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Facilitator Guide

Sector
Logistics

Sub-Sector
Land Transportation

Occupation
Consignment Booking Assistant

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Consignment Booking Assistant

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"Skilling is building a better India.
If we have to move India towards development then Skill Development should be our mission."

Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India

Acknowledgements

We thank the following organizations for endorsing the contents of this Facilitation Guide, thus contributing towards skilling based on the Qualification Pack (QP) and National Occupational Standards (NOSs).

About this Guide

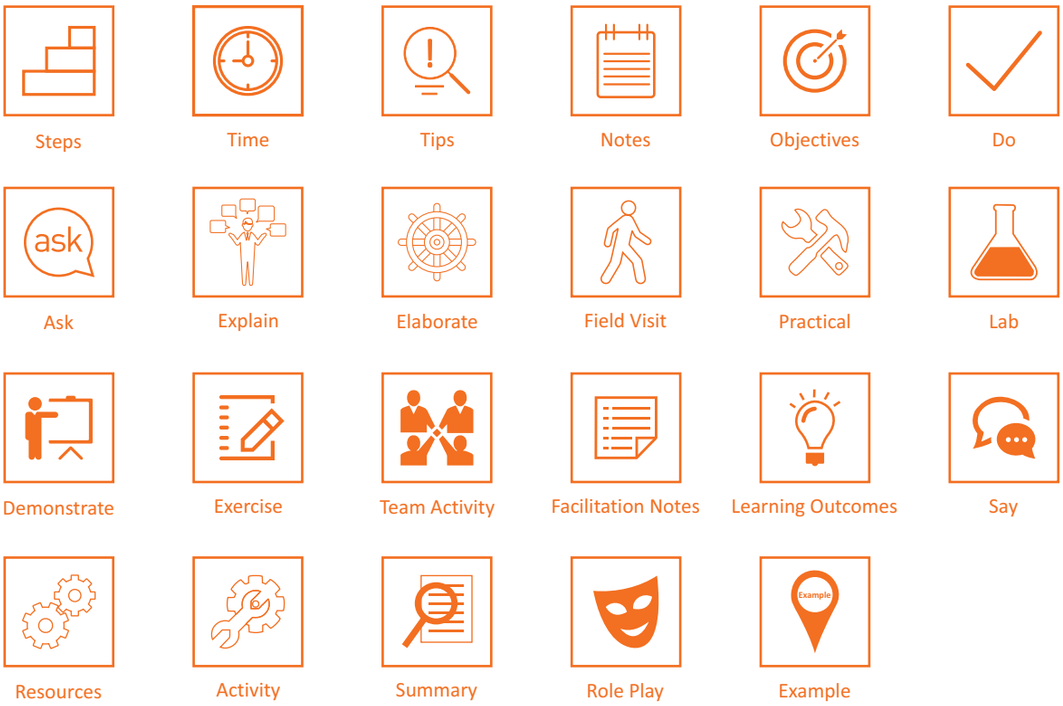
This Facilitator Guide is designed to enable training for the Consignor Booking Assistant Qualification Pack (QP). It provides facilitators with the necessary knowledge relating to major topics in Land Transportation.

The book elaborates how facilitators interact with the participants and train them by understanding their needs and explaining all the key concepts pertaining to the job roles. Also it helps the facilitator to complete all the topics to the participants in timely fashion.

This handbook also provides the latest information on current advancements in technology and its impact on the industry. Many modules have been revised to capture the diversity, varied perspectives, and current spirit of Land Transportation.

Key Learning Objectives for the specific NOS mark the beginning of the Unit/s for that NOS. The symbols used in this book are described below.

Symbols Used



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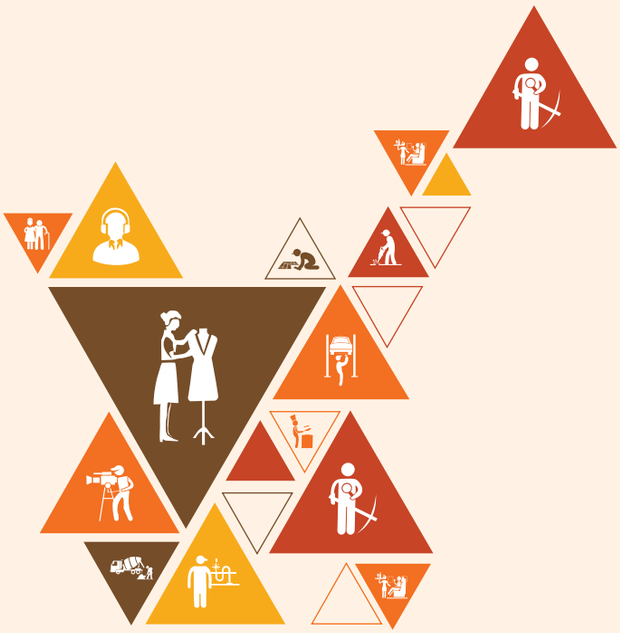
1. Introduction

Unit 1.1 – Icebreaker and Introduction to Supply Chain Management

Unit 1.2 - About the Course

Unit 1.3 - Importance of Warehouse in Supply Chain

Unit 1.4 - Roles and Responsibilities of a Consignment Booking Executive



Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this module, you will be able to:

1. Discuss Supply Chain and Logistic Management
2. Explain the different types of Inventory and its importance
3. Discuss Warehousing industry and job opportunities in it
4. Define your job roles and responsibilities as a Consignment booking Assistant
5. Explain the various operations in warehouse and their importance in the effective logistics
6. Identify the Expectations from a Consignment booking Executive in his/her job role
7. Describe the various functions / operations of the warehouse
8. Define the inbound and outbound activities
9. Explain the major activities that are performed inside a warehouse
10. Get a clarity on the main roles of Consignment booking Assistant.

UNIT 1.1: Icebreaker

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, you will be able to:

1. Introduce each other
2. Build rapport with fellow students and the trainer
3. Create learning environment better
4. Relax and interact with fellow students more quickly

Resources to be Used

- Available objects such as a duster, pen, notebook etc.
- Teaching board
- Ball or any weightless object to pass

Do

- Make the students stand in a circle, close enough to the person each side of them that they can pass the parcel quickly.
- Say 'Stop' when the when students least expect it. The person who has the parcel at that time should get out.
- Those who get out should introduce themselves by providing their names and a little additional information such as favorite hobbies, likes, dislikes etc.
- The winner of the game should stand and introduce himself/herself at the end of the game.
- Continue with rest of the participants till become last one
- Finish the task by clapping and ask them to sit next to one whom they do not know before

Say

- Thank the students for their participation.

Notes for Facilitation

- You could ask the students who get out during the game to be the music keepers. They can start and stop the music as the game progresses.
- Encourage shy students to provide information about themselves by prompting them with questions such as 'what do you enjoy doing the most', 'what is your favorite movie or book' etc.
- Motivate students by stating that they are going to achieve something big in their life
- Promote all the students in a much positive note and do not allow anybody to share any negative stories.

UNIT 1.2 : About the Course

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Provide a basic idea of what they are going to learn during the training period.
2. Talk about their expectations and takeaway after the course completion
3. Think about their career progression
4. Evaluate their calendar and learning plan

Notes for Facilitation

- You could ask the students about the expectations from the course.
- Invite students to participate. List the expectations on the whiteboard.
- Give the students a brief overview of what all will be covered in the program.
- Provide information on what are they going to learn during the training period.
- Supply the time schedule about the learning they are going to cater periodically
- Inform about the discipline to be followed in the class, timings they have to maintain
- Share important dates, plan of visits, assessments, labs, practical classes and explain the calendar in detail as when and what is planned.

UNIT 1.3: Importance of Warehouse in Supply Chain

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Discuss about various Inventory types and its importance
2. Explain the importance of a Warehouse in managing Supply Chain
3. Describe the various activities carried inside a warehouse
4. Explain the significance of policies and procedures

Say

- The definition of Supply Chain and Logistics Management
- The definition of Supply Chain and Logistics Management The movement of goods from supplier to the manufacturer to the customer is called as the supply chain flow (use the diagram for reference Fig 1.1)
- 3 basic flows of Supply Chain management- Product flow / Service Flow, Information Flow, Finance/Money Flow
- An example of a very simple supply chain for a single product, where raw material is procured from suppliers, transformed into finished goods in a single step, and then transported to distribution centers, and ultimately, customers. Example –Pen, where suppliers are plastic molding supplier (shell, cap, top and bottom lid), ink supplier, steel supplier (nib and ball). Manufacturer assembles the pen in right condition and quality. Customer is you and me.

Explain

- What is Inventory?
- Different types of Inventory
- How a final two wheeler is assembled with various inventory types
- The activities carried inside a warehouse

Ask

- Ask the students why booking a Consignment is important
- Ask the students what they understand from Consignment booking

Notes for Facilitation

- You could ask the students what they know about the Warehouse industry in India.
- Ask students about, what is their idea about Warehouse activities
- Give students some time to think about how the Warehouse industry has changed in the last ten years.
- Set the context and ask them to describe the industry trends in Warehouse industry.
- Identify the knowledge of students on the various types of Warehouse operations.

UNIT 1.4: Roles and Responsibilities of a Consignment Booking Assistant

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Describe the roles and responsibility of a Consignment booking Assistant
2. Explain various work a Consignment Booking Assistant will carry inside a warehouse/industry

Ask

- Ask the students why booking a Consignment is important
- Ask the students what they understand from Consignment booking

Say

- A Consignment is an arrangement in which goods are left in the possession of another party to sell. It may be of any product such as cloths, accessories, books, automotive products, e-commerce products, perishable goods etc.
- A Consignor or Carrier is a person or company that sells or transports goods for any person or company and that is responsible for any possible loss of the goods during transport.
- A Consignee is a person buys goods from a person or a company
- It does not mean that a Consignor sent a shipment will always deliver to the consignee on time, in full quantity as shipped and a guaranteed delivery.
- This means that if a shipment goes missing in a transit you have no idea as to where it is and proof of posting means just that it does not mean guaranteed delivery.
- Many people do not realize this and think that there parcel or a shipment will get to its destination safely and indeed the majority of the time it does, however if your parcel is late arriving at a client, it can then be critical to your business to find out where the parcel actually is.
- Failing to be able to do this could lose you a client very easily, particularly if it never turns up – being able to claim the cost of your parcel back could be inconsequential.
- This is where a consignment booking executive's role plays a crucial part.

Explain

The main roles of a Consignment booking executive are

- Consolidation of each consignment from different customers and plan the truck plan
- Route plan on its origin to its destination
- Co-ordinate with Shipper Company engaged in packing and shipping merchandise
- Determine the transit time and plan accordingly
- Enter data into database
- Keep records of all goods shipped, received, and stored
- Ensure timely closure of all orders
- Obtain / generate shipment number and record data
- Notify consignees / consumer of the arrival of the package and arrange for delivery

Notes for Facilitation

- You could ask the students what they know about the Consignment booking and how it is done
- Ask some students to share their experience on booking a shipment in their personal life
- Ask them share the details that they will get during booking a consignment

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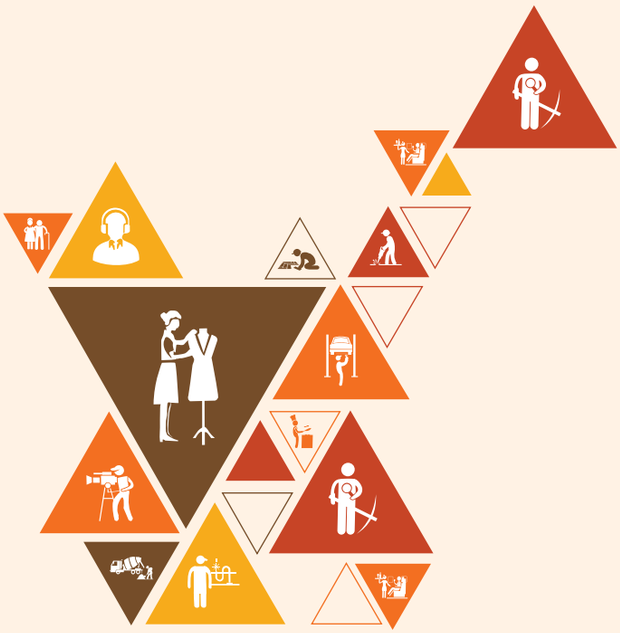
2. Documents and its Requirements

Unit 2.1 - Different types of Documents Required During Transportation

Unit 2.2 - Types of Documents Used During Exports

Unit 2.3 - Documents Required During Interstate Transfer and General Parameters on Tax



LSC/N1117

Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this module, students will be able to:

1. Understand the various types of documents
2. Describe each document and its requirements
3. Distinguish documents required for exports with other documents
4. Key out documents used for interstate movement of goods
5. Explain the importance of documents
6. Identify as which document to be used at what needs
7. Educate the Documents requirement at check posts and during inspection
8. Distinguish the different documents used during exports
9. Understand the tax parameters

UNIT 2.1: Different types of Documents Required during Transportation

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Learn about the various documents
2. Understand as at what circumstances which documents to be used
3. Identify which document to be produced during each stages

Say

1. What is a Document?
   - A document is a written, printed, recorded or electronic means of information that acts as an evidence to serve as an official record.
2. Why is a document required?
   - Documents are foolproof evidence, which acts as a source of information in order to justify any statement. In legal cases or during disputes, documents act as a proof of validation.
3. Who inspects the document?
   - RTO Check post: Documents related to the truck, Permits, Road tax, Load requirements.
   - Police Check post: Driving offenses, Maintaining traffic safety, Law, and order.
4. Others those who are officially endorsed to check for documents of any truck with goods are
   - Checking by Flying Squads of any agency
   - Movement of essential commodities
   - Miscellaneous checks by respective authorities

Ask

- What are the types of documents that, the participants have handled
- Ask them the various types of documents they have handled or they have come across.

Elaborate

- Commercial Invoice
- Performa Invoice
- LST / CST Forms
- TIN Series
- Permit /Way bill
- Entry tax forms
- Octroi Forms
- Transit Pass
- Packing List
- Fitness Certificate
- Insurance

Explain

- The type of documents used in exports and imports
- Documents required during interstate transfer

Activity

- Show the students different types of documents available
- Ask the students to go through each document and explain their understanding
- Explain the
  - Learn about coding, labeling, reference number and barcodes
  - Inspect on the various labeling, its signs and symbols
  - Correspond with the pin code system
  - Explain as how to handle packages
  - Identify the packaging accessories and method of packing
  - Fill the details on an airway bill number

Do

- Welcome the students and greet them. Revise the learnings what they had in their previous session. Check if they have any doubts.

Resources

- A copy of blank airway bill /courier slip
- Computer, projector
- Different types of Labels
- Packaging accessories
- Carton box
- Any handling devices (if available) trolleys, cages, conveyor etc

2.1.1: Understandings on an Airway bill

Elaborate

- The students as how to fill the details in the courier slip
- The dos and don'ts while packaging
- Different types of labels

Notes for Facilitation

- You could ask the students as what should be filled in each column
- Invite students to answer each column
- Increase the awareness of the students in understanding by explaining the purpose of each column
- Give brief overview as what are the essential details, to be filled mandatory

Explain

- The students as how to fill the airway bill / courier slip

Ask

- Where is the airway bill number?
- Where should we enter the customer address?
- Where should we enter the senders address?
- Where should the customer sign?
- Where should the weight of package to be mentioned?

2.1.2: Understanding on Courier Tracking

Resources

- Computer
- Projector
- Internet connection
- Live Airway bill number

Say

- It important to understand the courier tracking and understand as how it works
- Customers, nowadays can track their parcel live, including location.

Practical

- Login to the courier website, enter the airway bill details and track
- Convey the students as how to track the courier
- Ask the students to do the same

Explain

- Each step shown in the detailed tracking summary
- The length of journey, time taken for the courier to pick up and reach the customer

2.1.3: Understanding on Packaging and labelling

Say

- Packaging plays an important role in courier industry indirectly
- Without noticing the label, moving a parcel may lead to big errors
- There are universal signs on labels
- Packaging is an art by which we handle the items inside the parcel, undamaged and in safe condition till it reaches the customer
- Multiple handling is done in between and hence proper packaging and labelling plays a very important to handle safe.

Ask

- The students to think about a situation, when they are carrying a package which got loose ends and all the parcel inside fells down and broken.
- Who is responsible for the broken items?
- Consider if the label is marked upside down and handling the parcel opposite, causes damages to the items inside. Now in this situation, whose fault is it?

Activity

- Arrange a list of labels across the table and ask the students to match the following
- Arrange the list of packing accessories and ask students to identify which type of packing material goes with what kind of materials.

Demonstrate

- Packing a box
- At which part of the box the labels are to be attached

Explain

- Different labels
- What is prohibited goods, its labels and its meaning
- The checks to be made after packing, to confirm the packing is good.

2.1.4: Understanding on handling

Explain

- Why we need handling equipment's?
- The reason as why should we carry the package in an orderly fashion

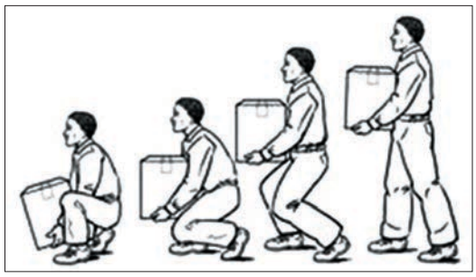
Say

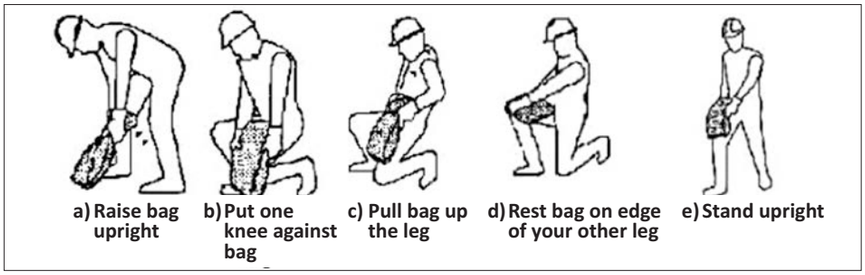
- Handling equipment's are those, which help us to lift or move the packages easily
- Manual, semi-automated and fully automated equipment's are used in the warehouses to handle goods handling
- Handling packages should be in right movement, else in few months, back pain and other health related issues may arise.

Demonstrate

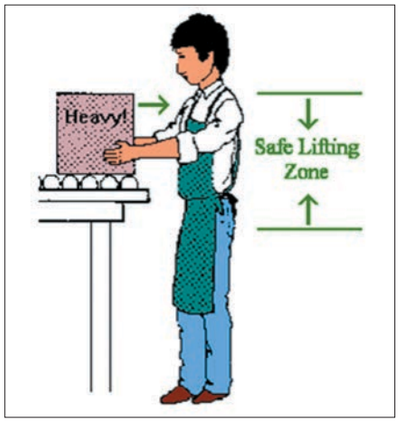
- The steps in manual handling, step wise, as explained in the participant handbook and as reference image below
- Place a package in front and explain as how to lift, without affecting the backbone.
- Demonstrate to make understand that the students make sure that the load is handled on the arms and legs and pressure not on the bones

Because of the orthopedic pains and to avoid the pressure on bones, there has been a systematic way to handle goods. Handling of materials should be taken care. Lift heavy objects safely.





Reduce Package weight and Size



Activity

- Ask few students to perform lifting of a box from ground and place back to another location on the ground
- Monitor the body movement as how they lift and handle.

Summarize

- Summarize as how to fill airway bill details
- Summarize what is packaging, its accessories and different labels
- Sum up the process of handling and lifting a box
- Sum up the different types of handling equipment's

Notes

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3. Prepare for Booking

Unit 3.1 - Activities involved in Consignment Booking

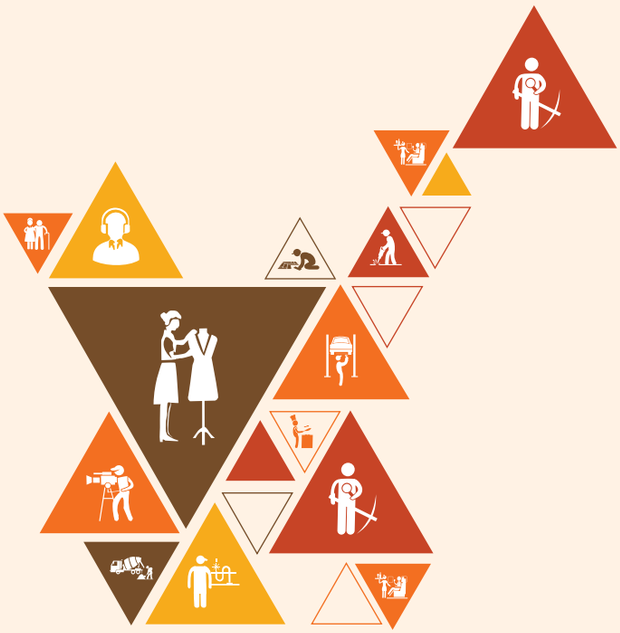
Unit 3.2 - Exposure to Related Documents and Information

Unit 3.3 - Inspecting the Status and Prioritization of Work

Unit 3.4 - Prepare Computer and Booking System

Unit 3.5 - Knowledge and Understanding of Company's Safety Policies and Procedures

Unit 3.6 - Escalation Matrix for Reporting



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Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Explain the importance of Booking a Consignment
2. Detailed explanation of Consignment Booking systems and related documents
3. Demonstrate how to priorities booking and inspection procedures
4. Get knowledge on different types of goods transported
5. Recognize the usage of Computers and other related systems in Consignment booking
6. Explain the records and security procedure to be followed in Booking a consignment
7. Narrate the common problems and solutions for consignment booking
8. Demonstrate the procedure for reporting structure in the organization
9. Get to know the various documents involved in the process
10. Recognize the interpretation of Lorry receipts and points to be noted in that

UNIT 3.1: Activities involved in Consignment Booking

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Explain what a Consignment is
2. Importance of Consignment booking in managing Supply Chain
3. Describe about the importance of Consignment note

Explain

- The necessary documents and details required for tracking a consignment
- Explain what is a vehicle reporting list and from whom a consignment tracking executive might receive the list
- What is the use of a 'Truck number' and 'LR-Lorry Receipt' number in consignment tracking

Elaborate

- A Lorry receipt is a form used when a lorry full of goods are received from the supplier. These forms are usually used when any product/goods travel a long way in Lorries (trucks) to reach the destination/ supplier. These receipts also carry the details of the goods sent by a lorry and their insurance details so that if it lose, the supplier company can claim from the insurance company. These forms are signed by both buyer and supplier.
- Some of the other details in the Lorry Receipt challan are;
- The freight amount, plus any other charges to be paid
- Whether the freight is paid or to be paid or to be billed
- Whether the consignment is consigned to the consignee or selves
- Whether the consignment is insured by the owner or transporter
- Whether the cargo is for door delivery or to be cleared by the consignee from the transporter's warehouse

VRL LOGISTICS LTD
DRIVER'S/ACK. COPY
From : HSR - HOSUR - 04344-276047,093442-02847
To : KKND - KAKINADA(AP) - 0884-2366030,093465-38084
Consignor CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL LTD
Consignee INDO ASIAN MARINE
Packages
Description
CB GRINDING WHEEL
A Wgt
C Wgt
Rate
DOOR DELIVERY / ETD :30-04 20:48
Total
300.00
12809254
SERVICE TAX PAYABLE BY
BOOKED AT OWNER'S RISK

Fig 3.1 - Lorry Receipt

- VAT - Value Added Tax
- TIN - Tax payers' Identification Number
- CST - Central Sales Tax
- LST - Local Sales Tax

Ask

- What are the details incorporated in the LR-Lorry Receipts
- Who is a Consignor
- Who is a Consignee
- Where one can find the delivery address in the Lorry Receipt
- How can we find, in which vehicle the consignment is coming

UNIT 3.2: Checking out for Challenges in Transporting Consignment

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Get to know various challenges related to transportation
2. Explain the overall picture of the freight transport industry
3. Recognize the importance of alternate or contingency planning
4. Explain the importance of staying in connection with the driver

Say

- Truck and road freight transportation contributes to more than 70% of the total goods transported domestically across India.
- Some of the key challenges faced by the freight transport industry are shortage of drivers which forces a single driver to drive the vehicle for more than 2000 to 2500 kilometers without any proper rest and focus. Considering the social responsibility and the care take towards the need for rest to the driver, leads to a huge delay in transporting the consignment
- Environmental issues are also equally considered parameter for the delays in consignments.
- Natural calamities like flood, cyclones, rainfall, earthquake etc will cause a huge challenge in transporting the goods.
- Traffic congestions are also a major challenge for the freight industry. Considering the growing economy and number of trucks operating in the industry makes traffic congestions in the national highways.
- It is the responsibility of a Consignment tracking executive to gather prior information on any challenges and environmental issues and it is the responsibility of the tracking executive to communicate to the freight transportation company or to the drivers to make aware of the situations in order to tackle them.

Explain

- Some of the challenges that one might face in transporting a consignment
- How to check details and track where the delay is for a consignment
- How to inform the truck drivers and the management about any predicted challenges to avoid delays in delivery

Notes for Facilitation

- You could ask the students to share some of the recent environmental issues like heavy rains in particular region, floods, cyclone which they heard that cause major transportation challenges
- Ask the students to come up with a list of natural climatic disasters in past 2years that causes transportation disruptions (example: Chennai flood in 2015, Gujarat protest in 2015, Banglore Cauvery water issue in 2016, Chandigarh-Haryana riot in 2015 etc

UNIT 3.3: Inspecting the Status and Prioritization of Work

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Recognize the importance of status checking
2. Get to know the art of prioritizing
3. Explain the importance of status checking and prioritizing in on-time delivery and consignment tracking

Explain

- How to check the status of the consignment with the help of provided tracking details
- How to get information from the previous shift tracking executive regarding the status of the incoming trucks
- How to update the consignment tracking status report for communication chain.

