INTRODUCTION

Society Management is the process of managing project through free-based services in which the construction manager is responsible exclusively to the owner and acts in the owner’s interests at every stage of the project. The Society management offers advice, uncolored by any conflicting interest on such crucial matters. Construction project management is a professional service that uses specialized, project management techniques to oversee the planning, design, and construction of a project, from its beginning to its end. The purpose of Society management is to control a project time, cost and quality. Society management is compatible with all project delivery systems, including design-bid-build, design-build, CM at risk and public private partnerships. Every construction project features some amount of Society Management. However, professional construction managers, or Society managements, are typically reserved for lengthy, large-scale, high budget undertakings (commercial real estate, transportation infrastructure, industrial facilities, military infrastructure, etc.) called capital projects. No matter the selling, a Society management responsibility is to the owner, and to a successful project.

**[](https://www.google.co.in/search?rlz=1C1AOHY_enIN712IN712&espv=2&biw=1024&bih=677&tbm=isch&q=construction+project+management&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjy9fbG7svRAhWFqo8KHeOGA54QhyYIGg)**

**Purpose:** the purpose if the project is to develop user friendly interface and which will reduce the paper work, faster and easy work and save the time

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

1. Planning of each activity: the Society project planning should identify and include every activity of the project in a sequential order. Every activity should be scheduled in a timeline for tracking of construction project.
2. Construction methods: plans should include construction methods to be adopted for different construction activities and tools and planning for tools and tackles for each activity.
3. Planning for construction equipments and machinery: cost of a construction equipments and heavy machinery as their renting cost could be very high per day.
4. Procurement of material: project planning should also include procurement planning for material unused for site for long time.
5. Planning for employee skills: some of construction activities require availability of skilled person to execute that work.
6. Planning for required documents and drawings: construction projects are executed based on the drawings and specifications.
7. Financial planning: financial planning is the most important aspects. Different amounts are required at different stages of construction project.

Main aim in developing an Soceity management system is to provide an easy way not only to automate all the functionalities of an Soceity, but also to provide full functional reports to top management of Constraction with the finest of details about any aspect of Soceity.

**Areas covered in an Soceity management system are:**

* ***Flat management****:* This module will help us to make the Booking system more efficient in terms of follow up and enhance utilization of time of management as it works on self-automated system.
* ***Duplex management****:* This module will help us to make the Booking system more efficient in terms of follow up and enhance utilization of time of management as it works on self-automated system.
* ***Staff management****:* The Staff information module enables us to maintain registers of staffs designation and outstanding amounts on a staff basis salary. The f module has a configurable structure for different fee head and its calculations thereof. This module also provisions for fee waivers and optional fees.
* ***Course module****:* Course modules helps to feed the details like course start date and end date, for which course is defined. Information about the course fees etc.
* ***User management****:* This module is used by the administrator to prevent unauthorized access to the system. Any user logging into the system can access only those functions for which he/she been granted rights for. This module shows the transparency in institute management.
* ***Staff management****:* This module is very much helpful to manage all the staffs personal information and information can be updated time to time as per requirement.
* ***Attendance:*** This module is very much helpful to manage the attendance of students of all courses and batches. Absentee remarks can be managed very easily.

**OBJECTIVES OF AN INSTITUTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

* Improved service through greater access to accurate information.
* Increased productivity and job satisfaction among owner members as the extra efforts is eliminated due to automation.
* More economical and safer means of storing and keeping track of information.
* Easier access to information like management reports and reminder letters, etc, as well as more accurate and faster results from statistical analysis.
* Reduces errors and eliminating the ennui of long and repetitive manual processing.
* Greater accountability and transparency in operations.
* Improved efficiency and effectiveness in administration and management as it has unprecedented access to real-time information.
* More reliable security for sensitive and confidential information.
* Appropriate knowledge-based action and intervention can now take place in a timelier manner.

**DRAWBACKS OF MANUAL SYSTEM**

* ***Redundancy of data:***

Due to improper maintenance of data, inconsistency is there which leads to problem like duplication of data. The same data gets repeated over and over since we find it hard to keep track of the documents, information and transactions.

* ***Difficulty in updating the data:***

Problem of updating data in existing system since everything is stored in registers and files. It is very difficult and time consuming to update the data. If there are any changes to be made, the data will have to be entered again. At times the user would forget to make the changes or forget that they had already altered it and might redo it again, its again time consuming

* ***Non-Centralized data:***

In the manual system, data records are kept under file management system, due to this system the placement of data is not at one particular place. This results in more confusion and more consumption of time for the proper maintenance of records.

* ***Delay in retrieving information:***

Retrieving information is quite time consuming process because of large volume of data, if the data is required. The information and the details are stored in different parts of the site and so takes a long time to retrieve the data, it takes a long time to find information about a relevant person.

* ***Lack of security:***

Since data is stored in filling cabinets it is freely available to anyone. If the information falls into the wrong hands it can be harmful for the institute. The data can be destroyed permanently from the files.

* ***Inconsistency of data:***

There will be unavailability for future use, since data might grt misplaced during the manual filling. So data won’t be preserved properly for future use.

* ***Integrity of data:***

Data in manual systems is typically accessible by more than one person at one time and is vulnerable to being lost or misplaced. If an employee takes a folder of data from the database to his/her desk, the data would no longer available for others.

