Seat No. : _____

DB-103

December-2021

BBA, Sem.-III

CC-201 : Introduction to Marketing Management

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

40

Instructions : (1) All questions in Section – I carry equal marks.

- (2) Attempt any two from Section I.
- (3) Question 5 in Section II is compulsory

Section – I

Attempt any two questions of the following :

- 1. (a) Explain in detail the concept of Marketing Mix coined by E Jerome McCarthy.
 - (b) Assume thatou are appointed as a Marketing Executive in a firm. Your supervisor wants to know your level of understanding of Marketing. Explain him the Marketing Process. 10
- (a) Pepe Jeans wants to Jacoch its Premium Readymade Garment brand into market. Help Pepe Jeans by suggesting and explaining various Demographic variables of Market Segmentation.
 - (b) You are appointed as an intern in a firm. Your Marketing Head has segmented the market. Now he wants to target. He asks you to describe the steps involved in the process of target marketing. – Describe. 10
- 3. (a) The Marketer has appointed an Intern for consumer durables. Intern wants to understand the buying decision process. As a student of BBA, explain him the buying decision process in detail. 10
 - (b) Mr. Sureshwar is dealing in Consumer products. He is confused between the personal factors and psychological factors affecting consumer behaviour. As an Expert; explain him the psychological factors affecting consumer behaviour with examples. 10
- 4. (a) Assume that you are Head of Marketing Department of a small firm; explain to your teamthe conceptof MarketingInformatiorSystem(MIS) and its components.
 (b) Describe the various limitations of Marketing Research.

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Section - II

- 5. Choose the correct answer from the following and rewrite : (Any Ten) 10
- (1) _____ are the combination of product, service, information, or experiences offered to market to satisfy a need or want.
 - (a) Customer expectations (b) Marketing Offers
 - (c) Customer needs (d) Customer preferences
- (2) When human wants are backed by purchasing power and willingness to buy, they become _____.
 - (a) Needs (b) Value
 - (c) Wants (d) Demand
- (3) A ______ is a cluster of complementary products and services which are closely related in the minds of the consumers, but are available normally through many companies or industries.
 - (a) Meta Markets (b) Organisational Markets
 - (c) Industrial Markets (d) Relationship Markets
- (4) _____ conceptbelievesthat consumers ill not buy enoughof the organisation's products unless it takes rigorous efforts.
 - (a) Marketing (b) Selling
 - (c) Product (d) Production
- (5) Focusing the product as the some specific user group is called as ______.
 - (a) Attribute Positioning (b) Competitor Positioning
 - (c) Benefit Positioning (d) User Positioning
- (6) _____ means buyers have only a vague idea about the brand.
 - (a) Under positioning (b) Over positioning
 - (c) Doubtful positioning (d) Confused positioning
- (7) A market-coverage strategy in which a firm decides to ignore market segment differences and go after the whole market with one offer is known as _____ marketing strategy.
 - (a) Undifferentiated market(in)g Niche marketing
 - (c) Differentiated marketingd) Mass marketing
- (8) _____ means the degree to which the segments must have enough size and purchasing power to be profitable.
 - (a) Sustainability (b) Measurability
 - (c) Accessibility (d) Differentiability
- (9) Consumers who show no loyalty to any brand are called as _____.
 - (a) Hard core loyals (b) Shifting loyals
 - (c) Split loyals (d) Switchers

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- (10) _____ involveschangesin the buyer'sbehavioues a result f his/her experience.
 - (a) Learning (b) Perception
 - (c) Culture (d) Group

(11) People are also influenced by groups to which they do not belong. _____ groups are those groups a person hopes to join.

- (a) Dissociative (b) Primary
- (c) Aspirational (d) Secondary
- (12) _____ buying behaviour is characterised by low consumer involvement and no significant brand preference.
 - (a) Habitual (b) Dissonance reducing
 - (c) Variety-seeking (d) Complex
- (13) _____ is specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed by the researcher.
 - (a) Research Objective (b) Research Design
 - (c) Research Motto (d) None of the above
- (14) _____ is the first step of the marketing research process.
 - (a) Collect and analyse the data
 - (b) Implement the research plan
 - (c) Define the research problem
 - (d) Develop the research plan

(15) _____ consists of people, equipment and procedures to gather, sort, analyse, evaluate and distribute needed, timely and accurate information to marketing decision-makers.

- (a) Management Information System
- (b) Marketing Intelligence System
- (c) Marketing Information System
- (d) Marketing Decision System