CCA-103: COMMUNICATION & SOFT SKILLS

ASSIGNMENT

- 1. Elaborate the process & elements of communication in detail through suitable example.
 - Listening
 - Speaking
 - Reading
 - > Writing

Both listening and speaking skills are top skills for winning through GDs and job interviews. Speaking is more important than listening Bcz of both are equally important in effective communication speaking consumes energy not listening in fact of active listeners spend as much energy as speaker listening is an unconscious process hearing Is a physical activity listening is a mental activity it involves reception organization and institute.

FIVE KEY EFFECTIVE WRITING

- Put the reader first
- Use simple words and short sentences
- Use jargon only when necessary
- Write with verbs and nouns
- Formant to improve read ability

EXAMPLE

- Writing: Before you begin
- Who is the audience ("my audience is
- > Purpose of the message ("my purpose is
- > How will the reader use the information ("so that the reader

TIPS FOR WRITING

- > Develop an outline
- Write the easiest part first
- > Develop major sections one at a time
- Introduction for main ideas
- Main point in first paragraph
- Turn off your internal editor
- ➢ 90% of writing is re − writing and editing
- Let the document cool
- Run a fog tests
- > Aim to cut first draft by at least 10%

NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Body language:

A presenter should pay attention to his body language under the following guidelines

- 1. Maintain eye contact- an effective means of developing rapport
- 2. Keep a pleasant face face is the index of mind
- 3. Wear a natural smile

Non verbal message:

LET ME SPEAK:

- Finger tapping
- Foot tapping
- Staring

LYING:

- Touches face
- Hand over mouth
- Pulls ear
- > Eyes down

LISTENING:

- Head tilted
- Lots of eye contact
- Nodding
- High blink rate

EVALUATING:

- Sucks pencil
- Strokes chin
- Looks up and right
- Legs crossed
- Ankle on knee

Formal VS Informal communication

FORMAL COMMUNICATION:

- Purely practical motives
- Involve intellect
- Precise and direct
- > Always impersonal

- Deals with facts
- Objective style
- Related to specific purpose
- E.g: Report, proposal, novel, etc.

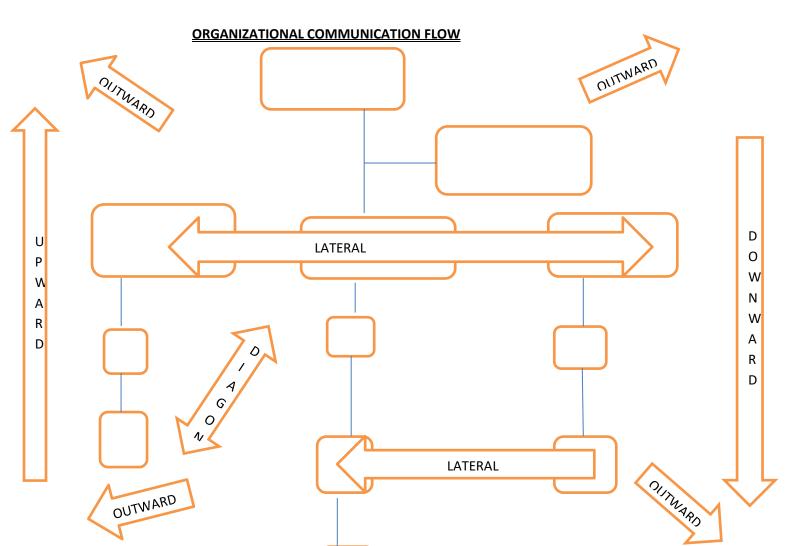
INFORMAL COMMUNICATION:

- Artistic aesthetic aim
- Can be an affair of heart
- Inflated and roundabout
- > Can be personal
- Deals with emotion & fancy
- Subjective style
- Related to life in general
- E.g: poetry, novel, short story etc.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL:

It takes place at different hierarchical levels this can be divided into internal external mass level communication that reaches the audience scattered over a wide geographical area it is largely impersonal as participants are unknown to each other it requires a mediator to transform information

For e.g: journals, books, television, newspaper



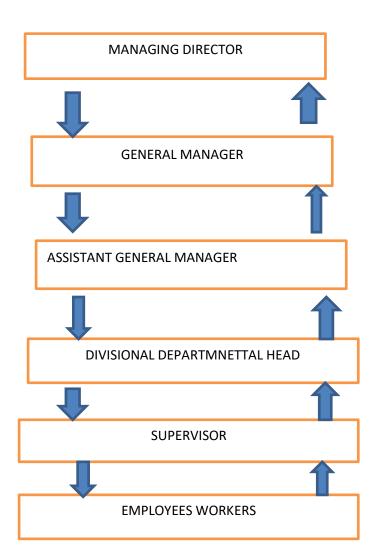


Figure: The flow of vertical communication

Upward flow of communication

Communication that flows from junior level to a higher in an organization is called upward communication.

Example:

- Grievance system
- Complaint and suggestion box
- Job satisfaction surveys

Tips for effective writing

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CORRECTNESS:

> No grammatical error

CONCISENESS:

Convey in least possible words

CONSIDERATION:

Audience analysis

WRITING NOTICE:

Notices are sent to all those who are entitled to attend the meeting generally they are sent a few days before the meeting while sending the notice we should attach the minutes of the previous and relevant meeting held earlier this gives the members a change to bring up anything they do not understand or agree with agenda should also be sent with the meeting.

WRITNG MOM:

Minutes are the writing proceedings of the business transacted during a meeting minutes serve as an official record of what took place during a meeting the minutes are generally recorded sequentially minutes thus are a written record of meeting times attendance topics covered discussions and topics approved.