

CS/MMA/SEM-3/MMA(RM)-308/2011-12

## 2011

## MERCHANDISING \& CHANNEL MANAGEMENT

Time Allotted : 3 Hours
Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

## GROUP - A

( Multiple Choice Type Questions )

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following :
$10 \times 1=10$
i) Keeps track of the merchandise flows while they are occurring so buyers don't spend too much or too little in
a) Category system
b) Assortment Plan
c) Category Management
d) Open-to-Buy system.
ii) Which analysis utilizes the general 80-20 principle that implies that approximately 80 per cent of a retailer's sales or profits come from 20 per cent of the products ?
a) Multi-Attribute analysis
b) $A B C$ analysis
c) Sell-through analysis
d) Gross margin analysis.
iii) An assortment of items that the customerasees as reasonable substitutes for each other is ealled
a) Variety
b) Assortment
c) Category
d) Buffer.
iv) Merchandise comes in from one side of the warehouse and loaded by trucks on other side to go to the store in
a) Traditional Distribution Centre
b) Supply Distribution Centre
c) Cross Docking Distribution Centre
d) Logistics Distribution Centre.
v) Inventory whose sales fluctuate dramatically according to the time of year is
a) Category merchandise
b) Seasonality merchandise
c) Fad merchandise
d) Staple merchandise.
vi) Ralph Lauren sells Polo products through department stores as well as in its own speciality shops. The designer uses $\qquad$ as a channel strategy.
a) channel extension
b) intermediary exclusion
c) dual distribution
d) channel diversification.
vii) What is a major source of channel conflict?
a) The degree of power
b) Role expectations
c) Loss of integration
d) Determination of possession.
viii) Retail marketers are required to recognize the three stages of market segmentation. They are
a) Segmenting, Branding \& Positioning
b) Segmenting, Targeting \& Positioning
c) Pricing, Branding \& Targeting
d) Selling, Pricing \& Targeting.

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$\qquad$ total market into small group of customers.
a) heterogeneous
b) homogeneous
c) substantial
d) all of these.
x) A retailer must decide a product market dimension for segmenting the
a) buyer
b) market
c) seller
d) all of these.
xi) Strong retailers have a shaper definition of their
$\qquad$ identity.
a) Market
b) Customer
c) Brand
d) Target.
xii) A zero level channel is called
a) direct marketing channel
b) indirect marketing channel
c) customer marketing channel
d) industrial marketing channel.

GROUP - B
( Short Answer Type Questions )
Answer any three of the following. $3 \times 5=15$
2. Discuss the elements of a store brand.
3. Differentiate between Intensive, Selective and Exclusive distribution systems with examples.
4. List the capabilities needed to be an effective multi-channel retailer.
5. Being a channel member, what functions should you perform for the benefit of the manufacturer ?
6. "In managing its intermediaries, the firm must decide how much effort to devote to push versus pull marketing." Illustrate the statement.

7. a) What is Category Management ? What are its advantages ?
b) What is the significance of branding in retail ?
c) Explain the theory of merchandise buying behaviour with the help of a suitable flow diagram. $4+3+8$
8. a) What are the factors that influence marketing channel strategies?
b) Discuss the different steps involved in retail buying and merchandising strategy.
c) What do you mean by -
i) model stock plan ?
ii) assortment planning ? $4+6+5$
9. There are three types of intermediaries. Being an automobile retailer, which one would you select, and why ? Elaborate your answer.
10. a) Being a successful businessman, what steps would you follow in designing a marketing channel system ?
b) Discuss the meaning of the terms 'channel conflict', 'cooperation' and 'competition'. $7+8$
11. Write short notes on any three of the following: $3 \times 5$
a) Merchandise budget plan
b) Factors affecting retail pricing
c) Ethical issues involved in buying merchandise
d) Strategic Retail Planning
e) Breadth, depth and consistency of merchandise line.

