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Memory Techniques: CA Inter Strategic management

CA INTER STRATEGIC MNGT Memory Trick (Full)

What this Contains?

- Important topics of CA Inter SM
- Memory techniques of above topics
- Chapter Wise
- Must subscribe Youtube Channel
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<u>By: CA Hemant Somani | AIR 46</u>

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A Motivation CUM Story

I always needed a single digit rank in CA Final, But Luck factor was not in my favor, just before 15 days of my exams, me & my family got infected by COVID, and last 15 days are equivalent to 3 months, But I didn't loosed hope and gave exam at that time also, During exams also I was suffering from many post COVID symptoms And Finally, I Secured AIR 46 (Not single digit),

I just want to convey that while doing your preparation, "Always Aim for the BEST & Prepare for the Worst scenario"





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Sr Topics Covered		Page no.		
Chapter 1	Introduction to Strategic Management			
Chapter 2 Strategic Analysis: External environment				
Chapter 3 Strategic Analysis : Internal Environment				
Chapter 4	oter 4 Strategic Choices			
Chapter 5 Strategic Implementation & Evaluation				

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CHAPTER-1 - Introduction to Strategic Management

Sr.	Торіс	Trick	Detail
1	Objective of SM	" CC " hai kya, itta basic Qn nii pata tuje	 Create Competitive Advantage Change: guide the company successfully through all changes in the environment
2	Benefits of SM	Benefit to aisa hai bhai ki → "Future" me aane wali problems ko "Proactively" Solve kar dnge → taaki apan "competitors" pe attack bhi kar sake and "defense" bhi taaki "Long term" me business rahe + "GF"	 Prepare organisation to Face future Proactive instead of reactive Develop Core Competency & Competitive Advantage Serve as Corporate defense mechanism Enhance Longevity of business Provide Direction, <u>Goals & missions</u> <u>Framework</u> for all major decision
3	Limitations of SM	Bhai limitation to basic hi hai tum kuch bhi karoge . to "Time / Paisa" accha khaasa lagega Uske baad bhi bharosa nii hai ki dhandha chal jaage kyuki bhayankar "Complex". "Competitor" hai apne	 time-consuming process. costly process Environment is highly complex & turbulent difficult to clearly estimate the competitive responses
4	Strategic Intent - Components:	VM-GV	 <u>V</u>ision <u>M</u>ission <u>G</u>oals Objectives <u>V</u>alue Value systems
5	Essentials of Strategic Vision :	Intelligent person ka vision hamesha clear rhta h wo uss vision ko achieve karne k liye Enthusias hoke i CD pe saari classes dkhta h	 Think Creatively Direction Intelligent Entrepreneurship Enthusiasm
6	Mission : Why organisation have mission ?	"U" "R" "Motivating" the whole "Organisation" tumhara "Vocal" accha I hamrari Organisation k "Objective/ Goal / Purpose ko tum reality me translate" kar doge → tumhara mission y hi hai	 Unanimity of purpose Standard for allocating resources Motivating Organization climate Focal Point Translation of Objective & Goals Translation of purpose into goals

7	Points to	"ICU" me baithke aaram se Mission	Own Special Identity
	consider while	likna shaanti Se	• Customer Groups we are targetting
	writing mission :		• Unique
<mark>8</mark>	What is our		1. What is our mission ?
	mission ? &		2. What is our ultimate purpose ?
	What business		3.What do we want to become?
	we are in ? →		4. What kind of growth do we seek ?
	Should raise		5. What business are we in ?
	<mark>some basic Qns</mark>		6. Do we understand our business correctly & define it accurately in its broadest
			connotation?
			7. Whom do we intent to serve through our
			offer ?
			8. What human need do we intend to serve?
			9. What bring us to this particular business?
			10.What would be the nature of business in
			future ?
			11. In what business would we like to be in
			the future?
9	Characteristics	SMART MD CCC	1. Should Concrete & Specific
	of Objectives		2. <u>M</u> easurable & Controllable
			3. Standards for performance Appraisal
			4. Organisation Relationship with Environment
		\sim	5. Related to <u>Time Frame</u>
			6. Facilitate achievement of Mission &
			Purpose
			7. Provide basis for Strategic Decision
			Making 9 Challensing
			8. Challenging 9. Co-relate
			10. Withing the constraint of organisation resources & external environmental
10	Lene term	DDE kildCELD (halp) gal ana tanm	1. Profitability
10	Long term objectives in 7	PPE ki HCELP (help) se Long term objective poore karo	2.Productivity
	areas:	objective poore karo	3. <u>E</u> mployee Development
			4. <u>C</u> ompetitive Position
			5.Employee Relation
			6. Technical Leadership
			7.Public Responsibility
11	Examples of Values	A Say Hi to the ITD (income tax dept)	• <u>A</u> ccountability
			• <u>H</u> umility
		<u>Or.</u>	• <u>I</u> nnovation
		Hii Trust Accountability &	• <u>I</u> ntegrity
		Diversity	• Thrust
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

