MAIN PROJECT REPORT ON

KUDUMBASHREE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE IN

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
OF
MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
KERALA

Submitted by
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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
(2020-2023)

M.E.S. COLLEGE MARAMPALLY
ALUVA -7

M E S COLLEGE, MARAMPALLY

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

Certificate

This to certify that the report entitled

KUDUMBASHREE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Has been submitted by

RIZWANA K MOHAMMED

ROLL NO: 200158

In partial fulfillment of the award of the degree in

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

OF

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

During the academic year 2020-2023

Reg No: 20021096338

Project Guide Head of the Department

Submitted for the examination held on ……

Examiners

1.

2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It has been said that gratitude is the Emory of the heart. Hence, take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all those, whose contribution in this project cannot be forgotten.

At the very outset I am very grateful to God almighty for his blessings showed upon us to complete our project. I hereby express our sincere thanks and Gratitude to Dr. Ajims P Mohammed, Principal of MES College, Marampally for his kind support. I hereby express our sincere thanks and Gratitude to Dr. Leena C Sekhar, Associate Professor Head, Department of Computer Applications MES College, Marampally for her kind support throughout the course of the project.

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RIZWANA K MOHAMMED

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The project named Kudumbashree Management System is to create a fully computerized system implemented to manage online procedure of kudumbashree unit. Earlier the records are maintained manually, with the help of this project the concerned records will be able to reduce the time, cost factors associated with the system.

With the help of this system, the admin can easily enter the cash collection records weekly through the system; also the other members can see their deposit details. And also every member can easily request for loans without following the paperwork. Earlier all the information or data of the members were maintained manually or we can say it was on paper, hence it created a problem for the kudumbashree unit, how to manage it properly. With the help of this system, the kudumbashree unit is able to maintain data properly and accurately. The system is more efficient, reliable, accurate and fast.

1.2 Objective

Most of the kudumbashree units record their weekly collection details and attendance in papers or in a book. It is very hard to store those papers safely. If one of the papers is missing, the entire data of that unit will be lost. In such a situation, my research objective is to find out the solution of storing the weekly data in a safe platform to prevent the hard situations.

A computer based management system is designed to handle all the primary information required to calculate weekly statements of member's account which include the weekly statement of any month. Separate database is maintained to handle all the details required for the correct statement calculation and generation.

This project intends to introduce more user friendliness in the various activities such as record updation, maintenance, and searching. The searching of records has been made quite simple as all the details of the member can be obtained by simply keying in the identification or account number of that member. Similarly, record maintenance and updation can also be accomplished by using the ID number with all the details being automatically generated. These details are also promptly

automatically updated in the master file thus keeping the record absolutely up-to-date.

The main objective of the project is providing a facility for different types of members, the main objective of this system is to find out the actual member service, etc.

- It should fulfill almost all the process requirements of kudumbashree.
- Convert the present system to a computerized system.
- It should increase the productivity of kudumbashree units by utilizing the working hours more and more, with minimum manpower.

This project includes the entire upgraded feature required for the computerized Kudumbashree banking system. This system is very easy to use, so that any user can use it without getting pre-knowledge about this. It is very user-friendly and meets almost all daily working process requirements.

PROJECT CATEGORY: INTERNET

2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF NEED

2.1.1 Introduction

During the past several decades personnel function has been transformed from a relatively obscure record keeping staff to a central and top level management function. There are many factors that have influenced this transformation like technological advances, professionalism, and general recognition of human beings as the most important resources.

A computer based management system is designed to handle all the primary information required to calculate weekly statements of member's accounts which include the weekly statement of any month. Separate database is maintained to handle all the details required for the correct statement calculation and generation. This project intends to introduce more user friendliness in the various activities such as record updation, maintenance, and searching. The searching of records has been made quite simple as all the details of the member can be obtained by simply keying in the identification or account number of that member. Similarly, record maintenance and updation can also be accomplished by using the ID number with all the details being automatically generated. These details are also promptly automatically updated in the master file thus keeping the record absolutely up-to-date.

The entire information has been maintained in the database or Files and whoever wants to retrieve can't retrieve, only authorization users can retrieve the necessary information which can be easily be accessible from the file.

2.1.2 Objective of the Project

A computer based management system is designed to handle all the primary information required to calculate weekly statements of member's account which include the weekly statement of any month. Separate database is maintained to handle all the details required for the correct statement calculation and generation. This project intends to introduce more user friendliness in the various activities such

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- It should fulfill almost all the process requirements of kudumbashree.
- It should increase the productivity of kudumbashree units by utilizing the working hours more and more, with minimum manpower.

This project includes the entire upgraded feature required for the computerized Kudumbashree banking system. This system is very easy to use, so that any user can use it without getting pre-knowledge about this. It is very user-friendly and meets almost all daily working process requirements.

2.2 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

Depending on the results of the initial investigation, the survey is expanded to a more detailed feasibility study.

The only tangible benefit provided by the proposed system is that the paperwork is reduced to the minimum and hence the reduction in cost incurred on stationary and its storage. The system provides many benefits that can't be measured in terms of money for e.g. user's friendliness, more user response being more efficient. Automation makes our life easy. The proposed system is highly user friendly and is much more easily able to interact with the system. Therefore the users will readily accept the system as the data entry and making queries can be easily done.

2.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system the no. of members required for completing the work is more, while the new system requires lesser members generally.

The data entry process requires the data on the paper, which is then feed into the application by the admin while doing so; the admin has to look into the paper again and again and thus the chances of in accuracies in the typed contents increases. Also the process includes higher transportation cost, increased handling cost, more time delays, low accuracy, more usage of resources like registers, books, papers, etc.

2.4 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

2.4.1 Justification Of Proposed System

The existing system is very slow and efficient. No proper collection of user details leads to a huge problem for this system. The basic need for the project was to control by admin the whole procedures of maintaining the details of other members and the unit. In the existing system all the information or data of the members was maintained manually or we can say it was on paper, hence it created a problem for the kudumbashree unit, how to manage it properly.

In the existing system the collection of amount details and weekly attendance are written in papers, so all the records are maintained manually but in the proposed system we have to computerize the cash collection entry using this application.

Various problems of the physical system are described below:

- Lack of data security
- Time consuming
- Less efficient
- More manual work required
- Less accurate
- Not user friendly
- Usage of more resources

2.4.2 Benefits Of Proposed System

The basic need for the project was to control by admin the whole procedures of maintaining the full data of their kudumbashree unit. Earlier the records are maintained manually, with the help of this project the concerned records will be able to reduce the time, cost factors associated with the system. With the help of this system, the admin can easily enter the cash collection records weekly through the system and enter attendance of the members and activities of their unit through the system, also the other members can see that data. And also every member can easily request for loans without following the paperwork. Earlier all the information or data of the members were maintained manually or we can say it was on paper, hence it created a problem for the kudumbashree unit, how to manage it properly. With the help of this system, the kudumbashree unit is able to maintain data properly and accurately.

Some of the advantages of the proposed system are as follows:-

- Security of data, ensure data accuracy and minimize manual data entry.
- Provide a simpler method to enter the cash collection and access information about each member's deposit.
- Provide a simple interface which will be easily used without much training.
- Reduce paperwork and make all related information accessible easily.

