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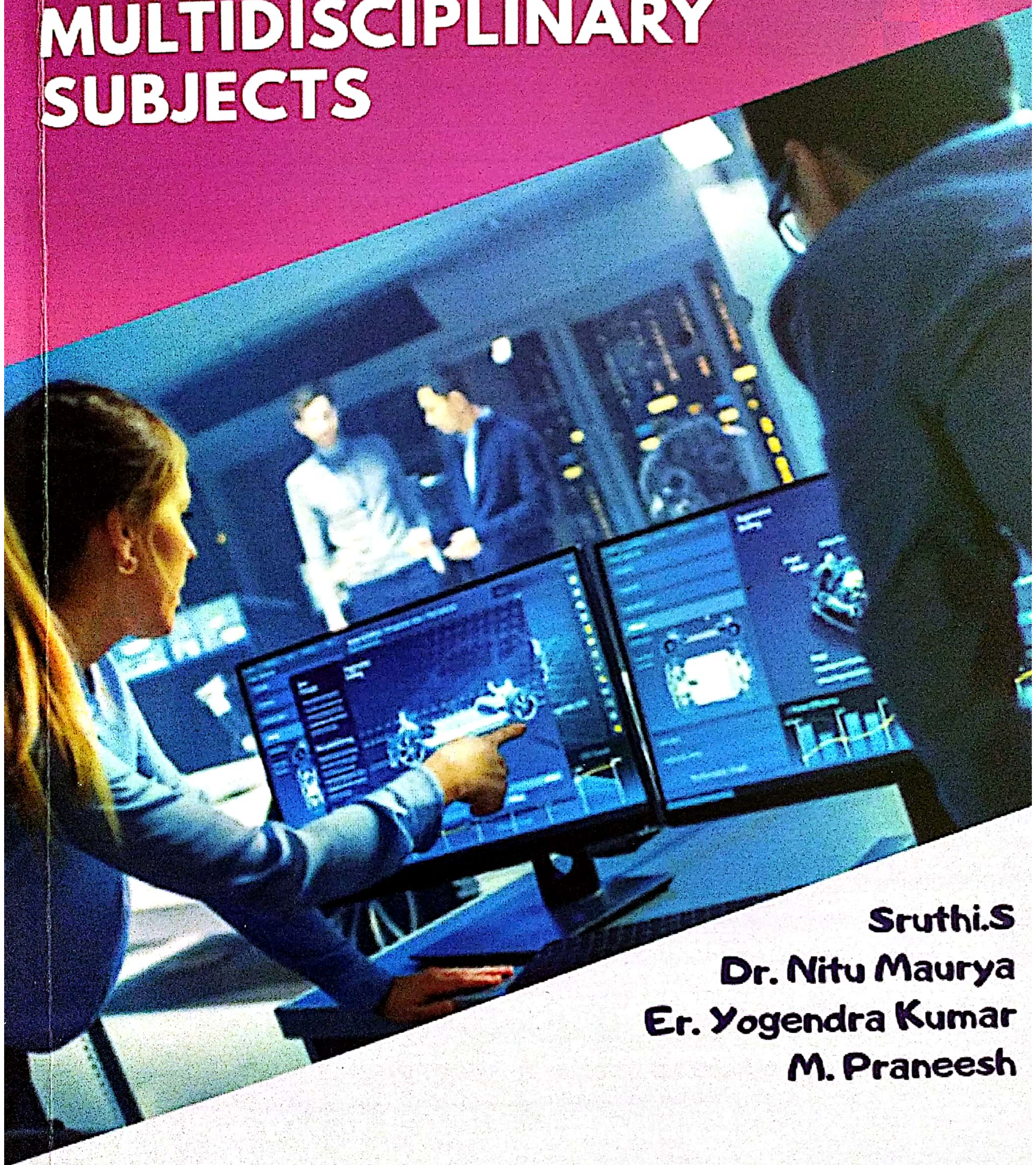
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CONTENTS

S.NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
1	PRESENT REGULATORS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A REVIEW Piyali Sarkar, Dr. Sonia Sharma	1
2	BATTLE OF AFGHANISTAN AND IT'S MARK ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND TRADE OVER THE DECADES Dr Sumanta Bhattacharya	6
3	BENEFITS AND PITFALLS OF WORK FROM HOME DURING PANDEMIC IN MANGALURU Dr. Neetu Suraj, Asha Priya Dsouza	11
4	ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP CONTEXT: A BRIEF LITERATURE STUDY Mahanish Panda	21
5	BIOMEDICAL INFORMATICS AND TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE Ramshankar Varma	27
6	HUMANITARIAN MECHANISM IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS Moumita De, Mousumi Mukherjee	34
7	ANCHORING OF FURAN RESIN: GREENER ROUTE Satish M. Chavan, Manjusha M. Kulkarni	41
8	STATUS OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020, MAJOR PROVISIONS, MISSES AND REAL BENEFIT TO LEARNING Mr. Anchal Saxena	57
9	SCIENTIFIC WRITING: TECHNICAL WRITING TO COMMUNICATE SCIENCE Dr. Meenakshi V. Rathi	63
10	ROLE OF PEACE IN REDUCING CONFLICTS WITHOUT VIOLENCE AND TO BUILD HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIPS Sunita Devi	68
11	INTERNET OF THINGS -APPLICATIONS Vidhula Thomas , Sruthy K B	72
12	A STUDY ON PROBLEMS FACED BY THE DOMESTIC WOMEN WORKERS IN INDIA Bijay Das, Rina Adak	80