Demonstrate

- How to create a consignment status report with the help of all the necessary details
- How to prioritize the work in terms of truck allocation for loading and unloading based on the Urgencies

UNIT 3.4: Prepare Computer and Tracking System

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Recognize the importance of computer systems in tracking
2. Get to know various tracking system available for consignment tracking
3. Explain the importance of required stationary and other details for tracking a consignment

Say

- Computer is an important tool used by the consignment tracking 'executive for tracking and tracing products and services. The individual in this position must be able to understand the basic working of a computer system, its technical details, operations and controls for an efficient work.
- A vehicle tracking system uses the automatic vehicle location in individual vehicles with software that collects these truck data for a comprehensive picture of vehicle locations. Modern vehicle tracking systems commonly use GPS – Global Positioning System technology for locating the vehicle. Vehicle information can be viewed on electronic maps via the Internet or specialized software.
- The status of the truck movement, parking details can be viewed using the tracking software in the computer system by the consignment tracking executive for information updates

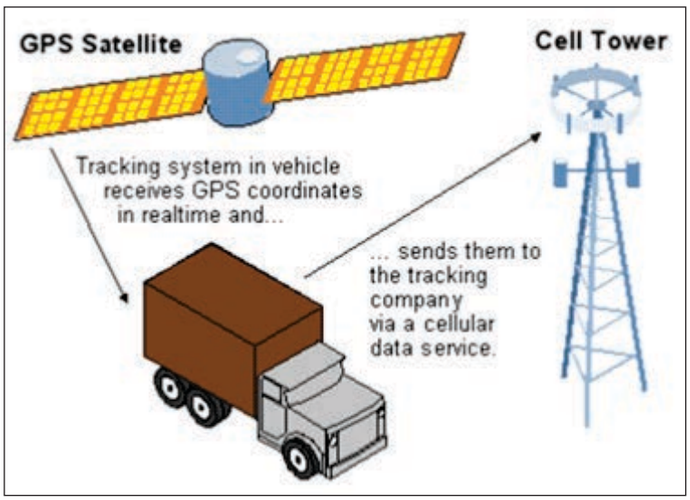

Fig 3.4 - GPS tracking System

Explain

- How to make ready the computer and other tracking system for days operations
- What is the GPS tracking system and how it works
- The outputs of the tracking device and how to collect and record information from the tracking devices
- The important stationary requirements for a consignment tracking executive
- The importance of having the complete contact details of the transporters, truck drivers, freight booking agents etc for a consignment tracking executive

Lab

- Give practical education to students for tracking a shipment
- Give practical demonstration to the students for a GPS tracking system

Notes for Facilitation

- You could show some videos for a GPS tracking system
- Ask the students to share some of their experience of using a GPS system in their day to day life
- You could make use of a simple GPS tracking system in the mobile phone and the journey origin destination address and show the output to the students
- The above can also depicted using Google maps and share the output to the students with various details

UNIT 3.4.1: Exposure to Document

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Explain the different types of documents used
2. Brief about the usage and importance of Bill of lading
3. Recognize and interpret commercial invoice, packing list and weight list
4. Get to know the importance of certificate of origin
5. Explain the importance of insurance and other documents like courier delivery slip, road waybill, postal delivery slip, Airway bill etc

Explain

- Explain the students about the different types of documents used by a consignment tracking executive
- What is a Bill of Lading and its importance
- What is an Airway bill
- What is a Commercial Invoice
- What is a Packing list
- What is a Certificate of Origin
- What is an Insurance document
- What is a Courier delivery slip
- What is a POD – Proof Of Delivery document

Say

- A bill of lading is a legal document between the shipper of goods and the carrier detailing the type, quantity and destination of the goods being carried. The bill of lading also serves as a receipt of shipment when the goods are delivered at the predetermined destination. This document must accompany the shipped goods, no matter the form of transportation, and must be signed by an authorized representative from the carrier, shipper and receiver.
- A commercial invoice is a document that specifies a transaction between a buyer and a seller.
- If goods or services were purchased on credit, the invoice usually specifies the terms of the deal, and provide information on the available methods of payment. An invoice is also known as a bill or sales invoice.

- A packing list is a document that includes details about the contents of a package. The packing list is intended to let transport agencies, government authorities and customers know the contents of the package. These details help each of these parties handle the package accordingly.
- A Certificate of Origin (CO) is an important international trade document attesting that goods in a particular export shipment are wholly obtained, produced, manufactured or processed in a particular country. COs also constitute a declaration by the exporter.

Demonstrate

- Demonstrate the students how a Bill of Lading looks like and show them some sample Bill of
- Lading or a Transported bill and discuss various details contained in it.
- A Commercial invoice and explore the details in it
- A sample Packing list and discuss the details in it
- Demonstrate how the collected documents will be used by a consignment tracking executive to track a consignment

UNIT 3.5: Knowledge and Understanding Company's Safety Policies and Procedures

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Enhance knowledge about the various safety policies
2. Explain the various procedures followed in the warehouse
3. Describe the importance of various operations performed inside the warehouse
4. Recognize the various risks involved when deviated from the procedure
5. Get clarity on simple violations in the procedure and the reasons for that
6. Get an idea about ineffective work instructions
7. Explain the dos and donts about PPE
8. Get to know about the safety and security procedures to be followed
9. Describe the work place related safety issues that he/she has to follow
10. Get clarity on safety policies related to Forklift, Loading/unloading bay, Usage of Ladders and Fire evacuation

Say

- There are several health and safety issues to be concerned with if you are working in a warehouse and each member in a warehouse should be well trained and aware of the main topics covered in this area.
- Some of the common health and safety area which requires attentions are Fire safety, Hazardous substances, Manual handling, Staff training etc.
- The employees working in a logistics company or a warehouse should be well aware of the emergency contact details for quick decision making and approach in case of any accidents or major challenges
- Increase the awareness of the students in understanding the risk and safety parameters
- Standards are essential for understanding the current status of a process, for supporting continuous improvements and measuring improvements.
- It is not mandatory to standardize the work but the expected inputs, procedures and outputs must also be documented in detail.
- The documentation should be so clear than an outsider should be able to step into the process, understand the process and soon operate as fully functioning team member, making appropriate contributions to the process.
- The most important processes in a warehouse operations are documented with the help of Standard Operating Procedure and it is reviewed continuously for further improvements

Explain

- Explain the students the importance of fire and safety trainings in a logistics company or a warehouse
- Explain the students what are importance of wearing a hard hat helmets and other require
- PPE – Personal Protective Equipment while carrying out a warehouse operations
- The importance of the evacuation plan and the necessary procedures to be followed on during emergency time
- The list of points to check while receiving and accepting a consignment
- The importance of Work instructions given by the organization

Demonstrate

- Do's and Dont's in following Work instructions with suitable pictures and tables

Elaborate

- Take a walk through in any multi-national shop and observe the actions being taken to serve the customer. Rarely will you see someone with an open work instruction book reading about how his or her particular task is to be completed. The vast majority of shop employees know what it takes to ensure that a high-quality product arrives at the customer's dock on time. They have been instructed in specific tasks, and they follow those instructions.
- So what is the purpose of documented work instructions? Besides having them available for audit review, why do such documents exist? Work instructions are developed to guide workers in four key quality areas: training, reference, problem solving and continuous improvement.
- Each of these areas can be directly related to the Deming Cycle, a cycle that identifies fundamental quality planning as “Plan-Do-Check-Act.” It is important to establish (plan) the instructions that your people must execute. The references must then be effectively implemented (do) so they are accessible to personnel. Documentation must be verified (check) so the instructions assist your problem-solving methodology. Finally, it is important to use (act) what has been defined in order to continuously improve.

UNIT 3.6 : Escalation Matrix for Reporting

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Get to know about the reporting structure
2. Explain the various channels of communication
3. Realize the escalation matrix in the organization structure
4. Explain the right way of escalating things to the right person in the structure

Explain

- Explain the importance of updating information across the communication chain and the necessary impact of deviating it.
- Explain the students the process reporting to the immediate supervisor or management about the status of the consignment tracking process
- The challenges that an individual working as a consignment tracking executive would come across in tracking operations

Say

- There are several reasons for a consignment to get delayed and some of them are as follows;
- Reasons for truck/freight delays
- Shortage in quantity received
- Transit damage during receiving
- Product mismatch etc

Demonstrate

- Ask a student to act as a Consignment tracking executive and another student as a Warehouse supervisor and demonstrate the process of escalating the challenges or problem identified during the tracking operation and how to rectify the problem.

UNIT 3.6.1 : Basic Transit Rules and Regulations

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Explain about the infrastructure challenges related to freight movement by Road
2. Brief the regulations behind the movement of hazardous materials
3. Describe the important points to be noted down by a consignor
4. Get clarified on the responsibilities of a transport owner and a driver

Say

- The Central Motor Vehicle rules states the basic safety codes and safety requirements to be followed in transportation of any materials through road transportation
- The professional working as a consignment tracking executive needs to have an in-depth knowledge of the product or commodity that is being transported and should adhere to the laws as dictated by the local and national authorities
- Presently there are 177 interstate check posts and 268 toll barriers on national highways across India.

Explain

- The basic transit rules for transporting goods between various states in India
- The mandatory documents required necessary for an interstate transport
- The necessary check list or steps to be carried out in a check post before passing the goods

Elaborate

- Every goods carriage carrying dangerous or hazardous goods shall display a distinct mark of the class label appropriate to the type of dangerous or hazardous goods, Every package containing dangerous or hazardous goods shall display the distinct class labels appropriate to the type of dangerous or hazardous goods, In the case of packages containing goods which represent more than one hazard, such packages shall display distinct labels to indicate the hazards, Every goods carriage carrying goods of dangerous or hazardous nature shall be fitted with a techno-graph, an instrument to record the lapse of running time of the motor vehicle; time speed maintained, acceleration and declaration etc., and a spark arrester.
- The goods carriage has a valid registration to carry the hazardous goods, the vehicle is equipped with necessary First-aid, Safety equipment and antidotes as may be necessary. The transporter or owner of the goods carriage has full and adequate information about the dangerous or hazardous goods being transported. The driver of the goods carriage is trained in handling the dangers posed during transport of such goods. Every consignor shall supply to the owner of the goods carriage full and adequate information about the dangerous or hazardous goods, being transported as to enable such owner and its driver.
- It shall be the responsibility of the owner or transporter to ensure the following, The goods carriage has valid registration and permit and is safe for the transportation of the said goods.
- The Vehicle is equipped with necessary First-Aid, Safety equipment, tool box and antidotes as may be necessary to contain any accident.
- It is the responsibility of the driver to keep all information provided to him in writing i.e., in the form TREM CARD (Transport Emergency Card). This is to be kept in the drivers cabin and is available at all times while hazardous material related to it is being transported.

UNIT 3.6.2 : Detailed Understanding of the Tracking Systems

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Detail apprehension about the tracking system
2. Explain the differences between Manual tracking and automated tracking
3. Realize the ease and comfortable in using GPS tracking

Lab

- Give practical demonstration to a Manual tracking system – This could be demonstrated with a help of a consignment tracking number ordered through an e-commerce website (say Flipkart, Amazon, Snap deal etc.) and the contact details of the executive who will be delivering the product. You could give the contact to a student and ask them to get the status of the delivery / shipment and record the details updated by the executive.
- Give practical demonstration to the GPS tracking system
- Demonstrate how to track a truck or a fleet using the GPS tracking system and how to observe the details from the system.

Exercise

- Give assignment Ask the students collect various tracking system available with its advantage and disadvantage

UNIT 3.6.2 : Nature of Products Transported

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Get clarified about the different types of goods and their classification
2. Recognize the various types of dangerous goods that are transported
3. Explain appropriate handling instructions to the type of the goods.

Say

- The transportation of products through trucks following legal regulation involves a careful study and consideration of many factors like;
- Perishability: Products which are perishable in nature are distributed by employing a shorter channel of distribution so that goods could be delivered to the consumers without delay. Delay in distribution of these products will deteriorate their quality.
- Size and weight of product: Bulky and heavy products like coal and food grains etc. are directly distributed to the users involve heavy transportation costs. In order to minimize these costs a short and direct distribution channel is suitable.
- Standardization: Products of standard size and quality usually take longer time by adopting longer channel of distribution. For example, machine tools and automobile products which are of standard size reach the consumer through the wholesalers and retailers. Un-standardized articles take lesser time and pass through shorter channels of distribution.
- Technical Nature of Products: Industrial products which are highly technical in nature are usually distributed directly to the industrial users and take lesser time and adopt shorter channel of distribution. In this case after sales service and technical advice is provided by the manufacturer to the consumers. On the other hand, consumer products of technical nature are usually sold through wholesalers and retailers. In this manner longer channel of distribution is employed for their sales. After sales services are provided by the wholesalers and retailers. Examples of such products are televisions, scooters, refrigerators, etc.

Explain

- The basic transit rules for transporting goods between various states in India
- The mandatory documents required necessary for an interstate transport
- The necessary check list or steps to be carried out in a check post before passing the goods

Elaborate

- The different types of material classification given based on their nature of goods transported

Explosives: This class contains articles, preparations, and substances such as ammunition, TNT, dynamite, nitrourea, fireworks	
Gases: This class contains compressed gases, liquefied gases, refrigerated liquefied gases, compressed gases, which when packed for transport, are dissolved into a solvent.	
Flammable gases: This category includes those gases that at normal pressure and temperature, as a mixture of 13% or less with air, can ignite from a source of fire such as a spark.	
Flammable liquids: A flammable liquid has the ability to give of, at normal temperatures, vapors which are flammable (e.g., benzene, kerosene, toluene, propanol and various organic solvents used in pesticides).	
Substances liable to spontaneous combustion: Linseed oil (used in paints), copra, oily cotton waste, carbon and white phosphorus are examples of substances which can ignite spontaneously when in contact with air.	
Toxic substances: Substances in this class are liable either to cause death or serious injury, or to be harmful when swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact. Toxic substances can be gases, solids or liquids.	

Exercise

- What does this symbol tell you ?

- What does this symbol tell you ?

- What does this symbol tell you ?

Team Activity

- As a team of 4 or 5 team members, ask them to track a real-time consignment on various websites or on ecommerce webpages and make a presentation

Summarize

- Summarize the tracking system and how it works
- Summarize the tracking analysis

Notes

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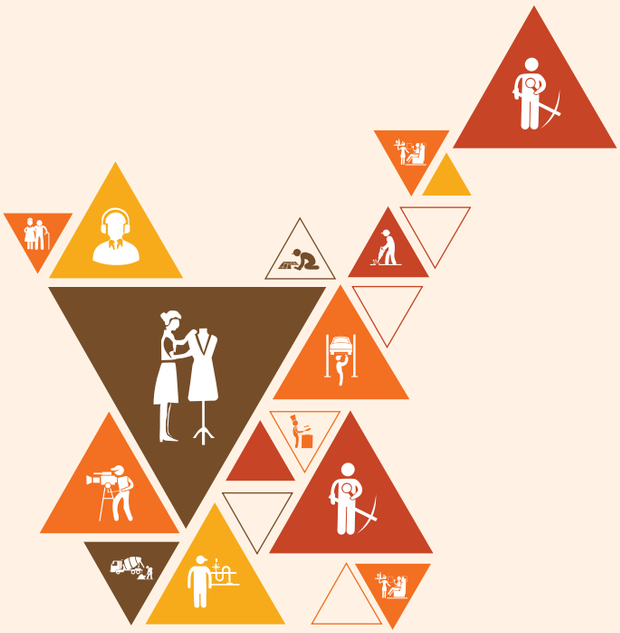
4. Perform Consignment Booking

Unit 4.1 - Receive Customer Orders and Arrange Transportation



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Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this module the students will be able to:

1. Discuss the booking process
2. Explain as how to consolidate orders received
3. Distinguish various loads and consolidate loads
4. Find the availability of trucks
5. Negotiate for prices
6. Convey to customers on availability or drop in trucks
7. Identify as how to markup cost
8. Explain as when to raise booking invoice
9. Explain the steps at the customer place
10. Identify the checks that are to be performed at the customer location

UNIT 4.1: Receive Customer Orders and Arrange Transportation

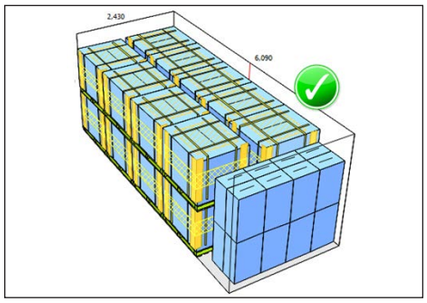
Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Explain the types of orders received
2. Describe the loading arrangements
3. Identify as how to finalize price and constraints to be looked for before finalizing
4. Evaluate and confirm the booking process

Steps

Steps: In Performing Consignment Booking



STEP 1: Collect Customer orders

STEP 2: Check Loading arrangements

STEP 3: Determine the truck to be used

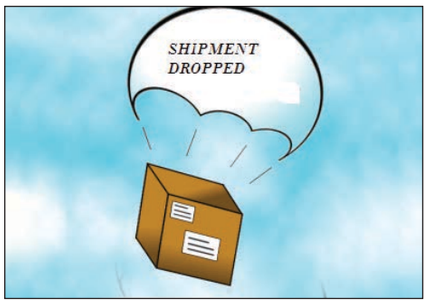
STEP 4: Cross check rates

STEP 5: Contact Transport Companies

STEP 6: Arrange Economical transport after receiving quotations

STEP 7: Confirm with Customer

STEP 7: Print Invoices



STEP 7: Reporting on non-availability & Drop orders

Elaborate

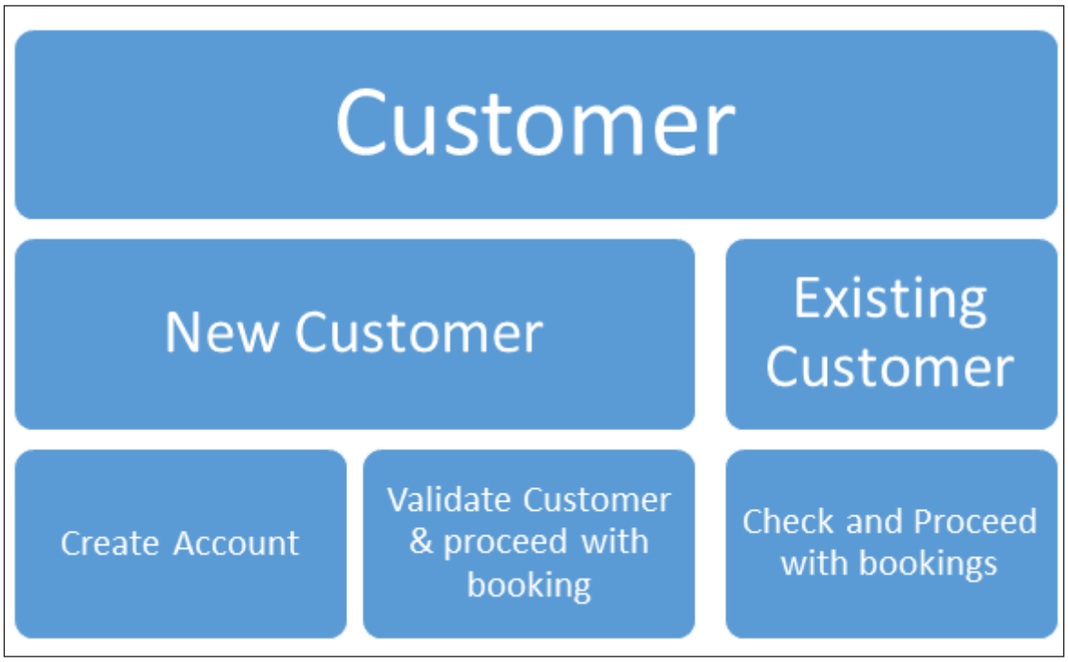
- Each of the steps that the consignment booking executive has to do
- The process, that has to be carried out in each of the steps.

Demonstrate

- How to check for lowest prices?
- Call few transport providers or courier companies and check the rates for moving a shipment from Location A to B

Explain

- The process of collecting customer orders and how to retrieve from the system
- What is loading arrangement?
- How to Plan the loading arrangement and decide vehicle type?
- The various types of customers



Ask

- The different types of trucks
- As how will they a deicide a truck type
- Which truck will they prefer for 500 bags of Cement?
- Which truck will they prefer for 5 fridges to move 50km distance?
- Which truck will they use for Car movement of 500kms?

Resources to be Used

- Computer
- Internet
- Mobile phone

Activity

- Call a transport company and ask for a quote
- Call a courier company and ask for price
- Email a transport company or courier for quote
- Look for prices in transport companies websites

Explain

Process for handling Loss and Damages

- Why is deadline important?
- What are the modes to contact the transport companies?
- How to decide which transport companies to decide and finalize?
- What is dependability of a transport company?

Demonstrate

- Calculate markup %
- How to calculate the profit and margin on a quotation received price
- How to finalize the final cost

Explain

- Why is it important to get an acknowledgement from the customer?
- What is negotiation
- That the negotiation should be a win-win strategy for both the customer and for the organization.
- The long term association needs
- The volume based business advantages consideration during negotiation
- That the offers and discounts to be announced to retain the customer and to get the hold of the customer
- As what are the other value added services that shall be provided

Notes for Facilitation

- You shall ask the students as how ill they begin the conversation with a new person
- You shall ask them as how will they get prepared for the conversation
- You shall ask, what will they do if they stuck with a point and if they do not remember some data during the talk

Say

- The conversation should be more positive and mood should be kept high during the conversation
- Do not bore the listener by saying repetitive things or by jumping around the conversation without a flow
- Always maintain a flow in the conversation
- Always talk about the success stories
- Listen to customer and understand his requirements

Elaborate

- The process of listening
- Once after the explanation or after the presentation, check with the client as whether they have any queries
- The customer will more positively ask the questions pertaining to similar business relevant to clients and process, its efficiency.
- Allow the customer to explain their consensus.
- If a customer seeks, some information to which you have no idea, kindly explain to the customer that, you will make a note of this question and you will discuss with your superiors and will reply them. Inform them a particular time limit within which they shall receive the answer.
- Make a note of all the things the customer says and should be able to recall the minutes of meeting.

Role Play

- Ask the students to perform an act on calling the customer, their mannerism and how do they start the conversation
- Correct the students during the conversation on do's and don'ts

Steps

Steps: In Performing Consignment Booking

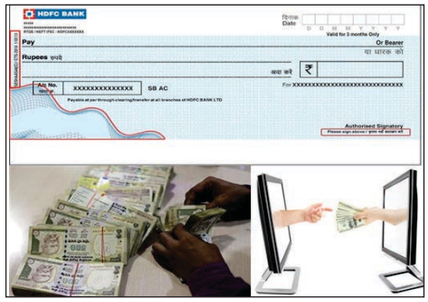
STEP 1: Check for all road permit papers are available with Transport companies

STEP 2: Coordinate a time with customer and arrange pick up by the transport companies

STEP 3: Inspect consignment for number of packages

STEP 4: Any discrepancy, try to resolve

STEP 5: Fill Lorry receipt and share 1 to Customer, 1 to truck driver and 3 to the department



STEP 6: Add to account the mode of payment ving quotations

STEP 7: Move on to next customers

Explain

- The steps in coordinating the transport companies
- The checks that has to be performed by the booking executive before, while and during loading
- The coordination that has to be done by consignment booking executive.
- How to handle Payments
- When will you receive the payments from the customer and Invoice to be raised?
- What are the modes of payment shall be received

Exercise

1. What is consolidation of orders?
2. what are the means of receiving orders?
3. In what means of communication will you to understand the truck availability?
4. What is negotiation?
5. After confirmation from customer on price, what is the next step?
6. What is price markup?
7. How would you decide a truck size based on different types of goods of different customers?
8. Role play to perform negotiation task on checking prices and availability of trucks

Summarize

- Summarize the process of performing the consignment booking
- Summarize as how to determine the truck
- Sum up the steps in negotiating and identifying rates.
- Summarize quotations comparison and finalize rates
- Summarize as how to add profit and margin

Notes

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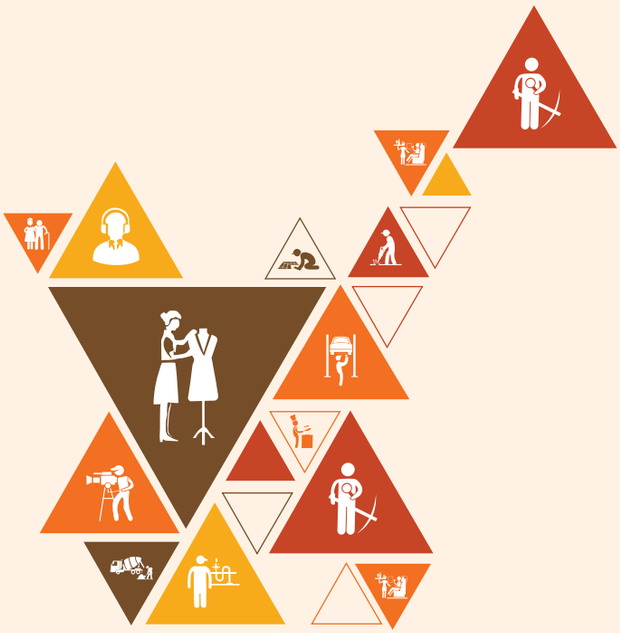
5. Perform Post Booking Activities

Unit 5.1 - Update System Information

Unit 5.2 - Reporting



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Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this module the students will be able to:

1. Verify the system information and the actual orders processed
2. Evaluate the orders and process billing
3. Explain on tracking process
4. Explain LR copies and importance
5. Narrate the types of reports that are to be shared with the manager
6. Explain as how to address the issues faced on the day
7. Discover the reports to be produced
8. Evaluate as what kinds of market data to be collected
9. Establish as why to understand the competitors market value

UNIT 5.1: Update System Information

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Verify the system information and the actual orders processed
2. Evaluate the orders and process billing
3. Explain on tracking process
4. Explain LR copies and importance

Elaborate

- Verifying and cross checking process

Activity

- Share with students with list of sheets for orders processed and computer information sheet.
- Below is the Computer Information sheet (Sample)

Date	Booking ID	# of Boxes	Customer details	From Location	To Location

- Below is the actual order processed Copies format(Sample)

Date	Transporter details	From Location	Pickup Time & Date	Destination Address	Number of Boxes loaded	Status of Consignment	Authorized & Verified Signatory

Explain

- As how to cross verify
- Easiest way to cross verify within small time
- What if there is any changes between the actual and listed?
- What are the details to be taken care while updating?

Say

- if there is any changes between the information, kindly update in the system.
- Update the system with the existing details of each order and with respective to the LR number. Also update if any changes that are to be updated.

Explain

- How to make ready the computer and other tracking system for days operations
- What is the GPS tracking system and how it works
- The outputs of the tracking device and how to collect and record information from the tracking devices
- The important stationary requirements for a consignment tracking executive
- The importance of having the complete contact details of the transporters, truck drivers, freight booking agents etc for a consignment tracking executive.

Lab

- Give practical education to students for tracking a shipment
- Give practical demonstration to the students for a GPS tracking system

Notes for Facilitation

- You could show some videos for a GPS tracking system
- Ask the students to share some of their experience of using a GPS system in their day to day life
- You could make use of a simple GPS tracking system in the mobile phone and the journey origin and destination address and show the output to the students
- The above can also depicted using Google maps and share the output to the students with various details

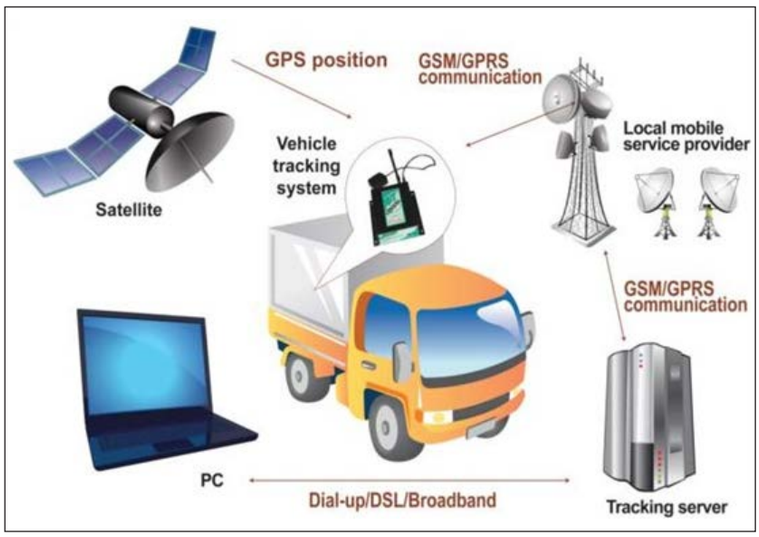

Fig 5.1 - GPS Tracking System

Explain

- When should we raise an invoice?
- What are the supporting documents to be checked and to be placed before invoicing
- What if the customer calls and checks for query on a particular invoice and how to validate it?
- Why is it important to keep a record of Lorry Receipts (LR Copy)

Activity

- Perform an activity to explain as how the customer will post a query against the invoice and how to handle a past data.