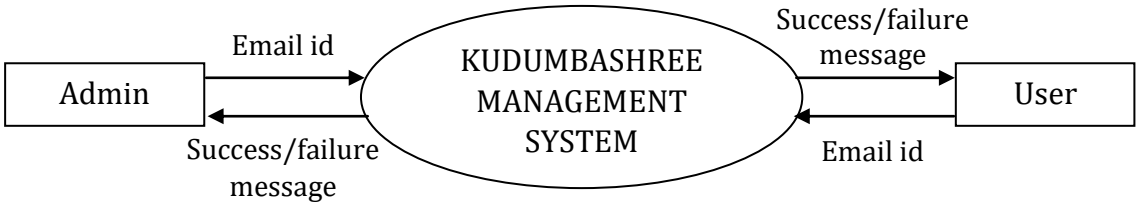
2.5 DFD, E-R DIAGRAM, CLASS DIAGRAM

2.5.1 DFD – Data Flow Diagram

Data Flow Diagram (DFD) also called Data Floe Diagram is commonly used during problem analysis. They are quite general and are not limited to problem analysis for software requirement specification. DFD is very useful in understanding a system and is effectively used during analysis.

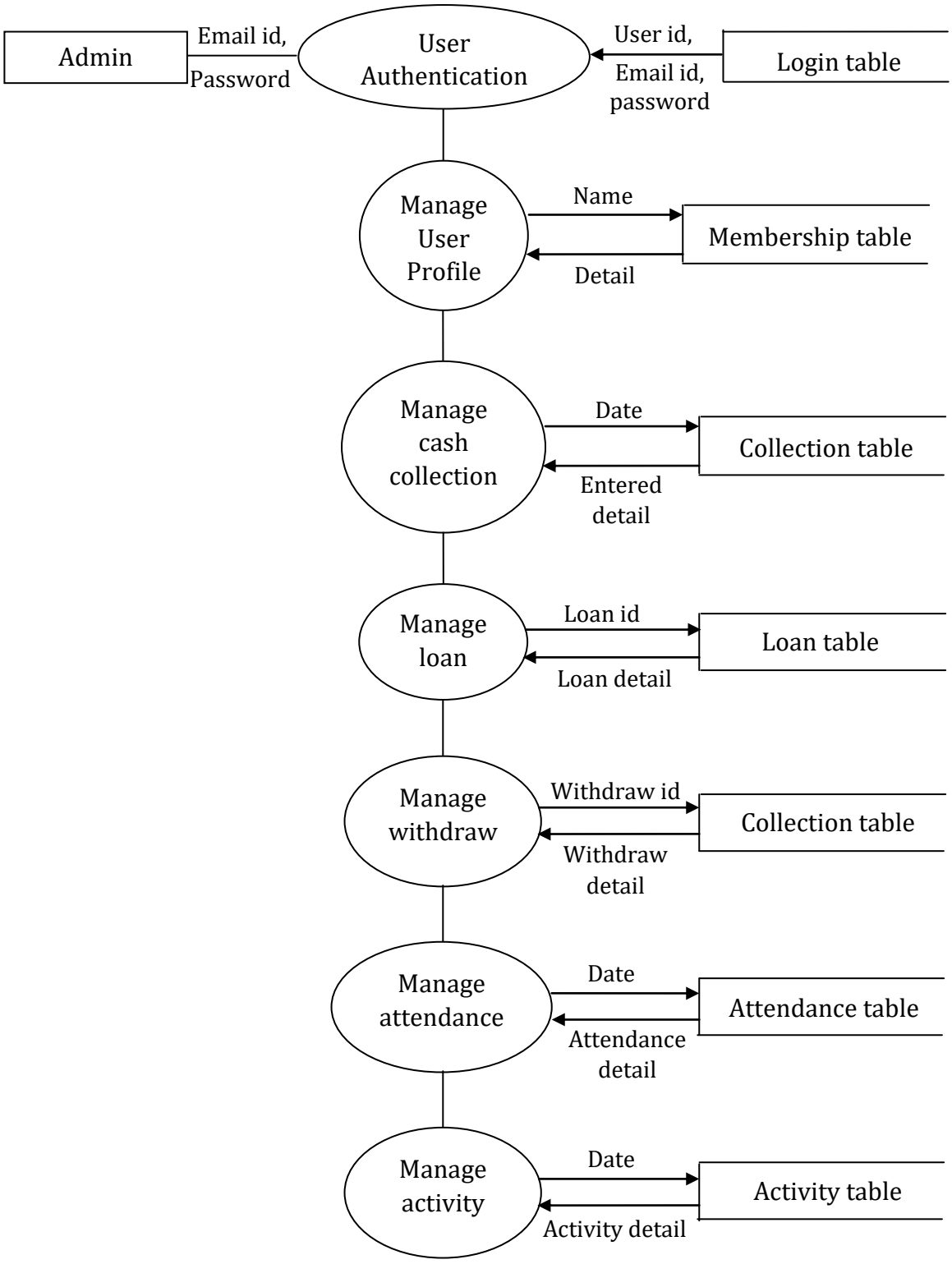
A DFD shows the flow of data through a system. It views the system as a function that transforms the input into desired output. Any complex system will not perform this transformation in a single step and data will typically undergo a series of transformations before it becomes the output. The DFD aims to capture this transformation that takes place in the system. The agent that performs this transformation of data from one stage to another is called a process or a bubble. So, a DFD shows the movement of data through different transformations in the system.

