PROJECT REPORT

ON

" GINNING FACTORY SYSTEM "

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Under the Guidance of

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In partial fulfillment of

T. E. (Information Technology)

MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PUNE
UNIVERSITY OF PUNE

2013-2014

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
M.I.T. College of Engineering
PUNE – 411038

Certificate

MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PUNE

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING

PUNE – 411038

This is to certify that the following students

Mr. Ashutosh Agarwal

Mr. Aditya Bendre

Miss. Mamta Kolhe

Have successfully submitted the project Report on

"GINNING FACTORY SYSTEM"

During the academic year **2013-2014** in the partial fulfillment towards Completion of **Third Year** Degree Program in **Information Systems Design Laboratory** in **Information Technology** under Pune University,Pune.

DEPARTMENT OF **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** ENGINEERING

MIT,PUNE

2013-2014

HOD,IT Department **Project Guide**

MIT,Pune **MIT,Pune**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to add heartfelt words for the people who gave ending support and guidance for Successful completion of our project **"GINNING FACTORY SYSTEM"**.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to Prof.Mrs. Shital Girase,Prof. Miss Varsha Powar Internal guides for their guidance & encouragement.throughout the project. We highly oblige them for giving you valuable suggestions in completing the project effectively without which this task was impossible.

We would like to express our sinscere thanks to my allfriends,family members and all those who helped us directly or indirectly for encouraging us to complete the project.

ABSTRACT

“GINNING FACTORY SYSTEM”

We have developed a project on Ginning Factory management,its about separating a cotton seed from cotton and making bales out of clean cotton.

Before the gin was invented, the lint and seed had to be separated by hand. It took one person a whole day to separate only half a kilo of the lint from the cotton seed.

Ginning sector act as a bridge between the farmer and the textile industry. Ginning stage of cotton plays a significant role in determining the quality of raw meterial of textile and clothing industry. Ginning is the mechanical process of separating seeds , trash from raw cotton . This process converts cotton into cotton lint and seed.

Ginning machine is the main component. There are three types of varieties of cotton is normally present in any Ginning factory .It includes BT , Y1 , S4 .

The Ginning Factory Creates The Purchase Order for cotton Supplied by the Agent. Then Processing part is done by the production unit and Quantity of Lints , Seeds , Trash are produced. This Outcomes are sell to the companies and invoice transaction is made.

Monthly and manual Reports are generated for the outcomes.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Drawbacks

1. The current system is completely manual.
2. All The Transactions are filled manually and the transactions and other operations are carried out on paper.
3. Extra manpower requirement.
4. All the paper work for each case is maintained separately.
5. Data is not stored in ordered manner.
6. No centralized database or information source is maintained.

To avoid all these limitations and achieve accurate transactions the system needs to be computerized.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to **GINNING FACTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Ginning sector act as a bridge between the farmer and the textile industry. Ginning stage of cotton plays a significant role in determining the quality of raw meterid of textile and clothing industry. Ginning is the mechanical process of separating seeds,trash from raw cotton . this process converts cotton into cotton lint and seed.

Ginning machine is the main component. There are four types of grades of cotton is normally present in any Ginning factory .It includes varieties 'BT','S4','Y1'.

Ginning is the first mechanical process involved in processing cotton. Ginning mill separates cotton fibers from the seed bolls and dust particles. The main application of ginned cotton referred to as lint is for spinning operations, where lint is converted to yarn.

World production of cotton stood at 137.8 million bales in the year 2008-09. The leading producers include China, India, USA, Pakistan, Brazil, and Turkey. Cotton textile commands a significant share in exports from India. It accounts for nearly 22% of the total exports. Area, production and productivity of cotton in India in the year 2008-09 stood at 93.73 lakh hectares, 290 lakh bales(170 Kg ofeach bale) , 526 Kg per hectare.

Process of cotton in Ginning Factory

Ginning Process involves two cleaning stages:
1. Pre Cleaning
2. Post Cleaning

The main operation of separating seed from cotton is done by saw gin. In the gin house after ginning process is completed the cotton lint and cotton seeds are separated and the lint passes out through pneumatic system to the Post-cleaner (Lint Cleaners) in which small impurities, dust particles, small fibers are carried out and cotton becomes free from contamination.

1.2 NEED FOR THE SYSTEM

Some limitations are observed in the existing system which are as follows that leads to the need for the computerized system:

For effective decision making the management and administrator requires accurate and high quality office work. It is not possible for human being to maintain accuracy and high quality in heavy work load.