			• <u>D</u> iversity			
12	Strategic levels in Organisation		 Corporate level Business Level Functional Level 			
13	Network of relationship		 Functional & Divisional relationship Horizontal relationship Matrix relationship 			
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	СНА	APTER-2- Strategic Al	nalysis: External environment			
<u>_</u>	T . '	- · L				
	Topic For Strategic Analysis: 2 important situational considerations are:	Trick	Detail 1) Industry & Competitive conditions 2) An organisation own capability, resources, internal strength, weakness & market position			
1	For Strategic Analysis: 2 important	Trick	 Industry & Competitive conditions An organisation own capability, resources, internal strength, weakness & market position Strategy Evolved over a period of time Balance of Internal & External Factors Risk 			
<u>Sr.</u> 1 2	For Strategic Analysis: 2 important situational considerations are: Issues for strategic	ema	 Industry & Competitive conditions An organisation own capability, resources, internal strength, weakness & market position Strategy Evolved over a period of time Balance of Internal & External Factors Risk 			

4	Strategy		 Identify strategic alternatives Coloring strategic
	Identification & Selection:		2) Select strategy3) Implement operating plans
	Selection		4) Review strategies
			T) Review strutegies
5	Business	Business environment ko	1) Continuous learning
	Environment: Help	analyse krke uski madad	2) Image building
	Business -	se apan "CID" jese	3) Gives Direction for growth.
		"Competition" ko & "new	,
		opportunity / threat" ko	4) Meeting competition
		identify kar sakte h	5) Determining opportunities & threat
6	Issues to address in	(No trick saare	1) The ways in which firm can raise it's finance.
	Micro environment:	stakeholders ke naam	2) Who are the firm suppliers & how are the links?
		Banker, Supplier, customer, employee, society,	3) Existing customer base on which firm relies for
		competitor)	the business.
			4) Employees of the firm, their characteristics &
			how they are organized.
			5) Local community within which firm operates
			6) Direct competition
7	Macro Environment:	DSP is saying GET him	1) <u>D</u> emographic Environment
		he is Macro Criminal	2) <u>S</u> ocio Cultural Environment
			3) Political Legal Environment
			4) <u>G</u> lobalisation
			5) Economic Environment
			6) <u>T</u> echnological Environment
8	PESTLE - tool for	PESTLE	• <u>P</u> olitical
	analysing Macro		• Economic
	Environment		• <u>S</u> ocio Cultural • <u>T</u> echnological
			• Legal
			• Environment
9	Characteristics of	Global business ho to bhi	• <u>C</u> onglomerate
	Global Business	"CSR" to India me hi	• <u>C</u> ommon <u>S</u> trategy
	(internationalization)	karega	 <u>C</u>ommon pool of <u>R</u>esources
10	Chang for	WE colored of the second states of the second state	. Fuchasta Opportunita & Thursd
10	Steps for international	"Evaluate" karo fir →	 Evaluate Opportunity & Threat Describe Scope of global operation
	strategic planning:	" kya kya kaam " karna h apni " objective" &	 Describe Scope of global operation Create firm's global Objectives
		"strategy" kya honi chaaiy	 Develop Distinct Corporate Strategies
		uss kaam ko like	Corolop Clothict our por are Cit aregies
		<u>Or</u>	
		"ESOS"	
11	Why to go global	Domestic me T.B ke DR.	Domestic Market not enough
		nhii mile → to baahar	-
			Reduce Transportation Cost

