



Need of Technological Assistance for University Exam Organization

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ABSTRACT

Examination process of university is very noble activity which must be executed with full sanctity. In recent days television news channels played video in which a brute attack were happen with sanctity. If these channels played real story then it is matter of thinking. Another issue is time required to complete the examination. In today's era technology is answer of all questions. Development of technological support is highly required to handle this situation not only to insure sanctity but speed up the process examination.

I. INTRODUCTION

India witnesses huge number of colleges in past ten years to handle large size of student coming in education system. Due to large size of population Government opens new college to meet the education requirement with maximum intake capacity policy like increasing seats in every session beyond the pre-decided level. Increase in seat leads a lot of problem at several occasions. One of them is organization of examination.

Examination process is very crucial for student and university. Examination process evaluates the students' knowledge and skill. In this paper, the problem examination organization is defined which arises during the examination.

II. PROBLEM EXPLANATION:

Indian universities offer different subjects in various department and faculties. A graduation (BA, BSc) program completes in 3 year. Students who complete their first year goes into second and then third year. Graduation program generally offer to choose three subject out of available subjects. So scheduling examination of all subjects takes long duration approx. 2 months to complete whereas student participate in exam only for six days. Thus valuable time of learning process wasted in examination.

A lot of communication established with the officials of the colleges and university it is said that as per rule, empirically, college start with minimum 7 subjects and each subject can intake 60 students. Each student has to opt 3 subjects in every year of three graduate programs. Following calculation will depict a picture of chaotic situation.

$$60 \text{ student} \times 7 \text{ subject} = 420 \text{ student}$$

$$420 \text{ Student} \times 3 \text{ subject} = 1260 \text{ subject-student}$$

$$1260 \text{ Subject-student} \times 3 \text{ Year} = 3780 \text{ total student in every year and subject}$$



It is very simple to say that each subject has only 60 students but the total number of student for examination goes to 3780. This is a big size of student because availability of teaching faculty is only 7 (one for each subject).

Another problem is per subject student population.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Per subject student population} &= 420 \times 3/7 \\ &= 180 \text{ student}\end{aligned}$$

180 is average number of student in each subject of each year. But realistic seen is different than calculation and population of student in popular subject is high and in unpopular subject student number is low.

This situation becomes worse when government increase intake capacity of college in percentage. Let us see what the problem in examination is. To conduct successful examination and play vital role faculties are engaged in number of paper works and activity (start from paper work, stopping malpractices during examination, record keeping, summarization report of each exam session, end of examination related activities etc.). For all these purpose exam committee is formed.

Exam committee is constituted as 1 CS and 1 ACS on every 100 up to 500 next 1 ACS on every 250 up to 1000 above than that 1 ACS on every 500 hundred of total examinee at the centre, 1 invigilator for every 20 student. If we calculate number of persons required for exam committee other than invigilator in above case is as below:

Responsibility	Number (Total 1260)	Number (Total 630)
CS	1	1
ACS	8	6
Invigilator	9 (180 student)	4 (90)
Total requirement	18	11

Table 1: Number of person required for conduction of exam in one session[1]

If number of student who are going to participate in the examination will change then number of invigilator will also change. Thus compare the faculty availability and requirement of faculty for successful conduction of examination. Total faculty requirement for examination always realize lack of resource.

Conducting examination of 3780 is a challenging task. Chaotic problem is pointed below:

- Large size of student: Time taking process due to large size of student in every year and subject scheduled by university. For example a college with seven subjects completes its examination in 39 exam session. In practice only two exam sessions organized. In best case it completes in 20 working days and in worst case it takes 39 days to complete. This cause's result and session delay.
- Shortage of invigilator: Above discussion clearly shows that only 7 teachers are available to bear the responsibility and duty of examination. Table 1 indicates that in both cases requirement of faculty is shorter than availability of the faculty.
- Heavy paper work: During a session to record details of activity perform is recorded on the paper manually. Some institution use computer for record maintenance but manual delay always exists.
- Human malpractices will happen: In manual system everything is verified by the human. Number of security measure introduce for verification of the candidate. But verification by a human is always subject to integrity.



- Uneven size of examinee in separate subject leads problem in controlling them.
- Students sequence in different exam is another problem. Each exam session has different sequence of student.

III. MOTIVATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE PROBLEM:

In last two decades internet and network spreads its leg in human life. Humans are using network services to solve their day to day related activity. Rise of internet of things research is evidence for this situation.

People with disability are provided technological assistance to live easy life for example hearing and listening aid, vision aid, reading assistance, screen modification, communication devices, wireless data transmission etc.

Industries developed biometric devices for employee record and authentication, automatization of process to speed up the process, local area network, private telephone network etc.

The development in the technology clicks that if a new technology (network and device based) will offer in this area then the whole process can be fast and reduces the overall cost and time.

IV. CONCLUSION

Industries are engaged in developing the equipment which is helpful and profit making to them. Education sector which provide lot of skill for the industry, is also look number of devices for speedy performance. To speed the examination process number of solution offered time to time But all solution require technological assistance. Thus a need of technological assistance is strongly recommended for examination organization.

REFERENCE

1. Official instruction received from the Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University Faizabad UP year 2014.