# **SALESMANSHIP**

## **SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**

There will be two papers, Paper 1 and Paper 2 – both of which will constitute a composite paper to be taken at one sitting.

**PAPER 1:** Will consist of forty (40) multiple choice questions, all of which are to be

answered in fifty (50) minutes for 20 marks.

**PAPER 2:** Will consist of seven (7) essay questions out of which candidates will be

required to answer any five (5) for eighty (80) marks. The Paper will last 2

hours.

#### **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

S/N	CONTENTS	TOPICS AND NOTES
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1.	PRINCIPLE OF	A. Introduction To Salesmanship:
	SALESMANSHIP	i. Definition of salesmanship. ii.
		History of salesmanship.
		iii. Development of salesmanship in Nigeria
		iv. Importance of salesmanship.
		B. Concept Of Salesmanship:
		<ul><li>i. Explanation of basic terms in salesmanship;</li></ul>
		(a) Selling,
		(b) Consumer satisfaction, (c)
		Profit maximization. ii. The meaning and
		application of the concept of
		salesmanship. iii. The objectives of the
		salesman to;
		(a) the company,
		(b) Himself,
		(c) Customer,
		C. Characteristics Of A Salesman- Motivation,
		Friendliness, Confidence, Persuasiveness and Politeness.
		D. Functions Of A Salesman to:
		i. Customers, ii. Company,

iii. Government, iv.
Public or its
environment.
E. Salesmanship And Marketing:
i. The relationship between
salesmanship and marketing, ii. The
differences between salesmanship and
marketing,
iii. The skills needed in salesmanship.
F. Job/ Career Opportunities In Salesmanship:
i. Relevance of salesmanship as a course
of study ii. Self reliance/employment <b>G.</b>
Types Of Salesman:
i. Industrial Salesman,
ii. Sales Representative/ marketing
Representative iii.
Retail salesman, iv.
Wholesale Salesman,
v. Functions of each type.

2.	SALES MANAGEMENT	A. Sales management:	
		<ol> <li>Definition of sales management,</li> </ol>	
		<ol><li>Roles and techniques of a sales</li></ol>	
		manager, iii. Sales decisions, iv.	
		Factors affecting sales,	
		v. Company objectives and sales force decision,	
		vi. Roles of sales force.	
		B. Sales Forecasting:	
		i. Definition of sales forecast, ii.	
		Methods of sales forecasting, iii.	
		Uses and users of sales	
		forecasting,	
		<ul><li>iv. Advantages and Disadvantages of Sales forecasting,</li></ul>	
		v. Meaning of market survey, vi.	
		Importance of market survey to	
		salesman and producer.	
3.	ADVERTISING AND SALES	A. Advertising:	
	PROMOTION	i. Definition, ii.	
		Types of advertising	

- iii. Types of advertising media, iv.Advantages and disadvantages
- v. Reasons for advertising to the company and the salesman.

## **B.** Communication Process:

- i. Definition,
- ii. Means,
- iii. Importance of communication to salesman.
- iv. Barriers in communication.

# C. Branding And Packaging:

- i. Definition of Branding and Packaging,
- ii. Types, iii. Importance, iv.Advantages and disadvantages.

### D. Promotion:

- i. Definition,
- ii. Types
- iii. Sales Incentives
  - (a) Gift items,
  - (b) Discounts- Trade/ Cash, seasonal, quantity
- iv. Importance of promotion to salesman
- v. Advantages and disadvantages of promotion.

PRICING AND DEMAND	A. Pricing:		
	i. Definition, ii. Importance of		
	price fixing.		
	iii. Methods/Strategies used in price		
	determination, iv. Advantages and		
	disadvantages of price		
	fixing.		
	v. Effect of price changes and customers		
	behaviour vi. Problems of pricing. <b>B. Demand:</b>		
	i. Meaning and types, ii.		
	Factors affecting demand, iii.		
	Laws of demand,		
	iv Effects of a change in domand v		
	iv. Effects of a change in demand, v.		
	Market forces and pricing.		
	C. Cost Base:		
	i. Definition of cost, ii. Types of cost, iii.		
	Differences between types of cost.		
	iv. Determinant of cost, v. Theory of		
	cost vi. Analysis/ Calculation of cost and		
	profit.		