1. In minor cases customers get wrong bills due to heavy workload on employees.
2. The large amount of data is stored in big files that is difficult to manage. Hence it comes very-very difficult to get proper information on time.
3. Information used manually can not be utilized properly for any purpose.
4. It is difficult to manage all the records and maintaining that records of customers.
5. The tedious calculations and heavy workload results in committing errors in manual systems.
6. Information used manually can not be utilized properly for any purpose.

Daily analysis:

1. Record of total product entry details including type of cotton, quantity and variety of cotton, etc.
2. Records of total stock present in stock department daily including type of cotton,variety ,quantity
3. Daily transaction between agent and production department.

Calculations:

1. No of bales, seed and trash obtained for every quintal of cotton
2. Total money gain by various parameters mentioned above.
3. Calculations for production.
4. Comparison of results.
5. Reports on Transactions.
6. Suggestions for increasing profit.

Records of all above calculations.

Context :

For our research we visited Ginning Factory, Pahur , jalgaon and oversaw the working of their software as well enquired for their requirements.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

The detailed study was carry out to check the workability of the proposed system. So the feasibility study is a system proposal regarding to its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet that user needs effective use of resources.

Thus, when a new application progresses, it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development feasibility and risk analysis are related in many ways. Thus during the feasibility analysis of this project the following areas of interest were required to

consider very carefully. Economical feasibility, Technical feasibility and Operation feasibility analysis.

Economical Feasibility:

An evaluation in the development cost against the ultimate income of benefits derived from the development system. Economic justification is generally the "Bottom line" consideration for most systems. Economic justification includes a broad range of concern that includes cost benefit analysis. Cost benefit analysis delineates cost for project development. Regarding the cost & benefits the project which terms of man hours which compares to the man hour that are required to check all the requirement & record as per needed.
On the hand there is no need for extra hardware & software for the development of this project. Thus this project is economically feasible for this concern.

Technical Feasibility

A **study** of resources availability that may affect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. Technical feasibility is frequently the most difficult area to assure at this stage because objective function and performances somewhat hasty, anything seems possible if the right assumptions are made. The considerations that are normally associated with technical feasibility include resources availability of the organization where the project is to be implemented.

Schedule Feasibility:

An evaluation of the time which is to be taken in development of the project. The time schedule required for the development of the project is very much important since more development time, cost & delay the development of the system. So the project should be completed within fixed schedule time. Considering project it is possible to finished within a fixed period of time.

The test plan is developed during the actual design phase. Its main purpose is to describe system acceptance criteria establish during the analysis phase.

The main features of TESTING are:

- Testing is a procedure of executing a program with the intent of finding the errors.
- A good test case is the one that has the probability of finding an as yet undiscovered error.

During the initial testing stages, each module is tested separately by giving the test input and comparing the result with the expected ones. In each phase the system modules are tested against the data available.

In 2nd phase, the entire system is tested with the test data, and later on with the live data. The result obtained is tested against earlier reports.

Test plan is the most important aspect of any computerized system. The test plan was carried out two phases:

UNIT TESTING:

In this 1st phase, module testing was carried out i.e, each module of the system was checked independently. This was done so as to insure that modules accept only valid data and desired processing on the accepted data is carried out efficiently. Furthermore to ensure that the data accepted from the user is stored in the correct manner in the database and the retrieval is done easily as and when required and that to in the desired format. In these phases some modifications were suggested.

INTEGRATED TESTING:

In the 2nd phase, the modules where combined together to form one single main module and this main module was checked to ensure that the modules so linked respond to each other in the desired manner.

TEST DATA

All screens of the system are thoroughly tested using the arbitrary data. Suitable error messages are flashed to the user wherever wrong or invalid data is entered, and if necessary, the correct format of data is shown to user.

Entry of appropriate data into specific fields has been internally handled whenever possible by allowing the user to choose only from restricted set of valid values. Further more certain dependent field values are automatically set. In case user enters wrong type of data, i.e. if he enters characters instead of numeric data, a message is given automatically and the data is not accepted. This ensures that appropriate data has to be entered by the user. In this way all the parts of system were thoroughly tested for testing the validity of the system.

Apart from the arbitrary data, the live data has also been used to validate the input screens of the system as apart of test data.

Thus test data helped to uncover the errors and subsequently overcome the short coming of the system. Thereby , by making the system more efficient and reliable and user friendly.