Tips

- The explanation should be provided with a price confirmation email of the customer, also the shipment sent reference number and the LR receipt of the transporter.

Activity

1. Perform a role play for a satisfied client and an unsatisfied client responses and how do the students make a note of it
2. Ask students to group discuss on this conversation and to develop strategies as how to overcome the issues.

UNIT 5.2: Reporting

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module you will be able to:

1. Understand the types of reports that are to be shared with the manager
2. Explain as how to address the issues faced on the day
3. Discover the reports to be produced
4. Evaluate as what kinds of market data to be collected

Explain

- How to update consignment information in the system
- How to report to management
- How to maintain and erase confidential data used during tracking a consignment
- How to save all data, safely log off and switch off the computer.
- How to dispose any unnecessary documents or papers.
- How to clean up the work area for shift handover

Exercise

Prepare a report on

- The delays in pickup
- Missed Pick up
- Cancelled orders
- Delayed Orders
- Completed orders
- Issues during negotiation
- Issues faced during handling client/ Transport company
- Situations faced while booking customer orders
- Plan deliveries for next day, which were missed for the day

Notes for Facilitation

- It is always good to keep the manager notified about the situation and progress of orders. It is wise to consider it as a backup source of information
- There is a risk involved in failing every action and hence get to understand the severity of the risk. Certain failures would be facing severe risk and disruption would cause the stoppage of line or production stoppage.
- As consignment booking assistant, the risk will be in terms of legal compliance. This may lead to judicial impacts of turning it to be a case registered. This will not only spoil the business delay but also will cause an impression upon the customers and may create a total failure of the business.
- A set of instructions would be pre-defined to handle each kind of risk and standard procedures to handle issues will be made available by the organizations generally. The documentation assistance should learn the procedures and work instructions to avoid risk.
- At any point of risk, the information should be passed on to the senior management.

Demonstrate

- As how to prepare reports
- As how to prepare a report in Excel and show them as a chart
- The different reports that will be prepared could be
  1. Market Price for Full Truck Load
  2. Market Price for Less than Truck Load
  3. Number of cancellations
  4. Customer portfolio (on orders given, orders cancelled, Volume of orders)
  5. Reports on Orders

Explain

Process for handling Loss and Damages

- The common problem that will be faced during transport will be loss and damages. The loss may happen because of poor packing, poor material handling during loading and unloading, theft or misplacing.
- Damages will also be by improper handling of materials during transit.
- Every organization has a procedure in handling the loss and damages during inbound and outbound.
- Understand the organization policy by which you have to proceed in handling the issues.
- During loading, count the quantity and visually inspect the damages and make a note of it.
- Communicate to the supervisor about the damages and loss.
- Report reasons and investigate the reason for damage. Follow organizational procedures in sorting out the issues.
- Report and communicate to the manager in charge and to the management immediately. Keep a track and history of issues.

Role Play

- How to deal with supervisor, who is very busy
- Reporting to supervisor on days activity at his desk
- What all points will the student share
- Share the feedback of the day

Summarize

- Explain the steps to be followed on the updating the system information
- What inspection are you supposed to do while cross verifying order processed and system information
- What are the reports that are to be submitted to the supervisor
- Sum up the reporting process with manager and reports to be prepared

Notes

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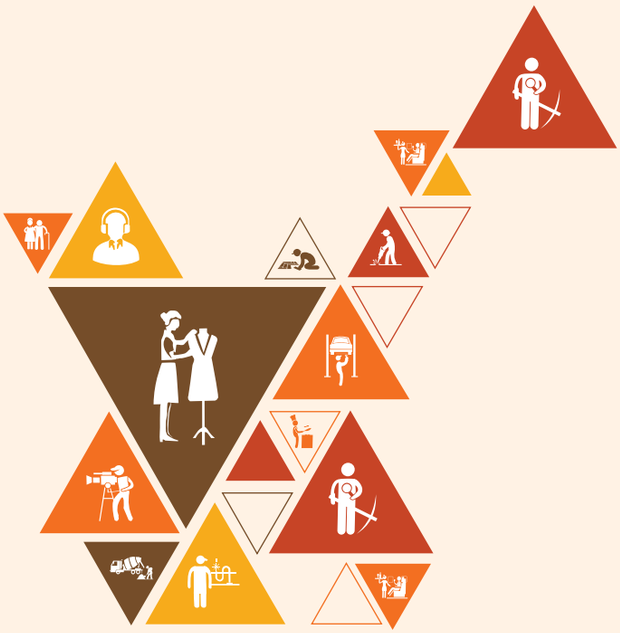
6. Safety, Security, Health and other Soft Skills

Unit 6.1 - Safety Instructions to be followed in Workplace

Unit 6.2 - Vehicle Safety Procedures

Unit 6.3 - Skills to Develop



LSC/N1128

Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this module the students will be able to:

1. Identify the safety procedures
2. Explain the driver safety
3. Gain knowledge on skills to be developed
4. Learn the procedures for Evacuation in work environment
5. Describe the safety requirements in the work environment
6. Gain knowledge on vehicle parking procedures
7. Evaluate the safety requirements
8. Identify the skills that are to be developed for safe operations
9. Discover the importance of road signs and rules

UNIT 6.1: Safety Instructions to be Followed in Workplace

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module the students will be able to:

1. Explain health and safety standards
2. Describe standard operating procedures for safety
3. Identify safe operating procedures during the process

Explain

The safety aids and its uses

Safety Goggles

Safety Helmets

Safety Ear Plugs

Reflective Jackets

Safety Hand Gloves

First Aid Box & Safety Ring

Fig 6.1- Fire Extinguisher

Fig 6 .2 - Safety Mask

Fig 6.3 - Personal Protective Equipment's

- PPE that should be provided to the HUB staff such as:
  - Gloves
  - Safety Shoes
  - Body Back Support
  - Face mask Etc
  - Motorcycle Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirement
- PPE that should be provided to the motorbike delivery staff are:
  - Helmet with clear visor (Certified by ISI)
  - Covered Shoes
  - Reflective vest
  - Long Sleeve/Arm Cover
  - Long Pants
  - Face mask (optional)

Fig 6.4 - Two wheeler Driver PPE's

- Lorry Drivers & Attendants Requirement
- PPE that should be provided to the motorbike delivery staff are:
  - Safety Shoes
  - Reflective vest
  - Body Back Support (Load and unload process)
  - Face Mask (for dusty condition)

Fig 6.5 - Truck Driver PPE's

Say

A valid driver's license should be maintained and should be updated. Report unsafe conditions if found any during loading, unloading or during transit or during storage of packages. Companies follow standard operating procedure (SOP) for each of the processes. If in case there is an emergency or a situation arises, follow the SOP to solve the issue. Every organization has a plan of action in terms of occurrence of any kind of event. So, plan and work accordingly based on the plan.

Ask

- What are the PPE's required for a motorcycle driver
- What are the PPE's required for a van / truck driver
- When should one wear safety helmets?
    - While working in a warehouse where loads are stacked above head

UNIT 6.2: Vehicle Safety Procedures

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module the students will be able to:

1. Describe vehicle safety procedures
2. Explain parking instructions of vehicles
3. Describe package protection responsibility

Say

- What are the Vehicle Daily Checks to be performed

As per the organization requirements, the vehicle checks differs, but the macro observations will include

- Vehicle fault recording and reporting;
- Safety, maintenance and inspection plans;
- Safety inspection, maintenance and repair facilities;
- Maintenance record;
- Training and education for maintenance and safety inspection;
- Driver license; and
- Vehicle cleanliness.

Explain

Process for handling Loss and Damages

- Considering the load safety is very essential in terms of loading the packages
- No vehicle should be loaded beyond its rated capacity or beyond the legal limit of gross weight for that vehicle.
- The driver is responsible for ensuring the load is secure and should give instructions on positioning of loads to lift truck drivers.

Fig 6.6- Correct way and wrong way of loading

Fig 6.7 - No mobile Phone while Driving

Fig 6.8 - Follow Traffic Rules

Fig 6.9 - Park only at Parking Spaces

Fig 6.10 - Improper Parking may lead to fine

- Security

  Packages may carry the sensitive information of an organization or an individual and, therefore, protecting the packages is a prime responsibility.

  - Do not share log in id and Password of email of software applications
  - Do not keep the packages unattended
  - Do not hand over packages to unauthorized people
  - Handle all packages with utmost care in front of you

Elaborate

The types of risk that shall happen during the transport

- Traffic
- Verification/inspection by Police or government officials
- Breakdown of vehicle
- Flood
- Other delays

Explain

Process for handling Loss and Damages

- The safety driving procedures
  - DO's and Don'ts while driving
- Vehicle inspection process
  - Checklist to be viewed before commencing the vehicle
  - Precautions to be noted before starting the vehicle
- Steps on Accident reporting
- The situations of Emergency response plan
  - Accidents
  - Delays
  - Spillage of goods
  - Theft from vehicle
  - Damage to goods externally
  - Damage due to rain / flood / fire
  - Hazard indicators from goods

Activity

- Place traffic sign boards and ask the participants to explain the symbols, its meaning and understanding.

Say

The offences related to traffic and violations include the following but not limited to:

- Exceeding imposed speed limit;
- Causing death by reckless or dangerous driving;
- Reckless and dangerous driving;
- Careless and inconsiderate driving which includes inattentive driving;
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
- Driving when he is aware of his disease or disability;
- Obstructing the road with the vehicle which includes parking in prohibited area;
- Driving the vehicle without the registered owner's consent; and
- Not stopping when being involved in an accident.

Explain

Process for handling Loss and Damages

- Security issues and related risk in not maintaining the security of documents
- The impact of not maintaining the security of the delivery items / documents /key information

Say

The offences related to traffic and violations include the following but not limited to:

- Do not share log in id and Password of email of software applications
- Do not keep the packages unattended
- Do not hand over packages to unauthorized people
- Handle all packages with utmost care in front of you
- Sharing of information to any unknown resources will lead to legal consequences.
- Do not share any confidential information will lead to imprisonment
- Inform students that they represent the organization and any information against the organization should not be shared anytime.

UNIT 6.3: Skills to Develop

Unit Objectives

At the end of this module the students will be able to:

1. Explain the skills required for a professional
2. Enhance problem solving skills
3. Initiate critical thinking skills
4. Improve communication skills
5. Learn computer skills

Say

- To be more productive, it is essential to plan and manage time
- Planning and organization make efficient use of your time at the office by keeping you focused from beginning to completion of a project.
- An organizational plan also facilitates collaboration and information sharing with other team members who play a role in the completion of the activities.
- What is planning? Action planning is a process which helps you to focus your ideas and decide on the steps you need to take in order to achieve a particular goal. Planning is vital at all levels in the work place. You need to plan your own tasks and time.

Explain

- What is attitude?

  An attitude can be defined as a positive or negative evaluation of people, objects, event, activities, ideas, or just about anything in your environment.
- How can positive attitude bring harmony in work atmosphere?

  Attitude determines your productivity. More positive you are, more productive you will be.

Notes for Facilitation

- Ask the students as what is time management?
- What is Problem solving?
- What is their idea about handling pressure situations as what will they do?

Say

- Ways to be more productive?
  - Help People
  - Avoid Complaining
  - Keep high energy
  - Build team works
  - Determine confidence
  - Solve problems
  - Do not react to emotions, make good decisions
- What is "Time Management?"

  "Time management" refers to the way that you organize and plan how long you spend on specific activities.
  - Carry your schedule all the time
  - Plan your day and start your day
  - Schedule activities without interruptions
  - Block distractions and get disconnected from distractions
  - Example- Facebook, whatsapp etc

Explain

- Problem solving
  - A fundamental part of your role is finding ways to solve them. So, being a confident problem solver is really important to your success

  There are four basic steps in solving a problem:
  - Defining the problem.
  - Generating alternatives
  - Evaluating and selecting alternatives
  - Implementing solutions
- Analytical Skills
  - Think and find ideas step by step
  - Break down any issues into simpler set of issues
  - Start thinking in multiple ways and find alternate reasons
- Decision Making
  - You have multiple choices before you decide

- So selecting the right one is a challenge
- Think about the positive and negative impacts before finalizing the decision
- Learn from past experiences, from your own mistakes and others mistakes
- Do not repeat any mistake for the second time

- Communication
  - It is very much required to communicate in a very professional etiquette.
  - Good staff communication is essential to business success.
  - Effective communication is a two-way street.
  - Communication is about more than just exchanging information. It's about understanding the emotion and intentions behind the information.
- Engaged Listener
  - Hearing is different from listening
  - While listening get connected and do not loose attention on the subject.
  - Focus fully on the speaker
  - Favor your right ear
  - Avoid interrupting or trying to redirect the conversation to your concerns
  - Show your interest in what's being said
  - Try to set aside judgment
  - Provide feedback

Activity

Process for handling Loss and Damages

- Security issues and related risk in not maintaining the security of documents
- The impact of not maintaining the security of the delivery items / documents /key information

Fig 6.9 - Non Verbal Expressions

Say

- Stay Calm under pressure
  - On the daily work environment, it will be hard to manage work, emotions, thought process and physical activities. Loosing yourselves will have fair chances. Hence to keep focused, it is always better to think and react by staying calm.
  - Decisions under pressure and in angry may not come right
  - Make a point and support your point by providing enough information.
  - Deliver words clearly, do not fumble
  - Clarify your statement and talk to the point
- Listening Skills
  - Listening is the ability to accurately receive and interpret messages in the communication process.
  - Listening is key to all effective communication, without the ability to listen effectively messages are easily misunderstood - communication breaks down and the sender of the message can easily become frustrated or irritated.
  - Good listening skills also have benefits in our personal lives
  - Listening requires focus and attention

Explain

- Grooming is an essential requirement in todays work environment
- Any shabby appearance in these days represent organizational culture

Fig 6.10 - Grooming

Ask

- What is your knowledge on computer and its usage?
- Have they used any software or apps?
- Do the participants know as how to order online a mobile phone or order food?
- Understanding of candidates on ERP

Explain

- What is MS Excel, MS word, Outlook and PowerPoint?
- When and how to use

Demonstrate

- How to use Excel, Word, Outlook and PowerPoint
- As how to use each of the basic icons and tools
- As how to print

Elaborate

- Handheld devices
  - Its usages
  - Demonstrate with one if available
- Tracking devices
  - Devices which are helpful to track the vehicle
    - Example OLA / UBER or any taxi application
- GPS devices
  - Activate the location symbol of the mobile phone
  - Open Google maps
  - Identify the location you are present
- Barcode Scanners
  - Example – scanners in the retail supermarket at the till where billing is made

Explain

- The excel workbook
- The icons in excel
- Excel ribbon
- Menus
- Saving
- Printing
- Copy and Paste
- Filling Color
- Alignment
- Using Formulae's

Summary

- Explain Health and Safety requirements for the job role
- Describe Safety procedures and Security requirements, its importance
- Vehicle requirements, its inspection and Safety requirements
- Safe driving conditions and terms to understand
- Evaluating the responsibility of safety
- Requirements to follow parking instructions
- Initiating the skills enhancement and its requirements
- Requirements of communication skills and thinking skills
- Narrate the computer skills to be developed.

Notes

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7. Employability & Entrepreneurship Skills

Unit 7.1 – Personal Strengths & Value Systems

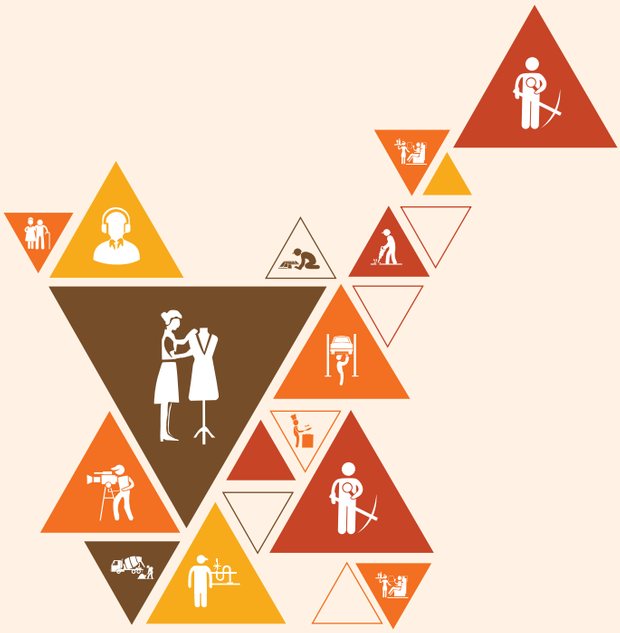
Unit 7.2 – Digital Literacy: A Recap

Unit 7.3 – Money Matters

Unit 7.4 – Preparing for Employment & Self Employment

Unit 7.5 – Understanding Entrepreneurship

Unit 7.6 – Preparing to be an Entrepreneur



Introduction: Employability and Entrepreneurship Skills

This Facilitator's guide includes various activities which will help you as a facilitator to make the sessions participative and interactive.

Ice breaker

- You can begin the module with the following ice breaker:

Five of Anything Ice Breaker Steps:

- Divide the participants into groups of four or five by having them number off. (You do this because people generally begin a meeting by sitting with the people they already know best.)
- Tell the newly formed groups that their assignment is to share their five favourite movies of all time, their five favourite novels or their five least liked films. The topic can be five of anything - most liked or disliked.
- This ice breaker helps the group explore shared interests more broadly and sparks lots of discussion about why each person likes or dislikes their selected five.
- Tell the groups that one person must take notes and be ready to share the highlights of their group discussion with the class upon completion of the assignment.

Expectation Mapping

1. During the first session and after ice breaker session, ask the participants to answer the following question: "What do I expect to learn from this training?"
2. Have one of the participants write their contributions on a flip chart sheet.
3. Write down your own list of covered material in the training on another flip chart sheet.
4. Compare the two sheets, commenting on what will and what will not be covered during the training.
5. Set some ground rules for the training sessions. Ask the participants to put these rules on a flipchart and display it in the class.
6. You may get back to those sheets once again at the end of the last session of the training.
7. Benefits of doing this activity:
   - Participants feel better as their opinions are heard.
   - Participants get to know what they should expect from the training.
   - The facilitator gets to know which points to emphasize, which to leave out, and which to add during the training.
8. Expectations from the participants:
   - Must sign the attendance sheet when they arrive for class.
   - Conduct themselves in a positive manner
   - Be punctual, attentive, and participative
9. Explain the contents that are going to get covered one by one and connect it with the expectation mapping done earlier.
10. By the end of this exercise, the participants should have a clear understanding of what to expect from the session and what are the areas that will not get covered.

Defining Objectives

1. Defining the objectives in the beginning of the units sets the mood for the unit.
2. To begin with the end in mind sets the expectations of the participants as what could be the important takeaways from the session.
3. It is also a way of making participants take responsibility of their own learning process.
4. For the facilitator, the objectives decide a designed path to progress on so that the learning stays aligned and on track.

5. Read the objectives slowly, one by one, and ask the participants to explain what they think it means.
6. At the end of the session, you could again revisit the objectives to find out from the participants about how many objectives have been achieved.

In order to effectively facilitate this workshop:

1. You must have thorough knowledge of the material in the Participant Handbook, and be prepared to answer questions about it.
2. You may also wish to read other material to enhance your knowledge of the subject.
3. There may be issues raised with which you are not able to deal, either because of lack of time or knowledge. You can either state that you will obtain answers and get back to the participants with the information. Incase the query can be turned to an assignment to the class, do so. You can work with the the participants on the assignement.
4. You must have a very clear understanding of what the participants want to accomplish by the end of the workshop and the means to guide the participants.
5. As the facilitator, it is your responsibility to make sure that all logistical arrangements are made for the workshop. This may involve doing it yourself or confirming that someone else has made all necessary arrangements associated with the workshop. Assume nothing and check everything before the workshop begins.
6. To break the monotony and boredom during sessions, introduce mini breaks in the form of stretching exercises, jokes, some group songs or games.
7. Invite discussion from the participants.
8. Probe the participants further and lead them to come to affirmative conclusions.
9. Let the participants answer. No answer is incorrect.
10. Ask one participant to write all the points on the whiteboard.
11. Build the sessions from the answers provided by the class.
12. Prepare for the sessions in advance so that the resources like flipcharts, handouts, blank sheets of paper, marker pens, etc. can be kept ready.
13. Ensure that resources like board, markers, duster etc. is available before your session starts.

General instructions for role playing:

1. You are not being asked to be an actor or to entertain. The purpose of the role play is to provide a situation in which you can practice certain skills.
2. When you read the brief, try to imagine yourself in the situation described and behave in a way you feel to be natural – but be conscious of the fact that your role may require a different approach from that which you might normally use.
3. You (and others) may benefit from the change in approach and behaviour. Therefore, try to use the approach you feel to be most appropriate for the circumstances described in your brief.
4. The brief is just the starting point. It simply sets the scene and the tone of session or activity. Try not to keep referring to the brief as this will affect the spontaneity of the meeting. Allow the role play to develop as you think it might in real life and change your reactions in line with the behaviour and responses of others involved.
5. If you find that you have too little information to answer questions or to describe what has happened in the situation, do feel free to add your own thoughts and ideas. Try to keep these within the framework of the role you are taking and try to make your improvisations as realistic as possible.

UNIT 7.1: Personal Strengths & Value Systems

Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

1. Explain the meaning of health
2. List common health issues
3. Discuss tips to prevent common health issues
4. Explain the meaning of hygiene
5. Discuss the purpose of Swacch Bharat Abhiyan
6. Explain the meaning of habit
7. Discuss ways to set up a safe work environment
7. Discuss critical safety habits to be followed by employees
9. Explain the importance of self-analysis
10. Discuss motivation with the help of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
11. Discuss the meaning of achievement motivation
12. List the characteristics of entrepreneurs with achievement motivation
13. List the different factors that motivate you
14. Discuss the role of attitude in self-analysis
15. Discuss how to maintain a positive attitude
16. List your strengths and weaknesses
17. Discuss the qualities of honest people
18. Describe the importance of honesty in entrepreneurs
19. Discuss the elements of a strong work ethic
20. Discuss how to foster a good work ethic
21. List the characteristics of highly creative people
22. List the characteristics of highly innovative people
23. Discuss the benefits of time management
24. List the traits of effective time managers
25. Describe effective time management technique
26. Discuss the importance of anger management
27. Describe anger management strategies
28. Discuss tips for anger management
29. Discuss the causes of stress
30. Discuss the symptoms of stress
31. Discuss tips for stress management

UNIT 7.1.1: Health, Habits, Hygiene: What is Health?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain the meaning of health
- List common health issues
- Discuss tips to prevent common health issues
- Explain the meaning of hygiene
- Discuss the purpose of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- Explain the meaning of habit

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- What do you understand by the term "Health?"
- According to you, who is a healthy person?

Say

- Discuss the meaning of health and a healthy person as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- When did you visit the doctor last? Was it for you or for a family member?

Say

- Discuss the common health issues like common cold, allergies etc. Refer to the Participant Handbook.
- Let us do a small activity. I will need some volunteers.

Role Play

- Conduct a small skit with volunteers from the class. Consider one of the villagers has been appointed as a health representative of the village, what measures will you as a health representative suggest to the common villagers to prevent common health issues discussed.
- You will need at least 4 volunteers (Narrator, Health Representative, Head of the Village, Doctor).
- Explain the health concerns of the village to the Narrator. The Narrator will brief the class about the skit.
- Give the group of volunteers, 5 minutes to do discuss.
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask the group to present the skit to the class assuming them as the villagers.
- The class can ask questions to the group as a common villager.

Summarize

- Through this activity we got some tips on how can we prevent these common health issues.

Say

- Let us now see how many of these health standards we follow in our daily life.

Activity

- Health Standard Checklist from the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- How many of you think that you are healthy? How many of you follow healthy habits?

Say

- Let's do an exercise to find out how healthy you are.
- Open your Participant Handbook section 'Health, Habits, Hygiene: What is Health?', and read through the health standards given.
- Tick the points which you think are true for you.
- Try to be as honest as possible as this test is for your own learning.

Do

- Ensure that all the participants have opened the right page in the Participant Handbook.
- Read aloud the points for the participants and explain if required.
- Give them 5 minutes to do the exercise.
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask the participants to check how many ticks have they got.

Summarize

- Tell them that they need to follow all the tips given in this checklist regularly in order to remain healthy and fit.

Ask

Discuss:

- Is it necessary to practice personal hygiene every day? Why?
- How does a person feel when they do not practice good personal hygiene? Why?
- Can good personal hygiene help a person feel good about his/her self? How?

Say

- Discuss the meaning of hygiene as given in the Participant Handbook.

Activity

- Health Standard Checklist: Hygiene

Say

- Let's do an exercise to find out if we maintain good hygiene habits or not.
- Open the Participant Handbook and read through the Health Standard checklist given.
- Tick the points which you think are true for you.
- Try to be as honest as possible as this test is for your own learning.

Do

- Ensure that all the participants have opened the right page in the Participant Handbook.
- Read aloud the points for the participants and explain if required.
- Give them 5 minutes to do the exercise. .
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask the participants to check how many ticks have they got.
- Ask them to calculate their score.
- Tell them what each score indicates by reading aloud what has been mentioned in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- How many of you have heard about “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan”?
- Can you tell the class what it is about?

Summarize

- Tell them about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan as given in the Participant Handbook and request them to take a pledge to keep our country clean.

Ask

- What is a habit?

Say

- Discuss some good habits which can become a way of life.

Summarize

- Tell them about good and bad habits and the reasons to make good habits a way of life.

UNIT 7.1.2: Safety

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss ways to set up a safe work environment
- Discuss critical safety habits to be followed by employees

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Safety signs and symbols
- Safety equipments
- Blank papers
- Pens

Say

- There are many common safety hazards present in most workplaces at one time or another. They include unsafe conditions that can cause injury, illness and death.
- Safety Hazards include:
  - Spills on floors or tripping hazards, such as blocked aisles or cords running across the floor.
  - Working from heights, including ladders, scaffolds, roofs, or any raised work area.
  - Unguarded machinery and moving machinery parts; guards removed or moving parts that a worker can accidentally touch.
  - Electrical hazards like cords, missing ground pins, improper wiring.
  - Machinery-related hazards (lockout/tag out, boiler safety, forklifts, etc.)

Team Activity

Safety Hazards

- There are two parts to this activity.
- First part will cover the potential safety hazards at work place.
- Second part will cover a few safety signs, symbols and equipments at work place.
- Use this format for the first part of the activity.

PART 1		
Hazard	**What could happen?**	**How could it be corrected?**

Ask

- How could you or your employees get hurt at work?

Say

- Let's understand it better with the help of an activity. You will be given a handout within your groups. You have to think about the possible hazards of your workplace, what damage these hazards could cause and about the corrective action.