- **Level 0 - Data Flow Diagram**

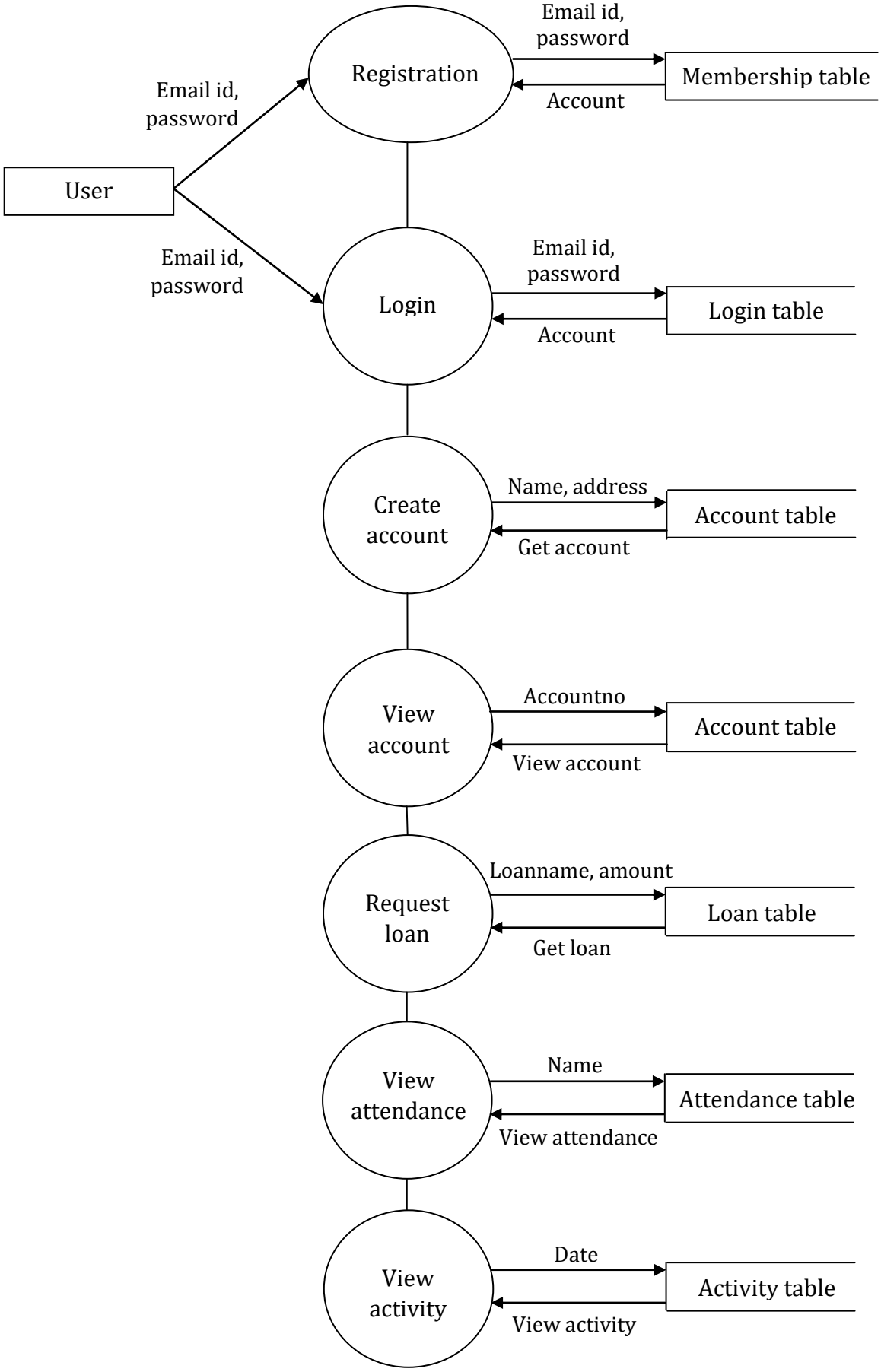


- **Level 1 – Data Flow Diagram**

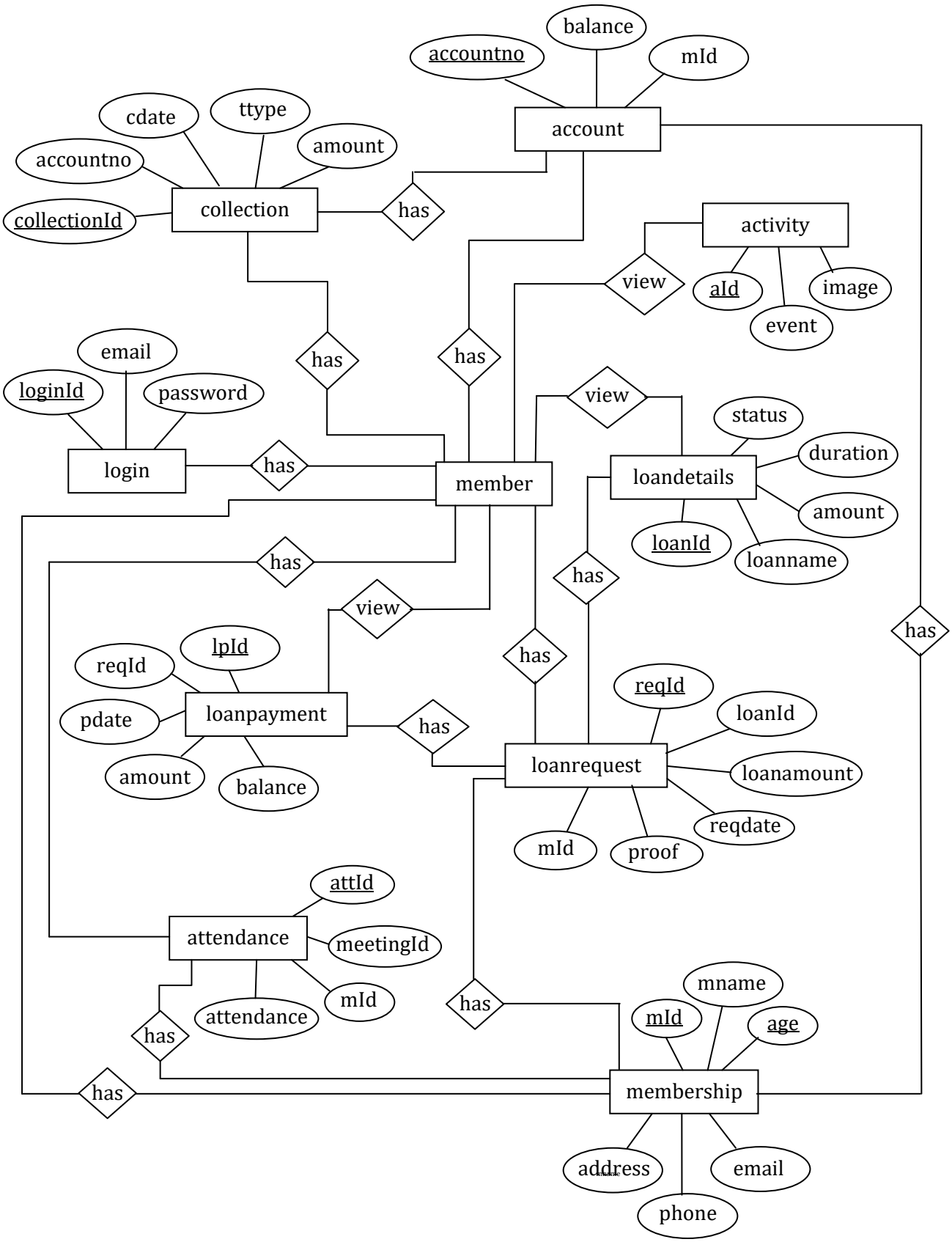
Admin



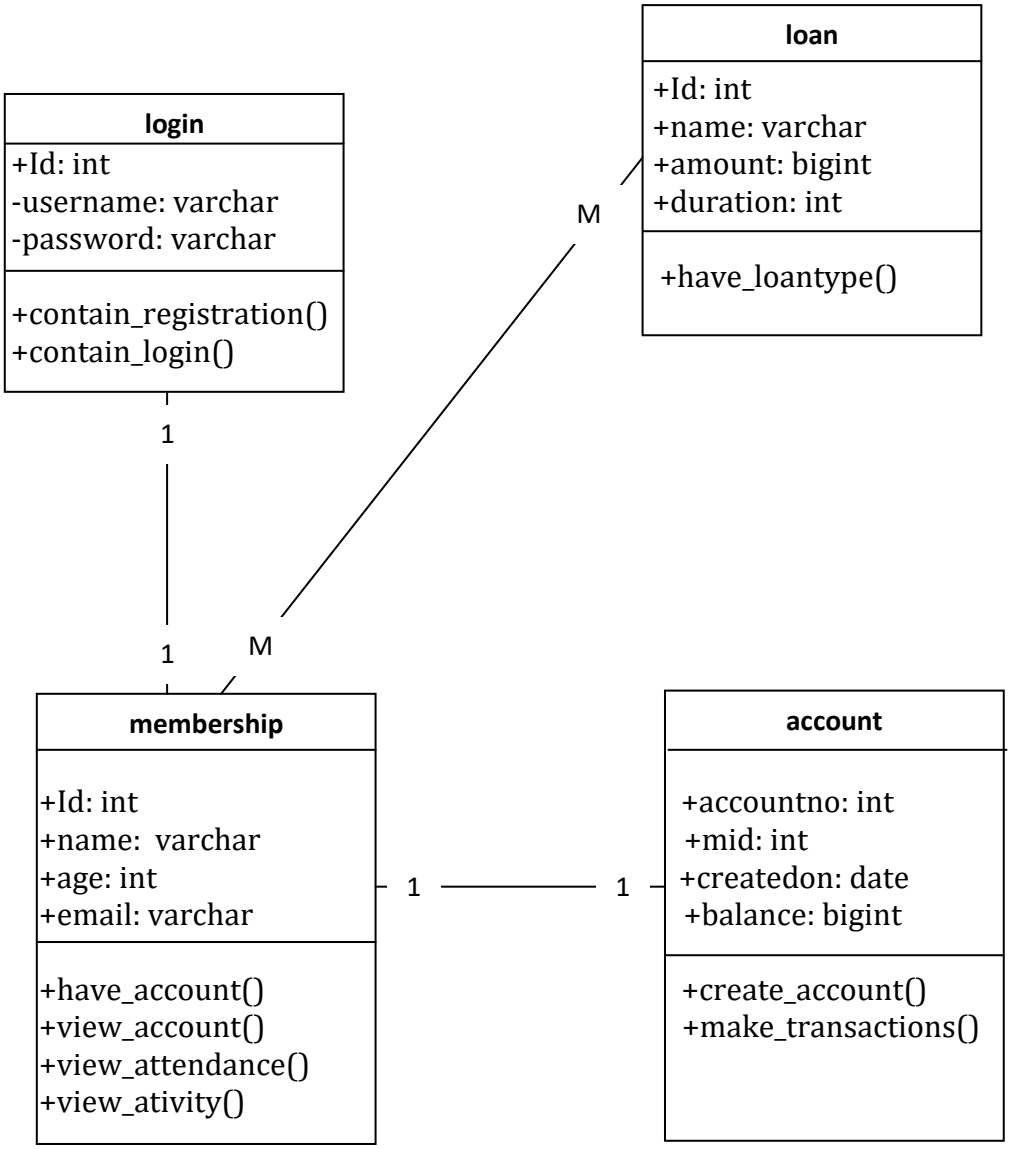
Users


Registration
Email id, password
Membership table
Account
Email id, password
User
Email id, password
Login
Email id, password
Login table
Account
Create account
Name, address
Account table
Get account
View account
Accountno
Account table
View account
Request loan
Loanname, amount
Loan table
Get loan
View attendance
Name
Attendance table
View attendance
View activity
Date
Activity table
View activity

