

PGDM(RM) 2021-23
Customer Relationship Management
RM 406

Trimester – IV End-Term Examination: September 2022

Roll No: _____

Time allowed: 2 Hrs
Max Marks: 40

Instruction: Students are required to write Roll No on the cover page of the Answer Sheet. All other instructions on the question paper / Admit card should be followed meticulously.

Sections	No. of Questions to attempt	Marks	Total Marks
A	Minimum 4 questions with internal choices and all COs covered in the Question Paper	4* 5	20
B	Compulsory Case Study	2*10	20
			40

SECTION A

A1a. Traditional marketing has been termed by Don Peppers as a 'zero sum game' as opposed to Relationship Marketing. Comment.

OR

A1b. Not all companies can expect similar returns from a CRM initiative. Explain the 'Customer Need and Customer Valuation Matrix used to decide CRM Needs of companies. (CO1)

A2a. E-commerce sites have an inbuilt advantage of a huge customer database being generated continuously. How can the calculation of CLTV be used by an on-line e-commerce site like Snapdeal or Amazon?

OR

A2b. What according to you are the main reasons 'why customers leave'? How can a company defend against customer loss? (CO2)

A3a. Some exchanges are merely discrete while others are continuous. Explain the 'Buyer-seller Exchange Continuum in light of the above statement with the help of examples.

OR

A3b. It has been found that CRM has meant different things for different people. A Manager therefore needs to develop a complete perspective. What are the 7 basic components of CRM Model. (CO3)

A4a. Cell phone companies faced an unexpected customer churn after MNP was enabled by the Trai. Such companies started conducting Exit interviews to find out why a certain customer was porting. How can, in your opinion, CRM be used by these companies to meet such a situation?

OR

A4b. Explain the 4 critical steps to winning back lost customers suggested by Jill Griffin. (CO4)

TURN OVER

SECTION – B
Case Study (Solve the questions at the end)

Think of a typical FMCG brand and you might well think of Heinz. With its famous catchphrase '57 Varieties' and products such as tomato ketchup, soup, baked beans, spaghetti, and salad cream Heinz has become a household name at mealtimes across the world. The company as we know it was founded in the USA in 1876 by German émigré Henry J. Heinz, producing bottled sauces and ketchup. Heinz products were of a high quality and sold well and the range rapidly expanded, the famous tinned baked beans being added in 1895. It was shortly after this that Heinz coined his famous slogan – '57 Varieties' – to get across to customers the depth and breadth of his company's product range. Ironically, by this time, Heinz already had many more than 57 varieties; he chose the number because it appealed to him. Today the company's product range numbers over 360. By the time he died in 1919, Henry J. Heinz's company was a market leader and has remained so ever since.

Heinz has always tried to keep close to its customers. Its first products appeared in clear glass jars (when its competitors were using colored glass), so that the purity of the products could be clearly seen. Traditionally the company has always laid much emphasis on loyalty, and invested heavily in slogans, advertising, and branding. Henry J. Heinz himself once described true loyalty as a customer who, upon finding no Heinz products in a shop, abandons that shop altogether and goes in search of a shop which does sell Heinz. This is a powerful analogy—are there any brands that you like enough to walk out of a super-market for?

As competition in the grocery sector has intensified, Heinz has fought hard to maintain its position. Initially, competition came from other brands such as Crosse and Blackwell and HP, but recently Heinz has to contend with supermarkets' own-label products. Indeed, such is the power of the supermarkets that traditional brands have struggled to remain close to the final customer. With their size, range and proximity to the final consumer, the big supermarkets have muscled in on customer relationships and can control to a great extent which products customers buy.

Heinz continues to promote its brand through advertising, point-of-sale promotions, and branded merchandise, but in common with many other FMCG manufacturers has found it more difficult to pursue CRM strategies. At one time it was even suggested that if a customer spent less than £10 a year on Heinz products, CRM was not profitable (Treather, 1994).

These days, however, things have changed. Clicking on to the company's website customers can now obtain a host of information, from new product launches, recipes, tips about nutrition, and even classic adverts from the past. Heinz has also developed links to other sites, such as Tinytums (where customers can access advice on pregnancy and baby feeding) and Linda McCartney Promotions (for offers on products that are complementary to Heinz's own products). In addition, the site offers opportunities to enter competitions and a letters page, where customers can write in with questions or comments and read reply to others.

TURN OVER

Finally, the website offers customers the opportunity to sign up to 'Heinz Offers', by submitting their name, address, and contact details. In return, customers are entered into a prize draw, but also receive a regular e-mail newsletter, with details of news, promotional offers, and money-off coupons for Heinz products.

Customers signing up for 'Heinz Offers' are covered by a privacy policy to protect the data they submit and must also agree to abide by the terms and conditions of the site.

To date, Heinz remains one of the UK's favorite and best-selling brands.

Questions (10 marks each)

1. Taking Heinz's current strategies, at what point (if any) do you feel the company moved from transaction marketing to relationship marketing?
2. Why is it difficult for a traditional FMCG company such as Heinz to 'involve' the customer?
How does Heinz maintain customer loyalty? (CO2,3)