

1st SEM. 2016/2017

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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME: BSc. in Agric. Economics and Agribusiness Management Year 4

BSc. in Animal Science Year 4

BSc. in Animal Science (Dairy) Year 3

BSc. in Food Science, Nutrition & Technology Year 4

BSc. in Horticulture Year 4

COURSE CODE: AEM 402

TITLE OF PAPER: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTION: 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

2. DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUESTION PAPER

3. ALL ANSWERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE BOOKLET PROVIDED

DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(PICK THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER, &EACH QUESTION CARRIES 2 MARKS)

MARKES 2 MARK
1. The component parts of a market system include:
A) Product flows, variety of firms, and pricing of products.
B) Marketing channels, middlemen, marketing functions
C) The production, market, sellers and customers
D) All the above
2. The study of the physical and economic flow of products from the producer through intermediaries to the consumer can be to see a large of the physical and economic flow of products from the producer through
intermediaries to the consumer can be termed as?
A) Marketing system B) Marketing
B) Market Channel D) None of the above
2) Itolie of the above
3. The Characteristics of agribusiness marketing systems include:
A) institutional arrangements, which are necessary in the performance of the control of the performance of the control of the performance of the control of
B) Planning and management decision structure that controls and coordinates the workforce
C) Managing Production and communication throughout the value chain.
57 M&B
E) A& C
4. The agricultural and food marketing system consists of the following sub-systems: A) Raw material processing marketing desired by the following sub-systems:
marketing channel and regulatory
b) input, production, distribution, consumption and regulate
C) Kaw materials, Processing, promotion, distribution, and regulate
D) Raw material, production, control, distribution and consumer
5. The are among the six components of the marketing system A) Environmental subsystems flow of the marketing system
- The internal subsystems, flow, functional and consumer
B) Input, Production, channel and consumer
C) Production, flow and final consumer D) All the above
b) An the above
6. Which of the following:
6. Which of the following is regarded as creation of utility? A) Storage utility B) Transport utility
C) Evolution (iii)
E) None of the above
7. The following are special characteristics which d
7. The following are special characteristics which the agricultural sector possesses except A) Always produced in abundance B) Bulk
C) Perishable B) Bulk
D) require processing

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8. Marketing function is de	fined as?
A) Service or physical 1	process required to give a product the utility consumer's desire
D Booth (y setting for money hard by the burren
c) Trocess of nandling,	movement and physical change of the
D) The number and kind	ds of business firms that perform the marketing task.
9. Marketing facilitation fur	actions include
A) Buying and selling	
B) Storage, transport an	d processing
C) Standardization, fina	ncing, and risk hearing
D) Storage, standardizat	ion, buying and selling
10. Which market systems e	nsures that everybody is knowledgeable/ informed about the
economy?	informed about the
A) Monopoly	D) OI'
C) Monopolistic compet	B) Oligopoly
, and analysis	D) Pure competition
11. Who determines the Equi	librium price?
(A) Consumers and demand	Forces (C) Market forces
(B) Producers and supply for	ces (D) Natural forces
	(2) Natural forces
12. Suppose a firm is produci	no 100
and total variable cost of F60	ng 100 units of output, incurring a total cost of E10 000
Cost of Loo	200. It can be concluded that average fixed cost is
(A) E40.	(C) E100.
(B) E60.	(D) E160.
(E) E4000.	
13. Assume that the market fo	r bread begins in equilibrium. Then, there is a decrease in a
price of Wheat flour used	in the production of bread. When the new equilibrium is
(A) the price and quantity of 1	pread will both have risen
(B) the price and quantity of the price of bread will be	pread will both have fallen
(D) the price of bread will have	re risen and the quantity will have fallen e fallen and the quantity will have risen
15. Mr Dlamini spends cost of	supplies of E10, labour costs of E10 and his overhead cost are
, , , , , ,	ost pricing what would be the retail price of the good?
	C) E22
B) E20	D) E44
16. The listed are some of the r	narketing communications key objectives
A) Differentiating the product or s	service (C) Controlling to the c
B) Stimulation of demand	cervice C) Controlling sales. D) Regulating prices
17 WILL 0	
incentives as 11:	munication is best described by this statement "Employs short-term
	e short-term?"
A) Advertising B) Sales promotion	C) Personal selling
B) Sales promotion	D) Publicity

