## Original Researcher Article

# Strategic Channel Expansion, Market Development, and Fuel Economics: A Comprehensive Case Study of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.

Dr Sumitra Roy<sup>1</sup>, Souvik Datta<sup>2</sup>, Sneha Dutta<sup>3</sup>, Dr Samrat Ray<sup>4</sup> and Uday Arun Bhale<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor Global Institute of Business Studies, Bangalore

Email: Sumitra.roy1@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>PGDM Student, IIMS, Pune, SBES, India

<sup>3</sup>Ph.D. Research Scholar, Amity University Kolkata; State Aided College Teacher, Asutosh College, Kolkata.

<sup>4</sup>Director, MIDC Skill Development Center, Mumbai, India,

<sup>5</sup>PhD in Marketing from Lovely Professional University, PGDM Welingkar Institute of Mgmt Mumbai, MBA(IT), DMCA from CDAC Pune, BE Mechanical

# Received: 08/08/2025 Revised: 28/08/2025 Accepted: 04/09/2025 Published: 18/09/2025

#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper presents a comprehensive strategic analysis of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd., the country's leading passenger vehicle manufacturer. It examines the company's multifaceted strategy for maintaining market leadership through targeted channel expansion, rural market development, and product innovation tailored to fuel demand. With a monthly sales benchmark of ₹1,05,000 Cr and a market share exceeding 42%, Maruti Suzuki's strategy reflects a deep understanding of India's diverse consumer base and evolving mobility trends. The study also incorporates fuel price dynamics, BCG and Ansoff matrices, and a forward-looking roadmap to evaluate Maruti's preparedness for the future of mobility.

**Keywords**: Maruti Suzuki, Automotive Strategy, Channel Development, Fuel Trends, BCG Matrix, Ansoff Matrix, Rural Penetration, EV Transition.



© 2025 by the authors; licensee Advances in Consumer Research. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BYNC.ND) license(http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

## INTRODUCTION

Maruti Suzuki has been synonymous with affordable mobility in India for over four decades. As the automotive industry undergoes rapid transformation driven by fuel price volatility, electrification, and digitalization, Maruti's strategic agility becomes a focal point of study. This paper delves into the company's efforts to expand its channel footprint, penetrate rural markets, and adapt its product portfolio to shifting consumer preferences and macroeconomic pressures.

## **COMPANY OVERVIEW**

• Founded: 1981

• Headquarters: New Delhi, India

• Employees: 33,180+

Production Capacity: 22.5 lakh units/year

- Market Share (FY23): ~42% in passenger vehicles
- Monthly Sales Benchmark: ₹1,05,000 Cr
- Dealer Network: 3,800+ outlets across 2,000+ cities

Maruti Suzuki's legacy is built on scale, affordability, and trust. Its expansive dealer network and localized product strategy have enabled it to maintain leadership despite rising competition and regulatory shifts.

# **Strategic Objectives**

Both internal capabilities and external market forces shape Maruti Suzuki's strategic priorities. Key objectives include:

Channel Expansion: Strengthen presence in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities through new outlet activations.

- Rural Penetration: Drive incremental sales of ₹12 Cr/month from newly activated rural outlets.
- Digital Transformation: Implement CRM tools and AI-based lead scoring to improve dealer efficiency.
- Fuel-Efficient Innovation: Launch hybrid and CNG variants to counter rising fuel costs.
- EV Preparedness: Build infrastructure and product pipeline for full EV transition by 2030.

#### **Channel Development Strategy**

- Maruti's channel strategy is rooted in accessibility, dealer empowerment, and localized engagement. Key initiatives include:
- Outlet Activation: Over 1,200 new outlets added within 18 months, targeting underserved regions.

- BTL Campaigns: 300+ activations across five states, focused on brand visibility and lead generation.
- CRM Integration: WhatsApp-based service reminders and AI-led lead conversion tools improved conversion rates by 18%.
- Dealer Training: 500+ sessions conducted to enhance sales and service capabilities.
- Digital Sales Enablement: 25% of leads now originate from online platforms, reflecting a shift in consumer behaviour.
- These efforts have significantly improved Maruti's reach, responsiveness, and customer satisfaction across geographies.

# **Market Development Initiatives**

- To deepen market penetration, especially in rural and semi-urban areas, Maruti has deployed a mix of product, pricing, and promotional strategies:
- Localized Financing: Tailored schemes for first-time buyers and rural consumers.
- Customer Engagement: Loyalty programs, service camps, and digital feedback loops.
- Brand Positioning: Reinforced as "India's most trusted car brand" through emotional and functional messaging.
- Rural Sales Impact: ₹12 Cr/month incremental sales from newly activated outlets.
- Digital Outreach: Use of vernacular content and geo-targeted campaigns to engage regional audiences.