		World me Ilaaz karane to janana padega na	 Grow Big (generate higher flow.) Shrink in Time & Distant Reliable or cheaper source material, labors etc.) World Economy Need to Grow Trade Barrier reduced/a privatization, less Govt. ii Gobalisation for Strateged 	ce ces of Resources (Raw Collapse (increased interference)
12	Assessment of International Environment	Analyse kro ki internationally <mark>Mr.</mark> Country kon hai	 <u>Multinational</u> Environmer <u>Regional</u> Environment An <u>Country</u> Environment And 	alysis
13	Characteristics of Product:	Produc <u>T</u> bilkul <u>Laal</u> , <u>P</u> ila, <u>Purple</u> , <u>S</u> afed hona chaaiye <u>OR</u> , Pak premier league jitne waale ko 1 TVS ka prouc milega <u>PPL</u> T VS	 Tangible / Intangible Useful Life Has Price Pivotal for Business Features that deliver Sa 	tisfactions
14	Product Life Cycle	s ma	 Intro Stage Growth Stage Maturity Stage Decline Stage 	
15	Value Chain Analysis:	Primary trick: No Trick just assume normal process of procuring R.M to Selling / after sale service <u>Support</u> : supPort-THI	 Primary Activity Inbound Logistics Outbound Logistic Transform Marketing & Sales Service 	Support Activity Procurement <u>T</u> echnology <u>H</u> R <u>I</u> nfrastructure
16	Micheal Porter 5 forces	Porter Baba ki RESS	 Buyers Bargaining Por Rival New entry Substitute Suppliers bargaining 	
	<u>New entrant</u> (ABCD - ED ki <u>E</u> ntry Sabpe bhaarii) • Aggressive retaliation • Brand identity • Capital	 <u>Buyer</u> Not Critical to buyers need (Substitutable) Has Full Knowledge They are Big Buyers 	<u>Supplier</u> Crucial for Buyer (not Substitutable) High Switching Cost Sellers are More Concentrated than buyers	Rivalry(CDEFG RivaLryRivaLry)• No of Competitors• Differentiation• Exit Barriers• Fixed Cost

 Product differentiation Economics of Scale Distribution channels Switching cost 		 Slow <u>G</u>rowth Industry <u>L</u>eader
17 5 steps to determine competition in industry using 5 forces:	Identify → Evaluate → Determine	<u>Step 1:</u> Identify specific competitive pressures associated with each of the 5 forces <u>Step 2:</u> Evaluate how strong the pressures are ? <u>Step 3</u> : determine whether collecting strength of 5 competitive forces are conducting to earning attractive profits
18 Attractiveness of Industry: (Factors managements will consider)	No trick basic things only → Industry me ab Growth ho sakti h ya ni competition kitna h usme apni position kya hai apan weak hai ya apne Rivals ? usse profitability kam ho jaaegi kya ? bhai muje to bahot problems dikh rhi h y to bahot risky industry hai	 The industry's growth potential ? Whether competition currently permits <u>adequate</u> <u>profitability</u> and whether competitive forces will become stronger or weaker? The competitive position of an organisation in the industry and whether its position is likely to grow <u>stronger or weaker</u>. The potential to capitalize on the vulnerabilities of weaker rivals Whether industry profitability will be favourably or unfavourably affected by the prevailing <u>driving forces?</u> The degrees of risk and uncertainty in the industry's future. The severity of problems confronting the industry's future. The severity of problems confronting the industry's future. The severity of problems confronting the industry as a whole Whether the company is able to defend against or counteract the factors that make the industry unattractive?
19 Features of Experience Curve:		 Organisation grow → they gain experience. Experience provide advantage over competition. Large/successful organisation possess stronger Experience effect
20 Value Creation: how company become profitable depends upon 3 factors:	Easy no trick	 Value customer place on companies' product Price that company charges for its product. Cost of creating those products
21 Market 4 P's	4 P's	1) Product

			2) Pricing3) Place4) Promotion
22	Elements of Customer Behavior:	Easy no trick	 External Influences Internal Influences Decision Making Post -Decision Process
23	Steps to understand Competitive Landscape	Easy no trick	 Identify Competitor Understand Competitor Determine Strengths Determine Weakness Put all Information Together
24	Key factors for competitive success:	1 point customer ka 2 point seller ke	 On what basis customer choose What Resources & Capabilities does <u>seller needs</u> <u>What does it take for seller</u> to achieved Sustainable Competitive Advantage (long term)

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CHAPTER-3- Strategic Analysis : Internal Environment