2.5.2 E-R Diagram



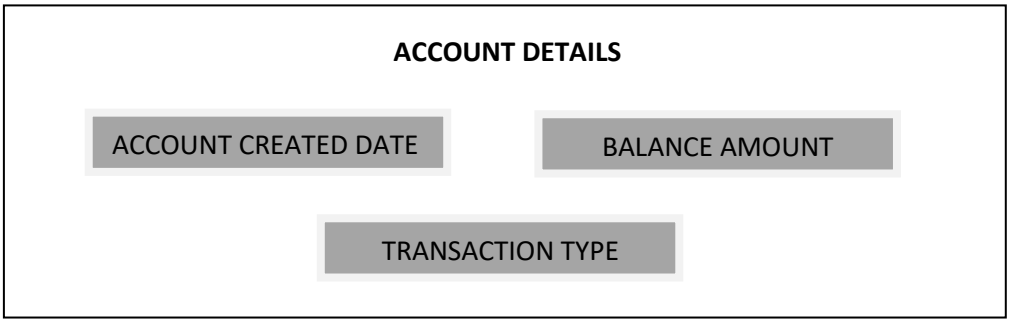
2.5.3 Class Diagram

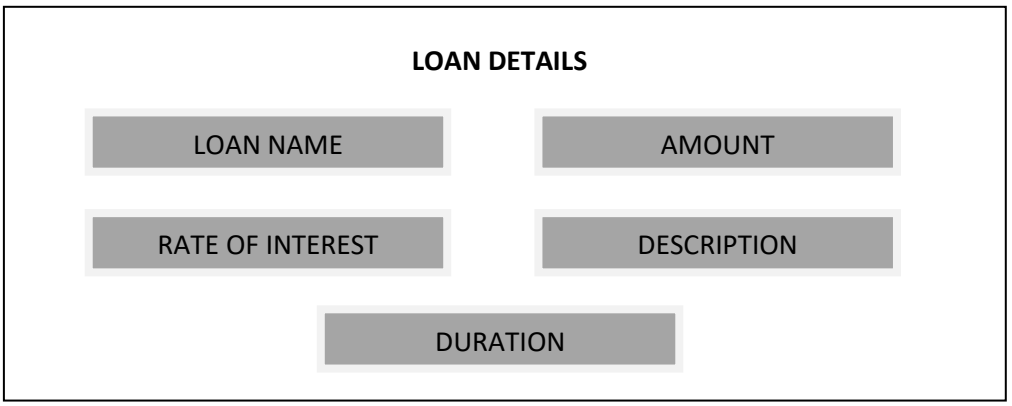


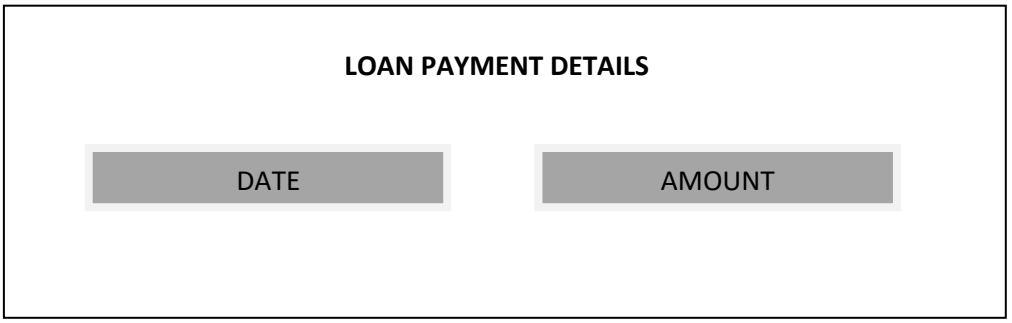
2.6 OUTPUT AND INPUT DESIGNS

2.6.1 Output Design

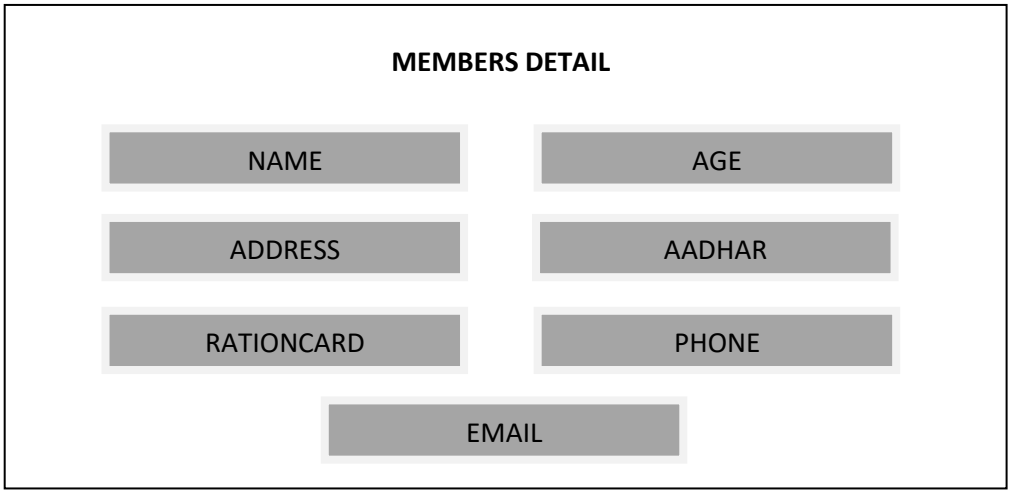
- **For User**

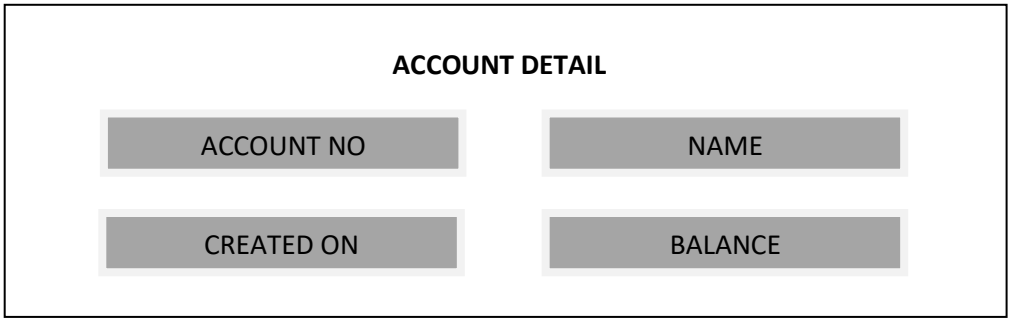


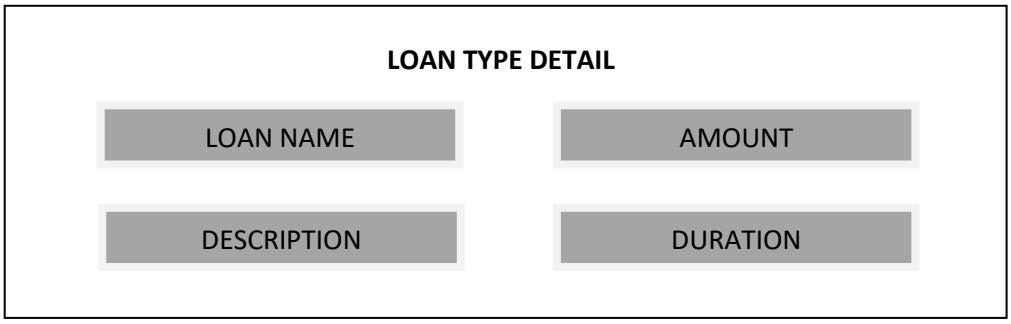




- **For Admin**

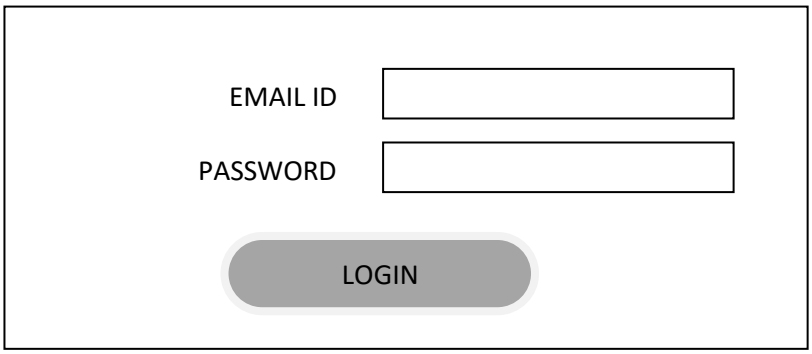

MEMBERS DETAIL
NAME
AGE
ADDRESS
AADHAR
RATIONCARD
PHONE
EMAIL


ACCOUNT DETAIL
ACCOUNT NO
NAME
CREATED ON
BALANCE

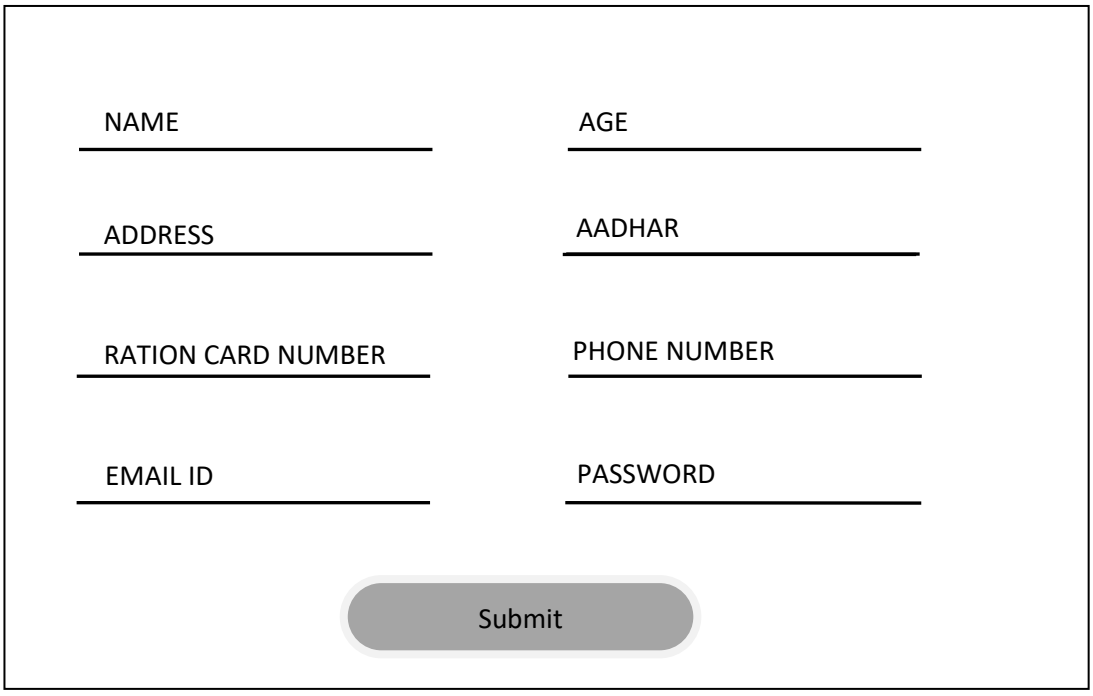

LOAN TYPE DETAIL
LOAN NAME
AMOUNT
DESCRIPTION
DURATION

2.6.2 Input Design

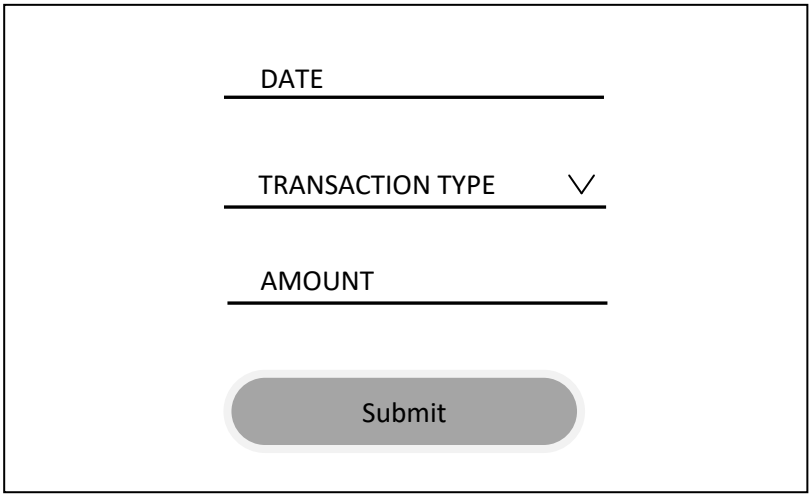
Login Form



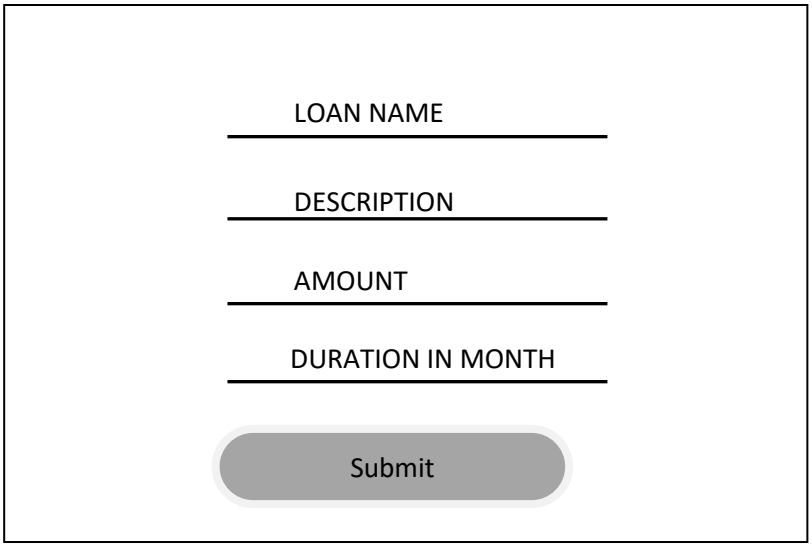
User Registration Form



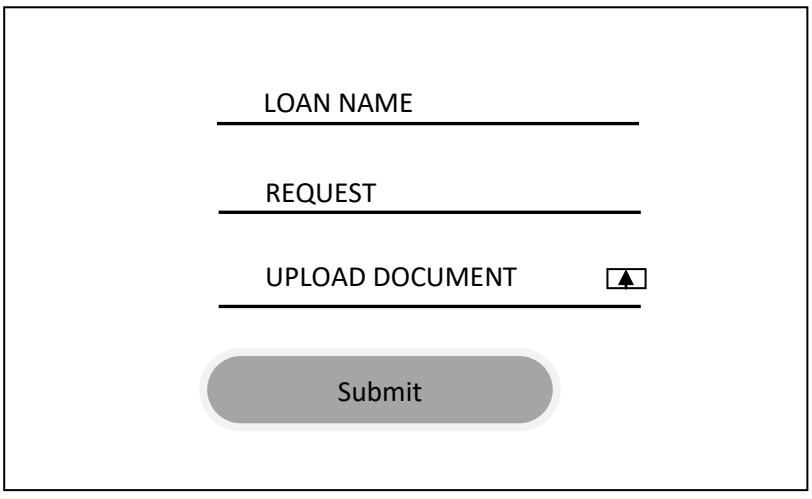
Transaction Form



Loan Type Form



Loan Request Form



2.7 PROBLEM DEFINITION

Most of the Kudumbashree units record their weekly collection detail and attendance in papers or in a book. It is very hard to store those papers safely. If one of the papers is missing, the entire data of that unit will be lost. In such a situation, my research objective is to find out the solution of storing the weekly data in a safe platform to prevent the hard situations.

2.8 SELECT THE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

I selected the Waterfall model as the software development model. The Waterfall approach was the first SDLC Model to be used widely in Software Engineering to ensure success of the project. In "The Waterfall" approach, the whole process of software development is divided into separate phases. In this Waterfall model, typically, the outcome of one phase acts as the input for the next phase sequentially. The sequential phases in waterfall models are requirement gathering and analysis, system design, implementation, integration and testing, deployment of system, maintenance. The waterfall development model originates in the manufacturing and construction of industries: highly structured physical environments in which after-the-fact changes are prohibitively costly, if not impossible. Since no formal software development methodologies existed at the time, this hardware-oriented model was simply adapted for software development. The sequential phases in Waterfall model are:

