



Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Date: 07.1.2021

From

Dr.Kamatchi
Professor and Head,
Department of Microbiology,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

To

The Dean,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical College
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,
Chennai.

Sub: Permission to conduct value-added course: Certificate course Communication skills & Quality Assurance in Clinical Microbiology

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department proposes to conduct a value-added course titled: Certificate course Communication skills for Feb 2021 to March 2021 & Quality Assurance in Clinical Microbiology for July 2021 to August 2021. We solicit your kind permission for the same.

Kind Regards

Dr.Kamatchi

FOR THE USE OF DEANS OFFICE

Names of Committee members for evaluating the course:

The Dean: **Dr. Jayakumar**


The HOD: **Dr. Kamatchi**

The Expert: **Dr. Abarna.V**

The committee has discussed about the course and is approved.


Dean


Subject Expert


HOD

(Sign & Seal)

(Sign & Seal)

(Sign & Seal)

SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE,
KOODAPPAKKAM POST,
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502

DEPT OF MICROBIOLOGY
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES-PONDICHERRY 605 502

PROFESSOR & HOD
DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute Of Medical Sciences
PONDICHERRY - 605 502



Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Circular

14.01.2021

Sub: Organising Value-added Course: Communication skills -reg

With reference to the above-mentioned subject, it is to bring to your notice that Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, **Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research**, is organizing "Communication skills" from Feb 2021 to March 2021. The course content is enclosed below."

The application must reach the institution along with all the necessary documents as mentioned. The hard copy of the application should be sent to the institution by registered/ speed post only so as to reach on or before Jan30th 2021. Applications received after the mentioned date shall not be entertained under any circumstances.


Dean

Encl: Copy of Course content .

Course Proposal

Course Title: Communication skills

Course Objective:

1. Definition for communication
2. Interpersonal communication skills
3. Tips for effective interpersonal communication
4. Principles of communication
5. Barriers to effective communication
6. Social skills
7. Getting and receiving Feedback
8. Improving communication
9. The ladder of inference

Course Outcome: On successful completion of the course the students will be able to communicate effectively to others

Course Audience: Medical undergraduates

Course Coordinator: Dr.Kamatchi

**Course Faculties with Qualification and Designation: Dr.Abarna.V ,Assistant Professor
Mr.Naveenkumar,Assistant Professor**

Course Curriculum/Topics with schedule (Min of 30 hours)

Date	Time	Topic -	Hour	Lecture taken by
3.02.2021	4-7pm	what is communication	3hrs	Dr.Abarna.V
10.02.2021	4-7pm	Interpersonal communication skills	3hrs	Dr.Kamatchi
17.02.2021	4-7pm	Tips for effective interpersonal communication	3hrs	Dr.Abarna.V
24.02.2021	4-7pm	Principles of communication	3hrs	Dr.Kamatchi
2.03. 2021	4-7pm	Barriers to effective communication	3hrs	Dr.Naveenkumar.C

09.03.2021	4-7pm	Social skills	3hrs	Dr.Abarna.V
16.03.2021	4-7pm	Getting and receiving Feedback	3hrs	Dr.Abarna.V
23.03.2021	4-7pm	Improving communication	3hrs	Dr.Kamatchi
30.03.2021	4-7pm	The ladder of inference	3hrs	Dr.Abarna.V
31.03.2021	4-7pm	Group activity	3hrs	Mr.Naveenkumar.C
		Total hours	30hrs	

References:

1. Communication skills training practical book – Ian Tuhovsky
2. The science of effective communication- Ian Tuhovsky

VALUE ADDED COURSE

1. Name of the programme & Code

Certificate course Communication skills and MIC03

2. Duration & Period

30 hrs & Feb 2021– March 2021

3. Information Brochure and Course Content of Value Added Courses

Enclosed as Annexure- I

4. List of students enrolled

Enclosed as Annexure- II

5. Assessment procedures:

Multiple choice questions- *Enclosed as Annexure- III*

6. Course Feed Back

Enclosed as Annexure- IV

7. No. of times offered during the same year:

Feb 2021– March 2021

8. Year of discontinuation: 2021

9. Summary report of each program year-wise

Value Added Course- Feb 2021– March 2021					
Sl. No	Course Code	Course Name	Resource Persons	Target Students	Strength & Year
1	MIC03	Certificate course Communication skills	Dr.Abarna.V Dr.Naveenkumar	2 nd MBBS	Feb 2021– March 2021

