



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.206

Volume 8, Issue 4, April 2025



**International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in
Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)**
(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

A Research Survey on the Student Management using the Karate Academy Management System

C. Mohanapriya

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Technology, Dr. N.G.P. Arts and Science College,
Coimbatore, India

R. Nithishkumar

Student, Department of Computer Technology, Dr. N.G.P. Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, India

ABSTRACT: This paper surveys the **Karate Management System (KMS)** used in karate schools to manage student data, attendance, and performance. User feedback shows it improves efficiency and training outcomes, with suggestions for future enhancements. The research evaluates key features such as student enrollment, attendance, performance tracking, and belt progression.

KEYWORDS: Manage Student Data, Attendance, student enrollment ,improve efficiency and training outcomes, belt progression, performance tracking.

I. INTRODUCTION

Managing student data in karate schools can be complex without a proper system. The Karate Management System (KMS) is designed to handle tasks like attendance, belt progression, and performance tracking. This study surveys users of KMS to assess its effectiveness and identify areas for improvement, aiming to enhance student management in martial arts institutions.

II. BACKGROUND STUDY AND LITERATURE SURVEY

Student Management Systems (SMS) are essential tools in modern educational institutions, helping streamline student records, monitor performance, and improve administrative efficiency. Several studies have analyzed their design, implementation, and benefits across various contexts.

Bharadwaj and Pal (2012): Investigated e-governance systems in Indian higher education and highlighted the role of SMS in improving efficiency and reducing manual errors in student data handling [1].

Lwoga et al. (2008): Emphasized the importance of user-centered design for educational systems to ensure higher adoption rates and usability among teachers and students [2].

Kumar and Chandrasekaran (2015): Proposed a cloud-based SMS framework that ensures accessibility, scalability, and data security for remote learning institutions [3].

Patel et al. (2016): Developed a lightweight student portal focusing on real-time attendance tracking and academic record management for small institutions [4].

Rashid and Qaisar (2017): Highlighted the integration of analytics in SMS for tracking academic performance trends and supporting decision-making [5].

Ahmed et al. (2019): Studied the impact of SMS on student engagement and satisfaction, showing improved communication between students and staff [6].



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

Nakayama (2011): Focused on digital systems in Japanese martial arts schools, suggesting that technology enhances the instructor-student connection and simplifies rank tracking [7].

Lee and Chen (2013): Explored mobile applications in martial arts training, showing how digital systems can track progress and improve instructional feedback [8].

Wang and Lin (2014): Developed a system to manage extracurricular activities, emphasizing features like schedule management and performance logging relevant to karate training centers [9].

Tanaka (2015): Designed a belt and ranking tracker for karate dojos, enhancing transparency and motivating students through visual progress tools [10].

Joshi et al. (2020): Proposed a modular SMS architecture tailored for hobby and skill-based training centers, offering flexibility in managing various course types [11].

Singh and Sharma (2021): Studied SMS implementation in small training institutions and found that simplified user interfaces improve adoption and daily usage [12].

Rahman et al. (2022): Analyzed the effectiveness of role-based access in SMS platforms for maintaining data security and privacy [13].

Khatri and Deshmukh (2022): Introduced data visualization tools within SMS to help instructors monitor student progress and adapt teaching methods [14].

Chen and Wang (2023): Conducted a usability evaluation of SMS in physical education programs, recommending customized systems for non-academic learning environments like martial arts schools [15].

III. IMPORTANCE OF KARATE ACADEMY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Importance of Karate Academy Management systems in various ways:

- **Efficient Administration:** SMS streamlines the management of student data, attendance, and performance, reducing the time and effort required for manual record-keeping.
- **Progress Tracking:** Instructors can easily track student progress in real-time, monitoring achievements such as belt progression and training milestones.
- **Improved Communication:** Facilitates instant communication between instructors and students, providing updates on class schedules, events, and exam dates.
- **Fee and Membership Management:** Automates the registration process, fee collection, and certification issuance, ensuring smooth financial transactions and record management.

IV. APPLICATIONS OF MAP USAGE IN FUEL DELIVERY SYSTEM

4.1 Student Enrollment:

Simplifies the registration process for new students, capturing personal details, contact information, and training preferences efficiently.

4.2 Attendance Tracking:

Automates the tracking of student attendance, helping instructors monitor participation and identify trends or patterns in student attendance.



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

4.3 Performance Monitoring:

Tracks individual student performance over time, including progress in techniques, belt levels, and overall training achievements.