## **Fuel Price Comparison and Strategic Implications**

Fuel prices in India have shown a steep upward trajectory, influencing consumer choices and Maruti's product strategy. Fuel Price Trends (2013–2025)

Year	Petrol (₹/L)	Diesel (₹/L)	CNG (₹/Kg)
2013	75.0	55.5	40.0
2015	65.0	47.0	38.0
2018	80.0	70.0	45.0
2020	90.0	80.0	50.0
2023	105.0	95.0	60.0
2024	110.00	100.00	70.00
2025	94.77	87.67	76.09

#### **Insights:**

- Petrol prices increased by 40%.
- Diesel surged by 71%.
- CNG remained relatively affordable, rising by 50%.
- Fuel prices hit all-time highs due to global crude surges and rupee depreciation. Prices eased slightly in 2025, but remain elevated compared to pre-2020 levels.
- Strategic Response
- CNG Expansion: Over 20% of urban sales now come from CNG variants.
- Hybrid Launches: Grand Vitara and Ertiga introduced with hybrid options.
- Diesel Support: Continued servicing and resale support in rural markets.
- EV Roadmap: Rising fuel costs reinforce the urgency of Maruti's EV transition strategy.

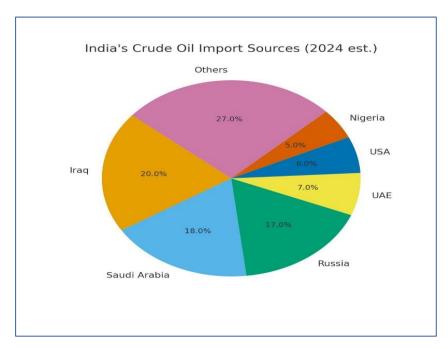


## **Geopolitical Aspects and Strategic Sensitivities**

Maruti Suzuki's operations and strategic roadmap are influenced by a range of geopolitical factors, both domestic and international. These aspects shape supply chains, fuel pricing, regulatory frameworks, and market access.

# A. Global Oil Dynamics and Fuel Volatility

- Middle East Instability: Conflicts and production cuts in oil-exporting nations (e.g., OPEC+ decisions) have led to sharp fluctuations in crude oil prices, directly impacting petrol and diesel rates in India.
- Russia-Ukraine Conflict: Disrupted global energy supply chains, contributing to fuel inflation in 2022–2024 and accelerating Maruti's push toward CNG and hybrid models.
- US-China Trade Tensions: Affect semiconductor availability and EV battery sourcing, influencing Maruti's supply chain and production timelines.



#### B. India's Domestic Policy Landscape

- FAME II and III Schemes: Government subsidies for EVs and hybrid vehicles have encouraged Maruti to invest in cleaner technologies.
- Import Tariffs and Localization Push: "Make in India" initiatives and tariff barriers have prompted Maruti to localize components and reduce dependency on imports.
- State-Level EV Policies: Progressive states like Maharashtra, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu offer incentives for EV adoption, guiding Maruti's regional rollout plans.

### C. Strategic Trade Corridors and Export Potential

- India—Africa and India—ASEAN Relations: Strengthening diplomatic and trade ties with African and Southeast Asian nations open new export markets for Maruti's small and mid-sized vehicles.
- FTA Negotiations: Free Trade Agreements with the EU and UK could impact Maruti's competitiveness in global markets, especially for EV exports.

# **D.** Regulatory and Environmental Pressures

- BS-VI Phase II Norms: Stricter emission standards have pushed Maruti to phase out older diesel models and invest in hybrid and CNG technologies.
- Carbon Neutrality Goals: India's commitment to net-zero by 2070 aligns with Maruti's long-term EV roadmap and sustainability initiatives.
- Strategic Implications
- Maruti's product mix and fuel strategy are directly shaped by global fuel price shocks and domestic policy incentives.
- Supply chain decisions are sensitive to geopolitical risks, especially in semiconductor and battery sourcing.
- Export strategy aligns with India's diplomatic outreach and trade corridor development.

#### **Competitive Landscape**

- Maruti faces competition from Hyundai, Tata Motors, Mahindra, and emerging EV players. Key challenges include:
- EV Disruption: Competitors launching full-electric models ahead of Maruti.
- Consumer Shift: Preference for SUVs and premium features.
- Regulatory Pressure: Stricter emission norms and fuel efficiency mandates.
- Supply Chain Volatility: Global chip shortages and input cost inflation.