IMPLEMENTATION

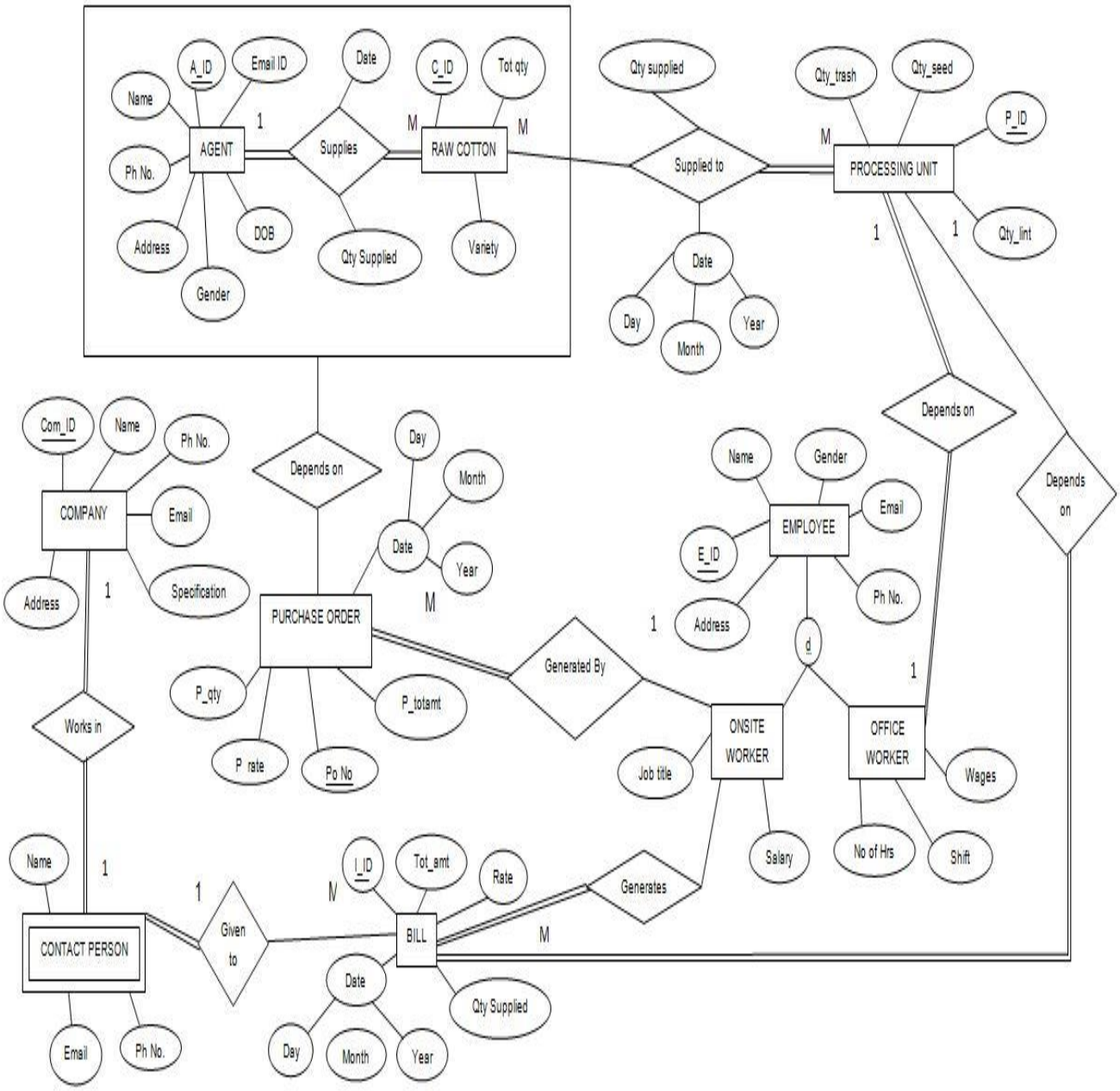
The final and important phase in the life cycle is implementation of the new system. The implementation has different meaning ranging from the conversion of basic application to a complete replacement of a computer system. The procedure is virtually same. Implementation is a process of converting a new system into the operational one. After considering all phases in the system life cycle the proposed system is now implemented in **"Ginning Factory System".**

We have implemented our system using VB 6.0 and SQL+ , VB6.0 is used for front end i.e. to design forms .To maintain a database we prefered SQL +.All tables are created in it. Automatic bill generation is done in this project, and also after selling the product from available stock ,stock is updated automaticaly.Same happens after adding stock.Individual Log in is given for all users .According to their authority forms are enabled/disabled.We have strictly followed validation rules for both characteric and numeric values.All deparments generate their respective department reports per year.

