
Innovative Communications Simulator in a Human Park and Vocational Development

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Abstract: Park for individual and economic growth is an umbrella for the Social Network for Personal and Career Advancement as part of a potential non-formal eco-entrepreneurship university. Innovative contact simulator with the focus on the excitement of the participants is for: completion of grade management to achieve the project website performance, contains www.recadd.ro guide; evaluating website development; providing feedback on potential alternatives and improving website. Using the EFI ROM method, the following ideas with practical applicability were obtained: use clubs to create project teams that are able to integrate more mature into the wider community; Create a Park for Community Growth and Personal Advancement through the Adaptability Clubs Network for Economic Progress; collaborate with friends; promote the sharing of shared experience; use conventional online practices.

Keywords: Creative Method EFI-RO, Park, Human Development; Professional Development; Simulator for Communication.

INTRODUCTION

At international point, both academics and business-related financial experts are questioning the impact of the economic crisis. This work was prompted by some say transmissions of shocks in foreign markets after the Asian crisis of 1997. The various manifestations that can be transmitted through the financial markets can explain that.

Shoemaker, researched the interbank financial contagion risk and presented it at the Second Joint Central Bank Research Conference on Risk Assessment and Systemic Risk, which described contagion analysis as a continuation of bank-run and systemic risk studies. Dornbusch, et. al., defined contagion as a significant increase in cross-market linkage after a shock. Contagion was, to some extent modelled by Allen and Gale from, the final idea of their articles was that central banks could ensure inefficient liquidation was avoided. This concept is the basis for a whole range of research into how central banks might interfere and by different means prevent interbank contagion [1], [2]. Such researches were carried out and published primarily by financial analysts from central banks. A whole range of work in this area, undertaken by commercial banks and fund financial analysts remains unpublished, either being used by the banks themselves for a competitive edge, and due to lack of interest in publishing by financial analysts.

Gallegati et al., examined a highly important delimitation of the contagion process risk diffusion when they found out that models of shock diffusion across market networks vary from models of contagion. Diffusion models presume that propagation retains the initial shock value as such dissipated being while transmitting contagion and increasing the shock scale [3], [4].

Performing orientation systems for continuous professional training foster consistency and allow feedback with positive results by optimizing openness, providing access to knowledge. In trans disciplinary terms, structures and systems, processes and the holistic structuralized-systemic phenomenon are related to the structure of the organization in adductive logic. The change in system could prepare and promote structural changes from important actors with catalyst role with new trends that appear as the components are noted as part of the system involved. The actors take on the changing role in the system and not the role of execution. Solution to implement performance in systems: change the type of thinking; change the person's paradigm action as they think; change the paradigm in socio-human plans from passing from substantial / energetic to information / psychological values [5]–[7]. Humanity has taken great steps towards a society of equilibrium, holistically based on information and spirituality, harmonizing all spatial dimensions for micro, individual, macro, group, mondo, globalization with the possibility of loading analytical models and growing from one tier to another. With their importance, we promote integration between the human thirds in compurgation. Integration will be the motor of globalization. The Europe 2020 plan is about achieving growth, which is: wise, through more successful investment in education, science and innovation; sustainable, thanks to a concerted step towards a low-carbon economy; and inclusive, with a strong focus on job creation and poverty reduction. The plan works on five

ambitious goals in the fields of housing, growth, education, poverty reduction and climate / energy Policy Europe 2020 – Priorities, 2010.

