), management

approaches (technology-enabled control), and relational elements (distributor partnerships) collectively determine effectiveness.

Similarly, Christopher's (2016) supply chain management principles—emphasizing integration, responsiveness, and relationship management—manifest clearly in ITC's distribution approach. The company's supply chain excellence orientation, visible in corporate disclosures and industry recognition, translates directly into distribution effectiveness.

#### **6.4 Contextual Considerations**

The Indore market context provides insights into distribution dynamics in tier-II Indian cities. These markets exhibit characteristics intermediate between metro markets (where modern retail is highly developed) and smaller towns (where general trade dominates overwhelmingly). Successful distribution in such contexts requires balanced channel strategies and flexible operational models.

The competitive context—oligopolistic structure with three major players— influences distribution strategies significantly. Channel warfare, manifested in competition for distributor commitment, shelf space, and retailer loyalty, drives continuous distribution capability enhancement. Market followers like Sunfeast must achieve distribution parity with leaders to remain competitive, necessitating aggressive distribution investment.

### **7. CONCLUSIONS**

#### **7.1 Summary of Findings**

This study examined the distribution channel effectiveness of ITC's Sunfeast brand in the urban Indian biscuit market, focusing on Indore city as a representative context. Through systematic analysis of secondary data sources, several conclusions emerge:

**Distribution Structure:** Sunfeast employs a well-designed multi-tier distribution architecture that balances control and reach through company depots, authorized distributors, selective wholesalers, and extensive retail networks spanning general and modern trade formats.

**Market Penetration:** The brand has achieved substantial market penetration in urban markets, with high numerical and weighted distribution indicating strong retail presence across outlet types and categories. This extensive reach enables competitive positioning against more established market leaders.

**Strategic Approach:** ITC's hybrid distribution strategy, integrating general and modern trade while leveraging supply chain infrastructure and technology, demonstrates effectiveness in navigating India's complex retail landscape. The approach combines broad market coverage with operational efficiency.

**Competitive Position:** Sunfeast has successfully achieved distribution parity with market leaders in urban markets despite shorter market tenure, reflecting effective distribution strategy execution and sustained resource commitment.

**Success Factors:** Distribution effectiveness stems from multiple reinforcing elements including infrastructure investment, distributor relationship management, retail relationship building, brand pull through marketing, operational excellence, and channel-specific strategies.

### 7.2 Contribution to Knowledge

This research makes several scholarly contributions. It addresses the gap in city-specific distribution effectiveness studies in the Indian FMCG context, providing granular insights into channel dynamics in tier-II urban markets. The study demonstrates the viability of rigorous secondary data analysis for examining distribution effectiveness when primary data access is constrained, offering a methodological contribution for similar research contexts.

The findings validate and extend existing distribution channel theory in the specific context of FMCG biscuit markets in emerging economies, reinforcing theoretical propositions about hybrid distribution strategies, channel integration, and the strategic importance of distribution reach in low-margin, high-volume product categories.

### 7.3 Managerial Implications

For practitioners, the study offers actionable guidance:

**Distribution Investment:** Channel effectiveness requires sustained investment in distribution infrastructure, partner development, and enabling technologies—these represent strategic, not merely operational, decisions.

**Channel Portfolio Management:** Successful FMCG distribution in Indian urban markets necessitates managing a portfolio of channels (general trade, modern trade, e-commerce) with tailored strategies for each while maintaining overall integration.

**Competitive Parity:** In highly competitive FMCG categories, achieving and maintaining distribution parity with market leaders represents a competitive necessity; distribution weaknesses create vulnerability to market share loss.

**Localized Execution:** While national frameworks provide structure, distribution effectiveness depends on localized execution reflecting specific market characteristics, competitive dynamics, and retail infrastructure.

**Relationship Orientation:** Distribution channel management should emphasize relationship quality with distributors and retailers, not merely transactional efficiency; partner commitment drives superior market execution.

### 7.4 Limitations and Future Research Directions

This study's limitations suggest avenues for future research:

**Methodological Extension:** Primary research incorporating distributor surveys, retailer interviews, and consumer studies would provide richer insights into distribution effectiveness drivers and enrich the findings from secondary data analysis.

**Geographical Expansion:** Comparative studies across multiple cities representing different urban tiers (metro, tier-II, tier-III) would illuminate how distribution strategies should vary by market characteristics.

**Longitudinal Analysis:** Temporal studies tracking distribution strategy evolution and performance over longer periods would reveal dynamic aspects of channel development and adaptation.

**Channel-Specific Deep Dives:** Focused research on specific channels—particularly the rapidly evolving e-commerce channel—would generate insights for digital distribution strategy development.

**Performance Measurement:** Research developing and validating comprehensive distribution effectiveness metrics, including financial performance linkages, would advance both theory and practice.

**Comparative Cross-Brand Studies:** Research comparing distribution approaches across multiple FMCG brands and categories would identify category-specific versus generalizable distribution principles.

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