

I'm not robot!

General

1. The University of Delhi through its flagship project – GYANODAYA embarked on another milestone journey through its fourth such endeavour across the Indian landscape, as **GYANODAYA IV**, with the theme of “Urbanization – Now and Then”, on its very own ‘College on Wheels – GYANODAYA Express’.
2. GYANODAYA IV was special and unique in more ways than one, in that it was conducted through teaching and learning “on-wheels”, where students were divided into 56 groups and assigned mentors (from University faculty) and formed clusters for undertaking minor research projects through the journey. This kept them constantly involved, thinking, analyzing and correlating their academic curriculum with the real life issues. The projects assigned to these study groups exposed them to the world that they will enter in the near future and enabled them to develop unique and individual perspectives in line with the world view. The project topics were carefully and diligently chosen through an *extensive iterative* process so as to ensure their relevance and significance to applied knowledge and ranged from diverse fields and subjects relating to study of environment, ecology, urbanization, migratory patterns, cultures & history and governance issues for a better tomorrow through waste management, civic facilities & infrastructure and disaster management.

Aim

3. The aim of GYANODAYA IV was to *develop skills in students to undertake research through project studies and expose them to the urbanization of rural and urban India through the prism of developing cities and industrial centres across the cities of Kanpur, Varanasi, Bhopal, Ahmedabad and Surat*. The students were also confronted with various aspects of governance related to the development and growth of these cities and the dynamics of managing population centres to include migratory labour and their problems.
4. The endeavour was a unique experience since apart from offering the students a deeper insight into the rapidly developing Indian rural countryside, it also facilitated the students to grasp the essential problems associated with the management and development of these cities and the aspirations of their inhabitants from the city administration/ municipal corporations towards good governance. GYANODAYA, as always also provided a platform for the social intermingling, interaction between approximately a thousand students of various colleges of the University of Delhi thus imbibing amongst them a sense of respect for each other’s culture.

on a head-mounted, augmented-reality display. It would immerse you in the event, and the view would be panoramic.

7. Teaching and Learning

Augmented reality is one way to bring experiential and location based learning to students by supplementing existing worlds rather than creating new ones. Augmented reality installations can be built to take advantage of existing or low-cost infrastructure. By combining technology familiar to students with locations that students see as their own, augmented reality has the potential to move learning out of the classrooms and into the spaces where students live. Encouraging informal learning that is easily accessible may prove particularly effective in engaging students, extending learning to spaces that might help them form connections with content, the locations that provide the context for it, and the peers that they share it with.

8. Gaming

How cool would it be to take video games outside? The game could be projected onto the real world around you, and you could, literally, be in it as one of the characters. When one uses this system, the game surrounds him as he walks across campus.

6) Performance Issues of Augmented Reality System

Augmented reality systems are expected to run in real-time so that a user will be able to move about freely within the scene and see a properly rendered augmented image. This places two performance criteria on the system. They are:

was held at American college, Madurai. It was organized in memory of Prof. Vasanth. Students from various colleges, Government Higher Secondary Schools and Matriculation schools were present. Dr. Paul Luv inaugurated the seminar. Students from Manjakkuppam Higher Secondary School talked about novels of Jules Verne-(i.e) Journey to the center of

AH CLUB OFFICERS' TRAINING WORKSHOP AGENDA

- 15 minutes - Mixer**
(Diaphan meeting, snacks for mixers and accompanying group)
- 5 minutes - Welcome, Introductions, & Overview**
The purposes of an Officer Training Workshop include...
1. To help you and your fellow officers in your club to have a better meeting so that the meeting is fun for everyone who attends.
 2. To allow you to be of more help to your club leaders - if you are better trained, your leader can give you more responsibilities and duties.
 3. To give you ideas on how to keep members involved in the club meetings.
- What goals do you have as an officer? (ask for suggestions)**
1. Be as prepared as possible to be implemented before, during and every meeting.
 2. Accept your responsibilities as an officer.
 3. Meet with your leader and some of the other officers before your meeting so you will know what is expected of you.
 4. Keep all of the members of your club involved in the discussions and activities of your meeting and encourage everyone to participate.
 5. Serve as a positive role model for the other members of your club and lead by example. You are being given the chance to lead your club and should not be afraid to recognize the differences between a time to have fun and a time to be serious.
 6. Do the best job that you can possibly do as an officer in your A-H Club!
- 30 minutes - Individual Officer Classes**
(Diaphan assigned, materials to give to each officer)
- Group #1 - Presidents & Vice-Presidents
Group #2 - Treasurers
Group #3 - Secretaries & News Reporters
Group #4 - Health & Safety Reporters
Group #5 - Song & Recreation Leaders
- 25 minutes - Mock Meeting**
(Diaphan assigned, materials to give to each officer session to participate, sample motion, games and supplies)
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Call to Order - President | News Report |
| Roll Call | Committee Reports |
| Secretary's Minutes | Unfinished Business |
| Secretary's Report | New Business |
| Song | Resolution - |
| Health & Safety Report | Announcements |
- 15 minutes - Officer/Club Goals**
(Diaphan assigned, ask each officer to write questions to answer)
- Answer the following questions individually. Then discuss your answers with your A-H Club Officer this year?
1. What goals would you personally like to accomplish as a A-H Club Officer this year?
 2. What would you like to see your A-H Club accomplish this year?
 3. How can you help your club?
 4. What assistance do you need to help your club reach these goals?