PROGRESS Update ON THE EUROPE 2020 Plan – Global Development Survey 2012: Flagship Europe 2020-Innovation Union. The Commission will also promote collaborations between business and academia through the creation of "Knowledge Alliances" between education and business to develop new interdisciplinary curricula addressing gaps in innovation skills and entrepreneurship. States in Shared Learning Facilities Help Contract Development Study 2011: Ensuring Youth Transfers Successfully. Efficient changes to the job market for young people can be facilitated by a variety of reasons that are important to individuals with varying levels of education and skills:

The provision and successful completion at different levels of education and training relevant to labor market requirements in terms of core transferable skills as well as vocational skills;

To provide high-quality job advice in classrooms, colleges, universities and PES to ensure that young people can make educated choices based on high-quality labor market intelligences;

Strong connections between educational bodies, PES and regional employers not only to ensure that they have up-to - date knowledge of employer requirements but also to ensure that employers are committed to providing opportunities for young people with varying skill levels;

The successful combination of individual action plans, targeted wage subsidies and training, wherever possible with the commitment of employers to provide opportunities for successful candidates even beyond a subsidy period. This will help to will possible deadweight impacts, along with correct targeting and assessment;

Increasing employers' awareness of the innovation potential of youth employment and changing employer culture regarding training investment;

Implementing a flexicurity approach to achieve a reduction in the segmentation of the labor market while maintaining strong employment creation potential;

RESEARCH OF LITERATURE

The interdisciplinary work thematic areas supported by Tripon and Blaga, 2012, are: the associated fields of economic growth , employment, in a knowledge-based society; the analysis of different forms of relationships and interdependencies; the evaluation of emerging threats / opportunities and risks; the prediction of innovation evolution; national and civic construction; development practices; The simulator uses the harmonious creative method of EFI-ROM Tripon, 2009 and helps to develop architecture and procedures for non-formal work. It is a common non-formal predecessor to a university that certifies people's skills and competences under the EU 2020 Strategy. The imaginative approach EFIROM is useful for individual use to assess success and shortcomings, but also for specialists within revolutionary enterprises' human resources department. It assumes knowledge of the persons subjected to this method because it is successfully employed by logical, perceptive and professionally dedicated individuals who are aware of the mobility-related requirements and openness to inattentiveness at work. It is applied especially when there is no suitable solution or when we intend to improve the solution already adopted with the aim of achieving a rounded-up successful outcome. We activate the potential of the interior which is aware of our own intentions. It starts with self-questionnaires and results are obtained especially when we persevere and also apply our solution to others. Even when we believe there is no viable solution, it's helpful.

Companies that comply with a regulation usually go through an audit process in order to certify them. Such a compliance management approach has high costs because the audits are quite expensive, and the company has to manage separate projects for each type of regulation. For example , a company may be subject to: (i) financial disclosure regulations such as those expressed in the famous (ii) quality requirements as set out in ISO 9000, 2008; (iii) PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) PCI, 2008 for organizations handling or processing customer cardholder data to ensure that data is not easily disclosed, (iv) WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Compliance WEEE, 2008 for ecological collection , treatment and recycling of old equipment where the organization is dealing with such equipment and machinery.

With so many regulations, the typical approach to dealing with them is either by each department, or by individual consideration. The main problem arising from this is that the result cannot be a holistic picture, but as separate fragments only. That would not be of any importance if the regulations were independent, but they usually overlap and influence each other [4]–[6], [8], [9].

Among the different compliance checking methods, the prevalent one in practice is through conducting an audit, but the dominant solution in research literature is the modeling of the business processes.

It is essential to consider compliance at this level as the business process controls all added value activities within a company. Many research papers have identified a separation between business processes within companies and their obligations within companies. The key point identified by Guido and Shazia, 2009 is that compliance can be seen as a relationship between, on the one hand, the specifications for executing a business process and, on the other, the specification that regulates a business. Compliance screening consists of ensuring that there are no method execution paths that infringe the specified requirements. To allow such a test, a detailed

explanation of the propositions is required, which is very difficult for the general manager to understand [3], [4], [7], [9], [10].

Common issues in compliance approaches:

As with the audit method, showing adherence to business modeling could introduce some redundancy tests, as some operations can be tested against the same requirement more times. This happens especially because the activities that involve all three forms of business processes: project control, organizational, and service processes. For example, one financial reporting directive may require building and maintaining a secure network with which PCI compliance is also essential.