- Requirement Gathering and analysis**:** All possible requirements of the system to be developed like processing speed, data security, acquiring more functions etc, are captured in this phase and then documented in a requirement specification document.
- System Design**:** The requirement specifications from first phase are studied in this phase and system design is prepared. System Design helps in specifying hardware and system requirements and also helps in defining overall system architecture.

- Implementation**:** With inputs from system design, the system is divides as units which are integrated in the next phase. Each unit is developed and tested for its functionality which is referred to as Unit Testing.
- Integration and Testing**:** All the units developed in the implementation phase are integrated into a system after testing of each unit. Post integration the entire system is tested for any faults and failures.
- Deployment of system**:** Once the functional and non functional testing is done, the software is deployed in the customer environment or released it.
- Maintenance**:** There are some issues which come up in the client environment. To fix those issues, patches are released. Also to enhance the product some better versions are released. Maintenance is done to deliver these changes in the customer environment.

All these phases are cascaded to each other in which progress is seen as flowing steadily downwards (like a waterfall) through the phases. The next phase is started only after the defined set of goals are achieved for the previous phase and it is signed off, so the name "Waterfall Model". In this model, phases do not overlap.

2.9 PROJECT PLANNING

The project has 4 months from June 4th. Considering the total available time I have prepared a plan and schedule which is given below.

