Problem Statement: Issues in Attendance Management

Traditional attendance systems (manual registers, biometric punch-ins) have several drawbacks:

- Manual Errors & Manipulation: Prone to fake entries (proxy attendance).
- Lack of Real-Time Tracking: Biometric systems confirm presence at a device but not at the actual worksite.
- Hygiene Concerns: Post-pandemic, shared touch-based devices pose health risks.
- Integration Issues: No seamless link with payroll, HR, or leave management systems.
- Compliance & Accountability Challenges: Lack of accurate data affects payroll processing and legal compliance.

ZSolution: AI & GPS-Based Attendance Monitoring System

- Real-Time Tracking: Ensures employees are present at their assigned locations during work hours.
- Live Location Monitoring: Uses GPS to track field employees and remote workers.
- Facial Recognition / AI Verification: Prevents proxy attendance.
- Automated Integration with Payroll & Leaves: Reduces errors in salary calculations.
- Contactless Attendance: Eliminates health risks from fingerprint scanners.

Real-Time Tracking: How to Monitor Employee Presence?

- **GPS Location Tracking:** Ensures employees are at the workplace during working hours.
- **Geofencing:** Sets a virtual boundary to check if employees are inside the office.
- WiFi/Bluetooth-Based Check-in: Auto-detects when employees enter the office network.
- AI-Based Facial Recognition: Confirms employee identity when marking attendance.
- Time Logs & Shift Monitoring: Tracks when employees start and finish work.
- Not Required: The system tracks **presence** at the workplace but does not monitor actual work done.

□Payroll & Leave Management

- Payroll System & Attendance Integration
 - Payroll is affected by attendance and different types of leaves.
 - Paid leaves = No salary deduction.
 - Unpaid leaves = Salary deducted per day of absence.
 - Partially paid leaves = Salary adjusted as per company policy.

- Types of Leaves & Their Payroll Impact
- Paid Leaves (No Salary Deduction)
 - Casual Leave (CL): Short-term leave for personal reasons.
 - Sick Leave (SL) / Medical Leave (ML): For health issues (medical proof may be needed).
 - Maternity Leave (ML): Fully paid leave (up to 26 weeks as per law).
 - Paternity Leave (PL): Short leave for fathers (depends on company policy).
 - Earned Leave (EL) / Privilege Leave (PL): Long-term leave that can be carried forward or encashed.
 - Festival/National Holidays: Paid leave for government-declared holidays.

Unpaid Leaves (Salary Deduction Applied)

- Leave Without Pay (LWP): Applied when no paid leave balance is left.
- Extended Sick Leave: If medical leave exceeds the allowed limit.
- Study Leave / Sabbatical (Unpaid): Long break for higher studies, usually unpaid.

Partially Paid Leaves (Reduced Salary)

- Half-Paid Sick Leave: Some companies provide 50% salary for extended medical leave.
- Sabbatical Leave (Partially Paid): Some organizations provide stipends or partial pay for study leave.

Leave Carry Forward & Encashment

- Carrying Forward: Unused Earned Leave (EL) adds to next year's balance (e.g., 10 EL per year → 5 unused → next year total = 15 EL).
- Encashment: Employees can convert unused EL into money based on company policy.

Payroll Processing Based on Attendance & Leaves

- 1. Paid Leave Used → No salary deduction.
- 2. Unpaid Leave Used → Salary deducted based on per-day salary.
- 3. Partially Paid Leave Used → Salary adjusted accordingly.
- 4. Attendance Linked to Payroll → Automatic salary calculations based on working days & leave records.

- ✓ Accurate & Tamper-Proof Attendance → Eliminates proxy attendance & errors.
- **✓ Real-Time Tracking & Workforce Monitoring** → Ensures employees are at the correct location.
- ✓ Automated Payroll Calculation → Reduces administrative workload.
- **Seamless Leave & Payroll Integration** → Ensures correct salary processing.
- **Cost Savings & Compliance** → Reduces fraud, improves efficiency, and ensures legal compliance.