13	PRODUCTION OF XYLANASE BY PYCNOPORUS SP. UNDER SUBMERGED AND SOLID STATE FERMENTATION USING MANDARIN (CITRUS RETICULATA) PEELWASTE AS A SUBSTRATE Boddireddy Sridevi, Kunamalla Srividya	85
14	COMMUNICATION: PROCESS, METHODS & CHANNELS Abhijeet, Jaysing Bendale	95
15	METRO TROIKA AND INDIANNESS IN CHETAN BHAGAT'S FIVE POINT SOMEONE Dr. Divya. P	99
16	UNDERSTANDING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19; DECADENCE AND REVAMP INTO A NEW NORMAL LIFE Sourav Patra	103
17	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MARKET SEGMENTATION IN MARKETING Premendra Kumar Sahu, Hareesh Kumar Barman	110
18	REVERSE MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Udaya Shankara. H	115
19	A THRONG OF GULLIBLE CHARACTERS IN MIGUEL STREET OF V.S. NAIPAUL: A STUDY Dr. R. Prabhakar	120
20	FORMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF A SUSTAINED-RELEASE TABLET OF KETOROLAC TROMETHAMINE : A REVIEW Vaishali Khairnar, Dr. Pankaj Chaudhri Rupali Shimpi, Mr. Anup Akarte	125
21	COVID-19 AND WOMEN STREET VENDORS IN MANIPUR Khwairakpam Goutam Singh	130
22	QUEST FOR IDENTITY AND SELF-RESPECT IN TRIBAL WRITING IN ENGLISH Dr. M.Santhoshkumar	136
23	ECO LABELLING STRATEGY IN THE NEW MARKETING ERA Dr. Salini K.	139

COMMUNICATION: PROCESS, METHODS & CHANNELS¹Abhijeet²Jaysing Bendale¹Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, S.B.M. Rajgurunagar²Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, S.B.M. Rajgurunagar**ABSTRACT**

The correspondence is an activity that possesses a great deal of part of the existence of each person and comprehends an entire action that the reason needs to arrive at a preset objective: the correspondence compulsorily predicts the presence of a beneficiary/getting. During correspondence we utilized the word, yet additionally the signal and the method of do/say. The oral correspondence addresses the most complete framework nonetheless, advanced, end and slim to impart, ready to likewise communicate ideas and considerations and not just practices: with it he can likewise lie and to supply falsehood. The oral correspondence likewise has a significant transient worth, in the amount you/he/she can characterize him now, the previously and the then, at that point, yet in addition the capacity to decide the human connections, since it takes part in to characterize the various jobs in which broadcasting station and beneficiary are figured out around then. The last evenhanded of the correspondence results in this manner that to make or to alter the connections and the human practices; in different terms we can be attested that the words can decide the truth.

Keywords: Verbal and Nonverbal Communication, Oral Communication, Written Communication, Formal Communication, Informal Communication.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is relying on auxiliary wellspring of information. The data is gathered from various books, diaries, magazines and sites.

OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the correspondence interaction.
2. To examination about the techniques for correspondence.
3. To examination about the channels of correspondence.

INTRODUCTION

The word 'Correspondence' is gotten from the Latin word 'Communis' or 'Communico'. The importance of this Latin word is Sharing data. For effective correspondence it requires a two or more than two people for example sender and collector. Sender implies an individual to move data to other and collector intends to beneficiary data from sender. We use 'correspondence' ordinarily to mean talking or composing or making an impression on someone else. Correspondence is truly significantly more than that. It includes various decisions and choices yet being regular and unseen in casual circumstances. In proper circumstances, our correspondence should be more powerful and painstakingly picked, that is, we need to design our correspondence. Here comes the inquiry what is Communication or how correspondence could be

characterized? Correspondence might be extensively characterized as the cycle of significant collaboration among people. All the more explicitly, it is the cycle by which implications are seen and understandings are reached among people.

DEFINITION

As per Newman and summer-"The Communication is trade of Ideas, Facts, Opinions, Information and Thoughts starting with one individual then onto the next individual or by two people."

CYCLE OF COMMUNICATION

Sender-Message-Encoding-Channel-Receiver-Decoding-Feedback-Sender

1. Sender

The actual establishment of correspondence measure is laid by the individual who communicates or sends the message. He is the sender of the message which might be an idea, thought, an image, image, report or a request and stances and signals, even a transient grin.