Do

- Divide the class into five to six groups of four participants each.
- Put the format on the board for the activity.
- Give blank papers and pens to each group.
- The group is expected to think and discuss the potential safety hazards in the workplace.
- Ask the group to discuss and fill the format using the blank sheet.
- Give the groups 5 minutes for the activity.
- For the second part of the activity, show the class some pictures of safety signs, symbols and equipments.
- Now they will put down a few safety symbols, signs or equipment against the safety hazards identified.
- Give them 5 to 10 minutes to discuss and draw/note it.
- At the end of 10 minutes the groups will present their answers to the class.

Say

- Now, let's discuss the answers with the class.
- All the groups will briefly present their answers.

Do

- Ask the audience to applaud for the group presentation.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out the information from each group.
- Keep a check on time.
- Tell the group to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Ask

De-briefing

- What did you learn from the exercise?
- As an entrepreneur, is it important to ensure the safety of your employees from possible hazards? Why?

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt so far.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the tips to design a safe workplace and non-negotiable employee safety habits.

UNIT 7.1.3: Self Analysis- Attitude, Achievement Motivation: What is Self Analysis?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain the importance of self- analysis
- Discuss motivation with the help of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
- Discuss the meaning of achievement motivation
- List the characteristics of entrepreneurs with achievement motivation
- List the different factors that motivate you
- Discuss the role of attitude in self- analysis
- Discuss how to maintain a positive attitude
- List your strengths and weaknesses

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Old newspapers
- Blank papers
- Pencils/ pens

Activity

- This is a paper pencil activity.

What are the three sentences that describe you the best?
What do you need to live happily?
What are your strengths and weaknesses?

Do

- Write the three questions on the board/ flipchart before the session begins.
- Give plain papers and pencils/ pens to each participant.
- Tell participants to write the answer for the three questions on the paper.
- Tell them the purpose of this activity is not to judge anyone but to understand more about self.

Say

- Discuss the concept of Self Analysis and motivation with reference to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Team Activity

Tower building

- Each group which will create tower using the old newspapers.

Do

- Divide the class into groups.
- Give them some old newspapers.
- The task is to create a tower out of the newspapers.
- The group which will create the highest tower standing on its own will be considered the winning group.
- Groups can use as many newspapers as they want to and in any way they want.

Ask

- What did the winning group do differently?
- If you were given a chance, how would you have made the tower differently?
- How did you feel while making the tower?
- Did you feel motivated?

Say

- Discuss the concept of achievement motivation and characteristics of entrepreneurs with achievement motivation as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Is your attitude positive or negative?

Say

- Let me tell you a story :

It's Little Things that Make a Big Difference.

There was a man taking a morning walk at the beach. He saw that along with the morning tide came hundreds of starfish and when the tide receded, they were left behind and with the morning sun rays, they would die. The tide was fresh and the starfish were alive. The man took a few steps, picked one and threw it into the water. He did that repeatedly. Right behind him there was another person who couldn't understand what this man was doing. He caught up with him and asked, “What are you doing? There are hundreds of starfish. How many can you help? What difference does it make?” This man did not reply, took two more steps, picked up another one, threw it into the water, and said, “It makes a difference to this one.” What difference are we making? Big or small, it does not matter. If everyone made a small difference, we'd end up with a big difference, wouldn't we?

Ask

- What did you learn from this story?

Activity

What Motivates You?

- This is an individual activity.
- It is an exercise given in the Participant Handbook.

Do

- Ask the class to open their Participant Handbook and complete the exercise given in the section What Motivates You?
- Ensure that the participants have opened the correct page for the activity.
- Give the class 5 minutes to complete the activity.

Say

- Discuss the concept of attitude and how to cultivate a positive attitude as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing how self-analysis, knowledge about what motivates you and your positive attitude can help in your business as well in life.

UNIT 7.1.4: Honesty & Work Ethics

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the qualities of honest people
- Describe the importance of honesty in entrepreneurs
- Discuss the elements of a strong work ethic
- Discuss how to foster a good work ethic

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- What do you understand by honesty?
- Why is it important for entrepreneurs to be honest?
- Do you remember any incident where your honesty helped you in gaining confidence?
- Do you remember any incident where someone lost business due to dishonesty?

Say

- Talk about honesty, qualities of an honest person, and the importance of honesty in entrepreneurs as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- "Let's understand it better with the help of some case scenarios. You will be given some cases within your groups. You have to analyse the case scenario that has been given to you and then find an appropriate solution to the problem.
- Keep your discussion focussed around the following:
  - What went wrong?
  - Who was at fault?
  - Whom did it impact- the customer or the businessman?
  - How would it impact the business immediately? What would be the long term impact?
  - What could be done?
  - What did you learn from the exercise?

Do

- Divide the class into four groups of maximum six participants depending on the batch size.
- Give one case study to each group.
- Instruct them to read the case carefully.
- Put down the de-brief questions on the board and ask the groups to focus their discussion around these questions.
- The group is expected to analyse and discuss the case amongst them and find a solution to the given problem. Give the class5-10 minutes to discuss the case and note down their solutions.
- At the end of 10 minutes the team should present their case solution to the class. The presentation can be a narration or a role play.
- Ask the group to select a group leader for their group. The group leader to discuss and assign roles to the group members for the presentation.

Team Activity

Case Study Analysis

Scenario 1

Aakash has a small mobile retail sales and repair shop in Allahabad. He has one of the most popular outlets and has great rapport with his customers.

It's around 11 AM when a customer barges in to the shop and starts shouting at Aakash for giving her a faulty instrument. The screen of her mobile is cracked from one side. Aakash remembered thoroughly checking the handset before handing it over to the customer. The customer threatens to sue him and to go to Consumer Court for cheating her. Now, the problem occurred somewhere outside the shop but as other customers were listening to the conversation, it might impact his business. The situation needs to be managed very sensitively. What would you do if you were in Aakash's place?

Scenario 2

Rajni does beautiful Phulkari embroidery on suits and sarees. She has a small home-based business. She has a huge list of customers on Facebook and WhatsApp who give her orders regularly. Smita is one of her old and regular customers. As her sister-in-law's weddingwas around the corner, Smita wanted to buy few handcrafted Phulkari duppatta. She placed an order for three duppattas via WhatsApp and requested Rajni to send them as soon as possible. When the parcel reached Smita through courier she found that out of the three duppatas, only one was hand embroidered and the other two had machine embroidery on them. Even the length and the quality of the material was not as desired. Smita was heartbroken. It was a complete waste of money and moreover she couldn't wear what she had planned to during the wedding functions. She sent a message to Rajni on WhatsApp, expressing her anger and disappointment.

Smita has also sent a feedback and expressed her disappointment on the social media... this will directly affect Rajni's business. What would you do if you were in Rajni's place?

Scenario 3

Shankar is a tattoo artist who has a small tattoo showroom in a big, reputed mall in New Delhi. Mr Saksham had an appointment for today, at 11:00 am but he reached at 11:50 am. Meanwhile, Shankar had to reschedule his next appointment. After availing Shankar's services, Mr Saksham started yelling in an abusive language, refusing to pay the requisite amount, and finding faults in the services provided by him. Who was at fault in this case? What should Shankar do? Should he confront Saksham or give in to the demands of the client?

Scenario 4

Shailender is an online cloth reseller who does business through social networking sites such as Facebook and WhatsApp. Priyanka made online payment for a dress to Shailander. But she did not receive the dress for a month. When she asked for a cancellation, Shailander started misleading her. For almost 45 days, he kept promising her that he will pay the amount today, tomorrow, day after etc. Even after repeated calls and messages when she did not receive the payment or the dress, she decided to write a post against him on a popular social media platform. As a result, Shailender lost lots of customers and his flourishing business faced a major crisis. How could this situation have been managed?

Say

- Now, let's discuss the problem and solution with the larger group.
- The group will first briefly describe the case to the class.
- Then discuss the issue identified and the proposed solution.
- Once the presentation is over, the class can ask their questions.

Do

- Congratulate each group for the group presentation.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out the information from each group.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from the exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of honesty and work ethics for entrepreneurs.

UNIT 7.1.5: Creativity and Innovation

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- List the characteristics of highly creative people
- List the characteristics of highly innovative people

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Marker pens

Ask

- You must be aware of the term 'Rags to riches' and heard stories related to the term.
- What do these stories tell us?
- What was so special about these people?

Say

- Let's have a look at these stories.
- There are some inspiring stories about people which I would like to share with you.
- Narrate these stories to the class.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Who has not heard of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam hailed from a very humble background. His father was a boat owner. To help his family, Kalam would work as a newspaper vendor. With limited resources, he graduated in Physics and studied aerospace engineering. He was instrumental in India's step towards nuclear energy. In 2002, he became the 11th President of India.

Water filter/purifier at source

Two young boys studying in classes 4 and 5, from Lingzya Junior High School, Sikkim designed a simple innovative low cost water purifier.

Inspiration behind the idea: Most people today prefer to use a water filter/purifier at their home.

Both the children have given idea to have filter/purifier at the source of water so that everyone has access to clean water without having to make an investment in purchasing a filter/purifier.

Soring's idea is to have a centralised purification system at the point of distribution like water tank while Subash's idea is to have such purifiers attached to public taps.

Source: http://www.rediff.com/getahead/report/achievers-top-31-amazing-innovations-from-young-indians/20151208.htm

Solar seeder

This is a story of a innovative solar seeder and developed by Subash Chandra Bose, a class 8, student from St Sebasthiyar Matriculation School, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu. Subash has developed a solar powered seed drill, which can undertake plantation for different size of seeds at variable depth and space between two seeds.

Source: http://www.rediff.com/getahead/report/achievers-top-31-amazing-innovations-from-young-indians/20151208.htm

Looms for physically challenged

Now this is really inspiring of two sisters, Elakkiya a Class 6 student and Pavithra a Class 9 student of SRC Memorial Matriculation, Erode, Tamil Nadu.

The two sisters have come up with loom for lower limbed physically challenged. In their loom they have replaced the pedal operated system with a motor and a gearbox attached to a pulley mechanism.

Source: http://www.rediff.com/getahead/report/achievers-top-31-amazing-innovations-from-young-indians/20151208.htm

Ask

- If they can, why can't you?
- Discuss concepts related to 'Creativity and Innovation' with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Recall the stories on motivation.
- What is the inner drive that motivates people to succeed?
- Let's learn more about such creative and innovative entrepreneurs with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

- This is a group activity.

- Think of any one famous entrepreneur and write a few lines about him or her.

Activity De-brief

- Why did you choose this particular entrepreneur?
- What is his/her brand name?
- What creativity does he/she possess?
- What was innovative about their ideas?

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4 or 6 depending on the batch size.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Tell the participants they have to write a few lines about any one famous entrepreneur.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.
- Ask each group to read out what they have written.
- Ask the de-brief questions.

Summarize

- Summarize the unit by asking participants if they know of some people who are highly creative and innovative in their approach.
- Ask them to share some experiences about these people with the class.

Notes for Facilitation

- Source for stories on innovations:

http://www.rediff.com/getahead/report/achievers-top-31-amazing-innovations-from-young-indians/20151208.htm

UNIT 7.1.6: Time Management

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the benefits of time management
- List the traits of effective time managers
- Describe effective time management techniques

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

Does this sound like you?

- I can never get enough time to finish what I am doing in a day.
- I have so many things to do that I get confused.
- I want to go for a walk and exercise, but I just do not have the time.
- I had so much to do, so I could not deliver that order on time.
- I would love to start my dream business; but, I just do not have the time.

Example

- Let's look at these two examples:

Example 1:

Ankita works from home as a freelance writer. She says she can easily put in 8 hours of dedicated work in a day. Because she works from home, she saves money on travel and has a comfortable work routine. But there is a challenge and it is distraction. As she works from home, she can easily just get up and sit down on the sofa to watch TV, wasting valuable time. She may have chores to do, errands to run and bills to pay. She ends up working only two to three hours a day and the result is, her work gets piled up. She is unable to take on more work due to this. Even though her quality of work is appreciated her clients are not very happy about the delay in submission.

Example 2:

Javed has started a successful online selling company from home and makes a good living from his sales. He has set up a small office space in his living room. As both his parents are working full-time, he also has the role of taking care of his two younger siblings. He almost spends half of his day with the younger kids. He does not mind it but it means taking time away from the work. He is still able to manage his online business with these commitments. He wants to spend some more dedicated hours so as to increase his profits. He also wants to look into new business avenues. What should he be doing.

Ask

- Does this happen with you too?
- Do you find it difficult to prioritize your work?
- Are you able to manage your time effectively?

Activity

- Conduct a group discussion based on the above examples.
- Direct the discussion on how to prioritize work and manage time effectively.

Say

- Time management is not only about how hard you work but also about how smart you work.
- Discuss "What is Time Management" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Why is it important to manage time? How does it help?
- What happens when you don't manage your time effectively?
- Do you find it difficult to prioritize your work?

Say

- Discuss the benefits of time management given in the Participant Handbook.
- Let's learn effective time management with the help of an activity.

Activity

Effective Time Management

- This activity has two parts:

PART 1

TO-DO LIST

- You have to make a to-do list.
- List all of the activities/ tasks that you have to do.
- Try to include everything that takes up your time, however unimportant it may be.
- If they are large tasks, break them into action steps, and write this down with the larger task.
- You can make one list for all your tasks or have separate to-do lists for personal and professional tasks.

PART 2

URGENT-IMPORTANT GRID

- You have to make a grid as shown on the board here. .
- This grid has four boxes. As you can see, each box has a different heading.
- At the heart of the urgent-important grid, are these two questions:
  - Is this task important?
  - Is this task urgent?
- Now, you have to think about each activity that you have written in your to-do list and put it into one of the four categories.
- **What do these categories depict?**
- **Category 1: Urgent/Important**
  - This category is for the highest priority tasks. They need to get done now.

- **Category 2: Not Urgent/Important**
  - This is where you want to spend most of your time.
  - This category allows you to work on something important and have the time to do it properly.
  - This will help you produce high quality work in an efficient manner.
  - The tasks in this category are probably the most neglected ones, but also the most crucial ones for success.
  - The tasks in this category can include strategic thinking, deciding on goals or general direction and planning – all vital parts of running a successful business.
- **Category 3: Urgent/Not Important**
  - This is where you are busy but not productive. These tasks are often mistaken to be important, when they're most often busywork.
  - Urgent but not important tasks are things that prevent you from achieving your goals.
  - However, some may be activities that other people want you to do.
- **Category 4: Not Important and Not Urgent**
  - This category doesn't really include tasks, but rather habits that provide comfort, and a refuge from being disciplined and rigorous with your time management.
  - Some may be activities that other people want you to do.
  - These might include unplanned leisure activities as well.

TO- DO list format

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

URGENT-IMPORTANT GRID

URGENT/ IMPORTANT • Meetings • Last minute demands • Project deadlines • Crisis	**NOT URGENT/ IMPORTANT** • Planning • Working towards goals • Building relationship • Personal commitments
• Interruptions • Phone calls/ E-mails • Other people's minor demands **URGENT/ NOT IMPORTANT**	• Internet surfing • Social media • Watching TV **NOT URGENT/ NOT IMPORTANT**

1 2
3 4

URGENT/ IMPORTANT GRID format

URGENT/ IMPORTANT	**NOT URGENT/ IMPORTANT**
URGENT/ NOT IMPORTANT	**NOT URGENT/ NOT IMPORTANT**

1 2
3 4

Do

- Put down the formats for the to-do list and the urgent/ important grid on the board.
- Instruct the participants to prepare their to-do list first.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to prepare the list.
- Once done, instruct them to divide the tasks in to-do list into the four categories.
- Explain the four categories to the participants giving examples specific to their context.
- As you explain the categories fill the grid with the type of tasks.
- Give the participants 40 minutes to fill the grid.
- Then explain how to balance the tasks between the four categories.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

Activity De-brief:

How can we balance tasks between the four categories?

How to manage time through this grid?

- **Category 1: Urgent/Important**
  - Try to keep as few tasks as possible here, with the aim to eliminate.
  - If you spend too much of your time in this category, you are working solely as a trouble shooter, and never finding time to work on longer-term plans.
- **Category 2: Not Urgent/Important**
  - Plan these tasks carefully and efficiently as they are most crucial ones for success.
  - If necessary, also plan where you will do these tasks, so that you're free from interruptions.
  - Include strategic thinking, deciding on goals or general direction and planning in your planning process.
- **Category 3: Urgent/Not Important**
  - Ask yourself whether you can reschedule or delegate them.
  - A common source of such activities is other people. Sometimes it's appropriate to say "no" to people politely, or to encourage them to solve the problem themselves.
- **Category 4: Not Important and Not Urgent**
  - You also want to minimize the tasks that you have in this category.
  - These activities are just a distraction – avoid them if possible.
  - You can simply ignore or cancel many of them.
  - Politely say "no" to work assigned by others, if you can, and explain why you cannot do it.
  - Schedule your leisure activities carefully so that they don't have an impact on other important tasks.
- Discuss the traits of effective time managers and effective time management techniques as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Discuss the traits of effective time managers and effective time management techniques as given in the Participant Handbook.

Notes for Facilitation

- Here is a short story. You can conclude the session narrating the story. To make it more interesting you can perform the demonstration described and discuss the short story.
  - One day an expert in time management was speaking to a group of students. As he stood in front of the group, he pulled out a large wide-mouthed glass jar and set it on the table in front of him. Then he took out a bag of about a dozen rocks and placed them, one at a time, into the jar. When the jar was filled to the top and no more rocks would fit inside, he asked, "Is this jar full?" Everyone in the class said, "Yes." Then he said, "Really?"
  - He reached under the table and pulled out a bucket of gravel (small stones). He dumped some gravel in and shook the jar causing pieces of gravel to work themselves down into the space between the rocks. Then he asked the group once more, "Is the jar full?" By this time, the class began to understand. "Probably not," one of them answered. "Good!" he replied.
  - He reached under the table and brought out a bucket of sand. He started dumping the sand in the jar and it went into all of the spaces left between the rocks and the gravel. Once more he asked the question, "Is this jar full?" No!" the class shouted. Once again he said, "Good." Then he grabbed a jug of water and began to pour it in until the jar was filled to the brim. Then he looked at the class and asked, "What is the point of this illustration? “One student raised his hand and said, “No matter how full your schedule is, if you try really hard you can always fit some more things in it!" "No," the speaker replied, "that's not the point. The truth this illustration teaches us is: If you don't put the big rocks in first, you'll never get them in at all." What are the 'big rocks' in your life? Your children; your loved ones; your education; your dreams; a worthy cause; teaching or mentoring others; doing things that you love; time for yourself; your health; your mate (or significant other). Remember to put these BIG ROCKS in first or you'll never get them in at all. If you sweat about the little stuff (the gravel, sand, and water) then you'll fill your life with little things you worry about that don't really matter, and you'll never have the time you need to spend on the big, important stuff (the big rocks).
- End the story with these lines…

  So, tonight, or in the morning tomorrow, when you are reflecting on this short story, ask yourself this question: What are the 'big rocks' in my life? Then, put those in your jar first

UNIT 7.1.7: Anger Management

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the importance of anger management
- Describe anger management strategies
- Discuss tips for anger management

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- What is anger? Is anger good or bad?
- Is anger normal or an abnormal behaviour? How can anger harm you?
- Why is it important for entrepreneurs to manage their anger?

Say

- Talk about anger and the importance of anger management in entrepreneurs as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Let us do a small activity. This is an individual activity.
- Think of the incidents and situations that angered you and hurt you.

Do

- Instruct them to note down these situations under different categories (as given in the Activity).
- Give the class 3-5 minutes to think and note down their answers.
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask some participants to volunteer and present their answers.
- They can also share these situations with their fellow participants if they do not wish to share it with the entire class.

Activity

- Do you remember any incident which has hurt
  - you physically
  - you mentally
  - your career
  - your relationships.

Ask

- Do you ever get angry?
- What are the things that make you angry?
- Do you remember any incident where your anger management helped you in maintaining healthy relationship?
- Do you remember any incident where someone lost business/ friend/ relationship due to temper (anger)?

Say

- There are a few strategies which can help in controlling your anger. Let's do an activity to understand the anger management process better.
- This is an individual activity.
- Think of the incidents/ situations which trigger your anger (the cause).
- Then think what happened as a result of your anger (the effect).
- You need to come up with some techniques to manage your anger.

Do

- Give the class the anger triggers (the cause) as listed in the activity.
- Put down the activity format (Anger Triggers, Result of your Anger, Anger Management Techniques) on the board and instruct the class to write the answers under different categories.
- Give the class 3-5 minutes to think and note down their answers.
- At the end of 5 minutes, ask the participants who wish to volunteer and present their answers.

Activity

Trigger points and Anger Management Techniques Activity

Anger Triggers

List of triggers that make you angry:
Someone says you did something wrong.
You want something you can't have now.
You get caught doing something you shouldn't have been doing.
You are accused of doing something you didn't do.
You are told that you can't do something.
Someone doesn't agree with you.
Someone doesn't do what you tell him to do.
Someone unexpected happens that messes up your schedule.

Result of your anger:

Write the techniques that you use to manage your anger:
Anger Management Techniques

Say

- Now, let's discuss the problems and solution with all.
- The individual will first briefly describe trigger points to the class.
- Then discuss the result of the anger. Other participants are requested to remain quiet while one is making the presentation.
- Post presentation, other participants may ask questions.

Do

- Congratulate each individual for sharing their points.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Ask de-brief questions after the presentation to the class.
- Keep a check on the time. Ask the participants to wind up the activity quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Ask

De-brief questions:

- In the situation described by the presenter, who was at fault?
- How could you have handled this situation alternatively?

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing the strategies and tips of anger management for entrepreneurs.
- Ask the participants what have they learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Encourage the participants to share information about them while presenting the situations to the class.
- Keep the format of the Activity prepared in a chart paper so that it can be displayed during the session.

UNIT 7.1.8: Stress Management: What is stress?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the causes of stress
- Discuss the symptoms of stress
- Discuss tips for stress management

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- You are waiting in the reception for an interview or a very important meeting, suddenly your legs are shaky, your hands are cold, you are feeling nervous. Have you ever been in this kind of situation?
- Have you had days when you had trouble sleeping?
- Have you ever been so worried about something that you ended up with a terrible headache?

Say

- You've probably heard people say, I'm really stressed out" or "This is making me totally stressed."

Ask

- What do you understand by stress?
- What gives you stress?
- How do you feel when you are stressed or what are the symptoms of stress?
- How can stress harm you?
- Why is it important for entrepreneurs to manage stress?

Say

- When we feel overloaded or unsure of our ability to deal with certain challenges, we feel stressed.
- Discuss about stress, causes of stress, and symptoms of stress as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Let's understand the causes of stress and how to deal with them with the help of some case scenarios.
- You will be given some cases.
- You have to analyse the case scenario and then find an appropriate solution to the problem.
- This will be a group activity.

Do

- Divide the class into four groups of 5- 6 participants (depending on the batch size).
- Assign one case scenario to each group.
- Instruct them to read the case carefully.
- The group is expected to analyse and discuss the case amongst them and find a solution to the given problem.
- Explain their discussion should result in getting answers for the following questions:

- What was/ were the cause(s) of stress?
- Was the stress avoidable or manageable under the given circumstances?
- If yes, how do you think that the stress could be avoided (managed)?
- If no, then why not?

- Give the class 10-12 minutes to discuss the case and note down their solutions.
- At the end of 12 minutes, the team should present their case solution to the larger group.
- Ask the group to select a group leader for their group.
- The group leader to discuss and assign roles to the group members for the presentation.

Team Activity

Case Study Analysis

Scenario 1

Akash's alarm doesn't go off and he gets late getting out of the house. He hits traffic and ends up 15 minutes late to work, which his boss notices. He gets to his desk and finds he has to complete 2 reports in next one hour. Just when he is about to begin work, a message pops up "Telecon with the client begins in 10 minutes. Please be in the conference room in 5 minutes."

His is not prepared for the call. He is stressed. He does not want to speak to his boss about this. He is stressed, feeling uncomfortable and sick. Not in a position to attend the call or finish the reports on time.

Scenario 2

While paying his overdue bills, Rahul realised that it's the middle of the month and he has only Rs 500 left in his account. He has already asked all of his friends, and family for loans, which he hasn't paid back yet. He is still contemplating over the issue when his phone rings. His sister's birthday is due next week and she has seen a beautiful dress which she wants to buy but cannot tell the parents as it is a bit expensive. She wishes if Rahul could buy the dress for her. Rahul has promised to buy her the dress for her birthday.

Rahul is stressed, does not understand what to do. He is unable to concentrate on his work and unable to complete the tasks assigned. His team leader has already warned him of the delay.

Scenario 3

Sheela calls the cable company as she has unknown charges on her bill. She has to go through the automated voice mail menu three times and still can't get through to a customer care executive. After 15 minutes of repeated efforts, her call is answered. She explains the entire issue to the customer care executive but before the person could suggest a way out, the call drops.

Now Sheela has to call back and repeat the whole process all over again with a new customer care executive. She is very angry and calls again but cannot connect this time.

She has to leave to office so she decides to call from office and check. When she connects this time she is angry and argues with the executive on the call. All her co-workers around are looking at her as her volume has suddenly increased. She bangs the phone and ends the call.

Her co-worker Neelam enquires what has happened to her. She ignores her and just walks off. She has become irritable and her behaviour and tone with other co-workers is not acceptable.

Scenario 4

Arpit is a young entrepreneur who started doing business through Facebook few weeks back. He had always been into a job. Although Arpit has very few financial liabilities, it wasn't an easy decision to leave a comfortable job at once and look for newer pastures. Arpit's boss warned him of the consequences and the challenges of starting a business when nobody ever in his family had been in business.

He has not been able to get a good deal till now. This is an important life shift for him which comes with unknown variables. Arpit is nervous and is wondering if he has what it takes to fulfill the requirement of his new role, or the new experiences he's likely to face.

Ask

De-brief questions:

- What was/ were the cause(s) of stress?
- Was the stress avoidable or manageable under the given circumstances?
- If yes, how do you think that the stress could be avoided (managed)?
- If no, then why not?

Say

- Now, let's discuss the problem and solution with the larger group.
- The group will first briefly describe the case to the class.
- Then discuss the issue identified and the proposed solution.
- Post presentation, the other groups may ask questions to the group that has presented.

Do

- Congratulate each group for sharing their points.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out the information from each group.
- Keep a check on time. Tell participants to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

- While it is common and normal to feel some tension. This feeling nervous and tensed can interfere with your thinking process and can have a negative impact on your performance.
- Stress can deplete the most vibrant of souls. It can have a negative effect on every aspect of a person's life including their health, emotional well-being, relationships, and career. However, one needs to understand the causes and types of stress before looking for ways to manage it.

De-brief:

Scenario 1

The cause of stress was lack of time management and the habit of procrastinating. If Akash would have managed his time well, planned alternate ways to get up on time, finished prior tasks on time and planned for client meetings in advance then he wouldn't have faced stress.

Scenario 2

The cause of stress was lack of financial planning. Rahul should have planned his financial resources well in advance and saved some money for the rainy day. Also, differentiating between needs and wants and keeping a check on non-essential expenditure would have saved Rahul from this situation.