Organizations are subject to regular compliance updates, and that implies a shift from regular review to continuous assurance. The need for compliance management automation and the key to achieving this is the use of the IT. As increasing numbers of companies are using IT infrastructure for data collection, analytical capabilities or implementation of controls, it is natural that compliance checking also turns to technology. Third party software vendors already provide ready-to-use solutions.

If compliance automation is addressed through hard-coded measures, it is a source of high costs as numerous directives are costly to change. Moreover, it also raises the confidence issue in the correctness and completeness of the normative requirements modelled by the Bamberger software solution, 2010. By masking such illegalities, security programs designed to handle risks will generate various forms of risks themselves.

The demands of the Regulations are focused on the need to protect different parties (customers, staff, vendors, government, and every other involved party) from threats. Although there is a great deal of research on each separate domain, namely governance, risk management and compliance as separate topics, it should also be viewed in an integrated manner. There are some frameworks designed to re-unite them and are being promoted by important organizations at the moment [11]–[15].

- It has to take a systemic perspective-if we have M normative statements and N structures to implement them, it could result in MxN mappings as we need to test each rule for each system; this occurs in audits (practical compliance assessments) but also in market models (research compliance approaches); we endorse the notion that both regulations and their real enforcement;
- Easy to comprehend and implement-to be accepted by most organizations; to provide a functional model that could be used at any time like the one before
- It must not compare regulations with finished cases as in most practical situations, but rather have a proactive incentive – companies must be able to respond if they meet requirements in certain situations even if they have not yet been met; this is also important because many directives contain time constraints such as time constraints or responses requested in certain situations.
- Be able to resolve improvements rapidly - constant and in real time; further, regulatory criteria include a guideline on the pace of notifications on the assessments conducted
- May be reusable and cost efficient
- Traceability from regulations to systems must be offered-this is in fact a new directive included in most regulations to show how compliance has been achieved, but it must also be economic or time-subjective.

METHODOLOGY

Clearly, the 2007 crisis was both a shock, using the classic definition used in finance as well as a manifestation of economic illness, as it showed strong economic abnormalities. Should emphasize less the shock, though, and more the anomalies, as they would have caused a shock anyway eventually. In this case, stress just the relationship between consumption and credit, and only as a process study, not as a definite science finding. The source of the outbreak is a misconception that consumption is going to always increase. This misunderstanding is fed up increased long-term real estate value, such as population growth, income growth, changes in family behavior, availability and credit costs (Figure 1).

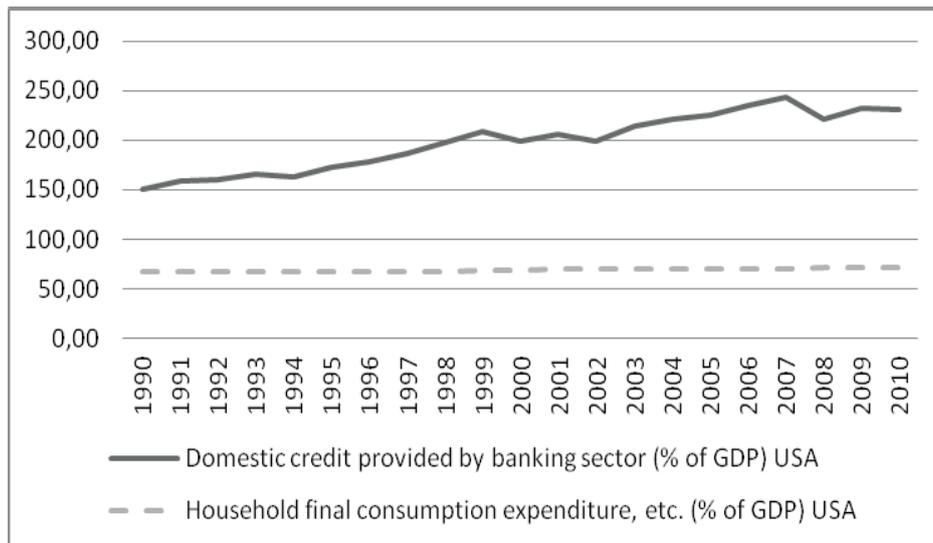


Fig.1: Domestic credit and household consumption in US World Bank, 2012

The methods of dissemination are diverse; but, for this research reason I will highlight one, the provision of credit the subject's receptivity is still undetermined, as this would imply statistical studies including non-exposed subjects and none exist.