10. Certificate model

Enclosed as Annexure- V


RESOURCE PERSON


COORDINATOR

Annexure I

COURSE DETAILS

Particulars	Description
Course Title	Communication skills
Course Code	MIC03
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. what is communication2. Interpersonal communication skills3. Tips for effective interpersonal communication4. Principles of communication5. Barriers to effective communication6. Social skills7. Getting and receiving Feedback8. Improving communication9. The ladder of inference
Further learning opportunities	Communication skills
Key Competencies	On successful completion of the course the students will be able to communicate effectively to others
Target Student	2 nd MBBS Students
Duration	30hrs Every Feb 2021– March 2021
Theory Session	10hrs
Practical Session	20hrs
Assessment Procedure	Questionnaire

Date	Time	Topic	Resource faculty
3.02.2021	4-7pm	what is communication	Dr.Abarna.V
10.02.2021	4-7pm	Interpersonal communication skills	Dr.Kamatchi
17.02.2021	4-7pm	Tips for effective interpersonal communication	Dr.Abarna.V
24.02.2021	4-7pm	Principles of communication	Dr.Kamatchi
2.03.2021	4-7pm	Barriers to effective communication	Dr.Naveenkumar.C
09.03.2021	4-7pm	Social skills	Dr.Abarna.V
16.03.2021	4-7pm	Getting and receiving Feedback	Dr.Abarna.V
23.03.2021	4-7pm	Improving communication	Dr.Kamatchi
30.03.2021	4-7pm	The ladder of inference	Dr.Abarna.V
31.03.2021	4-7pm	Group activity and post test	Mr.Naveenkumar.C

What is Communication?

Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another.

Every communication involves (at least) one sender, a message and a recipient. This may sound simple, but communication is actually a very complex subject.

The transmission of the message from sender to recipient can be affected by a huge range of things. These include our emotions, the cultural situation, the medium used to communicate, and even our location. The complexity is why good communication skills are considered so

desirable by employers around the world: accurate, effective and unambiguous communication is actually extremely hard.

Interpersonal Communication Skills

Interpersonal communication is the process by which people exchange information, feelings, and meaning through verbal and non-verbal messages: it is face-to-face communication.

Interpersonal communication is not just about what is actually said - the language used - but *how* it is said and the non-verbal messages sent through tone of voice, facial expressions, gestures and body language.

When two or more people are in the same place and are aware of each other's presence, then communication is taking place, no matter how subtle or unintentional.

Without speech, an observer may be using cues of posture, facial expression, and dress to form an impression of the other's role, emotional state, personality and/or intentions. Although no communication may be intended, people receive messages through such forms of non-verbal behaviour.

Elements of Interpersonal Communication

Much research has been done to try to break down interpersonal communication into a number of elements in order that it can be more easily understood. Commonly these elements include:

The Communicators

For any communication to occur there must be at least two people involved. It is easy to think about communication involving a sender and a receiver of a message. However, the problem with this way of seeing a relationship is that it presents communication as a **one-way process** where one person sends the message and the other receives it. While one person is talking and another is listening, for example.

In fact communications are almost always complex, **two-way processes**, with people sending and receiving messages to and from each other simultaneously. In other words,

communication is an interactive process. While one person is talking the other is listening - but while listening they are also sending feedback in the form of smiles, head nods etc.

The Message

Message not only means the speech used or information conveyed, but also the non-verbal messages exchanged such as **facial expressions, tone of voice, gestures and body language**. Non-verbal behaviour can convey additional information about the spoken message. In particular, it can reveal more about emotional attitudes which may underlie the content of speech.

Noise

Noise has a special meaning in communication theory. It refers to anything that distorts the message, so that what is received is different from what is intended by the speaker. Whilst physical 'noise' (for example, background sounds or a low-flying jet plane) can interfere with communication, other factors are considered to be 'noise'. The use of **complicated jargon, inappropriate body language, inattention, disinterest, and cultural differences** can be considered 'noise' in the context of interpersonal communication. In other words, any distortions or inconsistencies that occur during an attempt to communicate can be seen as noise.