18. If the value add	ed to the marketing syste	em is E20 and the real cost value of marketing is		
E5, then the market	efficiency is said to be?	on is 620 and the real cost value of marketing is		
A) Efficient	y bara to 00;			
B) More efficient		C) Inefficient		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		D) Effective		
19. Given the retail	price of 1 kg of toward	The state of the s		
what is the estimate	d marketing margin of the	s as E25, farmers share on retail price is 38.0%		
A) E15.5	a marketing margin of th	us farmer?		
B) E9.5		C) E 34.5		
D) L).3		D) E25		
20 As a farms				
A) Image	ger what would be the be	est way of reducing market price fluctuation?		
	tacilities	C) Avail information whenever needed		
B) Crop insurance		D) consider the marketing channel		
01 111 1 1 1				
21. Which of the me	thods of reducing marke	t price risk is described by this statement "the		
, 0	and selling are not necess	sarily opposed to each other"?		
) Troughing		C) Future markets		
B) Speculation		D) All the above		
22. Which of the foll	owing is not a reason to	erect trade kami'a o		
11) Encourage local	production.			
B) Reduce reliance	on foreign suppliers.	C) Promote import activity.		
×	Total Suppliers.	D) Protect local jobs		
23. Suppose a firm is	producing 100 units of			
total variable cost of	F4000 It can be constud	output, incurring a total cost of E10 000 and ed that average fixed cost is		
A) E40.	a so it can be conclud	C) E100.		
B) E60.	D) E160.			
E) E4000.		b) E100.		
24. If a Swaziland (S	D) firm sold \$10 billion	of machinery in South Africa and the USA		
A) The Swaziland firm	n will report more reven	ue (in terms of Rand) than if the US dollar had		
B) The SD company v	vill make sure that the di	fference is paid back to its affiliate.		
C) The SD firm will re	eport less revenue (in tow	reference is paid back to its affiliate.		
stable.	Post ross revenue (III tell	ms of rand) than if the US dollar had remained		
	vill move funds to the ho			
,	in move funds to the no	me country		
25. At a price of £11.0	O quantity dament	00		
demanded is 110 The	price elasticity of deman	90; and at a price of £9.00, quantity		
A) -1	price clasticity of deman	d 18;		
B) -1.22		C) 0.1		
E) -0.82	I	0) 0		
13) -0.02				

SECTION B

QUESTION 1

a) Mr. Sibusiso is a human resource manager and his company wants to recruit a marketing manager, he has hired you as a consultant to advice on the recruitment process. Marketing managers are responsible for most of the activities necessary to create the customers the organization wants; what are these activities?

(5 Marks)

b) There are different concepts in agricultural marketing management. With examples discuss these marketing management concepts

(20 Marks)

QUESTION 2

a) Calculate the price elastic of demand of good X and cross elasticity of demand YX using the information provided in the Table below.

Good X	Price X	Good Y	Price Y	Price Elasticity of Demand for good X	Cross Price Elasticity
1	30	5	80	Demand for good X	of Demand YX
3	26	10	70		
5	20	15	60		
7	18	20	50		

(6 Marks)

b) In a few sentences explain the four forms of agricultural marketing communications

(4 marks)

c) As a market specialist, explain with available theories, the need for Swaziland to trade with other countries, and give examples.

(9 Marks)

d) Agricultural marketing plays an important role not only in stimulating production and consumption, but in accelerating the pace of economic development. Its dynamic functions are of primary importance in promoting economic development. For this reason, it has been described as the most important multiplier of agricultural development. Describe three indicators on how agricultural marketing impacts economic development.

(6 Marks)