The system can be installed very easily. It contains the necessary EXE files and setup. By running the setup the system is loaded like other software. Or either we can take only the EXE file. This project requires Visual Basic 6.0 and Oracle 9i software. No extra hardware is required for the system. After running exe file The user is allowed to enter in the system by entering the valid user id and password.

The "**Ginning Factory System"** is developed in keeping in mind the needs of the user and thus, it is assume that it would be as beneficial to him as possible.Exact amount of product to be generated is predicted before its generation.So,after product has been generated,loss and profit can measured.

E-R Diagram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SCREEN SHOTS

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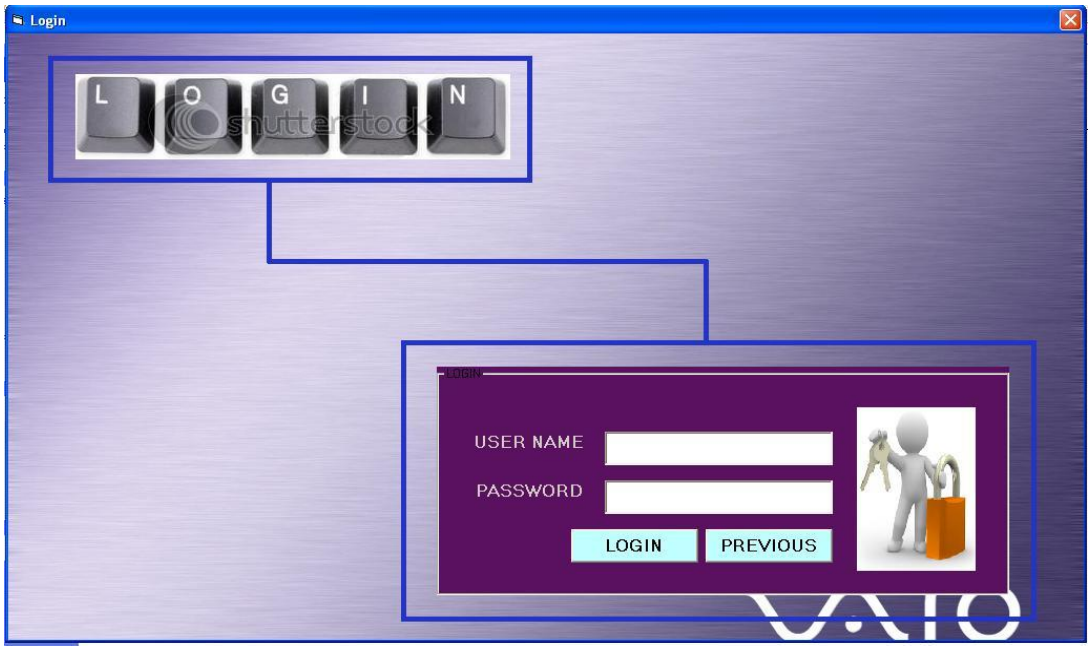
Login Form :



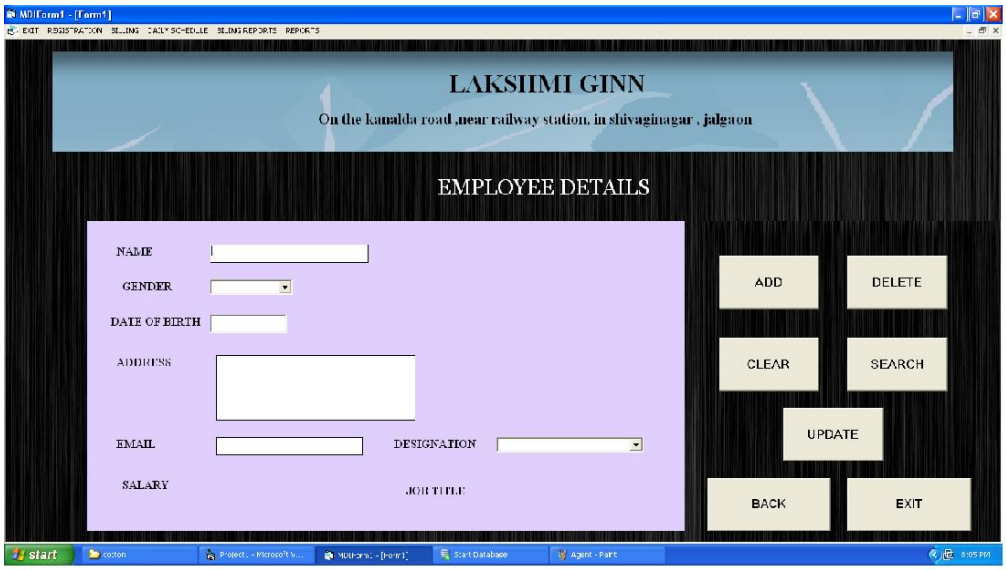
MDI Form :

Agent Form :

Coompany Form :

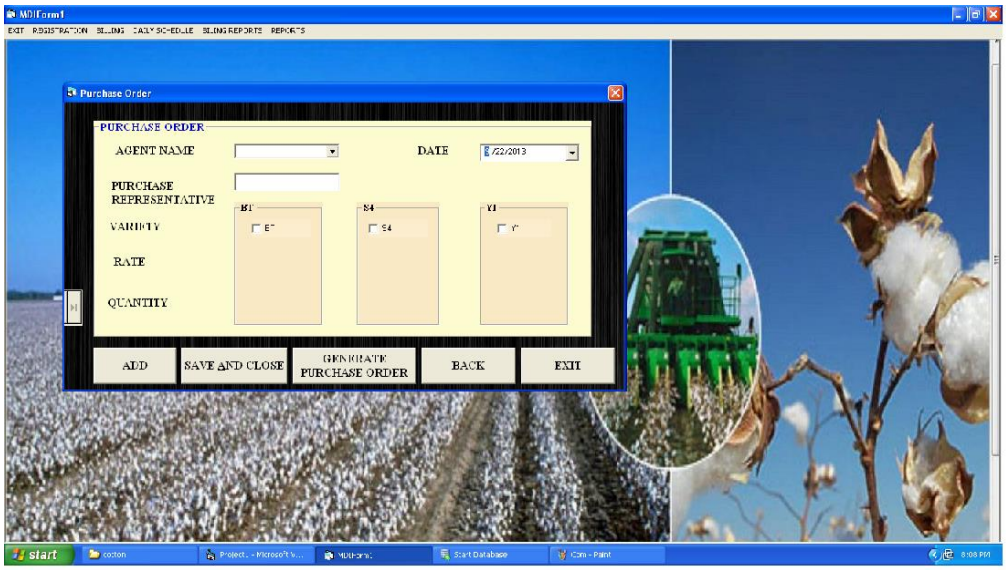
Supplies Form :

Employee Form :

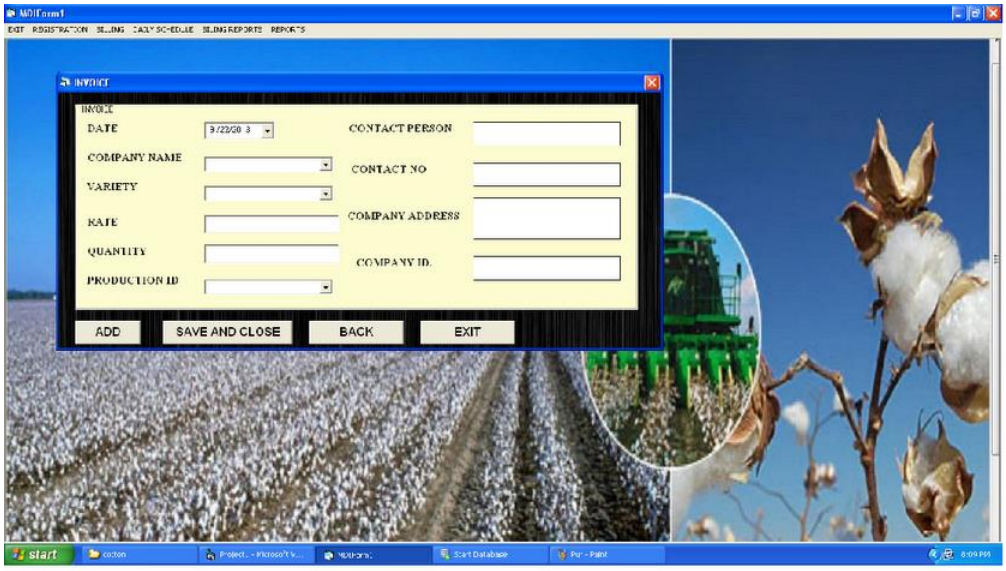


Supplied To :

Purchase Order :



Bill Form :



Onsite Form :


Dialog Caption
LAKSHMI GINN
On the kanalda road ,near railway station, in shivaginagar , jalgaon
EMPLOYEE ID
NO OF HOURS
SHIFT
PER DAY WEDGES
Clear
OK
EXIT
Cancel
BACK