Feedback

Feedback consists of messages the receiver returns, which allows the sender to know how accurately the message has been received, as well as the receiver's reaction. The receiver may also respond to the unintentional message as well as the intentional message. Types of feedback range from direct verbal statements, for example "Say that again, I don't understand", to subtle facial expressions or changes in posture that might indicate to the sender that the receiver feels uncomfortable with the message. Feedback allows the sender to regulate, adapt or repeat the message in order to improve communication.

Top Tips for Effective Interpersonal Communication

Interpersonal communication skills are those which you will need every day in your life – be it in your professional or your personal life.

They are some of the most important skills that you need to focus on as a large percentage of your life involves interacting with people; friends, colleagues, relations or your boss.

1. Don't Show Negative Body Language

As the saying goes, 'the first impression is the last impression', hence you should always be careful when it comes to body language.

It is said that a typical communication consists of more than 50% non-verbal communication, which includes body language. So if your body language is sending negative signals to the other person, the communication will probably break down in the process

2. Do Not Interrupt the Other Person

It is very rude to interrupt a person while they are speaking. Nobody likes to be interrupted because it hampers the thought process and it is disrespectful.

If you have to make an interruption and it is necessary for you to speak at the exact moment, then you need to make gentle interruptions. Ask the person if you can interrupt him or her and say sorry, and whatever you wanted to say must justify your interruption.

3. Think Before You Speak

Another adage that perfectly describes this point is 'look before you leap'. You should think how your words are going to affect the person with whom you are communicating before making any comments.

That means you should try to connect with the feelings of the other person in order to show that you genuinely care about the conversation that is going between the two of you.

4. Listen Well

The ability to listen to what a person is saying is itself a skill and you should focus on that while communicating with others.

If you have good listening skills you will be able to understand that person's words more clearly and react in a positive manner. It will also send a signal to the other person that you care about what he/she has to say.

5. Don't be Defensive or Attacking – Be Neutral

Some people tend to get defensive or attacking during conversations.

You do not have to get overexcited when someone points out your mistakes and get defensive or attack them. Be neutral and transparent so that you can understand what is actually being discussed. Always maintain the balance in the conversation so that everyone involved in the discussion has a fair part in it.

6. Don't Deviate

Always try to stick to the topic of discussion to maintain the relevancy of the communication process.

There is no need to bring something totally unrelated to the discussion and waste the time of the people involved. If you deviate away from the topic, the whole idea of the conversation becomes less meaningful.

7. Be Confident of Your Ideas

You should always be confident of what you are speaking and should take ownership of your words. This will increase the trust that the other people have in you and make the conversation flow more freely.

8. Be Open to Receiving Feedback

Sometimes it is good to step back and be receptive to feedback.

Communication is a two-way process and should remain like that. You should be able to open up to feedback from the other person and give honest feedback whenever you feel it is needed.

9. Use the Right Communication Method

Communication may not necessarily always be verbal and you should understand that different types of situations ask for different methods.

You should know which type of communication method will be more effective. Location is also an important point to remember; different types of communication need different locations.

10. Shake Hands Firmly!

The last but not the least important tip is how you shake hands when you introduce yourself.

Give a firm handshake but do not make it a tight one and also do not squeeze. A weak handshake may indicate lower self-confidence.

Principles of Interpersonal Communication

Common to all interpersonal communications are some basic principles.

These principles govern the effectiveness of our communications; they may be simple to understand but can take a lifetime to master.

This page explains these principles and gives examples of how, why and when interpersonal communication occurs.

Interpersonal Communication is Not Optional

We may, at times, try not to communicate; but not communicating is not an option. In fact the harder we try not to communicate, the more we do! By not communicating we are communicating something: perhaps that we are shy, perhaps that we are angry or sulking, perhaps that we are too busy. Ignoring somebody is communicating with them, we may not tell them we are ignoring them but through non-verbal communication we hope to make that apparent.

Once it's Out, it's Out.

The process of Interpersonal Communication is irreversible, you can wish you hadn't said something and you can apologise for something you said and later regret - but you can't take it back.

The Context of Communication

All communication has a context; communication happens for a reason.

Communication can fail because one or more of the participants overlook the context. To help avoid misunderstandings, and therefore communicate more effectively, it is important that the context of the communication is understood by all. Why is the communication happening? It is important that participants are on the same 'wavelength' so that they understand why the communication is occurring. It may be useful to start a larger conversation by explaining why it is happening.