Scenario 3

Sometimes, stress is caused due to external factors instead of internal ones. In this case, the stress was unavoidable because we have no control over this customer care system. Every time, you will get in touch with a new executive and will have to explain all over again. This might cause stress but despite being frustrated and angry there is little that we can do about it. All Sheela could do was to find ways to calm herself down through some breathing exercises and meditation, reading some good book or listening to music and then start afresh.

Scenario 4

A positive, major life change can be a source of good stress. Regardless of how good the change is, it can be stressful. Stress caused by a positive and major life change can be beneficial because it causes a person to step out of their comfort zone and learn new skills. Here, Arpit may become a successful entrepreneur or learn new ways to do things differently.

Now let us see this scenario, can I have a volunteer to read out this case to the class.

Do

- Ask one of the participant who can volunteer and read out this scenario to the class.

Scenario 5

Rakesh lives in Kathmandu with his wife and two beautiful daughters Sarah and Sanya. Nepal was hit by a massive earthquake and Rakesh's building collapsed during the earthquake. During evacuation, Rakesh realised that though his wife and Sarah were fine and suffered only minor bruises, Sanya was nowhere in the scene. Panic stricken, he started calling her name and searching her frantically. A little later, he heard a meek voice from beneath the debris. He quickly removed the rubble to find a huge bed. Rakesh was pretty sure that Sanya was trapped underneath. Though he was badly bruised, he gathered all his courage and with all his might, he lifted the several-ton bed to save Sanya's life. Everyone was relieved to see Sanya alive and also extremely surprised to see this father's ability to access superhuman strength.

- Ask the audience to applaud for the participant after the scenario is read completely.
- Discuss the scenario, ask de-brief questions:
  - What kind of stress was Rakesh undergoing in this case?
  - Was the stress avoidable or manageable under the given circumstances?
  - What was the result of the stress?

Say

De-brief:

- Not all stress is harmful; good stress is actually energizing. This was a case of lifesaving stress, or hero stress, which is an important example of good stress. You may have heard stories in which a person performs an impossible feat of physical strength in order to save their life or the life of someone they love. This type of stress causing a surge of adrenaline is good for us.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing the tips to manage stress as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Keep printed copies of the activities/ scenarios ready for the session.
- Put down the de-brief questions on a flip chart so that it can be displayed in the class during the activity.
- Encourage participation and make the discussions interative.

Notes

UNIT 7.2: Digital Literacy: A Recap

Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

1. Identify the basic parts of a computer
2. Identify the basic parts of a keyboard
3. Recall basic computer terminology
4. Recall the functions of basic computer keys
5. Discuss the main applications of MS Office
6. Discuss the benefits of Microsoft Outlook
7. Identify different types of e-commerce
8. List the benefits of e-commerce for retailers and customers
9. Discuss Digital India campaign will help boost e-commerce in India
10. Describe how you will sell a product or service on an e-commerce platform

UNIT 7.2.1: Computer and Internet Basics: Basic Parts of a Computer

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Identify the basic parts of a computer
- Identify the basic parts of a keyboard
- Recall basic computer terminology
- Recall the functions of basic computer keys

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Computer Systems with the required applications

Say

- Let's take a quick recap of the basic computer parts.
- Discuss 'Basic Parts of Computer' and 'Basic Parts of a Keyboard' with the class as given in the Participant Handbook.

Explain

- Explain all the parts of the computer and the keyboard by demonstrating on the real system.

Ask

- Do you know about internet?
- Have you ever used internet?
- Why do you think internet is useful?
- What was the last task you performed on internet?

Say

- Let's look at some basic internet terms.
- Discuss 'Basic Internet Terms' with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of computer and internet for entrepreneurs.

Practical

- Conduct a practical session.
- Ask the participants to assemble in the computer lab.
- Give some hands on practice exercises.

Do

- Group the participants for the activity depending on the batch size and the number of computer systems available in the lab.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Ensure the participants complete the practical exercises assigned.

UNIT 7.2.2: MS Office and Email: About MS Office

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the main applications of MS Office
- Discuss the benefits of Microsoft Outlook

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Computer Systems with MS Office

Ask

- What is the most frequent activity that you do on the computer?
- Do you know how to make presentations on the computer?

Say

- Give a brief introduction of MS Office as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Discuss the most popular office products. Explain in brief their application, benefits and working.
- **Microsoft Word** is a word processing program that allows for the creation of documents. The program is equipped with templates for quick formatting. There are also features that allow you to add graphics, tables, etc.
- **Microsoft Excel** is a tool for accounting and managing large sets of data. It can also simplify analysing data. It is also used to create charts based from data, and perform complex calculations. A Cell is an individual data box which will have a corresponding Column and Row heading. This gives the cell a name, referred to as the Cell Reference. There can be multiple pages in each workbook. Each page, or sheet, is called a Worksheet. When you open a new Excel file, it automatically starts you with three worksheets, but you can add more.

Explain

- Explain the working and frequently used features of Office on a real system.

Ask

- What do you know about e-mails?
- Do you have an email id?
- How often do you check your e-mails?

Say

- Communication is vital for every business. The fastest and the safest way to communicate these days are through emails. MS Outlook helps to manage your emails in a better way and also offers a host of other benefits.
- Discuss “Why Choose Microsoft Outlook?” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Do

- Ask the participants to assemble in the computer lab.
- Explain the working of Outlook on a real system..

Demonstrate

- Demonstrate how to create email id.
- Demonstrate how to write new mails, send mails.
- Demonstrate how to use MS Office application to create a letter and send it as attachment in an email.
- Demonstrate how to use other MS Office applications.

Practical

- Give some hands on practice exercises
- Group the participants for the activity depending on the batch size and the number of computer systems available in the lab.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

UNIT 7.2.3: E-Commerce

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Identify different types of e-commerce
- List the benefits of e-commerce for retailers and customers
- Discuss Digital India campaign will help boost e-commerce in India
- Describe how you will sell a product or service on an e-commerce platform

Resources to be Used

- Computer System with internet connection
- Participant Handbook

Ask

- How many of you have done shopping online?
- Can you name at least five shopping websites?
- What is the product that you most frequently buy online?
- Why do you do shopping online instead of going to the market?

Say

- Give a brief introduction of "What is E-commerce". Refer to the Participant Handbook.
- E- commerce emerged in the early 1990s, and its use has increased at a rapid rate. Today, many companies sell their products online. Everything from food, clothes, entertainment, furnitureand many other items can be purchased online.

Ask

- What other types of transactions have you performed on the internet other than buying products?

Say

- Give examples of e-commerce activities from Participant Handbook.

Team Activity

E-commerce examples

- Instruct the participants to list some of the payment gateways that they have used for e-commerce activities.
- Give them 5 minutes to make this list.
- Discuss payment gateways and transaction through payment gateways.
- Conclude the discussion by mentioning how important e-commerce has become in our day to day transactions.

Say

- E-commerce activities can be classified based on the types of participants in the transaction.
- Discuss "Types of E-commerce" from the Participant Handbook.

Do

- Discuss all types of E-commerce by giving examples and names of some popular websites which use them.
- Make the discussion interactive by asking the class to share some popular e-commerce sites of each type.

Say

- E-commerce activities bring a host of benefits for both, retailers and customers.
- Discuss benefits of E-commerce from the Participant Handbook.

Explain

- The majority of the population that uses E-commerce activities lives in tier-1 and tier-2 cities. To encourage the use of digital money in tier-3 and 4 areas, PM Mr. Modi launched the "Digital India Campaign".
- Discuss "Digital India Campaign" from the Participant Handbook.
- By Digital India project the government will deliver services via mobile connectivity and in doing so, is expected to bring the internet and broadband to remote corners of the country. This connectivity will in turn enhance e-commerce activities also. Furthermore, the Indian Government is also modernizing India Post and aims to develop it as a distribution channel for e-commerce related services.

Say

- Now let us discuss how to sell a product using E-commerce.
- Every product has to be sold on a platform on the internet. Think of it as a shop that you have to sell your product. Now this shop can be your own or shared or rented. If the shop is your own or rented there will be only your products in that shop. If the shop is shared, there will be products of multiple sellers in that shop. A common example is a departmental store which has products from multiple brands in the shop.
- Similarly, in E-commerce the shop is the website where your products are displayed. If it is your own website it will exclusively showcase your products. In this case the cost that you will incur will be:
    - Developing the website
    - Hosting the website
    - Maintenance of the website
- If you rent a website it will also showcase your own products but the development, hosting and maintenance parts goes to the owner. This saves time and the cost to manage these activities.
- Smaller companies usually go for renting a website and the bigger ones develop their own website.
- The concept of shared platforms has become very popular in recent times. In this platform the sellers have to register and then they can sell their goods on a common platform. Among the most popular of these are Amazon, Myntra, Flipkart, etc.

Role Play

- Tell the participants to choose a product or service that they want to sell online.
- Tell them to write a brief note explaining how they will use existing e-commerce platforms, or create a new e-commerce platform to sell their product or service.

Ask

- How much money are you carrying in your wallet?
- Do you have a credit/debit card?
- How do you make payments while doing online shopping?

Say

- Demonetization has made carrying cash in the wallet very difficult. People either shop through cards or some other form of digital money.
- So what do you think is digital money?
- In this form the money is both paid and received digitally. There is no hard cash involved. It is an instant and convenient way to make payments.
- There are various types of digital payments. Let us discuss some of them in brief here.
- The first one is the most commonly used system i.e. the cards. Debit card, credit card, prepaid card, all fall under this category.
- Then is the e-wallet or the mobile wallet. This has become the most used form of digital money after demonetization. Examples are Paytm, state bank buddy, Freecharge, etc.
- Many other forms of digital money are also coming up in market like mobile apps, Aadhar card based payment, etc.

Do

- Demonstrate how to make and receive payments through digital models like Paytm and state bank buddy.

Ask

- Why do you think people have started using digital money instead of hard cash? Is demonetization the only reason?

Say

- Digital money gives a lot of advantages over the conventional hard cash. Some of them are:
  - Digital payments are easy and convenient. You do not need to take loads of cash with you, a mobile phone or a card will suffice.
  - With digital payment modes, you can pay from anywhere anytime.
  - Digital payments have less risk.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of e-commerce and digital money.

Notes

UNIT 7.3: Money Matters

Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

1. Discuss the importance of saving money
2. Discuss the benefits of saving money
3. Discuss the main types of bank accounts
4. Describe the process of opening a bank account
5. Differentiate between fixed and variable costs
6. Describe the main types of investment options
7. Describe the different types of insurance products
7. Describe the different types of taxes
9. Discuss the uses of online banking
10. Discuss the main types of electronic funds transfer

UNIT 7.3.1: Personal Finance – Why to Save?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the importance of saving money
- Discuss the benefits of saving money

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- How many of you save money?
- Why do you feel the need to save it?
- Do you plan your savings?
- Where do you keep the money you save?
- How do you use the money that you have saved?

Example

- Let's look at these two examples:

Example 1:

Suhani works in a good company and earns Rs.30, 000 month. She always saves 5000 per month and keeps it aside as a personal saving. She keeps the money at home and has saved quite a lot. One day her mother has a medical emergency and has to be taken to the hospital. Her family is worried about the amount they have to spend for the treatment. It will cost them atleast 40,000.

Suhani says tells her family not to worry and that she has about 50,000, which she has saved over the months.

Example 2:

Jasmeet works in the same company and earns the same as Suhani. She is very fond of shopping and spends most of her money on buying new clothes. At the end of the month, she is always asking her father for money as her pay is finished.

Ask

- Who do you identify with –Suhani or Jasmeet ?
- How do you think Suhani manages to save money which Jasmeet is unable to do?

Say

- We should always set aside some and save some money from our monthly pay. The future is unpredictable. Saving money not only gives you a sense of financial security but it can be used in case of emergencies.
- Discuss "Importance of Saving" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- What are the benefits of saving money?
- What does being financially independent mean to you?

Say

- Discuss "Benefits of Saving" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Now let us continue with Suhani's story. Suhani has told her family not to worry and that she has about 50,000, which she has saved over the months. The family is happy about Suhani's decision of saving money, which will be of great help for them now.

  Suhani is going to the hospital today to pay the first instalment for the treatment. Suddenly finds only 35,000 in her cash box when she counts and does not remember using it. She has not kept any record and now she is upset.

Ask

- Was it a good decision by Suhani to save a part of her earnings every month?
- Was it a wise decision to keep all her savings as cash in a cash box?
- Could she have managed to save money in a better and more effective manner?
- Do you want to learn how to save money and use it effectively?

Say

- Let's learn personal saving with the help of a group activity.

Team Activity

Personal Finance- Why to save

- This activity has two parts:

PART 1

WAYS TO SAVE MONEY

- You are earning 30,000/- per month. You have recently changed your job and have to move to a metropolitan city. You are now living as a paying guest paying 10,000/- per month. Your other estimated expenditures like travel, food, recreation would be around Rs. 17, 000 per month.
- Make a list of different ways to save money.

PART 2

HOW WILL YOU USE THE MONEY

- After a year how much have you been able to save?
- How will you use the money that you have saved?

Do

- Divide the class into groups of four.
- Instruct the participants to think and prepare a list of the various ways they can save money.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to prepare the list.
- Once done, instruct them to think of how they could use the money they have saved.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to prepare the list.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Activity De-brief

- What were the different ways you could save money?
- How much money were you able to save?
- How will you use the money you have saved in one year?

Say

- Discuss the importance of personal finance and why it is important to save money.

Summarize

You can summarize the session by discussing:

- The importance of saving money.
- Ways to save money.
- How the money saved can be used for different purposes.

UNIT 7.3.2: Types of Bank Accounts, Opening a Bank Account

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the main types of bank accounts
- Describe the process of opening a bank account

Resources to be Used

- Account opening sample forms
- Participant Handbook

Ask

- How many of you save money?
- Where do you keep the money you save?
- How many of you have a bank account?
- What type of account do you have?

Example

- Let's look at the given example:

Reena is in the third year of college but in the evening she gives tuitions for children living in her colony. She earns 15,000/- per month. As her students stay in different parts of the city, she has to walk a lot.

To save time, she decides to buy a second hand scooter for herself. But she has to save money for it. Her class mate advises her to open a recurring deposit account in the bank.

She goes to the bank close to her home. The personal manager gives her some forms to fill. She is confused as she has never done this before. Her elder sister has an account in the same bank. She asks for help from her sister. She goes to the bank the next day with her sister. The personal banker gives her a list of documents that she will need to submit with the form for opening an account. The banker advises her to open a 6 months recurring deposit.

Ask

- Do you try to save money monthly but have to spend it on unforeseen expenditure?
- Have you ever thought of depositing your savings in a bank?

Say

- Before opening a bank account, you need to know the types of accounts we have in India.
- Discuss "Types of Bank Accounts" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Can someone say what are the different types of bank accounts?

Say

- Let's learn about the different types of bank accounts through an activity.

Team Activity

- Divide the class in four groups.
- Label the groups as savings account, current account, recurring account and fixed deposit.
- On a chart paper, ask them to write the key points of their account.

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to present the key points of their account.

Say

- Now that you know about the four different types of accounts, let's learn how to open a bank account.
- Discuss "Opening a Bank Account" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Discuss "Tips" that the participants should keep in mind while opening a bank account as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- What are the main documents required for opening a bank account?
- What are some important points to ask the bank personnel while opening an account?

Say

- Mention officially valid KYC documents (refer to the Participant Handbook)
- Now, let's understand the procedure of opening a bank account through an activity.

Team Activity

Opening a Bank Account

- This activity is done in groups.
- Divide the class in groups of four or six.

PART 1

FILLING A BANK ACCOUNT OPENING FORM

- You have to fill a bank opening form.
- You can refer to the section "Opening a Bank Account" of your Handbook for reference.
- List all the steps that you will be required to fill in the form.
- List the documents that you needs for filling the form.
- Now fill in the form.

Activity De-brief

How did you design the form?

- What all details did you fill in the form?
- What were your KYC documents?
- How would this activity help you in future?

Do

- Instruct the participants to read the section "Opening a Bank Account' of the Participant Handbook.
- Give each group one sample account opening form.
- Give the participants 5 minutes to read the form.
- Give them 15 minutes to fill it.
- Assist them by explaining each category and how to fill it.
- Keep a check on time.
- Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

Note:

- You can summarize the unit through a role play.
  - A person wanting to open an account in the bank.
  - What is the procedure that he will go through?
  - Discuss the key points of different types of bank accounts.
  - How to select the type of account
  - How to fill the account opening form.
- A sample account opening form is given in the following page for reference. Use it for the activity in the class.

Sample Bank Account Opening form.

Photograph

XXX Bank

SAVING BANK ACCOUNT OPENING FORM

Account No.: _____ Date: _____

Name of the Branch			
Village/Town			
Sub District / Block Name			
District			
State			
SSA Code / Ward No.			
Village Code / Town Code		Name of Village / Town	

Applicant Details:

Full Name	Mr./Mrs./Ms.	First	Middle	Last Name
Marital Status				
Name of Spouse/Father				
Name of Mother				
Address				
Pin Code				
Tel No. Mobile			Date of Birth	
Aadhaar No.			Pan No.	
MNREGA Job Card No.				
Occupation/Profession				
Annual Income				
No. of Dependents				

Detail of Assets	Owning House : Y/N Owning Farm : Y/N No. of Animals : Any other :
Existing Bank A/c. of family members / household	Y / N If yes, No. of A/cs. _____
Kisan Credit Card	Whether Eligible Y / N
I request you to issue me a **Rupay Card**.	
I also understand that I am eligible for an Overdraft after satisfactory operation of my account after 6 months of opening my account for meeting my emergency/ family needs subject to the condition that only one member from the household will be eligible for overdraft facility. I shall abide by the terms and conditions stipulated by the Bank in this regard.	

Declaration:
I hereby apply for opening of a Bank Account. I declare that the information provided by me in this application form is true and correct. The terms and conditions applicable have been read over and explained to me and have understood the same. I shall abide by all the terms and conditions as may be in force from time to time. I declare that I have not availed any Overdraft or Credit facility from any other bank.

Place:
Date: **Signature / LTI of Applicant**

Nomination:

I want to nominate as under				
Name of Nominee	Relationship	Age	Date of Birth in case of minor	Person authorised in case to receive the amount of deposit on behalf of the nominee in the event of my /minor(s) death.

Place:

Date: **Signature / LTI of Applicant**

Witness(es)*

1. _____

2. _____

*Witness is requires only for thumb impression and not for signature

UNIT 7.3.3: Costs: Fixed vs. Variables: What are Fixed and Variable Costs?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Differentiate between fixed and variable costs

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Ask

- What is cost?
- Will a telephone bill fall under the category of a fixed or variable cost?

Say

- Discuss: Fixed and Variable cost with examples.Let us do a small activity.

Team Activity

Identify the type of cost

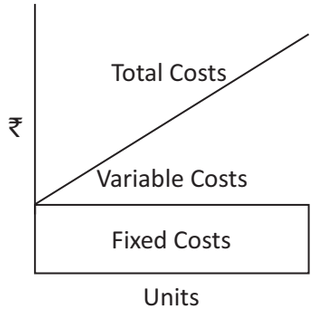
1. Rent
2. Telephone bill
3. Electricity bill
4. Machinery
5. Insurance
6. Office supplies/ Raw materials
7. Employee salaries
7. Commision percentage given to sales person for every unit sold
9. Credit card fees
10. Vendor bills

Do

- Divide the class into two groups. Read out the list of costs given in the activity.
- Read out each item from the cost list and ask the groups in turns to identify whether it is a fixed or variable cost.

Say

- We saw that your utility bills like rent, electricity, telephone etc. are all fixed costs because you have to pay it every month.
- Variable costs is an expense which varies with production output or volume. For example commission, raw material etc.
- Discuss "Cost: Fixed vs. variables" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Illustrate the relation between the costs with a graph.



- Let's learn the difference between fixed and variable cost with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Fixed vs. Variable Costs

- This is a group activity.

- You want to start your own entrepreneur business.
- State the type of business you want to start.
- List down all the cost or requirements for your business.
- How will you differentiate between the fixed and variable cost.

Activity De-brief

- What is the total cost of your business?
- What are the fixed costs?
- What are the variable costs?
- How did you differentiate between the fixed and variable costs?

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4 or 6.
- Give each group a sheet of paper.
- Tell the participants that they have to start their own entrepreneur business.
- Ask them the type of business they want to start.
- Instruct them to differentiate between the fixed and the variable costs of the business they want to start.
- Give the participants 15 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

- Note: You can summarize the unit either by having a role play between a consultant and a budding entrepreneur explaining the differences between fixed and variable costs or by discussing the key points of the unit.

Notes for Facilitation

- Answers for the activity - Identify the type of cost

1.	Rent	(Fixed)
2.	Telephone bill	(Fixed)
3.	Electricity bill	(Fixed)
4.	Machinery	(Fixed)
5.	Insurance	(Fixed)
6.	Office supplies/ Raw materials	(Variable)
7.	Employee salaries	(Fixed)
8.	Commision percentage given to sales person for every unit sold	(Variable)
9.	Credit card fees	(Variable)
10.	Vendor bills	(Variable)

UNIT 7.3.4: Investments, Insurance and Taxes

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Describe the main types of investment options
- Describe the different types of insurance products
- Describe the different types of taxes

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Ask the participants- "What do you see first thing in when you get your mobile bill? Apart from the amount and due date do you have a look at the taxes you are being billed for?
- Why do you think people get their cars insured or have a medical insurance?
- You have saved money and want to invest it, how would you decide what is the best investment for your money?

Example

- Let's have a look at a few scenarios.

Ranbir has sold his house and deposited the money in his bank. His Chartered Accountant tells him that he will have to re-invest the money otherwise he will have to pay capital tax. What is capital tax and how is it different from income tax?

Jasmeet and Anup are blessed with a baby girl. They decide to have an insurance policy that will mature when their daughter is ready to higher education.

Shivani is working in a corporate office and getting good pay. She will have to pay income tax so she decides to invest her money in tax saving schemes. She goes to the bank manager to discuss the best products in which she can invest.

Say

- Discuss the Investment, Insurance and Taxes as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- How do investments, insurances and taxes differ from each other?

Say

- Let's learn the differences between the three by having an activity.

Say

- We will have a quiz today.

Team Activity

- The activity is a quiz.

Do

- Divide the class into groups of three and give a name to each group
- Explain the rules of the quiz. For each correct answer the group gets 1 mark. If the group is unable to answer the question is rolled over to the next group.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- On the blackboard write the names of the groups.
- Ask the questions of the quiz.
- Keep a score for the groups.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Summarize

- Summarize the unit by discussing the key points and answering question

Notes for Facilitation

Questions for the quiz

1. What are bonds?

   Bonds are instruments used by public and private companies to raise large sums of money.

2. Who issues the bonds?

   Private and public companies issue the bonds.

3. Why are bonds issued?

   To raise large amount of money as it cannot be burrowed from the bank.

4. Who is the buyer of stocks and equities?

   The general public is the buyer.

5. What types of scheme is the Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme?

   Small Saving Scheme

6. What is the difference between mutual and hedge funds?

   Mutual funds are professionally managed financial instruments that invest the money in different securities on behalf of investors. Hedge funds invest in both financial derivatives and/or publicly traded securities.

7. Why is a loan taken from the bank to purchase real estate?

   To lease or sell to make profit on appreciated property price.

8. Name the two types of insurances?

   Life Insurance and Non-life or general insurance

9. Which insurance product offers financial protection for 15-20 years?

   Term Insurance

10. What is the benefit of taking an endowment policy?

    It offers the dual benefit of investment and insurance.

11. Mr. Das gets monthly return on one of his insurance policies. Name the policy?

    Money Back Life Insurance

12. What are the two benefits of a Whole Life Insurance?

    It offers the dual benefit of investment and insurance

13. Which policy covers loss or damage of goods during transit?

    Marine Insurance

14. After what duration is the income tax levied?

    One financial year

15. What is long term capital gain tax?

    It is the tax payable for investments held for more than 36 months.

16. Name the tax that is added while buying shares?

    Securities Transaction Tax

17. What is the source of corporate tax?

    The revenue earned by a company.

18. Name the tax whose amount is decided by the state?

    VAT or Value Added Tax

19. You have bought a T.V. What tax will you pay?

    Sales Tax

20. What is the difference between custom duty and OCTROI?

    Custom duty is the charges payable when importing or purchasing goods from another country. OCTROI is levied on goods that cross borders within India.

UNIT 7.3.5: Online Banking, NEFT, RTGS, etc.

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the uses of online banking
- Discuss the main types of electronic funds transfer

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Computer System with internet connection
- Debit card

Ask

- When was the last time you visited a bank?
- How do you pay your bill for electricity and telephone?
- Have you ever tried to transfer money from one bank account to another bank account using the online banking facility?

Say

- Most of us lead a busy life. Time has become more important than money. In this busy schedule no one has time to stand in bank queues. That's where Online Banking comes in. Online banking or internet banking means accessing your bank account and carrying out financial transactions through the internet.
- Discuss "What is online banking?" from the Participant Handbook.
- There are various advantages of online banking:
  - It saves time, as you need to visit the branch. .
  - You can conduct your banking transactions safely and securely without leaving the comfort of your home.
  - Online Banking also gives you round the clock access.
  - Online Banking makes it possible for you to pay your bills electronically.

Do

- Show them how they can use the internet banking.
- Use the computer system and show the demo videos on how to use internet banking provided on most banking sites. the computer system.
- Tell the class the various features of online banking:
  - Through their website set-up your online account.
  - Choose a secure username and password.
  - Set-up your contact information.
  - Once your information is verified, you are good to go.
  - Once you enter the portal explore all the features and learn your way through the portal.
- Discuss about maintaining the security of the online account.

Say

- One of the biggest advantage that online banking offers, as discussed earlier, is transferring money from one account to another. This transaction is called electronic funds transfer. Electronic transfers are processed immediately with the transferred amount being deducted from one account and credited to the other in real time, thus saving time andeffort involved in physically transferring a sum of money.
- Discuss "Electronic Funds Transfer" from the Participant Handbook.

Do

- Discuss how to transfer money from one account to another using online banking (NEFT/ RTGS, etc.).
- Illustrate with an example.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing the about online banking.
- Ask the participants if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes

UNIT 7.4: Preparing for Employment & Self Employment

Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

1. Discuss the steps to follow to prepare for an interview
2. Discuss the steps to create an effective Resume
3. Discuss the most frequently asked interview questions
4. Discuss how to answer the most frequently asked interview questions
5. Identify basic workplace terminology

UNIT 7.4.1: Interview Preparation: How to Prepare for an Interview?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the steps to follow to prepare for an interview

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Have you ever attended an interview?
- How did you prepare before going for an interview?

Say

- An interview is a conversation between two or more people (the interviewer(s) and interviewee) where questions are asked by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee.
- It provides the employer with an opportunity to gather sufficient information about a candidate and help them select the ideal candidate.
- It also provides the interviewee with an opportunity to present their true potential to the employer, build confidence and help make a decision about the job by asking questions regarding designation, salary, perks, benefits, promotions, transfers, etc.
- Let's do an activity to understand how to prepare for interviews better.

Activity 1

- Introducing Yourself

Do

- Select a participant and ask him/her to answer the following questions: "What can you tell me about yourself."
- Give the participant at least one minute to speak.
- Once he/she is done, ask the rest of the participant what they gathered about the participant who was providing information.
- Now repeat the exercise with five other participants.