Maruti's response includes hybrid launches, tech partnerships, and supply chain optimization.

# **SWOT Analysis**

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Largest dealer network	Limited EV portfolio	EV market growth	Intense competition
Strong brand trust	Dependence on small cars	Rural demand	Regulatory changes
Affordable product range	Lagging in the premium segment	Digital sales channels	Supply chain risks



#### **BCG Matrix: Maruti Suzuki Product Portfolio**

Product Category	Market Share	Market Growth	BCG Classification
Alto, WagonR	High	Low	Cash Cow
Brezza, Grand Vitara	Medium	High	Star
Ciaz, Ignis	Low	Low	Dog
EV Prototypes	Low	High	Question Mark

# **Interpretation:**

- Cash Cows provide stable revenue and fund innovation.
- Stars require investment to maintain growth.
- Question Marks need strategic nurturing to become future Stars.
- Dogs may be phased out due to low ROI.

## **Ansoff Matrix: Growth Strategy**

Strategy	Application at Maruti Suzuki
Market Penetration	Expanding dealer network in Tier 2/3 cities and rural areas.
Product Development	Launching hybrid and CNG variants across existing models.
Market Development	Exploring export markets in Africa and Southeast Asia.
Diversification	Investing in EVs and connected car technologies.

**Interpretation**: Maruti is actively pursuing all four Ansoff strategies, with strong emphasis on penetration and product development to consolidate domestic leadership and prepare for global expansion.

#### Strategic Roadmap

- Short-Term (1–2 years):
- Activate 300+ outlets in Tier 2/3 cities.
- Launch hybrid variants in top-selling models.
- Expand CNG model availability.
- Mid-Term (3–5 years):
- Build EV-ready infrastructure.
- Introduce flex-fuel pilot programs.
- Partner with tech firms for connected car solutions.
- Long-Term (5+ years):
- Transition to full EV lineup by 2030.
- Explore export markets in Africa and Southeast Asia.
- Lead in sustainable mobility and carbonneutral operations.

#### Recommendations

- Accelerate EV and hybrid development to meet fuel and regulatory challenges.
- Deepen rural engagement with tailored campaigns and financing.
- Continue dealer training and digital CRM upgrades.
- Monitor fuel trends and adapt product mix accordingly.
- Expand CNG and flex-fuel offerings to maintain affordability.
- Prioritize Stars and Question Marks in product portfolio for future growth.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Maruti Suzuki's strategic focus on channel expansion, rural penetration, and fuel-responsive product innovation has reinforced its leadership in India's automotive sector. By aligning its strengths with emerging opportunities and proactively addressing threats, the company is well-positioned to navigate the next decade of mobility evolution. The integration of strategic frameworks like BCG and Ansoff matrices further validates Maruti's balanced approach to growth, risk, and innovation.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- 1. Thommandru A, Espinoza-Maguiña M, Ramirez-Asis E, Ray S, Naved M, Guzman-Avalos M. Role of tourism and hospitality business in economic development. *Mater Today Proc.* 2023;80:2901–4.
- Voumik LC, Islam MA, Ray S, Mohamed Yusop NY, Ridzuan AR. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from renewable and non-renewable electricity generation sources in the G7 countries: static and dynamic panel assessment. *Energies*. 2023;16(3):1044.
- 3. Bhargava A, Bhargava D, Kumar PN, Sajja GS, Ray S. Industrial IoT and AI implementation in vehicular logistics and supply chain management for vehicle mediated transportation systems. *Int J Syst Assurance Eng Manag.* 2022;13(Suppl 1):673–80.
- 4. Rakhra M, Sanober S, Quadri NN, Verma N, Ray S, Asenso E. Implementing machine learning for smart farming to forecast farmers' interest in hiring equipment. *J Food Qual*. 2022;2022:Article ID (if available) or use e-location.
- Al Ayub Ahmed A, Rajesh S, Lohana S, Ray S, Maroor JP, Naved M. Using machine learning and data mining to evaluate modern financial management techniques. In: Proceedings of Second International Conference in Mechanical and Energy Technology: ICMET 2021, India. Singapore: Springer Nature; 2022. p. 249-57.
- 6. Pallathadka H, Leela VH, Patil S, Rashmi BH, Jain V, Ray S. Attrition in software companies: reason and measures. *Mater Today Proc.* 2022;51:528-31.
- 7. Sharma A, Kaur S, Memon N, Fathima AJ, Ray S, Bhatt MW. Alzheimer's patients detection using support vector machine (SVM) with quantitative analysis. *Neuroscience Informatics*. 2021;1(3):100012.
- 8. Mehbodniya A, Neware R, Vyas S, Kumar MR, Ngulube P, Ray S. Blockchain and IPFS integrated framework in bilevel fog-cloud network for security and privacy of IoMT devices. *Comput Math Methods Med*. 2021;2021:Article ID (if available).
- 9. Akbar A, Akbar M, Nazir M, Poulova P, Ray S. Does working capital management influence operating and market risk of firms? *Risks*. 2021;9(11):201.