Knowing why communication is occurring is an important first step - there are however problems that affect the context of the communication:

Misconceptions

The context of communication is also governed by our own feelings about it.

As already discussed, we stereotype people and therefore can develop inaccurate misconceptions and false assumptions. When communicating we may assume that:

- All parties know what we are talking about;
- We know the other person's views and opinions of the situation;
- We should not show any emotion;
- We are right, they are wrong.

There are many other examples of misconceptions highlighting the importance of careful **reflection** and **clarification** in all communication

Barriers to Effective Communication

Common Barriers to Effective Communication:

The use of jargon. Over-complicated, unfamiliar and/or technical terms.

Emotional barriers and taboos. Some people may find it difficult to express their emotions and some topics may be completely 'off-limits' or taboo. Taboo or difficult topics may include, but are not limited to, politics, religion, disabilities (mental and physical), sexuality and sex, racism and any opinion that may be seen as unpopular.

Lack of attention, interest, distractions, or irrelevance to the receiver. (See our page **Barriers to Effective Listening** for more information).

Differences in perception and viewpoint.

Physical disabilities such as hearing problems or speech difficulties.

Physical barriers to non-verbal communication. Not being able to see the non-verbal cues, gestures, posture and general body language can make communication less effective. Phone calls, text messages and other communication methods that rely on technology are often less effective than face-to-face communication.

Language differences and the difficulty in understanding unfamiliar accents.

Expectations and prejudices which may lead to false assumptions or stereotyping.

People often hear what they expect to hear rather than what is actually said and jump to incorrect conclusions. Our page **The Ladder of Inference** explains this in more detail.

Cultural differences. The norms of social interaction vary greatly in different cultures, as do the way in which emotions are expressed. For example, the concept of personal space varies between cultures and between different social settings. See our page on **Intercultural Awareness** for more information.

What are Social Skills?

Social skills are the skills we use to communicate and interact with each other, both verbally and non-verbally, through gestures, body language and our personal appearance.

Human beings are sociable creatures and we have developed many ways to communicate our messages, thoughts and feelings with others.

Giving and Receiving Feedback

In life as much as in work, it's important to know how to provide feedback to others, effectively and constructively without causing offence.

There are many opportunities in life for providing others with feedback, from commenting on the way that your colleague has carried out a task, to discussing your children's behaviour with them.

What is Effective Feedback?

For our purposes, we will define effective feedback as that which is clearly heard, understood and accepted. Those are the areas that are within your power. You have no control over whether the recipient chooses to act upon your feedback, so let's put that to one side.

So how can you make sure that your feedback is effective?

Develop your feedback skills by using these few rules, and you'll soon find that you're much more effective.

1. Feedback should be about behaviour not personality

The first, and probably the most important rule of feedback is to remember that you are making no comment on what type of person they are, or what they believe or value. You are only commenting on how they behaved. Do not be tempted to discuss aspects of personality, intelligence or anything else. Only behaviour.

2. Feedback should describe the effect of the person's behaviour on you

After all, you do not know the effect on anyone or anything else. You only know how it made **you** feel or what **you** thought. Presenting feedback as your opinion makes it much easier for the recipient to hear and accept it, even if you are giving negative feedback. After all, they have no control over how you felt, any more than you have any control over their intention. This approach is a blame-free one, which is therefore much more acceptable.

Choose your feedback language carefully.

Useful phrases for giving feedback include:

"When you did [x], I felt [y]."

"I noticed that when you said [x], it made me feel [y]."

How the Ladder Works in Practice

Your beliefs tend to reinforce the data that you select, and how you interpret it, which means that it becomes a positive feedback loop. In this sense, 'positive' is not necessarily 'good'. Instead, it means that the feedback drives the process onwards instead of stopping it, and therefore confirms what you already believe.

“I really liked the way that you did [x] and particularly [y] about it.”

“It made me feel really [x] to hear you say [y] in that way.”

3. Feedback should be as specific as possible

Especially when things are not going well, we all know that it's tempting to start from the point of view of 'everything you do is rubbish', but don't. Think about specific occasions, and specific behaviour, and point to exactly what the person did, and exactly how it made you feel. The more specific the better, as it is much easier to hear about a specific occasion than about 'all the time'!

4. Feedback should be timely

It's no good telling someone about something that offended or pleased you six months later. Feedback needs to be timely, which means while everyone can still remember what happened. If you have feedback to give, then just get on and give it. That doesn't mean without thought. You still need to think about what you're going to say and how.