**ADVANTAGES OF A PROPOSED SYSTEM**

***FOR Students:***

Attendance, timetable, fee payment etc. can be known. Each student can maintain their personal data. Apply for the leave without any written work. Complaints, submissions etc. can be done. Admission cancellation, re-admission process etc. all can be done.

***For Parents:***

IMS is very useful for those parents as they can know the complete record of their children. Parents can also know how many days their son/daughter attends the classes through the attendance sheet available in the software that is regularly updated. They can also check the status of payment of fees of their child like how many installments are paid or how many installments are left if they are paying the fees by installment plan.

Parents can also know the performance of their child by just looking the exam marks from home.

***For Management:***

By the system the managements gets an easy command, control and communication, budget control system, financial planning and paper less transactions

The management can send paper notice to parents, alumni’s, students, faculties and other institute employees without any cost, easy circulation of notices or events can be done through the automated system.

As to implement the IMS they do not need any change in current infrastructure.

IMS reports assist decision support for management to plan, implement and manage changes.

***For Faculty:***

The faculty can maintain each student record regarding submission, exam records, attendance etc.

**Some silent features are like:**

Time saving, No laborious processes, less probabilities of human error, No data manipulation etc. are very useful so that the work can be done much faster with accuracy and speedily. Thus institute needs less effort to maintain all records.

**FEASIBILITY STUDY**

A feasibility study is a preliminary study undertaken to determine and document a project’s viability. The term feasibility study is also used to refer to the resulting document. These results of this study are used to make a decision whether to proceed with the project, or table it. If it indeed leads to a project being approved, it will-before the real work of the proposed project starts-be used to ascertain the likelihood of the project’s success. It is an analysis of possible alternatives solutions to a problem and a recommendation on the best alternative. It, for example, can decide whether an order processing be carried out by a new system more efficiently than previous one.

The tests of feasibility stated below are equally important:

* *Operational feasibility*: This system is developed in such a way that it gives a windows environment to the user. The menus, buttons, labels, etc. are implemented and used the same way as they are used in windows. Some common shortcuts can also be implemented to ease the operation job of the user. A short training program can be arranged for the user and this developed software can be operated with equal ease. Hence the developed software will be designed in such a way that it will be operationally feasible.
* *Technical feasibility:* The technical issue raised during the feasibility stage of investigation includes existence of necessary technology to support the proposed system, the prospects of ability to expand the system if developed.
* *Economical feasibility:* A system that can develop technically and that will be used if installed must still were a good investment for the organization.

**SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIRED**

**HARDWARE REQUIREMENT:**

PROCESSOR : INTEL DUAL CORE

MAIN MEMORY : 10 GB

HARD DISK : 40 GB

PRINTER : LAZER PRINTER

**SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT:**

FONT END : Java

BACK END : MS-Access

INTERFACE : 32 BIT ODBC INTERFACE

OPERATING SYSTEM: WINDOWS7 or Above.

**DATABASE STRUCTURE:**

Database structure is a set of approaches for organizing large collections of data files commonly relating to a major subject.

The tables like Flat, Duplex ,Staff, Booking etc. are mentioned in the database structure of institute management system

* LOGIN\_TBL:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No.** | **Field** | **Type** | **Size** |
| 1. | User | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 2. | Password | Varchar2 | 20 |

* BOOK\_TBL:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No.** | **Field** | **Type** | **Size** |
| 1. | TrnsID | Number | 20 |
| 2. | Bookdt | Number | 20 |
| 3. | Flat no | Number | 20 |
| 4. | CustID | Number | 20 |
| 5. | Custname | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 6. | Custcontact | Number | 20 |
| 7. | FinanceFrom | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 8. | Bamount | Number | 20 |
| 9. | Booktype | Varchar2 | 20 |

* CUST\_TBL:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Field** | **Type** | **Size** |
| 1. | Custid | Number | 20 |
| 2. | Custname | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 3. | Custaddress | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 4. | Gender | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 5. | DOB | Number | 20 |
| 6. | Aadhar | Number | 20 |
| 7. | Bankname | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 8. | Bankacno | Number | 20 |

* DUPLEX\_TBL:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Field** | **Type** | **Size** |
| 1. | Duplexno | Number | 20 |
| 2. | Duplexname | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 3. | Address | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 4. | Builtup | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 5. | Superbuilt | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 6. | Carpetarea | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 7. | Facility | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 8. | Projectname | Varchar2 | 20 |

* FLAT\_TBL

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Field** | **Type** | **Size** |
| 1. | Flat no | Number | 20 |
| 2. | Build name | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 3. | Address | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 4. | Builtuparea | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 5. | Superbuiltup | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 6. | Carpetarea | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 7. | Floor | Number | 20 |
| 8. | Projectname | Varchar2 | 20 |

* ALLOCATE\_TBL:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Field** | **Type** | **Size** |
| 1. | DOA | Number | 20 |
| 2. | Site | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 3. | RawId | Number | 20 |
| 4. | Qty | Number | 20 |

* LAND\_TBL:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Field** | **Type** | **Size** |
| 1. | LandId | Number | 20 |
| 2. | OwnerId | