COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW ON COMPUTER-BASED TRAINING (RECIPROCATIVE) FOR EDUCATORS AND TRAINERS

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Abstract-- Advances in technology and the growth of Reciprocative Training to provide educators and trainers with unique opportunities to enhance learning and teaching in corporate, government, healthcare, and higher education. This application serves as a forum to facilitate the exchange of information on the current research, development, and practice of Interactive Learning in the sectors. It includes the research, development, and practice of Interactive Learning related to the following multi-dimensional topics and sub-topics.

Keywords- Reciprocative training web, upload subjects, maintain university, reports of the students.

I. INTRODUCTION

Advances in technology and the growth of Reciprocative Training to provide educators and trainers with unique opportunities to enhance learning and teaching in corporate, government, healthcare, and higher education. This application serves as a forum to facilitate the exchange of information on the current research, development, and practice of Interactive Learning in the sectors. It includes the research, development, and practice of Interactive Learning related to the following multi-dimensional topics and sub-topics.

Interactive Learning comes in different configurations that dictate the depth of a needs assessment. The simple Interactive Learning implementation, such as those following an application service provider (ASP) model, won't necessarily look any different from a resource requirement perspective than traditional classroom training. That's Interactive Learning.

Interactive Learning can be an enormous undertaking and, require significantly more preparation due to its increased scope, higher interdependence, and visibility. These factors--described below--are the reason a needs assessment for an Interactive Learning initiative looks different from one for a traditional classroom program.

1. To manage the Leads through the entire life cycle, from prospect to qualified opportunity to order
2. To help the companies understand, as well as anticipate, the needs of current and potential users
3. To manage lead information, identifying the opportunities of the organization
4. To reduce transaction cost and processing time.
5. To get global coverage
6. To utilize the advantages of the Internet business opportunity.

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7. Develop and implement a completely automated system.
8. Interactive and user friendly environment.
9. Information flow should be developed.
10. Data validation, integrity and security should be maintained.
11. Easy to use, consistency and simplicity.
12. The system can retrieve data easily.
13. Money saving and interactive user communication.
14. Easy future expansion without effecting existing

II. DETAILS OF CONDUCT OF EXAMINATION

The university in Net displays the timetable of examinations and by that the students are allowed to attend the examinations basing on the schedule. STUDENT’s details date-of-exam-wise should be taken.

SEATING ORDER-ARRANGEMENT:
Seating arrangement depends on the number of students appearing for a particular exam and the capacities of the examination halls.

Based on date of exam, Branch, Subjects, Years, Regular/Supp/Transfer => Number of students of each exam are sorted in order.

SORTING ORDER:
Based on date of exam, Branch, Subjects, Years, Regular/Supp/Transfer => Number of students of each exam are retrieved. Then they are sorted as explained below:
Students attending regular exam are followed with supplementary students (if any) attending the same exam.
Supplementary students are further sorted in increasing order based on their current year of study.

Each batch of students (reg/supp) are in turn sorted as below:
Regular students followed by lateral entry students (if any) and transfer candidates (if any).

In this seating arrangement we have to consider various hall capacities like 24,36,74,48 (with combination in 24) and in this seating arrangement process students can be arranged with or without combination.

Combination of students can be made in a hall only when the subjects to which they are appearing are different. Depending on sets allotment we have to check for seating conditions like:

No two members of same year and same set and same branch should sit adjacent (side by side or across) to each other.

SETS ALLOTMENT:

Question paper set allotment will be done for the sorted students with the starting set number mentioned by the JNTU.
Manually the set numbers are represented corresponding to their register number in the seating arrangement form. All the above data is fed into Excel sheet.

NOMINALS AND ADDITIONAL SHEET FORMS:

After the seating arrangement nominal rolls and additional sheet forms will be generated for the respective exam halls from seating arrangement database.

In nominal form we have the columns:

- Register number with corresponding register number
- Set number
- Signature
In additional sheet form we have the columns:

- Register Number
- Main sheet no. of student
- Number of additional sheets taken
- Signature

These nominal rolls and additional sheet forms provide further fields like: number of students in that hall, number of students present and number of students absent.

The filled-up information in Nominal rolls will be manually verified by the invigilators and the chief superintendent. Finally this information is again updated in absentees statements which is a FORM.

**COMPUTER-BASED TRAINING**

Computer-Based Trainings (CBTs) are self-paced learning activities accessible via a computer or handheld device. CBTs typically present content in a linear fashion, much like reading an online book or manual. For this reason they are often used to teach static processes, such as using software or completing mathematical equations. The term Computer-Based Training is often used interchangeably with Web-based training (WBT) with the primary difference being the delivery method. Where CBTs are typically delivered via CDROM, WBTs are delivered via the Internet using a web browser. Assessing learning in a CBT usually comes in the form of multiple-choice questions, or other assessments that can be easily scored by a computer such as drag-and-drop, radial button, simulation or other interactive means. Assessments are easily scored and recorded via online software, providing immediate end-user feedback and completion status. Users are often able to print completion records in the form of certificates.

CBTs provide learning stimulus beyond traditional learning methodology from textbook, manual, or classroom-based instruction. For example, CBTs offer user-friendly solutions for satisfying continuing education requirements. Instead of limiting students to attending courses or reading printing manuals, students are able to acquire knowledge and skills through methods that are much more conducive to individual learning preferences. For example, CBTs offer visual learning benefits through animation or video, not typically offered by any other means.

CBTs can be a good alternative to printed learning materials since rich media, including videos or animations, can easily be embedded to enhance the learning. Another advantage to CBTs are that they can be easily distributed to a wide audience at a relatively low cost once the initial development is completed. However, CBTs pose some learning challenges as well. Typically the creation of effective CBTs requires enormous resources. The software for developing CBTs (such as Flash or Adobe Director) is often more complex than a subject matter expert or teacher is able.

**TARGET POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE TO BE COVERED**

A study conducted in the fall of 500 College students at different areas in Tuticorin district and found that students attending survey come to college with most of them owning computers, having internet access, having studied computers in high school, and considering themselves to be intermediate computer users. These numbers indicated growth from similar studies conducted previously at minority institutions but were still lower than what has been reported in the studies conducted at majority serving institutions. Therefore, the survey can claim to give a more comprehensive view about e-learning in the Tuticorin District and its rate of development than has been available up to now.

The website must be attractive and should include the latest features wherever possible. But this should not make the pages any less attractive to the older browsers. The pages should be compatible with the most common browsers in the market. While integrating many features of HTML into the pages, care should be taken to ensure that the loading of the pages is fast as possible. The purpose of the site should be clear at glance. Though all information need not be available at once it shall be provided as and when asked for. The links for navigation through the pages should be evident in the first glance. The interfaces for must be designed in the most user friendly way. Registration form is available in the system. Error message intended to guide the users must be displayed where ever necessary.

**Error Message:**
Invalid Identification
Incorrect Pass word
Invalid Key word
The objectives guide the design of the input focus on
Effectiveness
Accuracy
Ease to use
Consistency
Simplicity

III. SAMPLE RESULT
IV. CONCLUSION AND SCOPE OF FURTHER ENHANCEMENTS

To survive from the competition each system has to produce some modifications to it in the future. New features will provide the system a new fresh look, by which it can attract a lot of users. Due to this reason it’s necessary that the system need to be modified.

The World of computer is not always static. It is always subject to change. The software too has to suit the requirements of the future. The system is open to reasonable changes and these changes can be bought very easily. But drastic changes like changes in the processing flow, changes in system functioning etc. may not able to accommodate in the existing system. It can be strongly said that the system has a fair scope for future development that doesn’t affect the complete process flow severely.

Efficiency can be further enhanced and boosted up to a great extent by normalizing and de-normalizing the database tables used in the project as well as taking the kind of the alternative set of data structures and advanced calculation algorithms available. We can in future generalize the application from its current customized status wherein other vendors developing and working on similar applications can utilize this software and make changes to it according to their business needs.

The most important benefit of software applications is that they can be easily extended in the future. As new technologies are coming in every day it is necessary to build the system suitable for easy expansion.

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