To demonstrate a causality link between the US crises of 2007 and the Romanian crisis of 2008, we should satisfy the Bradford Hill criteria

Strength: Consumption and credit should have a relationship

Consistency: Different people should have observed the relationship between consumption and credit in different places, circumstances and times

Specificity: it is not usable in this particular case, since credit costs are known to influence all asset types.

Temporality: The availability of credit should decrease before consumption decreases.

Gradient: Consumption response to loan availability

Plausibility: The hypothesis should conform more or less to scientific knowledge

Coherence: The credit-consumption relation

Analogy: we can compare this with other crises and how they were propagated

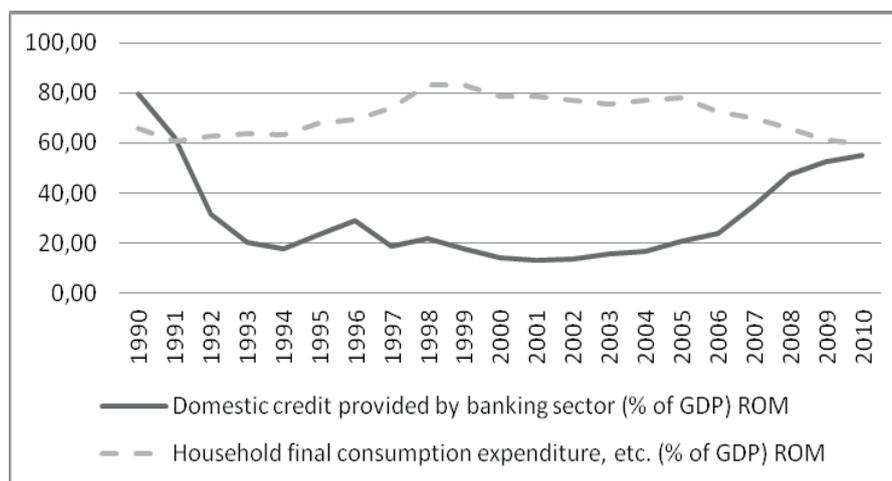


Fig.2: Domestic credit and household consumption in Romania World Bank, 2012

The domestic credit is apparently below the GDP value and below the GDP consumption ratio. In terms of flows generated from consumption that can ensure a return on investment, Romania should apparently be in a safer position. The statistic also indicates a rise in domestic credit, suggesting a rise in trust among borrowers and credit availability (Figure 2).

We will define the ideas below using the parameters we have

In both the USA and Romania (Table 1), there is no clear connection between domestic credit and use.

Table 1: Testing This Hypothesis Using Correlations on Data from The World Bank Yields the Results Given.

Correlation	1990-1999	2000-2010	1990-2010
US	0.78	0.45	0.88
Romania	0.94	0.98	0.66

Using these two examples in terms of consistency, we show that there is little or no consistency in assuming that credit increase improves consumption or decrease in credit decreases consumption. It may be in certain times, in some it may not.

The statistics indicate little or no connection in terms of temporality based on constant growth cycles such as 1990-1999.

The path of contagion seems to be low in gradient between consumption and domestic credit. In the US, domestic credit has risen even faster than demand, while in Romania, domestic credit while demand are seemingly going in the opposite direction. Most scholars and researchers believe, in plausibility terms, that there is a clear causal correlation between domestic credit and household consumption. Our understanding contradicts this theory, could not have been the source of contagion for domestic consumption and domestic credit. Instead, if there has been a contagion from the U.S. crisis of 2007 it has followed other paths.