- Dutta A, Voumik LC, Ramamoorthy A, Ray S, Raihan A. Predicting cryptocurrency fraud using ChaosNet: the Ethereum manifestation. *J* Risk Financ Manag. 2023;16(4):216.
- 11. Polcyn J, Voumik LC, Ridwan M, Ray S, Vovk V. Evaluating the influences of health expenditure, energy consumption, and environmental pollution on life expectancy in Asia. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2023;20(5):4000.
- 12. Sajja GS, Jha SS, Mhamdi H, Naved M, Ray S, Phasinam K. An investigation on crop yield prediction using machine learning. In: 2021 Third International Conference on Inventive Research in Computing Applications (ICIRCA). IEEE; 2021 Sep. p. 916-21.
- 13. Ali NG, Abed SD, Shaban FAJ, Tongkachok K, Ray S, Jaleel RA. Hybrid of K-Means and partitioning around medoids for predicting COVID-19 cases: Iraq case study. *Period Eng Nat Sci.* 2021;9(4):569-79.
- 14. Gupta S, Geetha A, Sankaran KS, Zamani AS, Ritonga M, Raj R, et al. Machine learning-and feature selection-enabled framework for accurate crop yield prediction. *J Food Qual*. 2022;2022:1-7.
- 15. (Duplicate of reference 14; same citation).
- 16. Ma W, Nasriddinov F, Haseeb M, Ray S, Kamal M, Khalid N, Ur Rehman M. Revisiting the impact of energy consumption, foreign direct investment, and geopolitical risk on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: comparing developed and developing countries. Front Environ Sci. 2022; (volume?): Article 1615.
- 17. Shukla S. Innovation and economic growth: a case of India. *Hum Soc Sci Rev.* 2017;5(2):64-70.
- 18. Soham S, Samrat R. Poverty and financial dearth as etiopathogen of psychotic and neurotic diseases. *Zametki Uchenogo*. 2021;(4-1):568-78.
- 19. Park JY, Perumal SV, Sanyal S, Ah Nguyen B, Ray S, Krishnan R, Thangam D. Sustainable marketing strategies as an essential tool of business. *Am J Econ Sociol*. 2022:81(2):359-79.
- 20. Ray S. How emotional marketing can help better understand the behavioral economic patterns of Covid-19 pandemic: economic judgments and falsifications from India. *Vestnik MIRBIS*. 2021;(2):26-34.
- 21. Ravi S, Kulkarni GR, Ray S, Ravisankar M, Krishnan VG, Chakravarthy DSK. Analysis of user pairing non-orthogonal multiple access network using deep Q-network algorithm for defense applications. *J Def Model Simul*. 2023;20(3):303-16.
- 22. Priya PS, Malik P, Mehbodniya A, Chaudhary V, Sharma A, Ray S. The relationship between cloud computing and deep learning towards organizational commitment. In: 2022 2nd International Conference on Innovative