Ask

- What information you should include when you are describing or introducing yourself in an interview?
- What information you should not include when you are describing or introducing yourself in an interview?

Say

- Tell the participants that when an interviewer asks you to say something about yourself, he/she is not asking you to present your life history.
- Introduction should be short and crisp, and should present you in a positive light. It should include the following points:
  - Any work experience that you might have
  - A brief summary of your educational qualifications
  - Your strengths and achievements
  - Any special projects that you might have been part of
- The following topics should be avoided during an introduction:
  - Detailed description of your family (unless you are specifically asked to do so)
  - Too much information about your weaknesses
  - Information that is not true

Do

- Congratulate each participant for sharing their points.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out the information from each group.
- Keep a check on time.

Activity 2

- Planning the right attire

Do

- Describe 2 individuals to the participants. One is wearing a casual t-shirt, jeans, and slippers. He has not combed his hair and neither has he trimmed or shaved his beard. The other individual is dressed formally with a shirt and pant, and is well-groomed. He has also worn formal shoes and a belt. Ask the participants which person would they prefer to hire in their organization and why?

Summarize

- Close the discussion by discussing 'how to prepare for an interview' as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- You can add the following points to it:
  - Tell the participants to create a positive and good impression in an interview. It is important for them to prepare for an interview beforehand.
  - The interviewer analyses not only your technical knowledge in relation to the job, but also whether or not you are a fit for the organization.
  - Every employer looks at the whole package and not just one or two things in isolation. Therefore, the way you dress and the way you present yourself is also important along with your skills and talents.
  - The participants will get only one chance to create a good first impression.

UNIT 7.4.2: Preparing an Effective Resume: How to Create an Effective Resume?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the steps to create an effective Resume

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank papers
- Pens

Ask

- When preparing for an interview, what are the most important things that you need to do?
- What documents do you carry with you, when you go for an interview?
- What is a resume?
- Why do you need a resume?

Say

- Resume is not just a sheet of paper with your qualifications printed on it.
- It is a selling tool that will help the employer to see how and what you can contribute for company.
- Talk about the steps involved in creating an effective/attractive resumes discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Now let's prepare a resume to understand the process in a better way.

Do

- This is an individual activity.
- Give the details of the activity.
- Instruct them to read the activity carefully.
- The participant is expected to make an attractive resume based on the information provided.
- Give the class 25-30 minutes to study the case and create a resume.
- At the end of 30 minutes, the participants should exchange the resume with the person sitting next to him or her.
- Every participant will evaluate the resume prepared with their fellow participants.

Say

- Do you think the candidate should apply for the job posting described in the advertisement?
- We have already discussed the steps involved in creating an effective/attractive resumes.
- Now let's prepare a resume for the candidate details given in the activity.

Activity

Case Study Analysis

- In the first section of the activity, you are being given the information about a candidate who is applying for a particular job.
- In the second section, you are being given the detailed description of the job posting. Create a resume for the candidate to apply for the job posting.
- Use the information that has been provided about the candidate to create this resume.

Candidate Details

Nipesh Singla was born on 20th April, 1988 in Chandigarh, India. He currently resides at 1XX7, Sector XX D, Chandigarh –160018. His mobile number is 988XXXXX01, and e-mail address is nxxxxxxxxxla@gmail.com. Nipesh attended middle and senior school at Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Sector 15, Chandigarh. He has been a very talented boy since school. He was fond of painting and watching old Hindi movies. As part of a school charity program, he volunteered at the children's hospital during his senior years.

In July 2007, he joined Westwood School of Hotel Management, Zirakpur to pursue a diploma course in Hotel Management and Catering. After completing this course, he joined XYZ Group of Hotels as a Housekeeping intern in June 2010 for six months. In this role, he was responsible for cleanliness and maintenance of one floor in the hotel. Taking advantage of his strong interpersonal skills, he also got opportunities to make housekeeping arrangements for corporate meetings. While pursuing education, he gained working knowledge of Microsoft Word, Excel, Access and PowerPoint.

Nipesh is detail-oriented, flexible and adaptable. He has successfully worked with a diverse work force. He gelled well with his peers, both in college and during his internship. After completing the internship, his objective has been to find a job opportunity where he can use his skills and experience. Backed by experience, he is confident about his skills as housekeeping assistant.

Job Posting

* Do you see yourself as a HOUSEKEEPING SUPERVISOR?

What's your passion? Whether you're into cricket, reading or hiking, at IHG we are interested in YOU. At IHG, we employ people who apply the same amount of care and passion to their jobs as they do in their hobbies - people who put our guests at the heart of everything they do. And we're looking for more people like this to join our friendly and professional team.

THE LOCATION:

At the moment, we are looking for HOUSEKEEPING SUPERVISOR to join our youthful and dynamic team at Holiday Inn Amritsar, Ranjit Avenue in Amritsar, Punjab (India). Holiday Inn Amritsar is ideally located in Amritsar's commercial district on Ranjit Avenue with the world famous Golden Temple located only a short distance away. Sparkling chandeliers mark an incomparable arrival experience as you escape to the welcoming environment that is, Holiday Inn Amritsar. The fresh international brand to celebrate and explore Amritsar.

Salary: Negotiable

Industry: Travel / Hotels / Restaurants / Airlines / Railways

Functional Area: Hotels , Restaurants

Role Category: Housekeeping

Role: Housekeeping Executive/Assistant.

Desired Candidate Profile

Friendly, pleasant personality, Service - oriented.

You should ideally be Graduate/ Diploma holder in HM and at least 2 years of experience as a supervisor in good brand with good communication skills, English is a must.

In return we'll give you a competitive financial and benefits package. Hotel discounts worldwide are available as well as access to wide variety of discount schemes and the chance to work with a great team of people. Most importantly, we'll give you the room to be yourself.

*Please get in touch and tell us how you could bring your individual skills to IHG.

Education-

UG: Any Graduate/ Diploma holder

PG: Post Graduation Not Required

Say

- Now, let's share the resume with the fellow participant sitting next to you and evaluate each other's effort.

Do

- Congratulate each participant for making their first attempt towards creating an effective resume.
- As a follow up activity, you can suggest them to prepare their own resume and show it to you the next day.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by showing some effective resume samples to the candidates.
- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Keep printed copies of the activity ready for the session.
- Put down the suggested format of the resume on the board while explaining the steps in preparing a resume.
- Do check the participants' resume and suggest necessary changes.
- Suggested example for the case presented:

Nipesh Singla

#1XX7, Sector XX-D

Chandigarh-160018

Mobile No: 91-988XXXXX01

E-mail: nxxxxxxxxxla@gmail.com

Objective: Seeking an opportunity to use my interpersonal skills and experience to contribute to your company's growth, profitability and objectives.

Professional strengths:

- Proficient in housekeeping
- Experienced in and capable of working with a diverse work force
- Team player and friendly in nature
- Successful working in a multi-cultural environment

- Detail oriented, flexible, and adaptable
- Knowledge of Microsoft Word, Excel, Access and PowerPoint

Educational background:

- Diploma in Hotel Management and Catering, Westwood School of Hotel Management, Zirakpur
- High School, Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Sector 15, Chandigarh

Professional internships:

- Housekeeping Intern, XYZ Group of Hotels, New Delhi (June 2010 – August 2010)
    - Responsible for cleanliness and maintenance of one floor in the hotel.
    - Got opportunities to make housekeeping arrangements for corporate meetings.

Volunteer Work:

- Student volunteer at children's hospital in Chandigarh.

Nipesh Singla

UNIT 7.4.3: Interview FAQs

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the most frequently asked interview questions
- Discuss how to answer the most frequently asked interview questions

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Say

- Tell the participants you will provide them with interview situation and questions and they have to try to answer them.
- Tell them you will also explain the different ways to approach these questions.

Do

- Divide the class in pairs and ask the participants to perform a role play.
- One partner will play the role of the interviewer while the other will play the role of the interviewee.
- Tell them the interviewer can start the interview by asking the interviewee to introduce himself/herself.
- Call all the pairs one by one in front of the class to enact the role play.
- Follow the same pattern for all other situations.
- Time allotted for each situation is 8-10 minutes.
- Congratulate each participant for giving their input.
- Ask the class to applaud each time a team has completed their role play.
- Keep a check on time.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Situation 1

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
  - What is your name?
  - Tell me something about yourself?
  - Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then, the interviewer will bluntly ask the following questions:
  - How do you explain this huge time gap in your resume?
  - What is the reason for this?
  - Weren't you looking for a job or is it that no one selected you?

Say

De-brief:

- When you put information on your resume, you should be prepared to answer any questions about it.
- Be present and focused on the questions being asked to you.
- One way of tackling the blunt questions is to tell the interviewer you did not come across an opportunity where you were sufficiently satisfied with both the remuneration offered as well as the profile. Therefore, you waited for the right opportunity to come along while looking for an ideal job.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 2

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
  - What is your name?
  - Tell me something about yourself?
  - Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then, at the end of the interview, ask the interviewee:
  - There are over 200 people who have applied for this job, some with excellent work experience. Why should I hire you?

Say

De-brief:

- There is nothing wrong with stating your strengths and achievements. However, do not come across as arrogant or too boastful.
- You need show the interviewee that you have unique skills or talents to contribute to the company. The interviewer needs to know how you stand apart from the rest of the crowd.
- Tell the interviewer you are looking forward to working with the company and that you are a hard-working individual.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 3

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
  - What is your name?
  - Tell me something about yourself?
  - Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then, lean forward, clasp your hands on the table and in a soft voice ask the interviewee:
  - Did you ever experience any neglect or disregard from your previous office? In other words, did you ever suffer because your office or team displayed favouritism?

Say

De-brief:

- Keep this in mind: Do not criticize anyone during an interview.
- You are free to express your opinion, however, your language, answers, body language, and the tone of your voice should remain constructive and neutral.
- Since criticism will show you in negative light, you should keep your answers honest yet diplomatic.
- You can tackle such questions by saying, “I got along well with most of my faculty and peers.”

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 4

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
  - What is your name?
  - Tell me something about yourself?
  - Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then very bluntly ask the interviewee:
  - How long do you plan to stay with this company if you are selected?
- After the candidate responds, ask sarcastically:
  - Do you seriously mean that?

Say

De-brief:

- Don't provide unreal and idealistic answers.
- Your answers should be honest yet diplomatic. In a situation like this, the interviewer does not expect you to provide a specific timeline.
- You can say something like, "I would like to stay with the company as long as I can contribute constructively and develop as an employee, within the organization, professionally and financially."

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 5

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
  - What is your name?
  - Tell me something about yourself?
  - Can you tell me something about your family?
- Ask him/her how important he/she thinks it is to be punctual in the corporate world.
- After he/she answers, look up sternly at the interviewee and in a crisp voice, say:
  - You were late for this interview by 10 minutes. That surely does not seem to be in line with what you just said?

Say

De-brief:

- Politely apologize for being late.
- You can add something such as, "I assure you this is not a habit". All your future actions should be in line with this statement.
- Avoid giving any excuses.
- You might feel obligated to provide a justification for your tardiness, but the interviewer is not interested in that.
- Do not over apologize. Once this response is out of the way, turn your focus back to the interview.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 6

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
  - What is your name?
  - Tell me something about yourself?
  - Can you tell me something about your family?
- After asking a few academic or job-related questions, ask the interviewee:
  - If you get this job, what salary package do you expect us to give you?

Say

De-brief:

- If there is no way for you to avoid this question, respond to the interviewer by providing a reasonable and well-thought out salary range.

Role Play

Conduct a role play for the situation given.

Role Play – Situation 7

- The interviewer will start by asking the interviewee a few generic questions such as:
  - What is your name?
  - Tell me something about yourself?
  - Can you tell me something about your family?
- Then, bringing the interview to a close, ask the interviewee:
  - Do you have any questions for me?

Say

De-brief:

- Ask relevant questions.
- Don't bombard the interviewer with questions.
- If you have questions about the result of the interview, you can limit your questions to 1 or 2. Keep them short and relevant like:
  - When will I be informed about the results of the interview?
  - What are the working hours?
  - Will the job require me to travel?

Explain

- Tell the participants to be prepared for answering different types of questions in an interview.
- Stay calm and focused, and take a moment to think about how you should respond. Always maintain a confident tone.
- Even if you don't intend to, your body language conveys your level of discomfort with a particular question. Try to keep your actions, tone, and gestures neutral.
- Maintain your composure while answering personal question.

Do

- Tell all the participants to form pairs again.
- Tell them to use the following list of frequently asked interview questions to conduct mock interviews.
- They will use all or some of these questions to conduct mock interviews with their partners.
- One partner will play the role of the interviewer while the other will play the role of the interviewee.
- After they are through asking and answering the questions, the roles will be reversed.
- The same list of questions will be used again.
- After each mock interview ask the interviewer to provide feedback and clear any doubts that may arise.
- Time allotted for each situation is 30-35 minutes.

Activity

Mock Interview Questions

Mock Interview Questions
Tell me something about your family.
What qualities would you look for in a Manager or a Supervisor?
Why did you apply for this job?
What do you know about this company?
How do you deal with criticism?
How do you plan to strike a good work-life balance?
Where do you see yourself five years from now?
Have you applied for jobs in other companies?
What kind of salary do you expect from this job?
Do you have any questions for me?

Summarize

- Close the discussion by discussing the questions in the both activities.
- Ask the participants what they have learned from this activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

UNIT 7.4.4: Work Readiness – Terms and Terminology

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Identify basic workplace terminology

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Ask

- What do you understand by workplace terminology?
- Are offer letter and contract of employment the same?

Say

- Let's start this unit with an activity.

Team Activity

Workplace terminology

- This is a group activity conducted in three parts.

Part 1

Sheila received a call from the recruiter of MND Company. Before she is recruited by the company, think of the recruitment process she will have to go through. Start from the telephone call to signing her letter of acceptance. Write down all the words that come to your mind.

Activity De-brief

- Have the participants read out the words they have written
- Encourage all the participants to participate in the activity

Do

- Divide the class into small groups of 4 or 6.
- Instruct the participants that they will be doing a brainstorming activity.
- Give them one chart paper each. Tell them to divide the chart in two parts.
- Instruct them that they have to use one half of the chart paper now. The other half will be used later.
- The participants have to write all the words that come to their mind related to the recruitment process.
- Give them 10 minutes to do the activity.
- Tell them that there are no right or wrong answers.
- Keep a track of the time.

Say

- You all know quite a few words related to the terms used in the office.
- Let us talk about some new terms that have been missed out.
- Discuss "Work Readiness – Terms and Terminology" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Why is it important to know the workplace terms?
- How do they help?
- Can the words be categorised further?

Say

- Let's now continue the activity.

Team Activity

Terms and Terminology

- This is again a group activity. The members of the group remain the same as in Activity 1.

Part 2

With the help of the new terms you have learned, make a flow chart of the hiring process of MND Company.

Activity De-brief

- Ask the groups to share the flow charts and the new terms they added while preparing the flow chart.

Do

- Instruct the participants that they have to use the 2nd half of the same chart they had used before.
- Using the new terminology and the terms they had previously written on the chart, they have to make a flow chart of the hiring process of the MND Company.
- Give them 10 minutes for this activity.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

- Let's go ahead with the activity.

Team Activity

Terms and Terminology

- The activity continues with the same group members.

Part 3

Sheila now works for the MND Company. She is not aware of the company culture and policies. She goes to the HR Department to get her doubts clarified. Can you think of the terms for which she wants clarity? Make a list of those words.

Activity De-brief

- Ask the groups to share their list of words. Some of the words are benefits, comp. time, deduction, employee training, holidays, lay-off, leave, maternity leave, mentor, notice, paternity leave, and time sheet.

Do

- Instruct the participants to identify the key terms an employee of a company should know. They can use the same chart paper for this activity.
- Give them 5 minutes for this activity.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

- Note: You can either summarize the key points of the unit or have a role play where an employee has just joined a company and the HR Manager explains the terms of employment.

UNIT 7.5: Understanding Entrepreneurship

Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

1. Discuss the concept of entrepreneurship
2. Discuss the importance of entrepreneurship
3. Describe the characteristics of an entrepreneur
4. Describe the different types of enterprises
5. List the qualities of an effective leader
6. Discuss the benefits of effective leadership
7. List the traits of an effective team
8. Discuss the importance of listening effectively
9. Discuss how to listen effectively
8. Discuss the importance of speaking effectively
11. Discuss how to speak effectively
12. Discuss how to solve problems
13. List important problem solving traits
14. Discuss ways to assess problem solving skills
15. Discuss the importance of negotiation
16. Discuss how to negotiate
17. Discuss how to identify new business opportunities
18. Discuss how to identify business opportunities within your business
19. Explain the meaning of entrepreneur
20. Describe the different types of entrepreneurs
21. List the characteristics of entrepreneurs
22. Recall entrepreneur success stories
23. Discuss the entrepreneurial process
24. Describe the entrepreneurship ecosystem
25. Discuss the purpose of the Make in India campaign
26. Discuss key schemes to promote entrepreneurs
27. Discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship and risk appetite
28. Discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship and resilience
29. Describe the characteristics of a resilient entrepreneur
30. Discuss how to deal with failure

UNIT 7.5.1: Concept Introduction (Characteristic of an Entrepreneur, types of firms/ types of enterprises)

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the concept of entrepreneurship
- Discuss the importance of entrepreneurship
- Discuss the characteristics of an entrepreneur
- Describe the different types of enterprises

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Say

- Let's start this session with some interesting questions about Indian entrepreneurs.

Team Activity

Quiz Questions

1. Who is the founder of Reliance Industries?
   Dhirubhai Ambani
2. Who is the Chairman of Wipro Limited?
   Azim Premji
3. Who launched e-commerce website Flipkart?
   Sachin Bansal and Binny Bansal
4. Who is the founder of Paytm?
   Vijay Shekhar Sharma
5. Who is CEO of OLA Cabs?
   Bhavish Aggarwal
6. Who is the founder of Jugnoo?
   Samar Singla (autorickshaw aggregator)
7. Who is the founder of OYO Rooms?
   Bhavish Aggarwal

Do

- Tell them that you will ask them few questions about a few entrepreneurs.
- Divide the class in to two groups.
- In turns ask the quiz questions to the groups.
- If the answer is incorrect pass the question to the other group.
- Share the answer if the groups are not able to answer.
- Congratulate the participants who answered correctly.

Ask

- What do you understand by entrepreneurs?
- What is the importance of entrepreneurship in today's scenario?
- What do you think are the characteristics of successful entrepreneurs?
- What are different types of enterprises that an entrepreneur in India can own and run?

Say

- Talk about entrepreneurs, importance of entrepreneurship, characteristics of successful entrepreneurs, and different types of enterprises in India as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Tell the participants, stories of successful Indian entrepreneurs- their struggles, the moments of heartbreak, the perseverance and triumph.
- Ask them if they know of any such entrepreneur.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing about the opportunities for entrepreneurs in India.

Notes for Facilitation

- Check out different Government schemes for small entrepreneurs. Share the information with the participants.
- You can tell them about the government websites like Start Up India, mudra.org.in etc.
- Discuss about various schemes and policies by the Government of India for entrepreneurs.

UNIT 7.5.2: Leadership and Teamwork

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

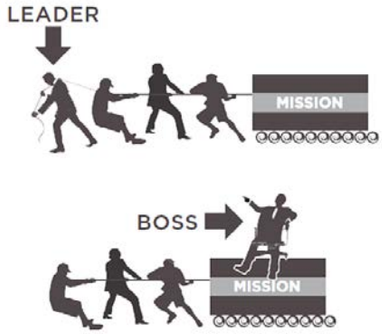
- List the qualities of an effective leader
- Discuss the benefits of effective leadership
- List the traits of an effective team

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Do

- Show the picture given below to the class.
- Ask them to quickly write on a piece of paper what comes to their mind after seeing the picture.
- Now ask them, "What do you understand from this picture?"
- Encourage participants to share their thoughts.



Say

- This picture depicts the qualities of a leader and the difference between a leader and a boss.
- A boss focuses on structure and inspires fear whereas a leader follows vision and generates enthusiasm.
- A boss blames employees for the breakdown whereas a leader fixes breakdowns.
- A boss depends on authority whereas a leader depends on goodwill.
- A boss says "I" and a leader says "We."
- A boss drives employees whereas a leader coaches them.
- A boss takes credit whereas a leader gives credit.

Say

- Talk about leadership and leadership qualities for an entrepreneur as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Why is it important for a leader to be effective? How does it help the organization?

Say

- Let us discuss benefits of effective leadership as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- "Out-of-the-box thinking" is one of the new leadership styles. It means thinking differently and from a new perspective.

Ask

- Do you consider yourself a team player?

Team Activity

Long Chain

- This is a group activity.

Do

- Divide the class into 2 teams.
- Ask each team to create a chain using materials they have in class such as shoe laces, belts, paper, handkerchief, ribbons, etc.
- The team that creates the longest chain wins the game.
- Observe if the participants are interacting with their team or working in isolation.
- Share your observations with the class.

Say

De-brief:

- What did the winning team do differently?
- Who was responsible for the winning team's success?
- How does this activity explain the role of teamwork in entrepreneurial success?

Say

- Tell the class that both the teams performed well.
- Discuss that the objective of this activity was to open communication channels and how this has been achieved.
- The participants should aim to keep the communication channels open when interacting with their peers and team members.
- It will set the pace and enthusiasm required for all the ensuing teamwork activities.
- Talk about teamwork and importance of teamwork in entrepreneurial success as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing about the importance of teamwork for employees.
  - Teamwork helps in reducing stress for the employees.
  - Teamwork helps employers in generating more number of solutions to a problem and developing improved communication amongst employees.
- Ask the participants what they have learned from these exercises.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

UNIT 7.5.3: Communication Skills: Listening & Speaking: The Importance of Listening Effectively

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the importance of listening effectively
- Discuss how to listen effectively
- Discuss the importance of speaking effectively
- Discuss how to speak effectively

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Activity 1

Activity – Chinese Whisper

Step 1: Form a circle.
Step 2: Start a whisper chain. Any one participant will whisper a message into his/her neighbour's ear. No one else must hear the message. The message can be serious or downright silly.
Step 3: The next person who first heard the message should whisper the message very quickly to the person sitting next to them.
Step 4: The game goes on until the last person says whatever they heard out loud and the first person reveals the real message.
Compare them and have a great laugh!

Ask

De-brief questions:

- Was the original message the same as the message that is communicated at the end of the game?
- Why do you think there was a difference in the messages?

Say

- No, the original message was not same at the end of game.
- The barriers to communication like language, disturbance and noise, poor listening skills, boredom, poor speaking skills, etc. are the potential reasons this happens.
- There are various aspects to communication. Speaking skills and listening skills are two major components to any communication. There is always some room for improvement in the way we communicate.
- It is important to accept the reality of miscommunication and work to minimise its negative impacts.

Say

- Communication is a two-way process where people exchange information or express their thoughts and feelings
- It involves effective speaking and effective listening.
- If I go to the store to get bread, I exchange money for the bread. I give something and get something in return. Communication takes place in the same manner. You have to provide and receive information for communication to take place.

Ask

- How often do you hear these statements?
  - "You're not listening to me!"
  - "Why don't you let me finish what I'm saying?"
  - "You just don't understand!"
- What do you think the other person is trying to convey to you through these sentences?
- We will not talk about the importance of listening effectively as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Let's play a game to understand effective listening process better.

Do

- This is a class activity.
- The participants need to answer the questions they hear.
- Instruct them to listen carefully.
- You will read it at a stretch and if need be repeat it once more.
- Tell the participants to raise their hand if they know the answer to the question asked.
- Keep a check on time.

Activity 2

Riddles:

Is there any law against a man marrying his widow's sister?
If you went to bed at eight o'clock at night and set the clock's alarm to ring at nine o'clock, how many hours of sleep would you get?
Do they have a 26th of January in England?
If you had only one match and entered a dark room that had a kerosene lamp, oil heater, and a wood stove, what would you light first?
The Delhi Daredevils and the Chennai Super Kings play five IPL matches. Each wins three matches. No match was a tie or dispute. How is this possible?
There was an airplane crash. Every single person died, but two people survived. How is this possible?
If an airplane crashes on the border of two countries, would unidentified survivors be buried in the country they were travelling to or the country they were travelling from?
A man builds an ordinary house with four sides except that each side has a southern exposure. A bear comes to the door and rings the doorbell. What is the colour of the bear?

Answers:

There's no law against a man marrying his widow's sister, but it would be the neatest trick in the book since to have a widow, the man would have to be dead.
You'd get one hour's sleep since alarm clocks do not know the difference between morning and night.
Oh, yes. They have a 26th of January in England. They also have a 27th, a 28th, and so on.
First of all, you would light the match.
Who said the Delhi Daredevils and the Chennai Super Kings were playing against each other in those games?
Every SINGLE person died, but those two were married.
You can't bury survivors under any law especially if they still have enough strength to object.
The bear that rang the doorbell would have to be a white bear. The only place you could build a house with four southern exposures is at the North Pole where every direction is in South.

Ask

De-brief question:

- What were the barriers that came into your way of listening?
- How can you overcome barriers to listening?

Say

- There is a difference between hearing and listening.
- If you don't listen properly, the message may be misunderstood.
- Be open-minded while listening to someone.
- It is important to listen effectively and carefully without making assumptions.

Activity 3

Elevator Pitch:

You are in the lift of a hotel and you bumped into your former client who is a famous businessman. He has financed a lot of small business ventures and can finance your new start-up too. After exchanging pleasantries, he asks you what your new company does. You open your mouth, and then pause. Where do you even begin?

Then, as you try to organize your thoughts, his meeting is called, and he is on his way. If you would been better prepared, you're sure that he would have stayed long enough to schedule a meeting with you too.

If you were given another chance, what would you have said to this person?

Do

- Start off the task by providing a beginning sentence to get the story started, and then go around the classroom getting each one to add a new sentence to keep the story going.
- This task should be done spontaneously allowing only a little time to think (30 seconds).
- For example: **There was once a student who was looking for a job after graduation.**

Notes for Facilitation

- Tell the participants to follow these steps to create a great pitch, but bear in mind that you'll need to vary your approach depending on what your pitch is about.

1. **Identify Your Goal:** Start by thinking about the objective of your pitch. For instance, do you want to tell the potential clients about your organization? Do you have a great new product idea that you want to pitch to an executive or do you want a simple and engaging speech to explain what you do for a living?
2. **Explain What You Do:** Start your pitch by describing what your organization does. Focus on the problems that you solve and how you help people. Ask yourself this question as you start writing: what do you want your audience to remember most about you? Keep in mind that your pitch should excite you first. After all, if you don't get excited about what you're saying neither will your audience. People may not remember everything that you say, but they will likely remember your enthusiasm.
3. **Communicate Your USP:** Your elevator pitch also needs to communicate your unique selling proposition or USP. Identify what makes you, your organization or your idea unique. You'll want to communicate your USP after you've talked about what you do.
4. **Engage with a Question:** After you communicate your USP, you need to engage your audience. To do this, prepare open-ended questions (questions that can't be answered with a "yes" or "no" answer) to involve them in the conversation. Make sure that you're able to answer any questions that he or she may have.
5. **Put it all Together:** When you've completed each section of your pitch, put it all together. Then, read it aloud and use a stopwatch to time how long it takes. It should be no longer than 20-30 seconds. Remember, the shorter it is, the better!