Sr.	Topic	Trick Detail		
1 Example of		<u>No Trick:</u>		
	stakeholders:	Stakeholders	Requirements	
		Shareholders	• Top rankings o	f the organisation
			♦ Highest marke	t share
		♦ Total shareholder return (RoI)		<mark>der return</mark> (RoI)
			Innovation and	continuous creative content
			♦ Corporate soci	al responsibility
		CEO and Board	Market rankin	gs
		of Directors	Market share	
			♦ Revenue and p	<mark>rofit</mark> growth
 Prestige Major Vendors (Production Houses) Prestige Stability of ordering Growth Stable margins 			♦ Prestige	-
		Major Vendors	♦ Stability of or	dering
		(Production	♦ Growth	

			(hamaare yaha s margin" deke)	e "Bahot saara order" kare "bahot Jayada
		Consumers (Viewers)	 New content - Innovation Better deals - Pricing Benefits Value for money Continuous supply (kuch Naya accha kam paiso me lagaatar de) 	
		Employees	◆ Wages and ben	efits g for a reputed organisation ployment
2	Understanding Key players:			POPI Image: Display in the province of the provi
3	Key Strategic drivers of an Organisation	Driver ko bolo "Ma "Product" "customer wo hi do retail "c	r" maang rha h n	 Industry & Market Product/Services Customers Channels
4	Procedure for constructing strategic Group:	Jen	70.	 Identify Competitive Characteristics that differentiate firms in the industry (price: high, low, medium) (Quality: high, low,etc) Plot the firms on 2 Variable Maps using differentiating characters Assign Firms that fall in same strategy space to the same strategic group Draw Circle around each strategic group
5	Objectives to keep in mind for new product/ new strategy	Wo product lane se share apna increase increase hoga ?	•	 Have customer centric approach while making a product Produce sufficient returns through a reasonable margin over a cost Increasing market share
6	Marketing for Products:	ABCDE - OPQRS - Or	PD - SSD	 Augmented Marketing Concentrated Marketing Direct Marketing Enlightened Marketing
		ABCD ³ E - OP ² QRS ³	3	5. Organisation Marketing 6. Place Marketing 7. Relationship Marketing 8. Social Marketing

		 9. Person Marketing 10.De-marketing 11. Service Marketing 12. Synchro Marketing 13. Differential Marketing
Channels	SPS	1) Sales channel 2) Product Channel 3) Service Channel
Core Competency Areas (CK Prahlad)	VAD vyas ji Core area h unka ShreeMad bhagwad geeta	 Customer <u>Value</u> <u>Application to Other markets</u> Competitor <u>D</u>ifferentiation
Criteria for Building core competency:	"I" am taking "VRS" It's not my core competency to do this kind of work	 Costly to <u>I</u>mitate <u>V</u>aluable <u>R</u>are Non - <u>S</u>ubstitutable
Competitive advantage (Sustainability of Competitive advantage)	" DIAT " acchi rakho taaki long term me health Sustain	 <u>D</u>urability <u>I</u>mitability <u>Appropriability</u> <u>T</u>ransferability
Michel Porter's Generic strategies:	ug.	 Cost leader Differentiation Focus
Cost Leader:		 <u>Effective when:</u> 1) Price sensitive Buyers 2) Few ways to achieve product differentiation <u>Risk in Cost leadership</u>: 1) Competitors may imitate the strategy 2) Technological breakdown
Cost Leader: how to Achieve:	Phle hi ForeCast karlo demand jisse pata rhe ki Kitna produce karna h → wo apan acchi si technology laake "Mass Produce" karke "economies of scale" liyaange and	 Forecast Demand Invest in Cost Saving Standardization of product for mass production, reducing cost Economies of Scale Optimum Utilization of resources Resist to Differentiation
Cost Leader: Advantage	RESS-B	1. Rivalry : likely to avoid cost war 2. Entrants : barrier 3. Sellers 4. Substitutes : decrease
	Core Competency Areas (CK Prahlad) Criteria for Building core competency: Competitive advantage (Sustainability of Competitive advantage) Michel Porter's Generic strategies: Cost Leader: how to Achieve:	Core VAD vyas ji Core area h unka Competency Areas Areas "I" am taking "VRS" It's not my Criteria for "I" am taking "VRS" It's not my Building core "DIAT" acchi rakho taaki long term advantage "DIAT" acchi rakho taaki long term (Sustainability "DIAT" acchi rakho taaki long term of Competitive advantage (Sustainability "DIAT" acchi rakho taaki long term Michel Porter's Generic strategies: Cost Leader: Phle hi ForeCast karlo demand jisse pata rhe ki Kitna produce karna h → wo apan acchi si technology aake "Mass Produce" karke "economies of scale" liyaange and Cost Leader: RESS-B