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 **“Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) should monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of training, including multi-agency training, to safeguard and promote the welfare of children”**
(Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015)

- 1.2 The Local Safeguarding Children Board has a statutory duty to produce an annual report on the effectiveness and impact of its training activities. Multi-agency training is a key statutory function of Safeguarding Children Board’s and the SSCB has a comprehensive multi-agency training programme in place.

2.0 Purpose of Report

- 2.1 This report will provide an overview of both the quality and impact of SSCB multi agency training that was delivered between 01.04.2015 and 31.03.2016, and will address attendance, partnership engagement, course feedback and the impact that the training has had on practice.
- 2.2 The SSCB has a Training Strategy which sets out the multi-agency framework for multi-agency workforce development and safeguarding training in Sunderland to ensure those working with children and families are appropriately skilled and competent. The Strategy is intended to add value and complement, rather than replace workforce strategies in a wide range of partner organisations.
- 2.3 It should be noted that the success of the training programme would not be possible without the extensive contributions of many of the partner agencies.

3.0 Context

- 3.1 During the period 01.04.2015-31.03.2016 the SSCB delivered a total of 17 different safeguarding courses (9 of which form the core programme) with 53 individual training sessions offered which is an increase on last year’s 45 sessions offered. These varied in both subject area and course level but all of them were delivered to a multi-agency audience. The courses included:

- Child Sexual Exploitation (including a Sub-Regional CSE Conference with Gateshead and South Tyneside)
- Neglect

Report writing after attending a seminar. How to write a report after attending a seminar sample. How to write a report after attending a seminar pdf. How to write a report after attending a conference.