Example:

Here's how your pitch could come together:

"My company deals with cloth retail online business and we use various e-commerce platforms to sell our products. This means that you can do shopping with ease and spend time on other important tasks. Unlike other similar companies, we have a strong feedback mechanism to find out exactly what people need. This means that, on average, 95 percent of our clients are happy with our products. So, how can you help us in creating our own web portal?

6. **Practice:** Like anything else, practice makes perfect. Remember, how you say it is just as important as what you say. If you don't practice, it's likely that you'll talk too fast, sound unnatural or forget important elements of your pitch. Set a goal to practice your pitch regularly. The more you practice, the more natural your pitch will become. Practice in front of a mirror or in front of colleagues until the pitch feels natural.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing how to speak effectively as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

UNIT 7.5.4: Problem Solving & Negotiation Skills

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss how to solve problems
- List the important problem solving traits
- Discuss ways to assess problem solving skills
- Discuss the importance of negotiation
- Discuss how to negotiate

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- What is a 'problem'?
- What do you think are the problems you may face in the process of becoming a successful entrepreneur?

Say

- Discuss the definition of problem as given in the Participant Handbook.
- In a hurdle race the hurdles are the obstacles on the way to reach your goal.
- Similarly, obstacles are the hurdles you may face while reaching your goal i.e. to set-up your own business. Your goal will be to reach the finishing line after crossing these hurdles.

Ask

- What do you do when you face a problem?
- How do you resolve it? You can pick examples from the question asked previously 'the problems they are likely to face in the process of becoming a successful entrepreneur'.

Say

- Discuss how to solve problems as given in the Participant Handbook.

Team Activity

- This is a group activity.
- The groups will solve the problem and come up with the best solution in each case.

1. Unable to arrange for some extra finance for setting up a beauty parlour. The loan sanctioned and disbursed is not enough. You have tried all your contacts, friends and relatives. But unable to manage the extra amount. Bank will not sanction more amount as you have used up the complete sanction limit.
2. You have rented a space for your business and all arrangements are done. You will be operating from the office space rented in two days. Now the owner comes up to you and says he wants to sell the place and wants you to vacate in 15 days.
3. You have just set up your business and need extra human resource. You have tried invieing a few also tied up with an agency for getting the right candidate. But you are unable to get the right candidate. If the candidate is good, you cannot offer the salary demanded. If the candidate agrees to the salary, he/she has other demands like working hours to be reduced, leaves etc. which may not work for your set up.

Do

- Divide the class into three groups. Give one scenario to each group.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Ask the groups to build on the scenario and present their solution as a role play.

Say

De-brief questions:

1. What was the problem?
2. Is there any other alternative solution?
3. Is this the best solution presented?

Ask

- Try to think of some people around you who are able to solve problems very easily. Even you or your friends might be approaching them when there is a problem. What qualities do they have? What personality traits do such people possess?

Say

- Discuss the important traits for problem- solving as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- In order to build a successful organization, you need to hire people who possess good problem solving skills. How would you assess the level of problem solving skills of potential candidates before hiring them?

Say

- Discuss how to assess for problem- solving skills as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Ask the participants the things that they have learnt so far.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Summarize the discussion on problem solving.

Activity

- The activity is to organise an election event. Select three volunteers from the group. They have to give a speech on their election manifesto to the class. They have to negotiate with the fellow participants and convince them to vote for them. The best negotiator will win the election.

Do

- Ask three participants to volunteer for the activity.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Ask

- Out of the three contestants, whom would you support? Why? What did they say or do which convinced you to make your decision?
- Have you ever tried to negotiate in your personal or professional life?
- Ask the class to share some of their experiences where they have been able to strike a deal by negotiating.

Say

- Discuss "What is Negotiation?" as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Why is it important to negotiate? As an entrepreneur, where do you think that negotiation skills will be needed?

Say

- Discuss the importance of negotiation while starting a business as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Discuss the important steps to negotiate as given in the Participant Handbook.

Role Play

- Conduct a role play activity.
- Ask the participants to assemble together.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Do

- Divide them into groups of four (4) (depending on the batch size).
- Give them the hand-outs for role play scenarios.
- Two groups to be given scenarios on problem solving.
- Other two groups to be given scenarios on negotiation.
- The groups will build on the scenarios and prepare for the role play.
- Give the groups atleast 5 mins to discuss and be ready with the role play.
- Invite each group one by one to come and present their role play.

Problem solving Scenario 1

Avinash has a Mobile Repair Store in Allahabad. His outlet is one of the most popular one in the vicinity and he has great rapport with his customers. He is always well-dressed, jovial and full of energy.

It's around 11 AM, when a customer barges in to the shop and starts shouting at Avinash for giving her back the instrument which is still not working. The screen of her mobile is also cracked from one side. Avinash remembered thoroughly checking the handset before handing it over to the customer. The customer threatens to sue the company and to go to Consumer Court for cheating her.

Problem solving Scenario 2

You are running a successful small scale business, Shreeji Aggarbattis,. Your staff members do door to door selling and organise marketing campaigns in local markets. Your brand has established it's name in last few years.

Recently, lot of customers have been coming to you and lodging complaints that your staff members indulge in malpractices. Few of them informed you that a staff member engaged them in a friendly conversation. In the meanwhile, the other gave them lesser packets of aggarbattis than they paid for.

Another set of customers lodged complaint about the misconduct and rude behaviour of a particular staff member.

You often hear from your customers that the orders don't get delivered on time or wrong products get delivered.

You have already been struggling with shortage of staff and such complaints are a serious concern as it is hampering your brand image. What strategies will you adopt to solve this problem?

Negotiation Scenario 1

You have interviewed a prospective new employee who could be a key member of your new entrepreneurial venture. The new person is demanding a salary that is 20% higher than you thought based on your business plan. Finances are tight, yet you believe this person could make a significant impact on future profits. If you paid the required salary for the new person, then you would have to restructure your entire business plan. You've been searching for an individual with this skill level for three months. to the candidate is waiting for your response. Now you have to call him in to make the final negotiations.

Negotiation Scenario 2

You are a young entrepreneur who has just registered his start up project and applied for a bank loan accordingly. You receive a letter saying that your loan application has been rejected as your start up idea did not appeal to the bank and they think that it is not a revenue generating model. You have taken an appointment to meet the manager and show your negotiation skills to get your loan approved.

Notes for Facilitation

Facilitating Role Plays

Preparing for the activity

1. Carefully review the details of the scenario and the character descriptions.
2. Become familiar with the key issues being addressed in the scenario.
3. Study the provided material so that you are ready to address issues related to the situations depicted in the role-plays.
4. Anticipate and know how to address issues participants might raise during the activity.

Conducting the activity

1. Introduce the activity. Emphasize that role-playing provides participants with an opportunity to apply their new knowledge, skills, and tools in situations that simulate actual interactions with customers.
2. Ask participants to form pairs. Direct the members of each group to choose who will play the roles. Remind the groups that each participant should be given the opportunity to play/practice the different roles.
3. Conduct a demonstration so that participants become familiar with the expectations related to the roles and support materials.
4. Give the pairs/ groups 10 to 15 minutes to conduct the role-play (depending on the duration of the session).
5. After all the groups have finished with the role-play, conduct a debriefing session on each role-play.
6. Ask the groups to take five minutes to talk about what happened during the role-play. The groups should discuss the questions given in the debriefing for each role-play. Encourage participants to provide constructive criticism during their discussions.

Summarize

- Wrap the unit up after summarizing the key points and answering questions.

UNIT 7.5.5: Business Opportunity Identification: Entrepreneurs and Opportunities

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss how to identify new business opportunities
- Discuss how to identify business opportunities within their business

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Ask

- How does an entrepreneur identify an opportunity?
- What do you think are the common queries or concerns faced by entrepreneurs?
- How can you identify new business opportunity?

Say

- Let's talk about opportunity, common queries or concerns faced by entrepreneurs, idea as an opportunity, factors to consider when looking for opportunities, ways to identify new business, and opportunity analysis as discussed in Participant Handbook.
- Let's do an activity to understand ways to identify business opportunities within your business.

Do

- Tell the class that this is an individual activity.
- Tell the participants to create a matrix on their notebooks.
- There will be four boxes in your matrix.
- Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats will be the four headings of the matrix. This is called the SWOT matrix.
- Read out the questions to them and tell the participants they need to answer the questions asked in each matrix.
- Tell them they can also use their own understanding of themselves to fill the SWOT matrix.

Activity

Do your SWOT analysis

Strength What are your strengths? What unique capabilities do you possess? What do you do better than others? What do others perceive as your strengths?	**Weakness** What are your weaknesses? What do your competitors do better than you?
Opportunity What trends may positively impact you? What opportunities are available to you?	**Threat** Do you have solid financial support? What trends may negatively impact you?

Do

- Congratulate everyone for the class activity.
- Ask the audience to applaud for themselves.
- Allot the participants sufficient time to complete this activity, but do keep a check on time.
- Ask de-brief questions to cull out information from the participants.

Ask

De-brief questions:

- What are your weaknesses according to your SWOT analysis?
- Do you think you can change your weakness into strength? How?
- Do you think you can work on your threats? How?

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing ways to identify business opportunities within your business.
- Ask the participants what they have learned from this exercise.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

UNIT 7.5.6: Entrepreneurship Support Eco-System

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Explain the meaning of entrepreneur
- Describe the different types of entrepreneurs
- List the characteristics of entrepreneurs
- Recall entrepreneur success stories
- Discuss the entrepreneurial process
- Describe the entrepreneurship ecosystem
- Discuss the purpose of the 'Make in India' campaign
- Discuss the key schemes to promote entrepreneurs

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Marker pens
- Pencils
- Colour pencils
- Scale
- Eraser
- Other requisite stationery material

Ask

- Do you think that entrepreneurs need support?
- What do you think is an eco-system?
- What do you think 'entrepreneurship support eco-system' means?

Say

- Let's learn what entrepreneurship support eco-system means.
- Discuss 'Entrepreneurship Support Eco-System' as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Can you define entrepreneurship support eco-system?
- What are the key domains of the support eco-system?

Say

- Let's learn more about these domains by conducting an activity.
- You have to make a poster showing the components of the six main domains of entrepreneurship support eco-system.

Team Activity

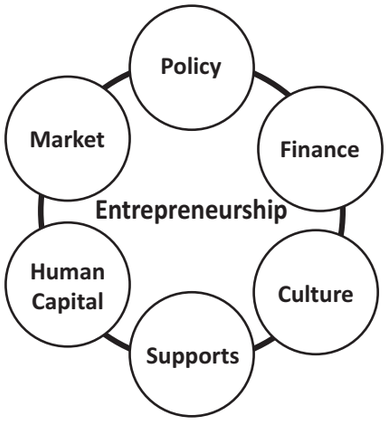
- Making a poster showing the entrepreneurship support eco-system.

Do

- Divide the class into groups of four or six.
- Hand out chart paper and coloured pens.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Go around checking the progress of each group.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Activity De-brief

Ask each group to display their poster and explain the key domains of entrepreneurship support eco-system.



Ask

- What kind of government support eco-system is available for entrepreneurs in India?

Say

- Discuss 'Make in India' campaign as given in the Participant Handbook.

Team Activity

- Presentation on key schemes to promote entrepreneurs

Do

- Divide the class into pairs.
- Number each pair from 1-15.
- Assign a scheme, same as their group number, to each group.
- Ask them to read the scheme carefully and present it to the class.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Go around checking the progress of each group.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to explain the scheme offered by government to promote entrepreneurs.

Summarize

- Summarize the unit by discussing the key points and answering questions the participants may have.

UNIT 7.5.7: Risk Appetite & Resilience

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship and risk appetite
- Discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship and resilience
- Describe the characteristics of a resilient entrepreneur

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens
- Marker pens

Ask

- Can you define risk or explain what constitutes a risk?
- What do you people mean when they say, "This may be a risky proposition"?
- What risks are they talking about?

Example

- Let's have a look at these two examples:

Rohit and his family were travelling by car from Delhi to Nainital. It was their second trip there. Rohit was familiar with the road. His friends told him that the highway after Rampur was in a bad condition. They advised him to take a shortcut and turn left from Moradabad and take the Kaladhungi road. This road is in a better condition.

Since he was going with his family, and did want take the risk of getting lost, he left early. He took the Kaladhungi road and reached Nainital well in time.

Suresh and his family too were travelling by car from Delhi to Nainital. It was their second trip there. His friends too advised him to take a shortcut and turn left from Moradabad and take the Kaladhungi road as this road was in a better condition.

Suresh too decided to take the Kaladhungi road but he left Delhi in the afternoon. It was dark by the time he reached Kaladhungi, and he was sure that he was taking the correct turn. As it was late, he could not find anyone to give him directions. He ended up being in an unknown place that was scarcely inhabited.

Say

- Let's see what type of risks Rohit and Suresh took.
- Discuss 'Risk Appetite and Resilience' with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Let's learn more about risk appetite and resilience with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Risk Appetite

- This is a group activity.

- In the previous unit, you read success stories of Mr Dhirubhai Ambani and Dr Karsanbhai Patel.
- Mr Ambani left his job and started his company Reliance with just Rs. 50,000/-.
- Dr Patel kept his job, went door-to-door to sell Nirma, and only when the brand started gaining popularity did he start his own company.
- What types of risk did both of them take?
- What risk factors, do you think, did they keep in mind before launching their company?
- Write the Risk Appetite Statement of both the companies.

Activity De-brief

- Who took a greater risk?
- What are the differences between the Risk Appetite Statement of both the companies?

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Tell the participants that they have to evaluate the risks taken by Mr Dhirubhai Ambani and Dr Karsanbhai Patel.
- Give the participants 15 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Ask

- Do you think all entrepreneurial ventures are successful?
- What happens if the first venture is not successful?
- Should the entrepreneur stop when faced with challenges or face them?

Example

- Let's have a look at the following example:

Vijay Shekhar Sharma is the founder of Paytm, which is a giant Indian e-commerce. He was born in a middle-class family in Uttar Pradesh. He started his first job at an MNC. He quit after six months and built a company One97 with his friends. As One97 grew bigger, it needed more money because it was running more servers, bigger teams, and had to pay royalty. At that time, the tech bubble popped and technology companies were running in losses. Finally, money ran out. So One97 took loans and then more loans at higher rates of interest, as high as 24 per cent, and became caught in a vicious cycle.

In 2014, Paytm was launched with online wallet services after which, the company enabled online payment transactions. The company got licenses from RBI in 2016 to launch India's first ever payment bank. Moreover, the main motive of Paytm was to transform India into a cashless economy.

After demonetization came into effect, Vijay Shekhar Sharma started promoting online and digital transactions to deal with the cash crunch. In fact, the service of the company's mobile wallet is accepted across India. The logo of Paytm is now popular almost everywhere from tea stalls to major companies.

Say

- Let's see what qualities made Vijay Shekhar Sharma a resilient entrepreneur.
- Discuss Entrepreneurship and Resilience with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Let's learn more about entrepreneurship and resilience with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Entrepreneurship and Resilience

- This is a group activity.

- Think of some entrepreneurship ventures that faced challenging times, but later resulted in success stories.
- Who is the founder of that company?
- What challenging times did it face?
- How did it overcome those challenges?
- List the resilient characteristics of the entrepreneur.

Activity De-brief

- Each group to give their presentation.
- Why did you choose this company?
- What is the success story of the company?

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Tell the participants that they have to think of an entrepreneur who faced challenging times, but eventually succeeded.
- Give the participants 15 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

- You can summarize the key points of the unit.
- Ask the participants what they learned from the activities.
- Clarify any questions or doubts they might have.

UNIT 7.5.8: Success and Failures

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss how to deal with failure

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Have you heard the quote 'nothing is impossible'?
- What do you think it means?
- Do you think that all successful entrepreneurs became famous overnight or did they have to struggle or face failure before succeeding?

Example

- Let's have a look at this example.

Shah Rukh Khan, also known as, SRK or King Khan is a force to reckon with. Did he achieve stardom overnight? Shah Rukh Khan, who has seen many struggles in his life – he has slept on streets, struggled to support himself and his sister at a very young age, and lost his parents very early in life, which led to his sister seeking mental health support. Amidst all the chaos and challenges, he kept pushing himself, and today he stands tall as the 'Badshah of Bollywood'. Certainly those years were not easy for him.

When he was young, he stood at Marine Drive and said, “I will rule this city one day”. Failure was not just his companion during or before his stardom, it is still a substantial part of his life. Success does not come easy. What made him a star was his acceptance of failure and the urge to improve.

Say

- How do you define success and failure?
- What is fear?
- Discuss “success and failure” with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- Have you felt or experienced fear?
- What led you to feel that emotion?
- How did you handle it?

Say

- Let's learn the about success and failure with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

- Divide the class into groups of four.
- Instruct them to think of one scenario where they have to interview a successful entrepreneur.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.
- They have to choose one person from the group as the interviewee and one as the interviewer.
- Go around and make sure they have understood what is to be done and are discussing the roles properly.
- Check that everyone understands their role. Give clarifications if needed. Give the participants about 5 minutes to discuss and decide their roles.
- Ask the groups to stop the discussion as soon as the time is over.
- Invite each group one by one to come and present their interview as a role play.

Notes for Facilitation

Facilitating Role Plays

Preparing for the activity

1. Carefully review the details of the scenario and the character descriptions.
2. Become familiar with the key issues being addressed in the scenario.
3. Study the provided material so that you are ready to address issues related to the situations depicted in the role plays.
4. Anticipate potential questions that might be raised by the participants and be ready to address them.

Conducting the activity

1. Introduce the activity. Emphasize that role playing provides participants with an opportunity to apply their new knowledge, skills, and tools in situations that simulate actual interactions with customers.
2. Ask participants to form pairs. Direct the members of each group to choose who will play the roles. Remind the groups that each participant should be given the opportunity to play/practice the different roles.
3. Conduct a demonstration so that participants become familiar with the expectations related to the roles and support materials.
4. To maintain spontaneity of the interactions during the role play, ask the participants not to discuss the details of their roles prior to the role play.
5. Give the pairs 15-20 minutes to conduct the role play.
6. Circulate among the groups to answer any questions that may arise and provide guidance as needed.
7. After all the pairs have finished with the role play, conduct a de-briefing session on each role play.
8. Ask the groups to take five minutes to talk about what happened during the role play. The groups should discuss the questions given in the de-briefing for each role play. Encourage participants to provide constructive criticism during their discussions.
9. Conclude the activity by asking participants to think about whether and how they might use scripted role plays in their real life.

Summarize

- Wrap the unit up after summarizing the key points and answering questions.

Notes

UNIT 7.6: Preparing to be an Entrepreneur

Key Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

1. Discuss how market research is carried out
2. Describe the 4 Ps of marketing
3. Discuss the importance of idea generation
4. Recall basic business terminology
5. Discuss the need for CRM
6. Discuss the benefits of CRM
7. Discuss the need for networking
8. Discuss the benefits of networking
9. Discuss the importance of setting goals
10. Differentiate between short-term, medium-term and long-term goals
11. Discuss how to write a business plan
12. Explain the financial planning process
13. Discuss ways to manage your risk
14. Describe the procedure and formalities for applying for bank finance
15. Discuss how to manage their own enterprise
16. List the important questions that every entrepreneur should ask before starting an enterprise

UNIT 7.6.1: Market Study/ The 4Ps of Marketing/ Importance of an IDEA: Understanding Market Research

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss how market research is carried out
- Describe the 4 Ps of marketing
- Discuss the importance of idea generation

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Markers pens
- Blank sheets of paper

Ask

- Suppose, you want to open a restaurant, what are the factors you will consider?
- How will you promote your restaurant?

Example

- Let's have a look at this example.

  Arjun was an MBA working in a company. But he wanted to start a low cost budget hostel for foreign tourists coming to India. He did a lot or market research before starting the project. Based on the information he gathered, he made his business plan. His hostel is now flourishing and he is thinking of expanding to other tourist destinations.

Say

- Discuss "Market Study" with the participants. Refer to the Participant Handbook.
- Let's learn about market study and research with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Market Study

- This is a group activity.
- You want to start your own tuition centre.
- What type of research will you do?

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to come forward and give a brief presentation.
- Encourage other groups to be interactive and ask questions.
- What factors did you keep in mind while doing your research?
- Based on our research would you go ahead and open a tuition centre?

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4 or 6.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Tell the participants that they have to start their own tuition centre.
- Give the participants 10 minutes to discuss and write the research work they need to do.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

- By opening a tuition centre you are offering a service.

Ask

- What factors will you keep in mind before opening it?

Say

- Discuss "The 4Ps of Marketing" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Let's learn about the 4Ps of Marketing with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

4 Ps of Marketing

- This is a group activity.
- You have to sell a pen to four different segments:
  1. Rural villagers
  2. Rural middle class
  3. Urban middle class
  4. Upper end rich people (Niche market)

Keeping the 4Ps of Marketing in mind, what marketing strategy will you design to sell the pen?

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to to present their strategy.
- Encourage other groups to be interactive and ask questions.

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into four groups.
- Give each group a chart paper.
- Assign each group a target audience for selling the pens:
  1. Rural villagers
  2. Rural middle class
  3. Urban middle class

4. Upper end rich people

- Tell the participants that they have to design a marketing strategy keeping the 4Ps of Marketing in mind.
- Give the participants 20 minutes to discuss and come up with their strategy.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit

Activity De-brief

- Ask each group to come forward and give a brief presentation.
- Ask each group what they kept in mind while designing their marketing strategy.
- Encourage other groups to be interactive and ask questions.

Say

- Each entrepreneur has an idea of wants he wants to sell. It may be a service or a product.
- Discuss "Importance of an IDEA" as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Summarize the key points of the unit.
- Ask the participants what they learnt from the activities.
- Encourage them to ask if they have any doubts.

UNIT 7.6.2: Business Entity Concepts

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Recall basic business terminology

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Say

- Let's recall some basic business terminology.
- Discuss the Business Entity Concepts as given in the Participant Handbook.
- Let's learn some basic business terminology by having an activity.
- We will have a quiz today.

Activity

- The activity is a quiz.

Do

- Divide the class in two groups and give a name to each group.
- Explain the rules of the quiz. For each correct answer the group gets 1 mark.
- If the group is unable to answer the question is passed to the next group.
- Explain the purpose and duration of the activity.
- Ask the questions of the quiz.
- Keep a score of the groups.
- Set guidelines pertaining to discipline and expected tasks.

Summarize

- Summarize the unit by discussing the key points.

Notes for Facilitation

QUESTIONS FOR THE QUIZ

1. What does B2B mean?

   Business to business

2. What is a financial report?

   A comprehensive account of a business' transactions and expenses

3. Who is a sales prospect?

   A potential customer

4. How is working capital calculated?

   Current assets minus current liabilities

5. What is an estimation of the overall worth of a business called?

   Valuation

6. You are buying a house. What type of transaction is it?

   Complex transaction

7. How will you calculate the net income?

   Revenue minus expenses

8. How is Return on Investment expressed?

   As percentage

9. How will you calculate the cost of goods sold?

   Cost of materials minus cost of outputs

8. What is revenue?

   Total amount of income before expenses are subtracted.

11. What is a Break-Even Point?

   This is the point at which the company will not make a profit or a loss. The total cost and total revenues are equal.

12. What is the formula used to calculate simple interest?

   *A = P(1 + rt); R = r * 100*

13. What are the three types of business transactions?

   Simple, Complex and Ongoing Transactions

14. The degrading value of an asset over time is known as .

   Depreciation

15. What are the two main types of capital?

   Debt and Equity

UNIT 7.6.3: CRM & Networking

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the need for CRM
- Discuss the benefits of CRM
- Discuss the need for networking
- Discuss the benefits of networking

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Can your business run without customers/buyers?
- Who is the most important entity in any business?

Say

- The key to every success business lies on understanding the customer's expectations and providing excellent customer service.
- Discuss about CRM and its benefits. Refer to the Participant Handbook.
- Providing excellent customer service entails:
  - Treating your customers with respect.
  - Be available as per their need/ schedule.
  - Handling complaints effectively.
  - Building long lasting relationships.
  - Collecting regular feedback.
- Handle customer complaints proactively. Ask “what happened”, “why it happened”, “how can it be avoided next time”, etc.
- Collecting feedback from the customers regularly will enable you to improve your good/service.
- “Let's understand it better with the help of some case scenarios. You will be given some cases within your groups. You have to analyse the case scenario that has been given to you and then find an appropriate solution to the problem.”

Do

- Divide the class into four groups of maximum six participants depending on the batch size.
- Give one case study to each group.
- Instruct them to read the case carefully.
- The group is expected to analyse and discuss the case amongst them and find a solution to the given problem.
- Put down the discussion points (de-brief questions) on the board. Give the class 5-10 minutes to discuss the case and note down their solutions.
- At the end of 10 minutes, the team should present their case solution to the class.

Team Activity

Case Study Analysis

Raju runs a business of wooden furniture. He has a huge list of customers on Facebook and WhatsApp who give him orders regularly. Ankita is one of his old and regular customers. She placed an order for a new chester and TV cabinet via WhatsApp and requested Raju to send them as soon as possible. When the parcel reached Ankita through courier she found that chester was broken and the TV unit was chipped from the bottom. Ankita was heartbroken. It was a complete waste of money. She sent a message to Raju on WhatsApp, expressing her anger and disappointment. Raju might lose an old customer forever if he doesn't satisfy the customer. What should Raju do to retain his customer?

Scenario 2

Rajni runs a boutique shop. She sells suits and sarees. She is one of the most successful designer in her city. Rajni swears that all the clothes in her boutique have unique designs. Smita has to attend her cousin's wedding; she goes to Rajni's boutique to buy a saree. Smita wanted a unique designer saree. Rajni customized a saree for her and sent it over the courier. When Smita had a look at the saree she realised her two friends had the same design sarees. She sent a message to Rajni on WhatsApp, expressing her anger and disappointment. Did Rajni make a false promise? Were her designs copied? What could happen to Rajni's image after this incident? What would you do if you were in Rajni's place?

Scenario 3

Shama is a beautician who offers parlour services to ladies by making home visits. Recently, Shama got her name registered on an e- commerce website. Two days earlier, she got a message from Mrs Sushma. The appointment was fixed for next day, 11:00 am and the remuneration for the services was decided beforehand. When Shama reached there at 10:50 am, Mrs Sushma was not at home. When Shama called her, she asked her to wait for a while. Mrs Sushma reached home at 11:45 am. Meanwhile, Shama had to reschedule her next appointment. After availing Shama's services, Mrs Sushma refused to pay the requisite amount and started finding faults in the services provided by her. Who was at fault in this scenario? What should you do in case the customer behaves unreasonably? What would you do if you were in Shama's place?

Scenario 4

Shailender is the manager of a car showroom. He proactively takes part in all the transactions that happen in his showroom. Vinita wants to buy a new car. She has chosen a car from Shailender's showroom. The salesperson has given her a very good discount and has also promised free service for one year. Vinita goes to the showroom and asks to complete all the formalities to purchase the car. When she sees the final bill she realize that she has not received the promised discount neither was there any mention of the free services. She immediately demands to see the Shailender. When Shailender's head asks how much discount Vinita was promised, he realised the discount will make the sale in loss. The car showroom owner might lose a customer and deal due to false commitments made by his manager. Besides, the customer might tell this to other people, creating a bad name and image for the showroom. If you owned that showroom, how would you have convinced your customer?

