IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A Review Paper On AICTE Website

[1]Anushka D. Nikose, [2]Amisha Mundre, [3]Anuja Harne

[4]Chaitnya Thool, [5]Suraj Bunde, [6]Ashwini Ghatol

Students, Department of Computer Science & Engineering1,2,3,4,5 Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering Sipna College of Engineering & Technology, , Amravati, Maharashtra, India Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract: — AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) website project aims to create a comprehensive online platform that will serve as a destination for all stakeholders in the technical education sector. This website provides information about various initiatives, policies, guidelines and regulations of AICTE regarding technical education. It also provides access to various services such as validation, accreditation and approval of courses, universities and institutions. The website has an intuitive user interface that allows users to easily find relevant information and navigate the site. The aim of this project is to increase transparency, accountability and accessibility in the technical education sector and provide a seamless online experience for allusers. The AICTE website project aims to create a modern, user-friendly website for the all-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). The website will serve as a comprehensive resource for students, educators and industry professionals seeking information on technical education and related initiatives in India. The project will include the development of a responsive website design, a robust editorial system, and a secure system for user authentication and data management. The website will also include interactive tools such as a search function, online application forms and social media integration to enhance user engagement and participation. Through this project, AICTE aims to strengthen its online presence and better serve its stakeholders in the technical education community.

***Index Terms*—CSS, HTML, JavaScript**

I. INTRODUCTION

The AICTE website project aims to create a modern, user-friendly website for the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). The website will serve as a comprehensive resource for students, educators and industry professionals seeking information on technical education and related initiatives in India. The project will include the development of a responsive website design, a robust editorial system, and a secure system for user authentication and data management. The website will also include interactive tools such as a search function, online application forms and social media integration to enhance user engagement and participation. Through this project, AICTE aims to strength then its online presence and better serve its stakeholders in the technical education community.

AICTE is the abbreviation for All India Council of Technical Education. It is the National Board of Education under the Ministry of education , Government of india established as an advisory body in November 1945 , AICTE was latter mandate by an act of parliament in 1987.

The main aim of AICTE is to promote and improve education in the country. It is responsible for the recognition of undergraduate and postgraduate studies in engineering, technology, architecture, pharmacy and applied arts and crafts.AICTE also provides grants to institutions such as infrastructure, faculty development, research and development, and business development.

AICTE is involved in policy planning and coordination with other government agencies to promote the development of technical ed ucation in the country. It has created many programs and projects to improve the quality of education, encourage research and inno vation, and promote industry-university cooperation**.**

I. THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Education is an important human right that is seen by many as an important tool for national development. Education is considered one of the important elements of the country's development and higher education is an important part of education is important for t- he country because it is a powerful tool for building an intelligent society in the 21st century.

Today welive in the age of science and we have discovered technologies in every aspect of our lives. These are the technologies we use for convenience and convenience. No country can advance to levelunless it promotes talent. In fact, a country's progress depen-

ds on its great economy, without its economy it cannot have a good economy. Technical Training Prepared engineers and professional is for any type of job.

Given the above facts, it is crucial that have a better infrastructure and foundation to support education nationwide**.** The difference bet ween work and work and education Work is a process of achievement, understanding and personal behavior that increases graduates likelihood of employment and benefits them personally in their chosen profession, workplace, business and industry country.

It's true that we need more technical schools to meet the workforce and other needs of the industry. But there are great concerns abo ut organizations and the engineers they create. The National Employability Report, compiled by Aspiring Minds, shows that only 1 7.45% of college graduates nationwide are bready. A study of 4,444 graduates nationwide in 2011 found that only 17 of 500,000 e-engineer's graduated last year.45% of people are available to work.

According to the NASSCOM report, the basic skills required by the industryof engineering students are communication, problem s-olving.knowledge and skills based on specific job needs. Universitiesmust train students in critical design and cope with the comple te x to withstand the rigors of the job.

We live in a dynamic world where technology and the nature of business are changing rapidly with innovations and needs. requires However, most engineering faculties do not have such support. Often, due to the nature of business needs and the costs associated w ith them, it is not possible to have a suitable system for. Therefore, there are actualbetween education and business needs, and beca use of this difference, business engineering students do not see deserving students, so the percentage of working students decreases e very year.

The project includes the development of a robust and scalable web architecture, a user-friendly interface and an editorial system that enables efficient and timely information updates. The website is expected to be accessible from a variety of devices and platforms, including desktops, laptops, tablets and smartphones, and adheres to the latest web standards and accessibility guidelines. Overall, the AICTE website project is a significant initiative aimed at leveraging technology to enhance the quality and accessibility of technical education in India.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is a statutory body responsible for the regulation and development of technical education in India. The AICTE Website Project is an ambitious initiative to develop a comprehensive and user-friendly website that serves as a platform for all stakeholders involved in technical education. The website is expected to provide relevant and up-to-date information on various aspects of technical education, including courses, colleges, scholarships, faculty development programs, research opportunities and other related activities. The project is expected to leverage technology to enhance the quality and accessibility of technical education in India and enable greater interaction and collaboration among stakeholders in the technical education ecosystem.