Receiving Feedback

It's also important to think about what skills you need to receive feedback, especially when it is something you don't want to hear, and not least because not everyone is skilled at giving feedback.

Be Open To The Feedback

In order to hear feedback, you need to listen to it. Don't think about what you're going to say in reply, just listen. And notice the non-verbal communication as well, and listen to what your colleague is not saying, as well as what they are.

Improving Communication:

Developing Effective Communication Skills

Effective communication skills are fundamental to success in many aspects of life. Many jobs require strong communication skills. People with good communication skills also usually enjoy better interpersonal relationships with friends and family.

Effective communication is therefore a key interpersonal skill and learning how to improve your communication has many benefits. However, many people find it difficult to know where to start. This page sets out the most common 'problem areas' and suggests where you might focus your attention.

Identifying Problems

Many people appreciate that they have a problem with communication skills, but struggle to know where to start to improve. There are a number of ways that you can identify particular problem areas, including:

- **Ask your friends, family and colleagues to advise you.** Most people will be happy to help you with your journey towards self-improvement. They may even have been waiting for just this opportunity for some time.

Use a **self-assessment tool like our Interpersonal Skills Self-Assessment**. This will help you to identify the most important areas for improvement.

You **could instead simply work to improve the most common problem areas** and see what happens.

Four Key Areas for Improvement

There are generally four main areas of communication skills that most of us would do well to improve. These are listening skills, non-verbal communication, emotional awareness and questioning.

The Ladder of Inference

Have you ever found yourself perplexed at the way someone else has interpreted something you said or did, and put a meaning on it that you never intended? Or perhaps you have found yourself enraged by someone's comment or action, and concluded that they must be acting against you for some reason?



Date : 01.04.2021

From
Dr.Abarna.V
Department of Microbiology,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Pudhucherry
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai.

Through Proper Channel

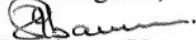
To
The Dean,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Pudhucherry
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai.

Sub: Completion of value-added course: Communication skills

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department has conducted the value-added course titled Communication skills for 40 students. We solicit your kind action to send certificates for the participants that is attached with this letter. Also, I am attaching the photographs captured during the conduct of the course.

Kind Regards,


Dr.Abarna.V

Encl: Certificates & photographs



Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

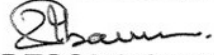
Affiliated to Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This is to certify that Soundariya m has
actively participated in the Value Added Course on **Certificate course Communication skills**
held during Feb 2021- March 2021 Organized by Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of
Medical Sciences, Pondicherry- 605 502, India.

Dr. Abarna, V


RESOURCE PERSON

Dr. Kamatchi


COORDINATOR



Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Affiliated to Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This is to certify that Sreethi S has
actively participated in the Value Added Course on **Certificate course Communication skills**
held during Feb 2021- March 2021 Organized by Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of
Medical Sciences, Pondicherry- 605 502, India.

Dr. Abarna, V

RESOURCE PERSON

Dr. Kamatchi

COORDINATOR

AnnexureIV

Student Feedback Form

Course Name: **Certificate course Communication skills**

Subject Code: **MIC03**

Name of Student: Soundariya M
RollNo.: UISNB350

We are constantly looking to improve our classes and deliver the best training to you.

Your evaluations, comments and suggestions will help us to improve our performance

Sl. NO	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Objective of the course is clear			✓		
2	Course contents met with your expectations			✓		
3	Lecturer sequence was well planned				✓	
4	Lectures were clear and easy to understand		✓			
5	Teaching aids were effective				✓	
6	Instructors encourage interaction and were helpful				✓	
7	The level of the course			✓		
8	Overall rating of the course	1	2	3	4	5

*Rating: 5 - Outstanding; 4 - Excellent; 3 - Good; 2 - Satisfactory; 1 - Not-Satisfactory

Suggestions if any:

Soundariya M
Signature:

AnnexureIV

Student Feedback Form

Course Name: **Certificate course Communication skills**

Subject Code: **MIC03**

Name of Student: Sruithi S

RollNo.: V15HB357

We are constantly looking to improve our classes and deliver the best training to you.