			5. Buyers : powerful buyer not able to exploit cost leader firm
15	Cost Leader: DisAdvantage	Koi " TISRI " company aake orr kam rate me produce sale kar degi	 Technology advancement are threat Competitor Imitate cost reduction Can be achieve only if have High Sales Low Advertising R&D
16	Differentiation basis	PPO (Pappu Partner Orange color ke kapde pahan ke sabse different lagra hai)	1. <u>P</u> roduct 2. <u>P</u> ricing 3. <u>O</u> rganisation
17	Differentiation Achieving	Restaurant ka Taste thoda improve kar bhai kuch innovative & Unique dish laa agar Quality bigdi to Image kharaab ho jaaegi	 Taste & Preference Improve Performance Rapid Innovation Unique Features High Quality Brand Image
18	Differentiation Advantage	RESS-B	 Rivalry Sellers Substitutes Buyers Entrants
19	Differentiation DisAdvantage	Jyda time tak Unique nii rakh paaoge koi orr accha product laaega kam Value me and customer udhar switch ho jaaege	 Unique Difficult Not Valued by Customer Switch Off to Other Product
20	Focus basis		 Focused Cost Leader Focused Differentiation
21	Focus Achieving	Sabka Focus wo Niche aadmi hi h usko itta kaam de diya koi skill hai EI nahi uske paas	 Specific Niche Superior Skill High Efficiency Innovative Ways
22	Focus Advantage		 Premium Price Rival Difficult to Compete
23	Focus DisAdvantage	Wo hi NICHE aadmi product ki Demand kam kar dega gadha hai 1 number ka bina competency ka	 Niche Disappear Limited Demand Lacking Competency

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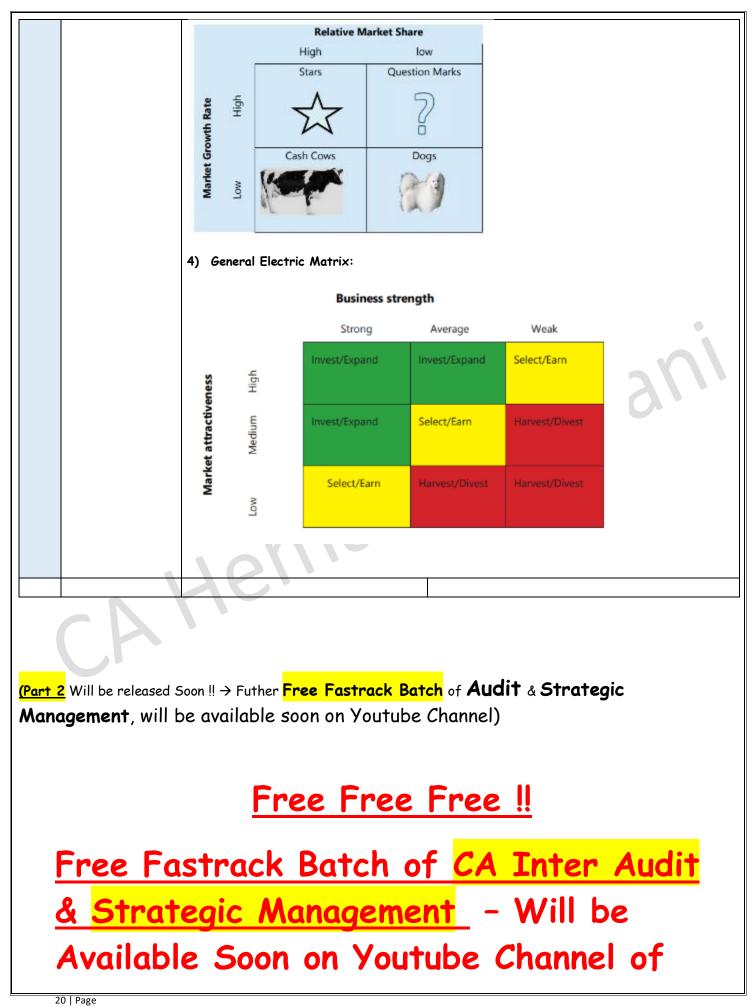
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CHAPTER-4- Strategic Choice