So, our work does not check the hypothesis that through the domestic credit system, the financial crisis in the US has affected consumption in Romania considerably. That doesn't mean that such a contagion didn't occur, instead it suggests that other channels of contagion need to be investigated. The public sector, and the credits used by the public sector, would likely be the best place to start.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Communication simulator is for: completing grade control to achieve project website success includes www.recadd.ro guide; analyzing website development; offering suggestions on possible options and developing website.

Simulator Communication is designed to enable:

Choosing the best framework for individual and technical continuing education

To choose from a huge possible combination of scope and existing ways to engage with us. We have liberal systems with social regulation in our activity, equitable for majority persons or could be in osmotic connection with our clients: students, parents or adults, etc.

The network for guidance / reorientation in human and professional continuous education

Stages-Stages:

Made Consortium Local, Regional, National for Continuing Human and Professional Education Orientation / Reorientation from Universities, APRAC, Non-Governmental Organizations, Officials, Romanian Development Agency, Elementary Schools with Operational Information and Conciliation Structures:

-- Made consortium agreement

-- Creates Information Node Agreement, Connection Groups

Community success for continuous human and technical growth, creative programs, restructuring and creation of enterprises

-- Group partner publishing / program knowledge combined

Build an international support unit for non-formal individual and technical continuing education

-- Building and improving human capital, including using remote outsourcing

Create and develop online non-formal continuing vocational training programs

Enthusiastic participants and partners in Innovative Communication Simulator The consumer expectation that the variety of goods grows (Figure 3).

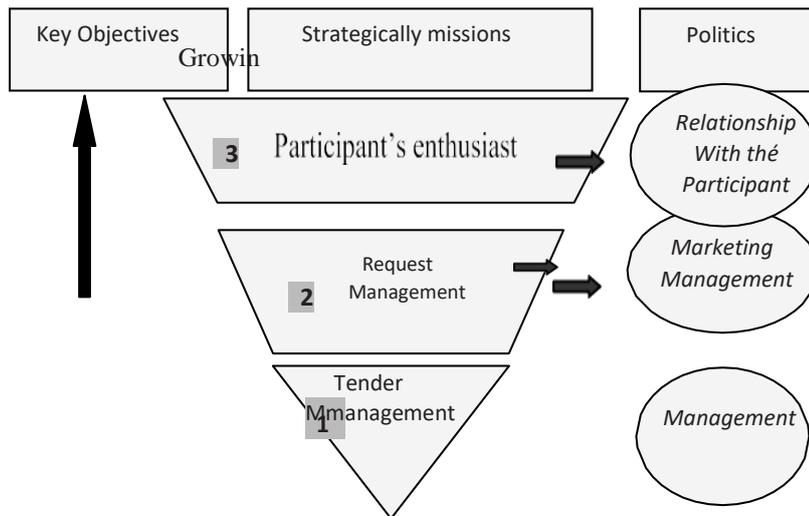


Fig.3: The relationship between the network and the participants

Strategically keys used in simulator for catching the participant enthusiast Needs and trends analyzed give us a global picture regarding the growing of the network. We establish the strategies that must be implementing to receive this position (Figure 4 & 5).