Your evaluations, comments and suggestions will help us to improve our performance

Sl. NO	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Objective of the course is clear			✓		
2	Course contents met with your expectations				✓	
3	Lecturer sequence was well planned			✓		
4	Lectures were clear and easy to understand			✓		
5	Teaching aids were effective				✓	
6	Instructors encourage interaction and were helpful			✓		
7	The level of the course				✓	
8	Overall rating of the course	1	2	3	4	5

** Rating: 5 – Outstanding; 4 - Excellent; 3 – Good; 2– Satisfactory; 1 - Not-Satisfactory*

Suggestions if any:


Signature:



SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH

Annexure - III

Certificate course Communication skills

Questionnaire Course Code: MIC03

Soundariya m

I. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. What is communication?

The act of transferred information to person to another

2. Tips for effective interpersonal communication

- fourth face communication
- gesture
- facial expression.

3. What are the Barriers to effective communication

Physical disability

4. How to Get and receive Feedback

- feedback should be about the behaviours not the personality should be specific



**SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH**

Annexure - III

Certificate course Communication skills

Questionnaire **Course Code: MIC03**

Sruthi.S

VISMBS1

I. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. What is communication?

Communication is the act of transferring information
to one person to another.

2. Tips for effective interpersonal communication

Face to face communication
facial expression.
Gesture.

3. What are the Barriers to effective communication

Physical Disability

4. How to Get and receive Feedback

Feedback should be about the behaviour
not the personality should be specific.

25	SRUTHI.S	U15MB354	<i>Sruthi</i>
26	SRUTHI.S	U15MB355	<i>Sruthi</i>
27	SUBALAKSHMI.C	U15MB356	<i>Subalaxmi</i>
28	SUBASHINI.G	U15MB357	<i>Subashini G</i>
29	SUJI RAKSHANAA.K	U15MB358	<i>Suji</i>
30	SURESH KRISHNAN.R	U15MB359	<i>Suresh</i>
31	SURIYA.R	U15MB360	<i>Suriya R</i>
32	SUSHMITHA.K	U15MB361	<i>Sushmitha</i>
33	SUWATHI.R	U15MB362	<i>Suwathi R</i>
34	SYLVIA MARY.S	U15MB363	<i>Sylvia</i>
35	THAJES KENCY.F	U15MB364	<i>Thajes Kency</i>
36	VENKATESH.G	U15MB365	<i>Venkatesh G</i>
37	VIDYA BARATHI.J	U15MB366	<i>Vidya</i>
38	VIGNESH.V	U15MB367	<i>Vignesh V</i>
39	VIGNESH KUMAR.K	U15MB368	<i>Vignesh</i>
40	VINOTHINI.S	U15MB369	<i>Vinodini</i>

[Signature]

RESOURCE PERSON

[Signature]

COORDINATOR

Annexure- II
VALUE ADDED COURSE
Certificate course Communication skills and MIC03

List of Students Enrolled Feb 2021 – March 2021

Sl. No	Name of the Student	Roll No	Signature
1	RAMRAJ.D	U15MB372	Ramraj D
2	REVANTH.C	U15MB374	Revanth
3	SAKTHIYANATHAN.S	U15MB375	San
4	SANDIYA.T	U15MB376	Sandhya T
5	SARANKUMAR.B	U15MB377	S
6	SARANYA.R.E	U15MB378	Sar
7	SARANYA.E	U15MB379	Saranya
8	SARATH KUMAR.A	U15MB380	Sarath
9	SATHESH.B	U15MB381	Sathesh
10	SATHIYA NARAYANAN.S	U15MB383	Sathiya Narayan
11	SEDHUPATHY.S	U15MB384	sedhupathy S
12	SELVA SRINIVASAN.B	U15MB385	Selva
13	SENTHILKUMARAN.A	U15MB386	Senthil
14	SHAHARA ZAD.S	U15MB387	Shahara Zaid
15	SHAKTHI.K	U15MB388	Shakthi
16	SHALINI.A	U15MB393	Sh
17	SHANMUGA PRIYANGA.A	U15MB394	Shanmuga
18	SHARUMATHI.E	U15MB395	Sharumathi
19	SHIYAM.M	U15MB396	Shiyam
20	SHRIRAAM.K	U15MB398	Shriram
21	SIVANAMBIS	U15MB348	S
22	SOUNDARIYA.M	U15MB350	Soundar
23	SOWMYALAKSHMI.I	U15MB352	Sowmya
24	SREERAM.M	U15MB353	Sreeram