Sr.	Торіс	Trick	Detail
1	Characteristics	Jesa hai wsa hi rakho kuch	1) Status Quo
	of Stability	redefine nii karna koi new product	2) Not involve redefinition of business
	Strategy	pe investment nii koi risk niii	3) Firm with same product and same business
			choose this strategy
			4) No fresh investment require
			5) Less <mark>risk</mark>
			6) Organisation can concentrate on resources
			7) Firm with modest growth choose this
			strategy
2	Major Reason of	Ho gya bhai bahot <mark>bhaag dod Karli</mark>	1) After Rapid Expansion, Consolidate
	Stability	(rapid expansion), ab maturity aa gyi	2) Product reached Maturity stage
	Strategy	h bas ab khi to rukna padega n	3) Environment is Stable
		zindagi m ab stability & comfort	4) Staff feels comfortable
		chaaiye thak gye bas	
			5) Where Expansion is Threat
3	Characteristics	Bahot ho hya kab tak aise hi stable	1) Opposite of Stability
	of Expansion/	rhenge ab growth chaaiye	2) A firm with Mammoth Growth need this
	Growth	business ko redefine krna ha to	3) Redefinition of Business
	Strategy	investment to karna hi padega	4) Fresh Investment
			5) It's a Highly Versatile strategy
			 6) It folds 2 major routes: Intensification & Diversification
4	Major Reason of	SCMPE CA final me padhoge abhi	1) Strategist Feel More Satisfied with
т	Expansion/	nahi thoda orr grow ho jaao pahle	growth.
	Growth	han meda err grow ne jade panie	 Greater Control over market
	Strategy		3) Many Forms can be internal growth,
	51		external growth etc.
			4) Environment Demands Pace
			5) Advantage from <mark>E</mark> xperience Curve
			Types of Expansion:
			Internal Form External Form
			1) Intensification 1) Merger /
			Acquisitions
			1. Horizontal
			2. Vertical
			3. Co generic 4. Conglomerate
			2) Diversification
			Concentric - Vertically Strategic Alliance
			Integrated (POSE)
			Backward) - Political
		<u> </u>	

5 Retrenchment/ Strategic Exits 1) Turnaround 2) Divestment	Product, Management, employee sab kuch kharaab hai Koi nii kharid rha apna product market me paise kaha se aaenge Better hai dhandha band kar do	 - Horizontally Integrated - Organisational - Strategic - Economic - Solve Complex Problem - Increase - Productivity - Competitive Advantage - Danger Signals for Are: 1) Uncompetitive products/services 2) Overstaffing, high employee turnover 3) mismanagement 4) Declining market share
		5) Negative cash flows6) Deterioration in physical facility
	 Abhi kya hai ? Naya kya chaaiye ? Action lo Business restructure karo Kuch deen baad sab normal ho jaaega 	<u>Turnaround Plan</u> Stage 1 - Assess Current problem. Stage 2- Analyze & Develop Stage 3- Implementing Emergency Action Plan Stage 4 - Restructuring Business Stage 5 - Returning Normal
CA '	Business turaround ka mtlb hai Cost kam karo revenue badaho inventory becho NP i will TC (no problem I will take care)	Important Elements of Turnaround: 1. Quick Cost Reduction 2. Revenue Generation 3. Assets liquidation for generating cash 4. Neutralising external Pressure 5. Identify Quick Payoff activities 6. Changes in Top 7. Credibility 8. Detter internal as andiration
	Galat business acquire kar liye bhaiitna paisa already laga diya technology wagera me fir bhi bhayankar competition hai Isse accha to y paise kahi orr invest karte	 Better internal co-ordination DIVESTMENT STRATEGY: REASONS: Acquired business is Mismatch Negative cashflows Technology upgradation not possible Severity of Competition Better alternative available for investment DIVESTMENT STRATEGY: CHARACTERSTICS: Sell out Some Business Integral Part of Corporate Strategy
6 Strategic	1) Ansoff's Product Market Growth Ma	

(For Understanding)			Existing Products	New Produ	cts		
		Existing Markets	Market Penetration	Product Developme			
		New Markets	Market Development	Diversificati	ion		
	2)	ADL Matri>	« :				
			Stage of industry n	naturity - Arthur D.	Little (ADL) Matrix]
		Competitive position	Embryonic	Growth	Mature	Ageing	
		Dominant	- Fast grow - Build barriers - Act offensively	 Fast grow Attend cost leadership Renew Defend position Act offensively 	 Defend position Attend cost leadership Renew Fast grow Act offensively 	- Defend position - Renew - Focus - Consider withdrawal	
		Strong	- Differentiate - Fast grow	 Differentiate Lower cost Attack small firms 	 Lower cost Focus Differentiate Grow with industry 	- Find niche - Hold niche - Harvest	
CA)		Favorable	- Differentiate - Focus - Fast grow	- Focus - Differentiate - Defend	 Focus Differentiate Harvest Find niche Hold niche Turnaround Grow with industry Hit smaller firms 	- Harvest - Turnaround	
		Tenable	- Grow with industry - Focus	 Hold niche Turnaround Focus Grow with industry Withdraw 	- Turnaround - Hold niche - Retrench	- Divest - Retrench	
		Weak	- Find niche - Catch-up - Grow with industry	- Tumaround - Retrench - Niche or withdraw	- Withdraw - Divest	- Withdraw	
	3)	BCG:					



