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MH2-103

December-2016

B.B.A., Sem.-III

CC-201: Introduction to Marketing Management

Time: 3 Hours [Max. Marks: 70 1. Define Marketing. Discuss the scope and importance of Marketing. 7 OR Describe the steps of marketing process in brief. 7 Define Marketing Mix. What are the elements of marketing mix? OR Explain the following with examples: Needs, Wants and Demand; Transaction: Exchange. 7 2. Describe the steps of buying decision process. OR Discuss the personal factors affecting consumer behaviour. (b) Discuss the various factors influencing organizational buyers. 7 OR Discuss the various buying roles and different types of buying behaviour with examples. Define "Segmentation". Write the benefits of market segmentation. 7 3. Define "Positioning". Discuss the various types of positioning strategies. (b) Explain the psychographic base of market segmentation with its sub-elements. Discuss how the segments are evaluated and selected. P.T.O. 1 MH2-103

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4.	(a)	(a) Briefly describe the Marketing research process.							
	OR								
		Define	MIS (Marketing Informati	ion Sy	stem) and write down its components.				
	(b)	Mentio	n the various applications	of Ma	rketing research.				
			OR						
		Explain	n the various limitations of	Mark	eting research.				
5.	Choc	se the c	orrect option and write the	corre	ct answer:				
(1) A is a cluster of complementary products and services which closely related in the minds of the consumers, but are available normally thr									
		many c	ompanies or industries						
		(a) N	Meta Markets						
		(b) C	Organisational Markets						
		(c) I	ndustrial Markets						
		(d) R	Relationship Markets						
(2) Production concept says that				-					
		(a) c	onsumers will favour prod	ucts th	at are widely available and inexpensive				
	(b) consumers will prefer better products.				acts.				
(c) consumers will prefer lower prices.				3.					
		(d) h	having the goods produced in a large scale factory with assembly lines						
(3) is the state of felt deprivation of some basic		on of some basic satisfaction.							
		(a) D	emand	(b)	Need				
		(c) W	Vant	(d)	Service				
(4) What are secondary data?									
(a) Information that has already been collected and recorded for					een collected and recorded for another				
	purpose and is thus readily accessible.								
			Information based on second-rate research						
		(c) Information that has been collected for the specific purpose at hand							
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(5)	Consumer likely to retain only that information which support their beliefs and attitudes, are known as			
	(a)	Selective exposure	_· (b)	Selective retention
	(c)	Selective distortion	(d)	None of the above
(6)	Focu	sing the product as best for so	me c	pecific user group is called as
	(a)	Attribute positioning	onic sp	become user group is caned as
	(b)	Competitor positioning		
	(c)	Benefit positioning		
	(d)	User positioning		
(7)		is a discomfort felt by the	he huu	ver to post-purchase conflict.
` ′	(a)	Delightness	(b)	Dissatisfaction
	(c)	Cognitive dissonance	(d)	None of the above
	(0)	cognitive dissoliance	(u)	None of the above
(8)	is the practice of tailoring products and marketing programs to suit the			
	taste	s of specific individuals and le	ocatio	ns. GujaratStudy.com
	(a)	Undifferentiated Marketing		
	(b)	Differentiated Marketing		
	(c)	Niche Market		
	(d)	Micro Marketing		
(9)		means when consumers	have	only vague idea about the brand.
	(a)	Confused positioning	(b)	Doubtful positioning
	(c)	Under positioning	(d)	Over positioning
(10)) When product performance is lower than consumer expectations, is called as			
	(a)	Satisfaction	(b)	Dissatisfaction
	(c)	Delightness	(d)	None of the above
(11)			lve a	logical analysis and reasoning of the
	purc	hase before deciding.	<i>a</i> .	Providend
	(a)	Rational	(b)	Emotional

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(12)	Internal records are an important source of information. Which of the following							
		re not deemed as internal records?						
	(a)	Accounting records						
	(b)	Competitor information						
	(c)	Customer service records						
	(d)	Manufacturing records						
(13)	What type of research is used to test hypothesis about cause and effect issues?							
	(a)	Descriptive research	(b)	Secondary research				
	(c)	Causal research	(d)	Exploratory research				
(14)	data consist of data collected for the first time by the researcher for the							
	specific purpose at hand.							
	(a)	Primary	(b)	Random				
	(c)	Secondary	(d)	None of the above				

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