**CONTENT**

**MJMC,  SEM-IV, PAPER-XIII (CC- 401)

Topic : Advertising Management**

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**Advertising Management**

Advertising simply put is telling and selling the product. Advertising Management though is a complex process of employing various media to sell a product or service. This process begins quite early from the marketing research and encompasses the media campaigns that help sell the product. Without an effective advertising management process in place, the media campaigns are not that fruitful and the whole marketing process goes for a toss. Hence, companies that believe in an effective advertising management process are always a step ahead in terms of selling their goods and services.

 As mentioned above, advertising management begins from the market research phase. At this point, the data produced by marketing research is used to identify what types of advertising would be adequate for the specific product. Gone are the days when there was only print and television advertising was available to the manufacturers. These days apart from print and television, radio, mobile, and Internet are also available as advertising media.

 Advertising management process in fact helps in defining the outline of the media campaign and in deciding which type of advertising would be used before the launch of the product. Profit A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something. Profit is the positive gain remaining for a business after all costs and expenses have been deducted from total sales. Profit is also referred to as the bottom line, net profit or net earnings.

**SALES AND MARKET SHARE OBJECTIVES**

Out of total purchases of a customer of a product or service, what percentage goes to a company defines its market share. In other words, if consumers as a whole buy 100 soaps, and 40 of which are from one company, that company holds 40% market share. Description: There are various types of market share. Market shares can be value or volume. Value market share is based on the total share of a company out of total segment sales.

Volumes refer to the actual numbers of units that a company sells out of total units sold in the market. The value-volume market share equation is not usually linear: a unit may have high value and low numbers, which means that value market share may be high, but volumes share may be low. In industries like FMCG, where the products are low value, high volume and there are lots of freebies, comparing value market share is the norm.