4.4 Communication:

Provides a platform for direct communication between students and instructors, including announcements, reminders, and notifications about upcoming classes, events, and examinations.

V. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

- **Cost of Implementation:** Initial setup costs for an SMS can be high, especially for small or emerging karate academies, which may not have the financial resources to invest in sophisticated systems.
- **Technical Expertise:** Many instructors and administrators may lack the technical knowledge required to operate complex software, requiring additional training and support.
- **Customization Needs:** Pre-built SMS platforms may not always cater to the unique requirements of a karate dojo, such as specific grading systems or training progress metrics, which could require custom development.
- **Overcomplication:** Some SMS platforms can be too feature-heavy, leading to complexity in user interfaces and a steep learning curve for both instructors and students.

VI. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The future of karate academy management systems is promising, with significant advancements in technology expected to drive further improvements in efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and customer satisfaction. Here are some key future directions for the use of this systems:

- AI-Powered Performance Analytics
- Mobile Integration
- Cloud-Based Systems
- Automated Student Retention Tools

VII. CONCLUSION

The implementation of a Student Management System (SMS), such as the Karate Management System (KMS), has proven to be an invaluable tool for martial arts training centers. It streamlines administrative tasks, enhances communication between instructors and students, and provides real-time tracking of student progress. By automating attendance, performance monitoring, and certification processes, SMS platforms improve operational efficiency, reduce errors, and allow instructors to focus more on teaching rather than administrative burdens.

REFERENCES

- [1] Bharadwaj, A., & Pal, S. (2012). E-Governance in higher education: A study on student management systems in India. *International Journal of Computer Science & Engineering Technology*, 3(6), 2250-2260.
- [2] Lwoga, E. T., et al. (2008). User-centered design in educational management systems. *International Journal of Educational Technology*, 2(3), 55-65.
- [3] Kumar, R., & Chandrasekaran, V. (2015). Cloud-based framework for managing student data in educational institutions. *Journal of Cloud Computing: Advances, Systems, and Applications*, 4(1), 1-10.
- [4] Patel, H., et al. (2016). Lightweight student portal for attendance and academic record management. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering*, 4(12), 1845-1852.



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

- [5] Rashid, T., & Qaisar, M. (2017). Role of analytics in student management systems for enhanced decision-making. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 166(7), 16-21.
- [6] Ahmed, S., et al. (2019). Impact of student management systems on student engagement and satisfaction. *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, 22(4), 35-47.
- [7] Nakayama, T. (2011). Digital transformation in Japanese martial arts schools. *Journal of Sports and Martial Arts Management*, 3(2), 45-56.
- [8] Lee, K., & Chen, C. (2013). Mobile applications in sports training: Case study of martial arts. *Sports Technology Journal*, 6(4), 302-314.
- [9] Wang, Y., & Lin, Z. (2014). System design for managing extracurricular activities in educational institutions. *International Journal of Sports and Educational Systems*, 5(1), 88-101.
- [10] Tanaka, H. (2015). Belt tracking and progression systems in martial arts: A case study of karate dojos. *Martial Arts Studies Journal*, 1(2), 45-59.
- [11] Gopichand Vemulapalli, Padmaja Pulivarthy, "Integrating Green Infrastructure With AI-Driven Dynamic Workload Optimization: Focus on Network and Chip Design," in Integrating Blue-Green Infrastructure Into Urban Development, IGI Global, USA, pp. 397-422, 2025.
- [12] Joshi, P., et al. (2020). Modular student management system architecture for hobby and skill-based institutions. *Journal of Digital Learning & Technology*, 7(2), 122-130.
- [13] Singh, R., & Sharma, A. (2021). Implementing student management systems in small training centers: Benefits and challenges. *Journal of Educational Administration and Practice*, 12(3), 94-105.
- [14] Rahman, S., et al. (2022). Role-based access control in student management systems for enhanced data security. *International Journal of Data Security and Privacy*, 16(1), 78-90.
- [15] Khatri, S., & Deshmukh, V. (2022). Data visualization in student management systems for performance monitoring. *Journal of Educational Data Mining*, 9(1), 134-146.
- [16] Chen, W., & Wang, X. (2023). Usability evaluation of student management systems in physical education programs. *International Journal of Physical Education & Sports Technology*, 8(3), 214-225.



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

| Mobile No: +91-6381907438 | Whatsapp: +91-6381907438 | ijmrset@gmail.com |

www.ijmrset.com