2. Message

Message is alluded to as the data passed on by words as in discourse and reviews, signs, pictures or images relying on the circumstance and the nature and significance of data wanted to be sent. Message is the core of correspondence.

3. Encoding

Encoding is placing the designated message into fitting medium which might be verbal or non-verbal relying on the circumstance, time, space and nature of the message to be sent. The sender places the message into a progression of images, pictures or words which will be conveyed to the expected recipient.

4. Channel

Channel(s) alludes to the way or mode the message streams or is communicated through. The message is sent over a channel that connects the sender with the collector. The message might be oral or composed.

5. Receiver

Beneficiary is the individual or gathering who the message is intended for. He might be an audience, a peruser or a watcher. Any carelessness with respect to the beneficiary might make the correspondence ineffectual. The beneficiary requirements to grasp the message sent in the most ideal way to such an extent that the genuine plan of the correspondence is achieved.

6. Decoding

Unraveling alludes to deciphering or changing over the sent message into comprehensible language. It basically implies fathoming the message. The recipient subsequent to getting the message deciphers it and attempts to comprehend it in the most ideal way.

7. Feedback

Input is a definitive part of correspondence measure. It alludes to the reaction of the recipient regarding the message shipped off him/her by the sender. Input is important to guarantee that the message has been adequately encoded, sent, decoded and grasped. It is the last advance of the correspondence cycle.

TECHNIQUES FOR COMMUNICATION

There are two techniques for correspondence for example Verbal Communication and Non Verbal Communication.

A. Verbal Communication-

It includes the utilization of words while the conveyance of the expected message is being made. It very well may be one-on-one, via telephone or in social environments, and so on it is a techniques for compelling correspondence that is close to home and must be utilized more than just calls and messages sooner rather than later. The mechanism of the message in the event of verbal correspondence is oral. Basic talking is verbal correspondence. Consequently, composed just as oral correspondence is the two primary kinds of verbal correspondence.

1. Oral Communication-

Oral Communication implies a correspondence where data is move by orally or oral structure. Correspondence incorporates the expressed word, either via telephone or eye to eye, videoconferencing, voice talk or some other medium.

2. Written correspondence

Composed correspondence can't be stayed away from in the working environment. It is available all over and comprises of conventional paper and pen records and letters, text talks, messages, composed electronic archives, reports, SMS and whatever else that may be passed on by the utilization of composed images like language which incorporates any records that are a piece of the everyday business life.

B. Nonverbal Communication

Correspondence by sending just as getting silent messages is a piece of nonverbal correspondence. Such messages are an essential piece of any correspondence and for the most part give support to verbal correspondence. In any case, they can likewise pass on their own sentiments and contemplations. There are different sort of nonverbal correspondence like look, grin, handshake, motions, act, quiet, dress of individual and eye to eye connection.

CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION

There are two sorts of channels of correspondence for business reason for example Formal correspondence and Informal Communication.

A. Formal Communication-

Formal correspondence is a correspondence wherein data is moved in distinct organization and it adheres to some standard and guideline for moving data. It has basically four sorts for example up correspondence, descending correspondence, Horizontal Communication and Diagonal Communication.

i Upward Communication-

With the place of business reason, It implies data moved by low level administration to center level administration or high level administration is called up correspondence since data moved from base to top.

ii. Downward Communication-

It implies data moved by high level administration to center level administration or low level administration is called descending correspondence since data moved through and through.

III. Horizontal Communication-

It implies data moved by one division to one more office at same level or same assignment is called even correspondence since data passed by on a level plane.

IV. Diagonal Communication-

It implies data moved by significant position of one office to low authority of another office is called corner to corner correspondence since data isn't moved at same level.

B. Informal Communication-

Casual correspondence is a correspondence where data is moved in endless organization and it doesn't adhere to certain guidelines and guideline for moving data. The Informal Communication is the easygoing and informal type of correspondence wherein the data is traded suddenly between at least two people without adjusting the recommended official standards, measures, framework, conventions and levels of leadership. Like Grapevine correspondence is casual correspondence. It incorporates signal chain, bunch chain, likely chain and group chain for correspondence.

CONCLUSION

With this examination we reasoned that there are two strategies for correspondence for example Verbal and Non Verbal Communication and two channels of correspondence for example formal correspondence and casual correspondence and furthermore finished up Effective correspondence requires knowledge of the hindrances. Picking the right channel for correspondence is likewise significant, on the grounds that picking some unacceptable medium subverts the message. At the point when correspondence happens in the multifaceted setting, additional alert is required, given that various societies have various standards in regards to nonverbal correspondence, and various words will be deciphered diversely across societies. By being touchy to the mistakes illustrated in this section and embracing undivided attention abilities, you might build your correspondence adequacy.

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