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	
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:	
		i. Explanation of basic terms in	
		salesmanship;	
		(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 marketin	ng,
ii. The differences between s	alesmanship
and marketing,	
iii. The skills needed in salesm	ianship.
F. Job/ Career Opportunities In Sale	smanship:
i. Relevance of salesmanship	as a course
of study	
ii. Self reliance/employment	
G. Types Of Salesman:	
i. Industrial Salesman,	
ii. Sales Representative/ mar	keting
Representative	
iii. Retail salesman,	
iv. Wholesale Salesman,	
v. Functions of each type.	
2. SALES MANAGEMENT A. Sales management:	
i. Definition of sales manage	ment,
ii. Roles and techniques of a s	sales
manager,	
iii. Sales decisions,	
iv. Factors affecting sales,	
v. Company objectives and sa	ales force
decision,	
vi. Roles of sales force.	
B. Sales Forecasting:	
i. Definition of sales forecast	
ii. Methods of sales forecasti	ng,
iii. Uses and users of sales for	ecasting,
iv. Advantages and Disadvant	tages of
Sales forecasting,	
v. Meaning of market survey,	
vi. Importance of market surv	ey to
salesman and producer.	
3. ADVERTISING AND SALES A. Advertising:	
PROMOTION i. Definition,	
ii. Types of advertising	

			iii. iv. v.	Types of advertising media, Advantages and disadvantages Reasons for advertising to the company and the salesman.
		ı	i. ii.	nmunication Process: Definition, Means,
			iii. iv.	Importance of communication to salesman. Barriers in communication.
			C. Bra	nding And Packaging:
			i. ii. iii. iv.	Definition of Branding and Packaging, Types, Importance, Advantages and disadvantages.
			D Pro	motion:
		•	i.	Definition,
			ii. 	Types
			iii.	Sales Incentives (a) Gift items,
				(b) Discounts- Trade/ Cash, seasonal, quantity
			iv. v.	Importance of promotion to salesman Advantages and disadvantages of promotion.
4.	PRICING AND DEMAND	Α.	Pricing	:
			i.	Definition,
			ii. 	Importance of price fixing.
			iii.	Methods/Strategies used in price determination,
		i	iv.	Advantages and disadvantages of price fixing.
		,	V.	Effect of price changes and customers behaviour
			vi.	Problems of pricing.
			Deman	
			i. ::	Meaning and types,
			ii. iii.	Factors affecting demand, Laws of demand,
			1111.	Laws of ucilianu,

		ı		
			iv.	Effects of a change in demand,
			٧.	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	Disco	unts:
			i.	Definition,
			ii.	
				Types,
			iii.	Importance and reasons for giving
				discounts to customers,
			iv.	Differences between the various types of
				discounts.
5.	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR	^	Con	sumer:
э.	CONSOIVIER BEHAVIOUR	A.		
			i. ::	Definition,
			ii. 	Meaning of consumer market,
			iii.	Meaning of consumer behavior,
			iv.	Factor affecting consumer buying
				behavior
			٧.	Types of buying decision,
		В.	Deci	sion Process:
			i.	Meaning,
			ii.	Relationship between decision process
			•••	and sales,
			iii.	Method of decision process,
			iv.	Hierarchy of needs
			١٧.	(a) Psychological needs,
				(b) Sociological needs,
			V.	Factor affecting consumer decision making
			vi.	Effect of consumer decision on sales,
			vii.	Reasons for consumer decision
			viii.	Problems associated with consumer
				decision process.
		C.	Envi	ronmental Factors Affecting Consumer
			Beh	aviour:

	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. Corp	orate 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.
		(6, 266., 66.
	E. Majo	or Sale Influence:
	i.	Product quality,
	ii.	Price in relation to quality,
	iii.	Factors that stimulate sales,
	iv.	Promotion influencing sales
	٧.	Corporate image
	vi.	Differences between price, product and
		promotion.

6	DISTRIBUTION		
		١.	Channels of Distribution:
		••	i. Definition of distribution and channels
			of distribution,
			ii. Various channels of distribution,
			iii. Advantages and disadvantages of each
			channels of distributions
			iv. Problems,
			v. Factors affecting choice of channels distribution.
	c	.	Retailer:
			i. Definition,
			ii. Functions
			iii. Advantages of retailership to
			(a) The producer
			(b) The customer
	D).	Wholesaler:
			i. Definition,
			ii. Types,
			iii. Functions to
			(a) The producer,
			(b) The consumer,
			iv. Advantages and disadvantages of
			wholesale trade
	E		Warehousing:
			i. Meaning,
			ii. Types,
			iii. Advantages and Disadvantages.
	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	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. 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,

			(1) 5 1 (1 1 1 5 1 6
			(d) Balance of trade and Balance of
			payment,
		vi.	
			Balance of payment.
8.	ENTREPRENUERSHIP AND	Δ.	Concept Of Entrepreneurship In
.	FINANCE IN SALESMANSHIP	7	Salesmanship:
	THANCE IN SALESIVIANSIIII		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.
		В.	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.