Say

- Now, let's discuss the problem and solution with the class.
- The group will first briefly describe the case to the class.
- Then discuss the issue identified and the proposed solution.
- Present the solution as a role play.
- Post presentation, the other groups may ask questions from the group that has presented.

Do

- Congratulate each group for the presentation/ role play.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

- If your customers are happy with you they will give referrals which will help to grow your business.
- One more way of growing business is 'Networking'.
- Discuss Networking and its benefits. Refer to the Participant Handbook.

Activity

Group Discussion

- Conduct a group discussion in the class on how they can do networking for their business.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of CRM and Networking for entrepreneurs.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of CRM and Networking for entrepreneurs.

UNIT 7.6.4: Business Plan: Why Set Goals?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss the importance of setting goals
- Differentiate between short-term, medium-term and long-term goals
- Discuss how to write a business plan
- Explain the financial planning process
- Discuss ways to manage your risk

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Chart papers
- Blank papers
- Marker pens
- Ruler

Ask

- Remember we had written SMART Goals in a previous session? Let's try and recall why it is important to set goals?
- While framing SMART goals, we talked about 'T' in SMART, which was 'Time Bound'? What do we mean by time bound goals?
- What time limit did you set for your goal- 3 weeks, 3 years, 10 years?

Say

- Talk about short term, long term and medium term goals, as discussed in the Participant Handbook.

Ask

- As you are planning to become an entrepreneur, you must have thought of an idea for a start-up. What is your business idea?

Do

- Ask few participants to share their business ideas.

Ask

- Have you created a business plan for your business idea?
- Do you think it is important to have a business plan in place? Why/ why not?

Say

- Talk about 'Why Create a Business Plan' as discussed in the Participant Handbook.
- Let's understand it better with the help of an activity.

Team Activity

Writing a business Plan

- This is a group activity.
- Give the groups the required resources such as chart paper and markers.
- This activity is divided into two parts:
  1. Create a business idea
  2. Develop a business plan
- The group will discuss and come up with a new business idea and present their idea to the class.
- In the second part of the activity the group will develop a business plan for the business idea.
- The business plan prepared will be presented by the groups to the class.

MY BUSINESS PLAN
Executive Summary: What is your Mission Statement?
Business Description: What is the nature of your business?
Market Analysis: What is your target market?
Organization and Management: What is your company's organizational structure?
Service or Product Line: What is the lifecycle of your product/ service?
Marketing and Sales: How will you advertise and sell your products?
Funding Request: How much fund is required and from where?

Say

- Teams will need to brainstorm for this part of the activity.
- Use the blank papers for the second part of this activity
- Make your business plan on a chart paper based on the following parameters:
  1. Executive Summary
  2. Business Description
  3. Market Analysis
  4. Organization and Management
  5. Service or Product Line
  6. Marketing and Sales
- Explain each parameter in detail as done in the Participant Handbook.
- Discuss each parameter with the business idea examples of the groups.
- Groups will discuss and develop the business plan for their business idea.

Say

- Now, let's share our plan with the class.
- Each group will briefly describe the plan to the class.
- Post presentation, the other groups may ask questions to the group who have presented their plan.

Do

- Congratulate each group for sharing their points.
- Ask the audience to applaud for them.
- Keep a check on time. Tell group to wind up the discussion quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Say

- Along with a business plan, you need to create a financial plan and evaluate the risk involved with your start up.
- Discuss 'Financial Planning' and 'Risk Management' in detail as given in the Participant Handbook.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learnt from this exercise/ activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Keep the business plan format ready in a flipchart to display it during the activity.

UNIT 7.6.5: Procedures and Formalities for Bank Finance

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Describe the procedure and formalities for applying for bank finance

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Bank loan/finance form sample

Ask

- While preparing a business plan in the last session, we discussed financial planning to arrange financial resources for your start-up. Therefore, how will you collect funds to start your business?

Say

- While most entrepreneurs think 'product' is the most difficult thing to decide for a business, start-up capital poses an even a bigger obstacle. Though there are various ways of funding the business, to convince investors to invest money is the most challenging.
- Some of the funding options available in India are:
  - **Bootstrapping**: Also called self-financing is the easiest way of financing
  - **Crowd funding**: Funds are collected by consumers pre-ordering or donating for starting the business.
  - **Angel investors**: Individual or group of investors investing in the company
  - **Venture capitalists**: Venture capitals are professionally managed funds who invest in companies that have huge potential. They usually invest in a business against equity.
  - **Bank loans**: The most popular method in India.
  - **Microfinance Providers or NBFCs**
  - **Government programmes**
- Let us know discuss the most popular method i.e. bank finance in detail here.

Do

- Discuss the list of documents that are required to apply for a loan like letter of introduction, business brochure, references of other banks, and financial statements.
- Explain the details to be filled in a loan application form.
- Divide the class into groups. Give each group a loan application form.
- Ask the groups to discuss and fill the form.

Summarize

- Close the discussion by summarizing the important documents needed for bank loan.
- Ask the participants if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes for Facilitation

- Checklist of documents is provided as resources for the session.
- You can make some copies and distribute it during the group activity.
- Download sample loan application forms from any nationalised bank's website. Print sufficient copies to circulate it amongst the groups.

CHECKLIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED ALONG WITH LOAN APPLICATION (Common for all banks)
1. Audited financial statements of the business concern for the last three years
2. Provisional financial statements for the half – year ended on _____
3. Audited financial statements of associate concern/s for the last three years
4. Copy of QIS II for the previous quarter ended on _____
5. Operational details in Annexure I
6. CMA data for the last three years, estimates for current year and projection for the next year
7. Term loan/DPG requirements in Annexure II
8. List of machinery in respect of machinery offered as security in Annexure III
9. Additional details for export advances furnished in Annexure IV
10. Property statements of all directors/partners/proprietor/guarantors
11. Copies of ITAO of the company for the last three years
12. Copies of ITAOs/WTAOs of the directors/partners/proprietor and guarantors
13. Copies of certificate from banks and financial institutions certifying the latest liability with them
14. Copy of board resolution authorizing the company to apply to your bank for the credit facilities mentioned in application
15. Copy of memorandum and article of association (in case of limited company)/partnership deed (in case of partnership firm)
16. Cash budget for the current year and next year in case of contractors and seasonal industries

UNIT 7.6.6: Enterprise Management – An Overview: How to Manage Your Enterprise?

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- Discuss how to manage their own enterprise

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook

Ask

- Having set-up a business, do you think it is possible to do everything on your own?
- Does one require trained persons for help?
- What does management mean?

Say

- Let's have a look at this example:

  Kapil had a small business that was beginning to pick up pace. He wanted to expand his business, and therefore employed few more people. One day, as he was walking past Ramesh, one of his new employees, he overheard Ramesh talking rudely to a customer on the phone. This set him thinking. Kapil realised that he should have regular team meetings to motivate his employees and speak with them about any problems they might be facing during work. He should also conduct training sessions on new practices, soft skills, and technology, and develop work ethics manual for managing his enterprise.

Say

- Was Kapil correct in his approach or he should have scolded Ramesh instantly in front of his other employees?
- Discuss "Enterprise Management – An Overview" with the participants as given in the Participant Handbook.

Say

- Let's learn how to effectively manage an enterprise or business through an activity.

Team Activity

Enterprise Management

- This is a group activity.
- Design a matrix listing the topics and key words that are needed to run an enterprise effectively and smoothly.

Activity De-brief

- Have each group present their matrix.
- Encourage participants of the other groups to ask question about each other's presentation.

Do

- Instruct the participants that this is group work.
- Divide the class into small groups of 4.
- Give each group a chart paper and coloured pen.
- Tell the participants that they have make a matrix they need to fill.
- They have to write the main topics and key words that will them effectively manage their enterprise.
- Give the participants 15 minutes to discuss and write.
- Keep a check on time. Tell the group to wind up quickly if they go beyond the given time limit.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learned from this exercise/activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.
- Close the discussion by summarizing the importance of effective management to run an enterprise as given in the Participant Handbook.

UNIT 7.6.7: 20 Questions to Ask Yourself before Considering Entrepreneurship

Unit Objectives

At the end of this unit, participants will be able to:

- List the important questions that every entrepreneur should ask before starting an enterprise

Resources to be Used

- Participant Handbook
- Blank sheets of paper
- Pens

Ask

- Why do you want to become an entrepreneur?

Say

- It is very important to know why you want to become an entrepreneur. Your personal goals for becoming an entrepreneur play a key role in the success of your business. Your goals should be clear well before you start your business.
- Apart from the goals, the other aspects of business that you need to bear in mind are the potential problems that you may face to set-up, your areas of interest, and all the other dimensions of the business.
- Let's understand it better with the help of some questions that every entrepreneur should ask before starting their own business.
- Open the Participant Handbook section named '20 Questions to Ask Yourself Before Considering Entrepreneurship'. You have to answer the questions individually.
- Then, we will have a class discussion on all the questions.

Do

- Read out the questions one by one in front of all the participants.
- Participants have to answer all the one by one questions.
- Give the class 10-15 minutes to note down their answers.
- At the end of 15 minutes, open the discussion for all the questions.
- Moderate the discussion by focusing on the relevant points.
- Keep a check on time and don't let the discussion get sabotaged or lose track of time. Ensure all the questions are covered and discussed.

Summarize

- Ask the participants what they have learned from this exercise/activity.
- Ask if they have any questions related to what they have talked about so far.

Notes

Notes

Skill India
कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत

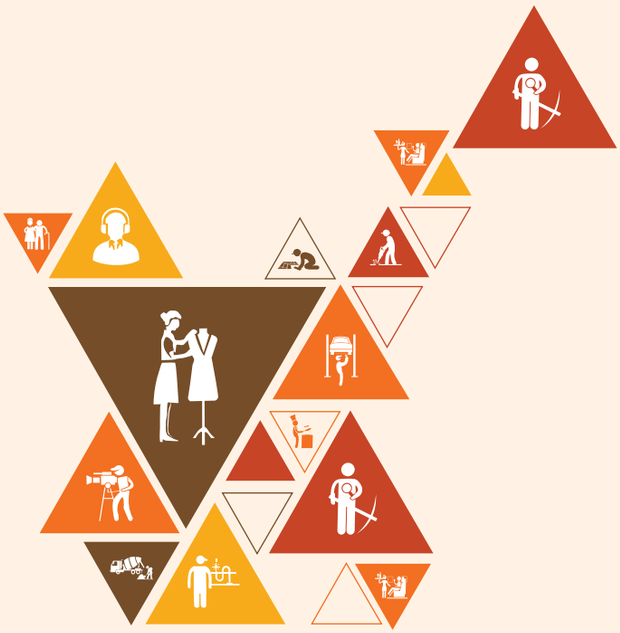
सत्यमेव जयते
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT
& ENTREPRENEURSHIP

N·S·D·C
National Skill Development Corporation
Transforming the skill landscape

8. Annexures

Annexure I: Training Delivery Plan

Annexure II: Assessment Criteria



Annexure I

Training Delivery Plan

Training Delivery Plan			
Program Name:	Certificate Course in Consignment Booking Assistant		
Qualification Pack Name & Ref. ID	LSC/ Q1120, version 1.0		
Version No.	1.1	**Version Update Date**	15-04-2016
Pre-requisites to Training (if any)	Minimum qualification – Class X (preferable) Diploma/Graduate (Engineering, Arts, Commerce, Science). No experience is required.		
Training Outcomes	**By the end of this program, the participants will be able to:** 1. **Obtain Knowledge on Retail and Institutional Sales activities:** General introduction to courier activities, and operations involved in the sales process such as preparing for the day, identifying potential clients, identifying the targets, checks to be performed during days operations, meeting and understanding clients requirements would be gained 2. **Getting Familiar with Customer Handling process:** Awareness on various problems /issues while handling the company account and the issues customers faced with the services, handling customers by resolving their queries, planning for a long term relationship and maintaining the customer relationships 3. **Understand handling customer accounts and winning competitors:** To ensure that the communication between peers is done right and conditions in handling customers in providing services and handling customer queries in right manner. Define and develop strategies to be implemented to win customer over the competitor. 4. **Cultured in workplace skills:** Build on effective communication with customers, inter departments, sub-ordinates and super-ordinates for smooth running of courier activities, team building and time management 5. **Acquainted with Environmental/ Occupational Health & Safety:** Get well versed with health and safety measures practiced in courier delivery, Individual Safety, PPE usage, security procedures, Quick Emergency Responses, First Aid, Fire Safety and general maintenance on Vehicle		

Sl. No	Module Name	Session Name	Session Objectives	NOS Reference	Methodology	Training Tools/Aids	Duration
1	Introduction	Ice breaker	• Introduce each other		Group Activity: Passing the Parcel	Book, pen, duster etc.	2
		Describe Supply Chain and Logistics Management	• Build rapport with fellow students and the facilitator			Projector/Slides/ Board/ Video	3
		Organizational Structure	• Describe Supply Chain and Logistics Management		Facilitator-led-discussion	Carton Box	2

		Objective of course About the Course Role of Consignment Booking Assistant Functions of Consignment Booking Assistant Employment opportunities Warehouse role in Supply Chain Activities in Warehouse Warehouse Layout Exercise Summary	• Describe Supply Chain and Logistics Management • Explain transportation industry and opportunities in it • Define your job roles and responsibilities • Narrate the activities in warehouse • Explain the importance of warehouse • Describe the organi-zational structure in warehouse • Describe about the employment opportunities in the warehouse • Describe the functions involved • Know the pre requisites of joining the industry			Layout of Warehouse	2 4 4 2 6 1 1 1 1
2	Documents and its Req-uirements	Document Explanation Invoice and its details Waybill and its details Tax and Entry forms Packing List and Invoice details Export Documents Interstate tax documents Activity in understanding interstate documents	• Explain the various types of documents • Distinguish documents required for exports with other documents • Distinguish documents required for exports with other documents • Key out documents used for interstate movement of goods • Explain the importance of documents • Identify as which document to be used at what needs • Educate the Docu-ments requirement at check posts and during inspection • Distinguish the different documents used during exports	LSC/N1117 LSC/N1118 LSC/N1119 LSC/N1128 KA1, KA2, KA3, KA4, KA7, KA8, KA9	Facilitator-led-discussion Activity-Tracking of Consignment Activity- Inter state tax details	Book, pen, duster etc. Projector/Slides/ Board/ Video Airway Bill Different Labels Barcodes Courier Slip Computer with Internet Connection Prohibited goods List	1 1 1 1 1 1 4

		Organizational Understanding Labelling & Coding Tracking of Couriers Tracking of Couriers-Activity Packaging and Labelling Prohibitted Goods Summary	• Narrate the tax parameters			Invoices Export documents Interstate documents	1 2 2 4 2 2 2
3	Prepare for	Activities involved in Consignment Booking Exposure to Related Documents and Information Practical demonstration on tracking a consignment Checking out for Challenges in Transporting Consignment Practical demonstration on collecting related information Inspecting the Status and Prioritization of Work Practical demonstration on Tracking systems Knowledge and Under-standing Company's Safety Poli-cies and Procedures Practical demonstration on Safety policies and procedures	• Explain the importance of consignment tracking • Get clarified about the different types of goods and their classification • Define the importance of documents in the consignment tracking • Get knowledge on various important abbreviations • Explain the various transportation challenges related to • Recognize the overall picture of the freight transport industry • Categorize the importance of status checking • Explain the importance of computer systems in tracking • Get to know about the various tracking systems available	LSC/N1117 PC1,PC2, PC3,PC4, PC5,PC6, PC7,PC8, PC9, PC10, PC11,PC12, PC13,PC14, PC15, PC16, PC17, PC18, PC19, PC20, PC21 KB1, KB2, KB3,KB4, KB5,KB6 SA1, SA5 SB4,SB15, SB16 LSC/N1118 LSC/N1119 LSC/N1128 KB1, KB2, KB3,KB4, KB5,KB6 SA1, SA5	Facilitator-led discussions Videos Demonstration Skill Practice (Practicals) Exercise	Book, pen, duster etc. Projector Videos, Notes Sample related documents Sample transit documents Tracking systems, GPS devices Computer with Internet Connection Telephone	2 8 4 4 6 4 4 6 4

		Escalation Matrix for Reporting	• Recognize the different types of documents used in consignment tracking	SB4,SB15, SB16			4
		Basic Transit Rules and Regulations	• Enhance knowledge about the various safety policies				6
		Practical demonstration to collect transit rules and regulations	• Explain the various risks involved when deviated from the procedure			4	
		Detailed Understanding of the Tracking Systems	• Get clarity on simple violations in the procedure and the reasons for that				4
		Summary	• Get details on the reporting structure and the various channels of communication				2
		Exercise	• Explore about the infrastructure challenges related to freight movement by Road • Explain the regulations behind the movement of hazardous materials • Describe about the tracking system				2
4	Perform Consignment Booking	Steps in Performing Consignment Booking	• Discuss the booking process	LSC/N1118 PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4, PC5, PC6,	Facilitator-led-discussion	Book, pen, duster etc.	8
		Checking Loading arrangements	• Explain as how to consolidate orders received	PC7, PC8, PC9, PC10, PC11, PC12,		Projector/Slides/ Board/ Video	6
		Determination of Truck	• Distinguish various loads and consolidate loads	PC13, PC14, PC15, PC16, PC17,PC18	Activity- Price mark up	Telephone	8
		Cross Check Rates	• Find the availability of trucks	KA11 SA2, SA4, SA5 SB2, SB3, SB4, SB5,	Activity- Mannerism while talking to customer/Trans-port company	Calculator	6
		Activity - Cross Check rates	• Negotiate for prices	SB6,SB7 SB11, SB12, SB13, SB14	Activity - Negotiation on cost and Service	Rate Card	7
		Confirming the Truck	• Convey to customers on availability or drop in trucks		Activity - Cross Check rates		7
		Confirm with customer	• Identify as how to markup cost	LSC/N1117			7

		Activity- Price mark up Steps in coordinating customer and transport companies Exercise Summary	• Explain as when to raise booking invoice • Explain the steps at the customer place • Identify the checks that are to be performed at the customer location	LSC/N1119 LSC/N1128 KA11 SA2, SA4, SA5 SB2, SB3, SB4, SB5, SB6,SB7 SB11, SB12, SB13, SB14			8 4 4
5	Perform Post Booking Activities	Verifying Actual and processed orders Cross Verifying Tracking the shipment Billing Invoices Reporting Activity- Reporting Demonstrate - Reports making Activity - Prepare reports Dealing with supervisors Exercise Summary	• Verify the system information and the actual orders processed • Evaluate the orders and process billing • Explain on tracking process • Explain LR copies and importance • Narrate the types of reports that are to be shared with the manager • Explain as how to address the issues faced on the day • Discover the reports to be produced • Evaluate as what kinds of market data to be collected • Establish as why to understand the competitors market value	LSC/N1119 PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4, PC5, PC6, PC7, PC8, PC9, PC10, PC11, PC12 KB7,KB8 KA3, KA5, KA6 SA3,SA6, SA7,SA8 SB1, SB8, SB9, SB14 LSC/N1117 LSC/N1118 LSC/N1128 KB7,KB8 KA3, KA5, KA6 SA3,SA6, SB1, SB8, SB9, SB14	Facilitator-led-discussion Activity-Call discussion as contacting leads Role Play- Notifying the team	Book, pen, duster etc. Projector/Slides/ Board/ Video Meeting table and Chair Reports Invoices Sample MS Excel in Computer	8 6 6 6 4 4 4 4 4 2 2
6	Maintain Health, Safety and Security measures during ship-ment delivery	Workplace safety Motorcycle & Vehicle Safety Requirement Vehicle Safety Proceedure	• Identify the safety procedure's • Narrate the driver safety • Gain knowledge on skills to be developed	LSC/N1128 PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4, PC5 KA2, KA3, KA4, KA5, KB2, SA4, SA6, SB9, SB11	Facilitator-led-discussion Demonstration- PPE'sand Safety Equipment description Demonstration- Trafic Signs	PPE's Traffic Signages Computer with MS office	6 1 8

		Traffic Rules-Activity	• Learn the procedures for Evacuation in work environment		Demonstration-Computer Handling	Book, pen, duster etc.	2
		Security on Information	• Explain the safety requirements in the work environment	LSC/N1117		Projector/Slides/ Board/ Video	3
		Professional Skills	• Gain knowledge on vehicle parking procedure's	LSC/N1118			8
		Communi-cation Skill - Activity	• Evaluate the safety requirements	LSC/N1119 KA2, KA3, KA4, KA5,			2
		Computer Skills	• Describe the skills that are to be developed for safe operations	KB2, SA4, SA6, SB9, SB11			8
		Computer Skills- Activity	• Discover the impor-tance of road signs and rules				8
		Exercise					2
		Summary					2

Annexure II

Assessment Criteria

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF TRAINEES

Assessment Criteria for Consignment Booking Assistant	
Job Role	**Consignment Booking Assistant**
Qualification Pack	**LSC/Q1120**
Sector Skill Council	**Logistic Sector Skill Council of India**

Sr. No.	Guidelines for Assessment
1	Criteria for assessment for each Qualification Pack will be created by the Sector Skill Council. Each Performance Criteria (PC) will be assigned marks proportional to its importance in NOS. SSC will also lay down proportion of marks for Theory and Skills Practical for each PC
2	The assessment for the theory part will be based on knowledge bank of questions created by the SSC
3	Individual assessment agencies will create unique question papers for theory and skill practical part for each candidate at each examination/training center.
4.	To pass the Qualification Pack , every trainee should score a minimum of 40% in every NOS overall 50% pass percentage.
5.	In case of successfully passing only certain number of NOS's, the trainee is eligible to take subsequent assessment on the balance NOS's to pass the Qualification Pack.

					MARKS ALLOCATION	
ASSESSMENT OUTCOME (NOS CODE AND DESCRIPTION)	**ASSESSMENT CRITERIA** (PC)		**Total Marks**	**Out Of**	**Theory**	**Skills Practical**
1. LSC/N1117 (Prepare for Booking)	PC1.	Obtain the work schedule, the list of clients to be visited for the day and the sequence from the transport manager.	100	10	2	8
	PC2.	Obtain the consignment details for each client and the booking checklist from the transport manager.		15	3	12
	PC3.	Find out if which are the first time clients and the account balance, credit limit details for long term clients.		10	2	8
	PC4.	Understand priorities or special conditions (if any) among the consignments.		10	2	8
	PC5.	Switch on the computer and login using company credentials.		15	3	12

2.LSC/N1118 (Perform Consignment Booking)	PC6. Check and ensure that the computer and the logistics software are working well without any issues.		10	2	8
	PC7. Ensure there is sufficient stationery like paper, pens, lorry receipts (LR), etc.		10	2	8
	PC8. Switch on printer, check ink levels in cartridge, refill/change if required and ensure that the printer is in working condition.		10	2	8
	PC9. Have any issues/problems solved before starting work.		10	2	8
		Total	100	20	80
	PC1. Receive customer orders through email or through telephone calls.	100	8	2	6
	PC2. Ask and input the details regarding the goods in the consignment, payment method, pick up address, destination and date when the consignment must be delivered,etc. in the system.		4	1	3
	PC3. For new customers, create a new account (if applicable) and for existing customers, check details of their account before accepting bookings.		4	1	3
	PC4. Based on these details, determine the type of truck needed and whether a Full Truck Load (FTL) or Less than Truck Load (LTL) is needed.		8	2	6
	PC5. If FTL is to be used, find out the market rates depending on the destination and the load.		8	2	6
	PC6. Select the most economical options and contact the transport companies to check if they have any truck available to meet the requirement.		4	1	3
	PC7. If trucks are available, hold a booking or else contact the provider of the next most economical option, check for availability and hold a booking.		8	2	6
	PC8. If LTL is to be used, find out the fixed market rate depending on the destination and the load.		4	1	3
	PC9. Contact transport companies, check for availability and hold a booking.		8	2	6
	PC10. Add the company's mark up and provide the quote to the customer.		4	1	3
	PC11. Receive approval from the customer and confirm the bookings.		4	1	3
	PC12. Print booking invoices with consignment details for each customer.		4	1	3

	PC13. Escalate to transport manager if there are no available truck companies to meet the customer deadlines.		4	1	3
	PC14. If the order needs to be dropped, call up the client at the earliest and explain inability to carry out the order.		4	1	3
	PC15. Coordinate with the customer and the transport companies to fix up a time to pick up the consignment.		4	1	3
	PC16. Go to the client location at the agreed time, count and verify the consignment with the booking invoice		4	1	3
	PC17. If there are any discrepancies, have them resolved with the customer.		4	1	3
	PC18. Fill out the Lorry Receipt (LR), hand over one copy to the customer, one copy to the truck driver and retain 3 copies for the department.		4	1	3
	PC19. Depending on the mode of payment, add it to the account or receive the agreed percentage of the cost as advance.		4	1	3
	PC20. Visit other customers at the agreed times, check the goods and complete the documentation.		4	1	3
		Total	100	25	75
3. LSC/N1119 (Perform Post Booking Activities)	PC1. Return to office after visiting all the clients and refresh the computer system.	100	12	2	10
	PC2. Verify existing details about each order and with the respective LR and update any changes as required in the system.		12	2	10
	PC3. Update tracking information for each order so that it can be tracked by the consignment tracking executive.		7	2	5
	PC4. Send information pertaining to the documentation clerk so that billing invoices can be raised for each customer order.		7	2	5
	PC5. File the LR copies for records purposes according to company policies.		12	2	10
	PC6. Inform the transport manager about any delays in picking up of consignments, missed pick ups by the transport providers or cancelled orders.		12	2	10
	PC7 Report any issues faced in negotiation with transport companies regarding prices or any other issue while booking customer orders.		6	1	5

	PC8. Prepare reports on the trend in market price of FTL, LTL, reasons for cancelling or being unable to take up a customer order, etc.		8	3	5
	PC9. Save all data, safely log off and switch off the computer.		6	1	5
	PC10. Dispose any unnecessary documentation and forms.		6	1	5
	PC11. Visually inspect the work area to ensure that it is clean.		6	1	5
	PC12. Check to ensure that the computer is off and that the work area is ready for the next work day.		6	1	5
		Total	100	20	80
4. LSC/N1128 (Maintain Health, Safety and Security Measures while booking consignments)	PC1. Comply with safety regulations and procedures in case of fire hazards, bio-hazards, etc.	100	10	3	7
	PC2. Wear all safety equipment including protective gear, helmets etc. when visiting customers and checking goods.		10	3	7
	PC3. Follow organization procedures with respect to documentation.		10	3	7
	PC4. Recognize and report unsafe conditions and practices.		10	3	7
	PC5. Adhere to security regulations of the company		10	3	7
	PC6. In case of signs of any emergency situation or accident or breach of safety immediately follow organizational protocol to deploy action		10	3	7
	PC7. Identify reasons for occurrence of incident		10	3	7
	PC8. Capture reasons and response/action taken into incident report/note to manager		10	3	7
	PC9. Report any deviations from standard protocol along with reasons (if any)		10	3	7
	PC10. Visually inspect the activity area and equipment for appropriate and safe condition.		10	3	7
		Total	100	30	70

Notes

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