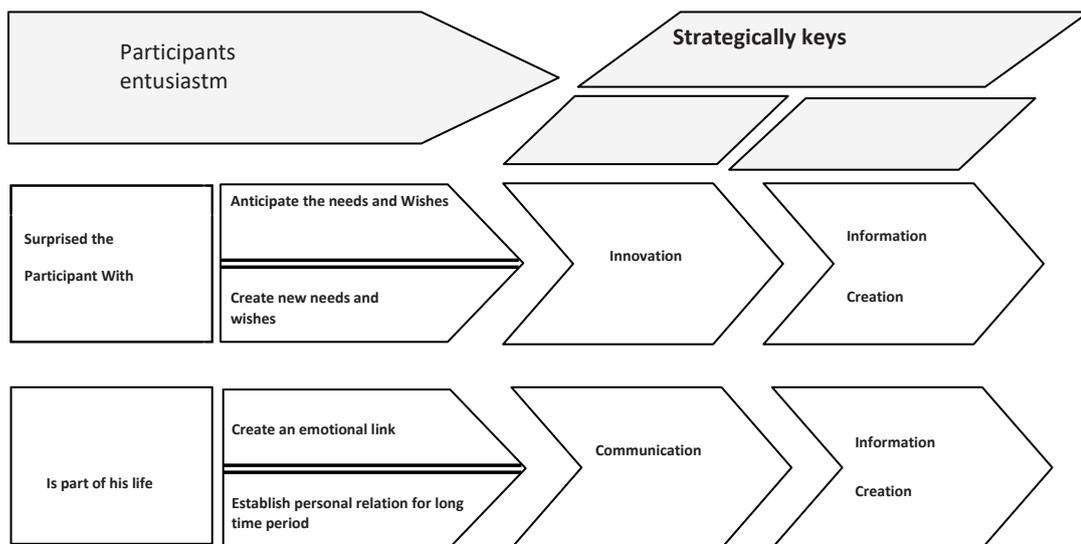


Fig.4: The link between participant's enthusiasm and strategic keys

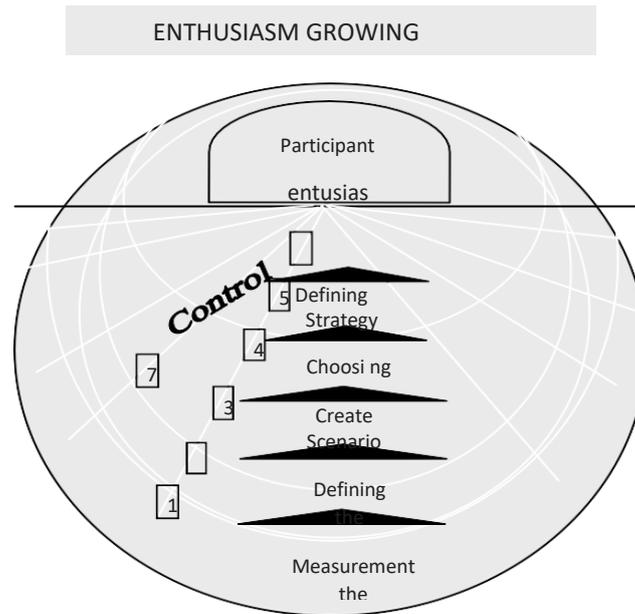


Fig.5: The steps for implementation the participant enthusiasm ECR Europe 3

CONCLUSION

This has yet to be known whether there was a contagion, or only an aggregation with disaster circumstances. At this point nothing, in this view, would indicate that the US crisis of 2007 has decided the Romanian crisis of 2008. While the U.S. recession has not dramatically decreased U.S. final demand, it has done so — in Romania. And the crisis may have been passed over to Romania, but it has a different form and nature, and it might may as well be another crisis, which may or may not have been caused by the US crisis of 2007.

As economic systems are very different, it may be that when exposed to contagion-like phenomenon crisis manifests itself in different ways. In work on crisis propagation, I find two concepts on financial and economic contagion to be important, the first is the need to distinguish causation from causality, and the second is to look past shocks and see the more subtle and resilient principle of economic illness. Even if not yet proven, the spread of shocks does not explain the crisis, since shocks do not multiply by themselves. The surprise theory is also a misunderstanding that older, less noticeable innovations can't trigger the quickly evolving phenomena. I'm going to finish with an example, to finish the route to Bradford Hill, no matter how quickly a bubble gets stretched, it'll burst faster. And slowly inflated bubbles are growing bigger and also bursting, no matter how beautiful they may seem. Contagion can just be the way it comes from another bubble break.

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