II. ADDITIONAL FEATURES USED

1. **To add an audiobook to the AICTE website, you can follow these general steps:**

Upload the audio file: First, you will need to upload the audio file to the website. You can do this by using the file upload feature of your website's content management system (CMS) or by using an FTP client to transfer the file to the website's server.

Create an audiobook page: Next, you'll need to create an audiobook page on your website. This page should include information about the book, such as the title, author, and brief summary, as well as the audio file itself.

Embed an audio player: To allow users to listen to an audiobook directly on the site, you'll need to embed an audio player on your page. There are many different audio players available, from simple HTML5 players to more advanced players with features such as track skipping and volume control. You can choose the player that best suits your needs and customize it to match your website design.

Add download options: Some users may prefer to download an audiobook and listen offline. To accommodate these users, you can provide download options on the page. This can be done by adding a download link to the audio file or by providing a separate download link for a zipped file containing the audiobook in several formats.

Search Engine Optimization: Finally, you will want to optimize the page for search engines so that users can easily find it when searching for a book or related keywords. This can be achieved by including relevant keywords in the page title, description and content, as well as using alt tags for images and optimizing the page URL.

Follow these steps to add an audiobook to your AICTE website and make it available to users

III. OBJECTIVE:

The general goal of the project is to develop a Text-to-speech synthesizer for the physically disabled voice-impaired persons using the English language. The specific objectives are:
1. To enable the deaf and dumb to communicate and contribute to the growth of the organization through synthesized voice.
2. To enable blind and elderly people to use a user-friendly computer interface.
3. To create an appreciation and awareness of modern technologies on the part of computer operators.
4. Implement an isolated full-word speech synthesizer capable of converting text and respond with speech
5. Validate the automatic speech synthesizer developed during the study.

A speech synthesis system is, by definition, a system that produces synthetic speech. It is implicitly clear that it involves some kind of input. What is not clear is the type of this input. If the input is plain text, then yesdo not contain additional phonetic and/or phonological information, the system can be called text-to-speech (TTS) system. A diagram of the text-to-speech process is shown in Figure 1 below. As shown, the synthesis starts from the input of the text. These days it can be plain text or marked up text like HTML or something similar to JSML (Java Synthesis Mark-up Language).

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This project has theoretical, practical and methodological significance: The speech synthesizer will be very useful to any researcher who may want to tackle the “Impact of Use A Computer Speech Program for Brain Enhancement and the Assimilation Process in Human Beings”. This text-to-speech system will enable semi-literates to rate and read electronically documents, thereby bridging the digital divide. The technology also finds application in systems such as banking, telecommunications (automated system voice output), transport, internet portals, PC access, emailing, administrative and public services, cultural centers and many others. The system will be very useful computer manufacturers and software developers because they will have a speech synthesis engine in them application

V.SIGNIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This project has theoretical, practical and methodological significance: The speech synthesizer will be very useful to any researcher who may want to tackle the “Impact of Use A Computer Speech Program for Brain Enhancement and the Assimilation Process in Human Beings".This text-to-speech system will enable semi-literates to rate and read electronically documents, thereby bridging the digital divide. The technology also finds application in systems such as banking, telecommunications (automated system voice output), transport, internet portals, PC access, emailing, administrative and public services, cultural centers and many others. The system will be very useful computer manufacturers and software developers because they will have a speech synthesis engine in them application.

VI.TSXT-TO-SPEECH DEFINED

A speech synthesis system is, by definition, a system that produces synthetic speech. It is implicitly clear that it involves some kind of input. What is not clear is the type of this input. If the input is plain text, then yes do not contain additional phonetic and/or phonological information, the system can be called text-to-speech (TTS) system. A diagram of the text-to-speech process is shown in Figure 1 below. As shown, the synthesis starts from the input of the text. These days it can be plain text or marked up text like HTML or something similar to JSML (Java Synthesis Mark-up Language).

VII. REPRESENTION ANALYSIS OF SPEECH SIGNALS

Continuous speech is a collection of complicated sound signals that are artificially difficult to produce. Speech signals are usually considered either voiced or voiceless, but in some cases they are something in between these two. Voiced sounds consist of the fundamental frequency (F0) and its harmonic components produced vocal cords (vocal cords). The vocal tract modifies this excitation signal causing the formant (pole) and sometimes anti-formant (zero) frequencies (Abedjieva et al., 1993). Each formant frequency also has an amplitude A bandwidth and sometimes it can be difficult to define some of these parameters correctly. Basic frequency and formant frequency are probably the most important concepts in speech synthesis and also in speech processing. For purely voiceless sounds, there is no fundamental frequency in the excitation signal.

