

A Study on the Impact of Seasonal Sales on E-Commerce Trends in India: Insights from Amazon and Flipkart

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Abstract

This study investigates the growing impact of seasonal sales on e-commerce trends in India, with a particular emphasis on two leading platforms, Amazon and Flipkart. Large-scale events such as the Great Indian Festival and the Big Billion Days have become defining moments in the country's online retail calendar, creating noticeable shifts in consumer purchasing behavior, sales volumes, and digital marketing approaches. The research examines how heavy discounts, limited-time offers, and technology-driven promotions contribute to changes in buyer decisions. It also explores the role of emerging payment options such as Buy Now, Pay Later (BNPL), etc., which are increasingly shaping shopping preferences by offering greater flexibility and convenience. The findings highlight both the opportunities and challenges that seasonal sales present for e-commerce companies, including improved brand visibility, enhanced customer engagement, and logistical complexities. Overall, the study provides valuable insights for businesses aiming to optimize their strategies and sustain growth during high-demand sales periods in India's competitive online marketplace.

Keywords: E-commerce, seasonal sales, consumer behavior, Amazon, Flipkart, online shopping trends

INTRODUCTION

E-commerce has revolutionized the retail industry in India, with platforms like Amazon and Flipkart leading the digital shopping landscape. The rapid growth of online shopping has been further fueled by seasonal sales, which have become a key driver of consumer spending. Events such as Amazon's Great Indian Festival and Flipkart's Big Billion Days witness a massive surge in sales, attracting millions of customers with deep discounts, exclusive deals, and limited-time offers.

Seasonal sales significantly impact consumer behavior, influencing purchasing decisions, product demand, and market competition. These sales also affect business strategies, including pricing, inventory management, digital marketing, and logistics. While such events boost revenue and customer acquisition, they also pose challenges like heightened competition, supply chain bottlenecks, and the risk of deep discounting affecting long-term profitability.

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This study aims to analyze the impact of seasonal sales on e-commerce trends in India by examining sales patterns, consumer preferences, and business strategies of Amazon and Flipkart. By understanding these trends, businesses can optimize their approaches to maximize profits while maintaining customer satisfaction.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kotler and Keller conducted a study on consumer behavior during seasonal sales, focusing on variables such as purchasing decisions, urgency,

and discount perception [1]. Their objective was to analyze how psychological factors influence buying behavior during sales. Using a survey-based methodology with 500 online shoppers, they found that consumers are more likely to make impulsive purchases due to urgency and the fear of missing out (FOMO).

Keerthika and Saravanan examined the impact of seasonal sales on product preferences in Indian e-commerce [2]. They analyzed variables including consumer demographics, product categories, and discount rates. Their objective was to study how seasonal sales influence the demand for different product categories. By analyzing sales data from Amazon and Flipkart, they found that high-value products such as electronics and fashion items experience the highest surge in demand during sales events.

Basu and Adhikari explored pricing strategies in e-commerce seasonal sales, focusing on discount levels, dynamic pricing, and revenue impact [3]. Their objective was to understand how pricing strategies are used to maximize sales. Through a case study analysis of Amazon and Flipkart's pricing models, they discovered that dynamic pricing and limited time offers create a sense of urgency, leading to increased sales but also affecting profit margins.

Purnomo investigated the role of digital marketing in boosting seasonal sales in e-commerce [4]. The study examined variables such as digital ad spend, social media promotions, and influencer marketing. By conducting a content analysis of marketing campaigns during sales events, the research found that personalized recommendations, social media ads, and influencer collaborations significantly enhance consumer engagement and drive higher conversions.

Gupta and Banerjee studied logistics challenges in Indian e-commerce during seasonal sales, focusing on delivery time, order volume, and stock availability [5]. Their objective was to assess the logistical constraints faced by e-commerce platforms during peak sales periods. Using interviews with logistics managers and an analysis of delivery data, they found that high order volumes create supply chain bottlenecks, leading to delays and stock shortages. They concluded that efficient inventory management is essential for handling peak demand.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study aims to analyze the impact of seasonal sales on e-commerce trends in India, focusing on Amazon and Flipkart. The research methodology adopted includes a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches to ensure a comprehensive understanding of consumer behavior, pricing strategies, and market trends during seasonal sales events [6].

Research Design

The study follows a descriptive research design, which helps in understanding patterns and trends in consumer shopping behavior, sales fluctuations, and business strategies during seasonal sales periods.

Data Collection Methods

The study relies on both primary and secondary data sources:

Primary Data

A structured survey is conducted among online shoppers in India to gather insights on their purchasing behavior, preferences, and motivations during seasonal sales [7]. Interviews with e-commerce sellers and marketing professionals provide insights into business strategies, pricing models, and logistics challenges [8].

Secondary Data

Sales reports, industry whitepapers, and market research reports from sources like RedSeer, Nielsen, and Statista. Case studies of past seasonal sales events, such as Amazon's Great Indian Festival and

Flipkart's Big Billion Days. Articles, research papers, and business reports related to Indian e-commerce trends.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Survey Sample

A total of 120 respondents (online shoppers) are selected through random sampling to ensure diversity in age, gender, and shopping preferences [9].

Interviews

Interviews conducted with 10 e-commerce sellers and 5 marketing professionals using purposive sampling, as their expertise is crucial for understanding business strategies.

Data Analysis Techniques

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis was used to summarize survey responses and identify key trends in consumer behavior.