SI NO	DURATION	ACTIVITY
1	January 01 – January 10	Identification of need
2	January 11 – January 15	Feasibility Study
3	January 16 – February 01	Analysis
4	February 02 – February 13	Design
5	February 14 – February 28	Testing
6	March 31	Implementation

2.10 PROJECT SCHEDULING

Once we have estimates of the effort and time requirement for the different phases, a schedule for the project can be prepared. Conceptually simple and effective scheduling techniques like calendar-oriented charts are prepared. Progress can be represented easily by ticking off each milestone when completed. Alternatively, for each activity another bar can be drawn specifying when the activity actually started and ended, i.e., when these two milestones were achieved. Once we have estimates of the effort and time requirement for the different phases, a schedule for the project can be prepared.

Activity	Jan 01	Jan 11	Jan 16	Feb 02	Feb 14	March
Identification of need	■					
Feasibility Study		■				
Analysis			■			
Design				■		
Testing					■	
Implementation						■

2.11 FEASIBILITY STUDY

A feasibility study is a high-level capsule version of the entire System analysis and Design Process. The study begins by classifying the problem definition. Feasibility is to determine if it's worth doing. Once an acceptance problem definition has been generated, the analyst develops a logical model of the system. A search for alternatives is analyzed carefully. There are 3 parts in feasibility study:-

- Technical Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Economical Feasibility

2.11.1 Technical Feasibility

This involves questions such as whether the technology needed for the system exists, how difficult it will be to build, and whether the firm has enough experience using that technology. The assessment is based on outline design of system requirements in terms of input, processes, output, fields, programs and procedures. This can be qualified in terms of volume of data, trends, frequency of updating in order to give an introduction to the technical system. The application is the fact that it has been developed on windows 7 platform and a high configuration of 1GB RAM on Intel Pentium Dual core processor. This is technically feasible .The technical feasibility assessment is focused on gaining an understanding of the present technical resources of the organization and their applicability to the expected needs of the proposed system. It is an evaluation of the hardware and software and how it meets the needs of the proposed system.

2.11.2 Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility is the measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development. The operational feasibility assessment focuses on the degree to which the proposed development projects fits in with the existing business environment and objectives with regard to development schedule, delivery date, corporate culture and existing business processes. To ensure success, desired operational outcomes must be imparted during design and development. These include such design-dependent parameters as reliability, maintainability, supportability, usability, producibility, disposability, sustainability, affordability and others. These parameters are required to be considered at the early stages of design if desired operational behaviors are to be realized. A system design and development requires appropriate and timely application of engineering and management efforts to meet the previously mentioned parameters. A system may serve its intended purpose most effectively when its technical and operating characteristics are engineered into the

design. Therefore, operational feasibility is a critical aspect of systems engineering that needs to be an integral part of the early design phases.

2.11.3 Economic Feasibility

Establishing the cost-effectiveness of the proposed system i.e. if the benefits do not outweigh the costs then it is not worth going ahead. In the fast paced world today there is a great need for online social networking facilities. Thus the benefits of this project in the current scenario make it economically feasible. The purpose of the economic feasibility assessment is to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes quantification and identification of all the benefits expected. This assessment typically involves a cost/benefits analysis.

3. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION (SRS)

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Most of the Kudumbashree units record their weekly collection details in papers or in a book. It is very hard to store those papers safely. If one of the papers is missing, the entire data of that unit will be lost. In such a situation, my research objective is to find out the solution of storing the weekly data in a safe platform to prevent the hard situations.

3.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of developing the Kudumbashree management system is to computerize the traditional way of recording the cash collection. Another purpose for developing this system is that every individual member can privately check their balance amount and details.

3.1.2 Scope

The system is developed and designed in such a way that further expansion or modification can be made to permit the evaluation. The focus of the system is to inherit the requirements and update the system as per the needs. This project is so perfectly designed that it satisfies the requirements. Nothing can be ended in a single step. It is the fact that nothing is permanent in this world. So this project also has some future enhancements in the evergreen and booming IT industry. Change is inevitable. The system and the architecture is a compatible one, so the addition of new modules can be done without much difficulty. Since this module has its unique properties it can extend further to make this system a complete one.

3.1.3 Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

- Admin: Admin manages the overall system and can add details of weekly cash collection.
- User: User can log in with their email ID and password after the registration process.

Acronyms	Meaning
SRS	Software Requirement Specifications
SQL	Structured Query Language
DFD	Data Flow Diagram
E R Diagram	Entity Relationship Diagram

3.1.4 References

- P. G. Padmanabhan, “A Study of Kudumbashree”, Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development, Center for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Developer’s Responsibility Overview.

3.1.5 Overview

This document provides a general description, including characteristics of the users of this project, the product’s hardware, and the functional and data requirements of the product. The functional requirements, data requirements and constraints and assumptions made while designing the system. Also gives the user viewpoint of product.

The developer is responsible for:

- Developing the system.
- Installing the software.
- Maintaining the system.

The SRS is divided into three major sections:

- Introduction
- Overall description
- Specific requirements

3.2 OVERALL DESCRIPTION

3.2.1 Product Perspective

The "Kudumbashree Management System" will be developed completely independent and standalone. Each user will have to have an individual copy of the product.

3.2.2 Product Functions

The system will have a user friendly GUI that will guide the user to easily achieve the same. There are 2 user types; they are admin and member/user. Each user has their own portal for their different uses.

3.2.3 User Characteristics

Every section has unique functionalities in which it will perform its specific task. While performing a task, an administrator has full authority to access and display the data. If user authentication is invalid then the time administrator is unable to access the data.

- Administrator:

In the administrator panel, it has a unique email ID and password so that whenever it wants to access the data that time the admin must enter a valid email ID and password. After an authenticable email ID and password authentication process takes place. So admin can fill up all the requirements regarding cash collection. Admin can enter weekly attendance of each user. Admin can add activities of their kudumbashree unit.

- Member/User:
    - Members can login to the system.
    - Members can view the thrift amount added by the admin.
    - Members can view their total deposit.
    - Members can send a request for the loan.
    - Members can view their attendance
    - Members can view activities of their unit.

3.2.4 Constraints

- The system must be user friendly.
- Designed in PHP using MYSQL.

3.2.5 Assumptions and Dependencies

The assumptions are that the coding should be error free, the system should be user friendly so that the users can easily access data, the system should have more storage capacity and provide fast access to database, the system should save time unlike the existing system, and the user must provide correct email ID and password to enter the system.

3.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

3.3.1 External Interfaces

- Login interface:
  The system is provided with an email ID and password. If the user gives an incorrect phone number or password, an error message occurs.
- Graphical User Interface:
  The software provides a good graphical interface for the users and the administrator can operate on the system.
- Hardware Interface:
  Only the recommended configuration is required. No other specific hardware is required to run this software.

3.3.2 Functional Requirements

- Provide a simple and attractive interface.
- Ensure security for the database.
- The system should be able to handle high volume of data
- Provide the facility for users to get information about the deposits and loan payments.

3.3.3 Performance Requirements

- Should run on windows XP/7/8/8.1
- Reasonable response time.
- Reports should be generated within a reasonable time.
- Searching should be done within minimum time.