D. Discounts:

ii. Types,

i. Definition,

various types of discounts.

iii. Importance and reasons for giving discounts to customers, iv. Differences between the

5.	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR	Α. (	Consumer:	
			i. Definition, ii. market, iii.	Meaning of consumer  Meaning of consumer
				Factor affecting consumer
			buying behavior	_
			-	
		٧	v. Types of	buying decision,
		В. [	Decision Proces	s:
		i	i. Meaning,	
		i	ii.Relationship b	etween decision process and
		S	sales, iii. Metho	d of decision process, iv.
			Hierarchy of n	eeds
			(a) Psycl	nological needs,
			(b) Socio	ological needs,
		V	v. Factor	affecting consumer decision
		r	making vi.	Effect of consumer decision
		c	on sales, vii.	Reasons for consumer
		C	decision viii.	Problems associated with
		c	consumer decisi	ion process.
		C. E	Environmental	Factors Affecting Consumer
		E	Behaviour:	

- i. Sociological factors:
  - (a) Urban and Rural community,
  - (b) Family income,
  - (c) Occupation,
  - (d) Education,
  - (e) Age,
  - (f) Sex,
  - (g) Race/ Nationality,
  - (h) Religion/culture, ii.

Characteristics of a conventional market, iii. Customer attitudes and behavior.

# D. Corporate Buying Behaviour:

- i. Meaning of Corporate/industrial buyer ii. Factors that influence corporate/industrial buying behaviour:
  - (a) Quantity,
  - (b) Quality,
  - (c) Sources,
  - (d) Pricing, (e) Delivery time.

# E. Major Sale Influence:

- i. Product quality, ii. Price in relation to quality, iii. Factors that stimulate sales,
- iv. Promotion influencing sales v.Corporate image
- vi. Differences between price, product and promotion.

6	DISTRIBUTION	Ch	annels of Distribution:
	A	۱. i.	Definition of distribution and channels
		of	distribution, ii. Various channels of
		dis	stribution, iii. Advantages and
		dis	sadvantages of each channels of
		dis	stributions
		iv.	Problems,
		v.	Factors affecting choice of channels distribution.
	c	. Re	tailer:
		i.	Definition,
		ii.	Functions
		iii.	Advantages of retailership to
			(a) The producer
			(b) The customer
	D	).	
		W	holesaler:
		i.	Definition, ii.
		Ту	pes, iii. Functions
		to	
			(a) The producer,
			(b) The consumer, iv.
			Advantages and disadvantages of
			wholesale trade
	E	. w	arehousing:
		i.	Meaning, ii. Types, iii.
			Advantages and Disadvantages.
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	F. Consumer Co-operative Societies:  i. Definition, ii. Types,  iii. History of consumer co-operative  societies, iv. Functions of co-operative  society to their member and the economy.  v. Advantages and disadvantages.

7.	INTERNATIONAL TRADE	A.	Export trade and Import Trade:
			i. Definitions, ii. Types,
			iii. Advantages and disadvantages iv.
			Role of a salesman in import and export
			trade,
			v. Differences between import trade and export trade.
			vi. Barriers to international trade.
		В.	Basic concepts and documents used in import and export trade:
			i. Definition of documents;
			ii. Types of documents; iii.
			Uses of each document;
			iv. Examples of the
			document;
			v. Explanation of the concepts:
			(a) Principle of comparative advantages,
			(b) Terms of trade,
			(c) Terms of payment,
			(d) Balance of trade and Balance of payment,
			vi. Differences between Balance Trade and Balance of payment.

# 8. ENTREPRENUERSHIP AND FINANCE IN SALESMANSHIP

# A. Concept Of Entrepreneurship In Salesmanship:

 i. Definition of entrepreneur and entrepreneurship, ii. Differences between entrepreneurship and entrepreneur, iii.

Types of entrepreneur, iv.

Objectives of an entrepreneur,

v. Roles and Qualities of an entrepreneur

vi. The ways a salesman can be an entrepreneur, vii. Problems of entrepreneurship, viii. Advantages of entrepreneurship.

## B. Finance In Salesmanship:

i. Meaning of finance, ii. Uses and importance of finance, iii. Sources of finance to a salesman and an entrepreneur, iv. Definition of financial Institutions v. Types of financial institutions vi. Role of financial institutions to salesman and entrepreneur

### SUSGGESTED TEXT BOOKS

i. Basic Marketing- McCarthy Jerome, E., William Perreault Jr. ii.

Marketing – G. B. Giles (The M & E hand book services) iii.

Consumer Behaviour - Prof. Achumba (University of Lagos) iv.

Fundamentals of Selling – Charles M. Futrell.