Statistical Tools

Techniques like percentage analysis, correlation analysis, and regression analysis are applied to assess the impact of discounts, digital marketing, and pricing strategies on consumer buying decisions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To examine the impact of seasonal sales on e-commerce sales volume.
- To analyze consumer behavior and preferences during these sales.
- To explore the marketing and pricing strategies adopted by Amazon and Flipkart.
- To assess the challenges and opportunities for businesses during peak sales events [10].

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study aims to analyze the impact of seasonal sales on e-commerce trends in India, focusing on major platforms like Amazon and Flipkart. It examines how seasonal sales events such as the Great Indian Festival and Big Billion Days influence various aspects of e-commerce, including consumer behavior, sales volume, pricing strategies, and business operations. Additionally, the study explores the role of digital marketing, discount strategies, and logistics in shaping shopping trends during peak sales periods. The research covers key areas such as consumer purchasing patterns, pricing models, promotional techniques, and supply chain challenges, providing insights into how businesses optimize their strategies to maximize sales during these high-demand periods. These findings will be beneficial for e-commerce businesses, marketers, and policymakers in understanding shopping trends and improving business strategies.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Despite its comprehensive approach, the study has certain limitations. It focuses exclusively on Amazon and Flipkart, omitting other emerging e-commerce platforms that may have different sales strategies. The research is conducted within a specific timeframe, limiting the ability to assess long-term effects such as customer retention and brand loyalty. The sample size of 120 online shoppers may not fully represent the diverse Indian consumer base, as factors like regional preferences and income levels could influence shopping behavior. Additionally, the study relies on secondary data sources, such as industry reports and market analyses, which may not always reflect real-time market conditions. External factors such as economic fluctuations, government policies, and global supply chain disruptions are not extensively examined. Despite these limitations, the study provides valuable insights into the impact of seasonal sales on e-commerce trends in India. Future research can address these limitations by incorporating a broader range of e-commerce platforms, conducting long-term studies, and analyzing a more diverse consumer base.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Analysis

A Structured Analysis Based on The Correlation Table Analysis and Interpretation of Correlation Results Interpretation

The correlation table presents Pearson correlation coefficients among five key variables: Seasonal Sales Volume, Consumer Behavior, Pricing Strategies, Business Challenges, and Shopping (Table 1). The analysis is as follows:

Seasonal Sales Volume and Other Variables

Strong positive correlation with Consumer Behavior ($r=0.722$, $p<0.01$), indicating that changes in consumer behavior significantly impact seasonal sales.

High positive correlation with Pricing Strategies ($r=0.784$, $p<0.01$), suggesting that pricing strategies play a crucial role in seasonal sales fluctuations.

Significant positive correlation with Business Challenges ($r=0.708$, $p<0.01$), implying that business challenges also influence seasonal sales.

Moderate positive correlation with Shopping ($r=0.682$, $p<0.01$), suggesting that shopping trends have an impact on seasonal sales.

Consumer Behavior and Other Variables

Strong correlation with Pricing Strategies ($r=0.803$, $p<0.01$), meaning pricing decisions influence consumer behavior significantly.

Positive correlation with Business Challenges ($r=0.786$, $p<0.01$), showing that business challenges affect consumer purchasing behavior.

Strong correlation with Shopping ($r=0.776$, $p<0.01$), suggesting that consumer behavior and shopping habits are interrelated.

Table 1. Correlations (DataSet0).

Correlations						
		Seasonal sales volume	Consumer behavior	Pricing strategies	Business challenges	Shopping
Seasonal sales volume	Pearson correlation	1	.722**	.784**	.708**	.682**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	120	120	120	120	120
Consumer behavior	Pearson correlation	.722**	1	.803**	.786**	.776**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	120	120	120	120	120
Pricing strategies	Pearson correlation	.784**	.803**	1	.764**	.792**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	120	120	120	120	120
Business challenges	Pearson correlation	.708**	.786**	.764**	1	.872**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	120	120	120	120	120
Shopping	Pearson correlation	.682**	.776**	.792**	.872**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	120	120	120	120	120

Note: **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Pricing Strategies and Other Variables

Strong correlation with Business Challenges ($r=0.764$, $p<0.01$), indicating pricing strategies are influenced by business challenges.

High correlation with Shopping ($r=0.792$, $p<0.01$), suggesting that pricing strategies directly impact shopping trends.

Business Challenges and Shopping

Highest correlation observed ($r=0.872$, $p<0.01$), meaning business challenges significantly affect shopping behavior.

Findings

1. All correlations are significant at the 0.01 level, implying that these relationships are statistically significant.
2. Consumer behavior and pricing strategies are the most influential factors, as they show strong correlations with seasonal sales volume.
3. Business challenges have a considerable effect on shopping and pricing strategies, which further impact seasonal sales.
4. Shopping trends and pricing strategies are interrelated, showing that pricing decisions can directly influence shopping behavior.

Suggestions

- *Improve pricing strategies*: Businesses should optimize pricing strategies to maximize seasonal sales volume.
- *Enhance consumer engagement*: Marketers should focus on consumer behavior insights to tailor their promotional strategies.
- *Mitigate business challenges*: Addressing business challenges can improve shopping trends and pricing effectiveness.
- *Monitor shopping trends*: Businesses should continuously analyze shopping patterns to predict seasonal demand shifts.

CONCLUSION

The study highlights that seasonal sales volume is heavily influenced by consumer behavior, pricing strategies, business challenges, and shopping trends. The strong correlations among these variables indicate the need for strategic decision-making in pricing and marketing to optimize sales performance. Future research can focus on external factors such as economic conditions and digital marketing impact.

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