3.3.4 Logical Database Requirements

- System should have been installed with MySQL.
- Create different tables for login details, member details, loan details and cash collection details and these tables should be linked using primary key and foreign key.
- Insert valid data to the created tables.

3.3.5 Design Constraints

Design constraints are those constraints that are imposed on the design solution. These constraints are typically imposed by the customer, by the development organization, or by external regulations. The constraints may be imposed on the hardware, software, data, operational procedures, interfaces, or any other part of the system. Design constraints can have a significant impact on the design and should be validated prior to imposing them on the solution. A straightforward approach to address design constraints is to categorize the type of constraints (e.g., hardware, software, procedure, and algorithm), identify the specific constraints for each category, and capture them as system requirements in the Requirements package along with the corresponding rationale. The design constraints are then integrated into the physical architecture.

3.3.6 Software System Attributes

- Reliability

  The software should not have any reliability issues. The software will be thoroughly tested and any issues resolved.

- Availability

  The software will execute as a standalone system so as long as the machine is running, the program will be available. The key to maintaining availability will be by ensuring a connection to the database server is available. Failure to connect to the database will make data unavailable.

- Security

  This software is intended to communicate over an internal network; therefore security is of little concern. The user will have to enter the email ID and password so the program can connect to the database server.

- Maintainability

  The software will be composed of various modules decreasing the complexity of expansion.

- Portability

  As stated previously, this software will only run under the Windows OS. The setup file, setup.info, can be copied to multiple machines so that each program does not have to be set up separately.

3.3.7 Organizing the Specific Requirements

In this system the overall functionality is organized by Data flow diagrams and ER diagrams. Based on these diagrams, data relationships and dependencies are found and a functional hierarchy is made for organizing the specific requirements.

3.3.8 Additional Comments

This application will be used to update the account of every member on the basis of every weekly count.

4. A COMPLETE STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

4.1 NUMBER OF MODULES AND THEIR DESCRIPTION

The Kudumbashree Management System has two modules. They are:

Administrator

- Admin can login.
- Dashboard.
- Admin has the right to accept the request of new member.
- Admin has the right to remove member accounts.
- Admin has the right to enter deposit amounts.
- Admin has the right to accept or reject loan requests.
- Admin has the right to enter withdraw amounts.
- Admin can view the records of all members.
- Admin has the right to mark attendance of each user.
- Admin has the right to post the activities of the unit.

User

- Registration.
- Users can login.
- Home page.
- Privacy.
- User can create a new account.
- User can view their account details.
- User has the right to request for loans.
- User can view their loan repayment details.
- User can view their attendance.
- User can view the activities of their unit.

4.2 DATA STRUCTURES FOR ALL MODULES

Table Name: tbllogin

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
loginId	integer	primary key	ID of login
username	Varchar[50]	not null	Email ID for logging in
Password	Varchar[50]	not null	Password for logging in
usertype	Varchar[50]	not null	Admin, user
status	Varchar[50]	not null	Active or not

Table Name: tblmembership

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
mId	integer	primary key	ID of the user
mname	Varchar[50]	not null	Name of the user
age	Integer[11]	not null	Age of the user
address	Varchar[100]	not null	Address of the user
aadhar	Varchar[12]	not null	Aadhar number of user
rationcard	Varchar[50]	not null	Rationcard number of user
phone	Varchar[10]	not null	Phone number of user
email	Varchar[50]	not null	Email of user

Table Name: tblaccount

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
accountno	integer	primary key	Account no. of the user
mId	Integer	foreign key	ID of the user
createdon	Date[10]	not null	Account created date
balance	Bigint[20]	not null	Balance amount in account
status	Varchar[50]	not null	Account active or not

Table Name: tblcollection

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
collectionId	integer	primary key	ID of the collection
accountNo	integer	foreign key	Account no. of the user
cdate	Date[10]	not null	Date of cash collection
ttype	Varchar[50]	not null	Credit or debit
amount	Bigint[20]	not null	Amount for credit/debit

Table Name: tblloandetails

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
loanId	integer	primary key	ID for loan type
loanname	Varchar[50]	Not null	Name of the loan
amount	Bigint[20]	not null	Maximum amount of the loan
description	Varchar[500]	Not null	Details of the loan
duration	Integer[11]	Not null	Duration of the loan
status	Varchar[50]	Not null	Active or not

Table Name: tblloanrequest

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
reqId	integer	primary key	ID for loan request
loanId	integer	foreign key	ID for loan type
mId	integer	foreign key	ID of the user
reqdate	Date[10]	Not null	Required date for loan
reqTitle	Varchar[100]	Not null	Purpose of loan taken
reqDesc	Varchar[500]	Not null	Any more description
proof	Varchar[500]	Not null	Identity proof
reqstatus	Varchar[50]	Not null	Approved or not

Table Name: tblloanpayment

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
lpId	integer	primary key	ID of loan payment
reqId	integer	foreign key	ID for loan request
pdate	Date[10]	not null	Date of repayment
amount	Bigint[20]	not null	Amount of repayment

Table Name: tblaccount

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
aId	integer	primary key	ID of activity
event	Varchar[100]	not null	Details of activity
image	Varchar[500]	not null	Image of the activity

Table Name: tblattendance

FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	CONSTRAINTS	DESCRIPTION
AttId	integer	primary key	ID of attendance
meetingId	Integer[11]	not null	ID of meeting
mId	integer	foreign key	ID of the user
attendance	varchar[50]	not null	Present or not

4.3 PROCESS LOGIC FOR EACH MODULE

Administrator

- Admin can login.
- Dashboard.
- Admin has the right to accept the request of new member.
- Admin has the right to remove member accounts.
- Admin has the right to enter deposit amounts.
- Admin has the right to accept or reject loan requests.
- Admin has the right to enter withdraw amounts.
- Admin can view the records of all members.
- Admin has the right to mark attendance of each user.
- Admin has the right to post the activities of the unit.

User

- Registration.
- Users can login.
- Home page.
- Privacy.
- User can create a new account.
- User can view their account details.
- User has the right to request for loans.
- User can view their loan repayment details.
- User can view their attendance.
- User can view the activities of their unit.

4.4 TYPES OF REPORT GENERATION

5. SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Software Specifications

- Operating system – Windows 7 or higher
- Front-end - HTML, CSS
- Server script – Python
- Back-end - MySQL 4.2

5.2 Hardware Specifications

- Processor - Intel Pentium Dual Core
- RAM - 4GB
- Hard disk - 10GB

6. SECURITY MECHANISM

SECURITY

In any organizations data is the most important element and the main issue related to it is the security of those valuable data. One of the major areas in development process of a system is providing security to all its data in an efficient way. In my work, as it is for a 20 Kudumbashree members, it is tightly protected by authentication session password system. Only the administrator can access the entire system. The database server equipped with efficient password security system. So the entire system is provided with tight security.

7. FUTURE SCOPE, FURTHER ENHANCEMENT AND LIMITATIONS

7.1 FUTURE SCOPE AND FURTHER ENHANCEMENT

- We can also deal in various types of Banking Transactions.
- To attract the account holders we can offer various offers during festival months.
- We can establish and start various branches.

7.2 LIMITATIONS