The air stream is pushed through the narrowing of the vocal tract, which can appear in several places between the glottis and kiss. Some sounds are produced with complete cessation of airflow followed by sudden release impulsive turbulent excitation often followed by protracted turbulent excitation (Allen et al., 1987).Voiceless sounds are also usually quieter and less stable than voiced sounds. The speech signals of the three vowels (/a/ /i/ /u/) are presented in the time-frequency domain. the fundamental frequency is in all cases about 100 Hz and the formant frequencies F1, F2 and F3 with the vowel /a/are approximately 600 Hz, 1000 Hz and 2500 Hz. With the vowel /i/, the first three formants are 200 Hz, 2300 Hz and 3000 Hz and with /u/ 300 Hz, 600 Hz and 2300 Hz.

VIII.APPLICATION OF SPEECH SYNTHESIS

The application of synthetic speech is expanding rapidly, and at the same time the quality of TTS systems is increasing still. Speech synthesis systems are also becoming more affordable for everyday customers, making them systems suitable for everyday use. For example, better availability of TTS systems can increase employability for people with communication problems. Below are some applications of the TTS system:

1. Application for the blind.
2. Application for the deaf and hard of hearing
3. Educational applications.
4. Applications for telecommunications and multimedia

VIIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the AICTE website project is a significant initiative to use technology to enhance the quality and accessibility of technical education in India. The website is expected to provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on various aspects of technical education, promote transparency and accountability in the field and enable greater interaction and collaboration among stakeholders. The project is expected to involve a large team of developers, designers, content creators and other stakeholders who will work together to deliver high-quality websites that meet the needs of all stakeholders. Overall, the AICTE website project is a critical initiative that has the potential to change the landscape of technical education in India.

X. REFERENCES

Anonymous, Building a Culture of Research: Recommended Practices, Hanover Research, May 2014 Philip G. Altbach and Jamil Salmi ,The Road to Academic Excellence: The Making of World-Class Research Universities, World Bank, 2011

Ivo J.M. Arnold, "Course level and the relationship between research productivity and teaching effectiveness," Journal of Economic Education, 39 (4): 307-321, Fall 2008

Pierre Azoulay, Joshua S. Graff Zivin, and Gustavo Manso, "Incentives and creativity: evidence from the academic life sciences," RandJournal of Economics, 42 (3): 527-554, Fall 2011

Lutz Bornmann, "Scientific peer review," Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, 45: 199-245, 2011

Lutz Bornmann, "What is societal impact of research and how can it be assessed? A literature survey," Journal of the American Society forInformation Science and Technology, 64 (2): 217-233, February 2013

Lutz Bornmann, Benjamin F. Bowman, Johann Bauer, Werner Marx, Herman Schier, and Margit Palzenberger, "Bibliometric standards forevaluating research institutes in the natural sciences," in Blaise Cronin and Cassidy R. Sugimoto, editors, Beyond Bibliometrics: Harnessing Multidimensional Indicators of Scholarly Impact, MIT Press, 2014.

Chaomei Chen, Mapping Scientific Frontiers: The Quest for Knowledge Visualization, 2nd edition, Springer, 2014 Clarivate Analytics andChinese Academy of Sciences, Research Fronts 2016, 2016

Surja Datta and Mohammed Saad, "University and innovation systems: the case of India," Science and Public Policy, 38 (1): 7-17, February2011

Abraham Flexner, Universities: American, English, German, 1930

Craig S. Galbraith and Gregory B. Merrill, "Faculty research productivity and standardized student learning outcomes in a university teaching environment: a Bayesian analysis of relationships," Studies in Higher Education, 37 (4): 469- 480, 2012

Abedjieva et al. (1993): Acoustics and audio signal processing. http://www.ufh.netd.ac.za/bitstream/10353/495/1/Mhlanathesis.pdf date: 21/07/12

Allen, J., Hunnicutt, M.S., and Klatt, D. (1987). From text to speech – the MITalk system. MIT press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Hallahan (1996): Phonetics and Theory of Speech Production. http://www.indiana.edu/~acoustic/s702/readfull.html date: 22/07/12

I.R. Murray, J.L. Arnott, N. Alm and A.F. Newell (1991). A communication system for the disabled with emotional synthetic speech produced by rule. Proc. European Conference on Speech Communication and Technology 91.

[5 Murray et al. (1996): Application of an analysis of acted vocal emotions. http://www.dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1314912 date: 22/07/12

Fagyal, Z., Douglas, K. and Fred J. (2006) A Linguistic Introduction, Cambridge University Press, the Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU,