

Roll No.

Total No. of Pages : 03

Total No. of Questions : 17

MBA (2018 Batch) (Sem.-2)

MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Subject Code :MBA-203-18

M.Code :76155

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

- 1. SECTION-A contains EIGHT questions carrying TWO marks each and students has to attempt ALL questions.**
- 2. SECTION-B consists of FOUR Subsections : Units-I, II, III & IV. Each Subsection contains TWO questions each carrying EIGHT marks each and student has to attempt any ONE question from each Subsection.**
- 3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.**

SECTION-A

Write briefly :

1. What do you mean by consumer behaviour?
2. What is a customer relationship management?
3. What are the marketing concepts?
4. What is product life cycle?
5. What is meant by product mix?
6. Difference between Marketing and Market.
7. What is Market Segmentation?
8. What are the objectives of advertising?

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

9. Define Marketing Management. Explain the importance of Marketing Management.
10. Explain Consumer buying behaviour. Describe the factors that determines consumer buying behaviour.

UNIT-II

11. Briefly describe each of the four distinct stages of the product life cycle by taking an example each from consumer products and industrial products you are familiar with.
12. How pricing is handled in small and large-sized companies? Describe the factor to be considered in price setting.

UNIT-III

13. Define Sales promotion. Discuss any four of the major sales promotion programs.
14. Discuss the major benefits of CRM. How can it be used as a weapon in modern marketing war?

UNIT-IV

15. What is Bottom of Pyramid Marketing? What are different distribution channels being adopted for Bottom of Pyramid Consumers?
16. What are various ethical issues associated with marketing for BOP consumers ?

SECTION-C

17. Case Study :

Household spending by all UK households amounted to over £500 billion in 1997, or 63% of gross domestic product. This level of expenditure is very closely related to conditions in the country's macro-economic environment. For marketers, it is crucial to be able to read the macro-economic environment and to predict the effects of change in demand for their goods and services. Identifying turning points in the economic cycle has become a work of art as well as science, as consumers frequently confound experts by changing their expenditure levels in a way which could not have been predicted on the basis of past experience. During the autumn of 1998, mortgage rates in the UK were falling; unemployment was close to its lowest level for two decades; pay rises were keeping ahead of inflation; and share prices were recovering from their recent falls. Yet expenditure by British households was falling sharply. For three consecutive months retail sales fell in value, with retailers such as Marks and Spencer's and Storehouse reporting below expected levels of sales. Retailers have traditionally found excuses to justify poor sales to their shareholders, including weather which is too cold/too hot. Even the death of Diana Princess of Wales was widely blamed for keeping people out of the shops. Throughout 1998, prices of consumer goods had fallen significantly, with consumer durables down in price by an average of 2% in a year and clothing by 5%. Economic theory would have suggested that lower prices would have resulted in higher sales, especially considering the other favorable elements of the macro-environment. However, this did not appear to be happening. What else could have been happening in

the marketing environment to explain falling household expenditure? At the time, the media was full of reports of an impending global economic crisis, triggered by difficulties in the Asian economies. Consumer confidence is crucial to many high value household purchases such as houses and cars, with consumers reluctant to commit themselves to regular monthly repayments when their source of income is insecure. Even this may be only a partial solution, as a survey of consumer confidence carried out in October 1998 by GFK on behalf of the European Commission showed that although consumers were pessimistic about the state of the national economy, they were quite upbeat about their personal financial situation. One possibility was that consumers had become canny. If prices are falling, why not wait longer until prices have fallen further? Consumers had also witnessed the effects of previous over-borrowing and had been more cautious during the recent period of economic growth, resulting in a historically low level of personal sector indebtedness. In 1997, 9% of disposable household income was saved, compared with just 3% at the height of the economic boom of 1988. For companies who need to commit resources a long while in advance in order to meet consumers' needs, an accurate understanding of the market environment is crucial if stock surpluses and shortages are to be avoided. But this case shows that getting it right can still be very difficult

Case Study Review Questions :

- a) Identify all of the environmental factors that can affect the demand for consumer durables and assess the magnitude and direction of their impact.
- b) In what ways can a manufacturer of consumer durables seek to gain a better understanding of its marketing environment?

NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.