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CHAPTER-5: Strategy Implementation & evaluation:

Sr.	Торіс	Trick	Detail
1	Stages in Strategic management:	Aapka goal kya hai? Accha or abhi aapki condition kya hai? Uss hisaab se Strategy banaao Use implement karo Fir use control karo	 Develop Vision, Mission, Goals, Objectives Organisation & Environnemental Analysis Formulation of Strategy Implementation Evaluation & Control
2	Strategic Planning characteristics:	M-HOLES Panning shi se kar lena strategically wrna direct kaam karoge to khadde me kudne ki nobat aa jaaegi	 Its Senior Management responsibility Take Holistic view. Develop Overall Objectives & strategy. Concern with Long term success Assess the impact of Environmental variables. Shapes organisation & resources
3	Operational Planning:	FTM of May paani planning se use lena . means resources ka shi se use lena baad me future me bhi jarurat padegi	 Deal with current Deployment of Resources Project current operation into Future Responsibility of Functional managers Develop Tactics (not strategy) Make Modification to function.
4	Deal with Strategic uncertainty	Duniya badi hi uncertain & MC hai bhai apne aap ko Flexible rakhoi résistent mat ho kisike liye wrna Diversify nii ho paaeoge	 Monitoring Collaboration Flexibility Resilience Diversification

5	Strategy Formulation & Implementation Matrix		Strateor Formulation Flaved Sound C D Weak Excellent
			Strategic Formulation Effective Ineffective Effective 1 Thrive Die Slowly Inefficient 3 Survive Die Quickly
6	Issues in Strategy Implementation:	FB-P partner dhundke uske saath PSR share kar rhe ho murkh ho har koi aa jaaega to issue ho jaaenge	 Functional Implementation Behavioral Implementation Procedural Implementation Project Implementation Structural Implementation Resource Allocation
7	Strategic Change	Sab accha hi to chalra hai change karna kyu h kya need hai ? → thik hai kya vision hai change ka ? implement karo fir orr kya U-C-R (Unfreeze → Change → Freeze again)	 Steps: 1) Recognize the need for change 2) Create a shared vision to manage change 3) Institutionalize the change Kurt Lewin's Model Of Change 1) Unfreezing the situation 2) Changing to the new situation a) Compliance b) Identification c) Internalization 3) Refreezing
8	Strategic Change through Digital transformation:	Aapa goal kya hai ? Abhi ki situation kya h ? Create new map Then implement it PSP PP → Digitally <u>PSP</u> pe game khelne ka maja hi kuch or h horn maaro <u>PP</u>	Change Management 1. Define Goals & objectives 2. Assess Current state & gaps 3. Create Road map for change 4. Implementing & managing change Can Help Organisation 1. Specify Parameters & goals of digital transformation. 2. Involve Staff & party in transformation 3. Determine which Procedures needs to be modify. 4. Make Plan for implementing improvement. 5. Take Progress & make required course correction