I have joined some international seminars, but I have never shared you all the kind of report that I wrote for my boss. Well, a report is indeed important, not only as a follow-up evaluation for my boss whether it was a good value for the time and money that was spent, but also as test for my ability to remember and jot down things very quickly. Here are some tips that I can share you: 1) write down your impressions of the seminar and the presenter as soon after the event as possible and while everything is still fresh in your mind. Don't postpone too long, your immediate evaluation is a necessity. 2)Identify the elements of the seminar that resonated the most positively with you, and those are mostly the key ideas in the presentation, which should be based entirely on what you personally got out of it 3)Identify the full title of the seminar you attended, the date, time and location of the program, and the name of the speakers of the seminar. 4) Assess whether the presenter had the credentials and the experience to make their material and its context credible. 5) Don't forget to type your report. Recently attended seminar how do I report thanked the writer. Basics Steps to Writing a Technical... Marketing Report Format How to Write a Good Data Analysis... What Are the Typical Components... How to Write a Report for the Boss How to Format a Business Report How to Write a Comprehensive Report Five Characteristics of an Effective... How to Write an Executive Summary... How to Write a Media Report How to Write Up a Report How to Write Business & Technical... How to Write a Business Report... How to Write a Project Report How to Write a Postmortem Report Checklist for Writing an Executive... How to Format a Title Page for... How to Write a Factual Report If you have read 10 Things To Do Before You Write Your Seminar Report then you are ready to start writing your report. Note that various schools have their different formats of writing a seminar report and it may also differ by departments. However, the following shows the general format of writing a seminar report. Purchase my book on Seminar Report Writing & Presentation for the complete package to getting an A in your Seminar. (Leave a comment) We have the Preliminary pages and the Main pages. A. Preliminary pages These are the first few pages of your report. These pages usually come before the Table of Contents with it included. It comprises of the: Cover page Title page Certification page Dedication Acknowledgment Table of Content Table of Tables Table of Figures Summary/Abstract 1. Cover Page: This is the very front of your seminar report. It usually contains the Title of your work, your Name, Matriculation/Student number, Department, Faculty, University and Date (month & year). Example of a Cover Page 2. Title Page: This is the page immediately after the Cover page. It is similar to the Cover page but contains the following information - “a seminar submitted to your department, faculty, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of B.Sc. (Hons) degree, University”; the name of your Supervisor and Date (month & year). Example of a Title Page 3. Certification Page: This is the 3rd page of your seminar report. It is where your Supervisor, Head of Department, Dean of your Faculty, etc confirm or certify that you are the one that wrote or carried out the work. It contains the name, signature and, position of the persons certifying your work and the date they did so. Example of a Certification Page 4. Dedication: This is a simple page where you dedicate your report to God and/or your loved ones (you are free to use your wordings here. Example of a Dedication. Source: SlideShare 5. Acknowledgement: This is where you appreciate or acknowledge people that helped you in your report writing. It usually comes in this order – acknowledging God (1st paragraph), Head of Department and other lecturers (3rd paragraph), Spouse (4th), parents, siblings, children (5th) and any other person (last paragraph). You are also free to use your wordings here. Example of an Acknowledgement. Source: SlideShare 6. Table of Content: This is where all the major contents (headings & subheadings) are listed together with their page numbers. Preliminary pages are usually numbered with figures (i, ii, iii...) while the main body of report are numbered with figures – 1,2...N. Example of Table of Contents. Source: Obika 7. Table/List of Tables: Here, the titles of all the tables in your report are listed out with their page numbers. Example showing Table of Tables or Table Index 8. Table/List of Figures: Here, all the figures – images and charts, in your report are listed out with their page numbers except those in the appendix. Example of Table/List of Figures. Source: SHSU Library 9. Summary: Some institutions/departments prefer to use the word 'Abstract' and prefer to put it immediately before the Table of Contents. So confirm which one to use before you start writing. The Summary is basically where you sum up your whole work/report. It is usually the first thing that is read about your work. So it has to be interesting enough to capture the reader's attention letting them know how interesting your report is. It should be concise (usually about 150-200 words, not more than a page) and at the same time capture all the main points of your report. So briefly, state the background, problem addressed or reason behind your topic, causes, risk factors, solutions derived, prevention & control measures, results that have been achieved, impact on the public and conclusion. B. Main Pages This constitutes the body of your work. It is divided into 4-5 chapters depending on the format your institution/department chooses and/or the bulk of your work. These chapters are further broken down into Sections and Sub-sections with a one to three or more points numbering system. It starts with an Introduction and ends with a Conclusion. Chapter 1 – IntroductionChapter 2 & 3 – as required by your topicChapter 4 – Summary, Recommendation & Conclusion Chapter 1 – Introduction: This is where you introduce the topic of your seminar report. It acts as a preview of your paper and has to be very engaging. Begin with a sentence or sentences that will immediately capture one's attention. For example, if you are writing on Breast Cancer, you could begin with – 'Breast Cancer is a disease that has affected over 50% of the world's population in less than 5 years. Its devastating effect can be seen around the world. In Africa, 40% of the population have lost at least one woman to breast cancer and in the United Kingdom, 16.5 million people are suffering from the disease. The Asian community has recorded 6,000 deaths in less than 3 years while the United States of America have recorded 4,500 deaths in the last 2 years due to this horrendous disease'. Please note, the above statement on breast cancer is NOT TRUE!!! But it captured your attention right?! This is a very good example of how interesting your introduction should be. Start discussing your topic at once and let your readers understand your position in the first paragraph. Think about what you want to discuss in your report, it will help you frame what you want to write in your introduction. Identify the main points in your report and explain how your work fits or contributes to the current thought on your topic. Also explain why your contribution is important. Here are more things you could add to your introduction as your Chapter 1, you could write them as subheadings, sections or in different paragraphs. Definition and/or concept of your topic. State the problem Background information Statistics globally, by region, state or country. Population it affects.Its effectsWhy is it important to research on it Bear in mind that apart from the definition, little discussion on the others should be done if you are going to delve deeper into them in your Chapters 2-3. Purchase my book on Seminar Report Writing & Presentation for the complete package to getting an A in your Seminar. (Leave a comment) Chapter 2-3/4: What you write in these chapters depend solely on your topic. Remember to arrange them in Headings and Subheadings or Sections and Sub-sections, anyone you wish to use or specified by your executive summary/abstract in relation to this kind of seminar report includes the background, problem addressed, factors addressed, and other main points written in your report and a little on your conclusion. Recommendations: This is where you suggest what you want people to follow when carrying out future studies. It is important to the plans you have to move your field of study/research forward. They are framed from what you have found or maybe interested in doing in future. Think about what you have gotten out of your study and possible ideas you might have for future studies. You could write about steps that are essential to implement particular policies and the resources that would be needed to do so. You could also include the benefits of future research in your field, how there is a need to fill certain gaps in your work you were not able to cover for certain justifiable reasons. You can also suggest potential new developments in your field and how your study is relevant to them or if additional developments need to be added to your work. Make sure all recommendations given are easy to adhere to and can be implemented appropriately. It should not be too complicated or hard to use in any way. Conclusion: This is the final piece that concludes your work and has to be helpful and interesting to anyone who reads your report. First, reflect on what you have written and think of the best possible way to end it. Next, you could synthesise what you have talked about by putting everything together and explaining lessons that might be gained from your discussions. Think about how it might change people's view of your topic/subject. You could also explain why your topic is important, how it affects people generally or specifically. What are the implications of your topic? Why does your topic matter? You could also return to your opening discussion if you offered an anecdote or a quote earlier in your report and explore how the information you have put together implicates that discussion. Bear in mind that a good conclusion should explain what could be done with the newly acquired knowledge. It should answer the question, "So what?". The conclusion is written for a reader who has already read your report as opposed to the abstract which is written for someone who is yet to read your report. References and/or Bibliography: References refers to a list where all the in-text citations you have made in your report is written. It is commonly known as a Reference List, a list of all the references cited in the text of your report listed in alphabetical order at the end of your report. 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