- Practices in Technology and Management (ICIPTM). Vol. 2. IEEE; 2022 Feb. p. 21-26.
- 23. Ray S, Leandre DY. How entrepreneurial university model is changing the Indian COVID-19 fight?. *Putevoditel Predprinimatelya*. 2021;14(3):153-62.
- 24. Inthavong P, Rehman KU, Masood K, Shaukat Z, Hnydiuk-Stefan A, Ray S. Impact of organizational learning on sustainable firm performance: intervening effect of organizational networking and innovation. *Heliyon*. 2023;9(5):e-(if e-number available).
- 25. Rajendran R, Sharma P, Saran NK, Ray S, Alanya-Beltran J, Tongkachok K. An exploratory analysis of machine learning adaptability in big data analytics environments: a data aggregation in the age of big data and the internet of things. In: 2022 2nd International Conference on Innovative Practices in Technology and Management (ICIPTM). Vol. 2. IEEE; 2022 Feb. p. 32-36.
- 26. Elkady G, Samrat R. An analysis of Blockchain in supply chain management: system perspective in current and future research. *Int Bus Logist*. 2021;1(2).
- 27. Korchagina E, Desfonteines L, Ray S, Strekalova N. Digitalization of transport communications as a tool for improving the quality of life. In: *International Scientific Conference on Innovations in Digital Economy*. Cham: Springer Int Publ; 2021 Oct. p. 22-34.
- 28. Kumar A, Nayak NR, Ray S, Tamrakar AK. Blockchain-based cloud resource allocation mechanisms for privacy preservation. In: *The Data-Driven Blockchain Ecosystem*. CRC Press; 2022. p. 227-45.
- 29. Wawale SG, Bisht A, Vyas S, Narawish C, Ray S. An overview: modeling and forecasting of time series data using different techniques in reference to human stress. *Neuroscience Informatics*. 2022;2(3):100052.
- 30. Batool A, Ganguli S, Almashaqbeh HA, Shafiq M, Vallikannu AL, Sankaran KS, et al. An IoT and machine learning-based model to monitor perishable food towards improving food safety and quality. *J Food Qual*. 2022;2022:Article ID (if available).
- 31. Verma K, Sundararajan M, Mangal A, Ray S, Kumar A. The impact of COVID-19 to the trade in India using digital, IoT and AI techniques. In: 2022 2nd International Conference on Advance Computing and Innovative Technologies in Engineering (ICACITE). IEEE; 2022 Apr. p. 1-5.
- 32. Bangare JL, Kapila D, Nehete PU, Malwade SS, Sankar K, Ray S. Comparative study on various storage optimisation techniques in machine learning based cloud computing system. In: 2022 2nd International Conference on Innovative Practices in Technology and Management (ICIPTM). Vol. 2. IEEE; 2022 Feb. p. 53-57.

- 33. Kiziloglu M, Ray S. Do we need a second engine for entrepreneurship? How well defined is intrapreneurship to handle challenges during COVID-19? In: SHS Web Conf. 2021;120:02022.
- 34. Nikam RU, Lahoti Y, Ray S. A study of need and challenges of human resource management in start-up companies. *Math Stat Eng Appl.* 2023;72(1):314-20.
- 35. Yanbin X, Jianhua Z, Wang X, Shabaz M, Ahmad MW, Ray S, Dong WT. Research on optimization of crane fault predictive control system based on data mining. *Nonlinear Eng.* 2023;12(1):20220202.
- 36. Ray S, Abinaya M, Rao AK, Shukla SK, Gupta S, Rawat P. Cosmetics suggestion system using deep learning. In: 2022 2nd International Conference on Technological Advancements in Computational Sciences (ICTACS). IEEE; 2022 Oct. p. 680-84.
- 37. Bhaskar T, Shiney SA, Rani SB, Maheswari K, Ray S, Mohanavel V. Usage of ensemble regression technique for product price prediction. In: 2022 4th International Conference on Inventive Research in Computing Applications (ICIRCA). IEEE; 2022 Sep. p. 1439-45.
- 38. Kanade S, Surya S, Kanade A, Sreenivasulu K, Ajitha E, Ray S. A critical analysis on neural networks and deep learning based techniques for the cloud computing system and its impact on industrial management. In: 2022 2nd International Conference on Advance Computing and Innovative Technologies in Engineering (ICACITE). IEEE; 2022 Apr. p. 325-31.
- 39. Pallathadka H, Tongkachok K, Arbune PS, Ray S. Cryptocurrency and Bitcoin: future works, opportunities, and challenges. *ECS Trans*. 2022;107(1):16313.
- 40. Li YZ, Yu YH, Gao WS, Ray S, Dong WT. The impact of COVID-19 on UK and world financial markets. *Jundishapur J Microbiol*. 2022;(issue?):373-99.
- 41. Ray S. Fraud detection in e-Commerce using machine learning. *BOHR Int J Adv Manag Res*. 2022:1(1).
- 42. Saravanan A, Venkatasubramanian R, Khare R, Surakasi R, Boopathi S, Ray S, Sudhakar M. Policy trends of renewable energy and non renewable energy. (Journal / volume etc missing).
- 43. Varma A, Ray S. The case of Amazon's e-commerce digital strategy in India. (Publication details missing).
- 44. Olaoye OO, et al. Does FinTech reduce gender asymmetry in access to finance in Sub-Saharan Africa? Examining the role of digital inclusion. *J Int Dev.* 2025;37(3):718-35.
- 45. Dixit N, et al. Avoiding the limits to growth: gross national happiness in Bhutan as a model for sustainable development. (Publication details missing).

- 46. Srivastava PP, et al. Bibliometric analysis of design thinking to decipher research trends. (Publication details missing).
- 47. Rajassekharan D, et al. Efficient temporal data mining technique using dynamic time warped LSTM for e-commerce recommendation systems. In: *International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Sustainable Computing*. Springer Nature Singapore; 2024.