	1		
			5 best practices
			1. Encourage Communication
		Best digital channel kisi k liye	2. Change is norm , not exception
		Cartoon network <mark>(CN)</mark> hai kisi k	
		liye <mark>NDTV</mark>	3. Ensure both: Change is Necessary &
			desired
			4. Reduce Disruption
			5. Begin at the Top
			How to manage change during digital
			transformation:
		Aapka jo bhi aim/ <mark>objective</mark> hai wo <mark>logo</mark>	
		ko bataao	1. Specify objectives
		Unko gradually bolo changes karne k liye	2. Always Communicate
		resist naa ho	3.Be ready for Resistance
		Finally jo bhi new aaya uss system ki	4.Implement changes Gradually
		training d do	5.0ffer Training
9	Organisation		<u>Soft S's</u>
	Framework		1. Staff
	MCKinsey 7's	Staff ki values & skills dekho	2. Skills
	Model	style nii	3. Shared values
			4. Style
			Hard S's
			1. Strategy
			2. Structure
			3. System
10	LIMITATION	Bhai Indian education system itna	Limitation:
	of MCKinsey	effective niii hai bahar k education	1. Not clearly explain effectiveness
	7's Model	system k mukable (<mark>external</mark>) bahot	2. Ignore External environment importance
		gaps hai isme	3. Missing real gaps
		Itne saalo se koi change nii kara isme	4. Model is More Static and less flexible
		bilkul <mark>static</mark> hai	
11	Multidivisional		1) Small corporate office
	Structure calls	Small small Separate division →	2) Creating separate division (each is separate
	for	unke sabke separate managers $ ightarrow$	business)
	(Characteristics)	sabki separate hierarchy	3) Divisional managers manage day to day
			operation
			4) Each division have it's Functional hierarchy
12	Divisional	GP-CP	1) Geographic area
	Structure can		2) Product or service
	be in 4 ways:		
			3) Customer
			4) Process
13	Strategic		
15	Business	Khudka business khudke manager	1. Single business or a collection of related
		-	business
	Unit (SBU) Structure -	khudhke competitor	2.Manager who has responsibility for strategic
			planning
	Characteristics:		3.Own set of competitors
14	Strategic		1. Scientific method of grouping the businesses
- '	Business		2.Improvement over the territorial grouping
	24311633	l	E. Emprovement over the territorial grouping

	Unit (SBU)	Scientific method se grouping hoti	3. Unrelated products / businesses in any group
	Structure –	haibased on	are separated
	ADVANTAGES:	 Different territory 	
		 Different Products 	4.Removing confusion
			5.Each SBU have CEO
		Taaki koi <mark>confusion</mark> na ho CEO ko ki	6.Own distinct set of competitors
		kis business ka kon competitor hai	
		so uska kya plan rkhna hai	7.Strategic planning distinct from the rest of
		, ,	the businesses
			8. Analyzing & segregating the businesses, &
			regrouping them
15	Matrix		1) Cross-functional task forces
	Structure:	Lawrence MC-P C hai	2) Mature matrix
	Phases Proposed		
	by Davis &		3) Product / brand management
	Lawrence for		s) Froduct / bi and management
	Development of		
	Matrix Structure		
16	Strategic	<mark>Leader accha hona chaaiye hamesha</mark>	1. Exercising ethical leadership
	Leadership:	<mark>ethical</mark> ji team me team esprit rakhe	2. Promoting Esprit de corps
	Leadership Roles	koi bhi <mark>issue aae/ change</mark> aar to khud	3. Keep Responsive to changing conditions
		<mark>top</mark> pe rakhke use <mark>correc</mark> t kare	4. Staying on top of what is happening
			5. Corrective actions to improve strategy
17	Strategic		1. Creating & sustaining strong corporate
	Leadership:	CC naa ho PP naa ho CHAD hona	culture
	Responsibility:	chaaiye	2. Ensuring effective communication
	. ,		
			3. Formulating policies
			4. Sustaining high Performance over time
			······································
			5. Managing <mark>change</mark>
			6. Managing <mark>human</mark> capital
			7. Making strategic decisions
			. Making strategic decisions
18	Strategic		Elements of Strategic process Control
-0	Control		1) Objectives of business system
		Easy hai objective ko time to time	(measurable)
		monitor karo actual se compare karo	2) Mechanism for Monitoring & Measuring
		kuch deviation ho to correct karo	3) Compare Actual results & standards
			4) Feeding Corrective & Adaptive
			4) reeding corrective & Adaptive Information
			3 types of Organisation Control
			1. Operational Control
			2. Management Control
			3. Strategic Control
			Strategic Control
			1. Premise Control
		S-SIP (Strategically SIP karo)	2. Strategic Surveillance
			3. Special Alert Control
			4. Implementation Control

21	Strategic Performance Measures:	GARI Timely Quality wala data available ho jaana chaaiye	1. Reference 2. Data Quality 3. Data Availability
20	Strategic Performance Measures: IMPORTANCE	Goal kya hai uss hisaab se Resource allocate karoto achieve them and continuously evaluate accountability rkhte rho Or	 Goal Alignment Resource Allocation Continuous Improvement External Accountability
19	Strategic Performance Measures: TYPES	Paise Customer, employee, market, environment innovation	 Financial Customer Satisfaction Employee Market Environmental Innovation

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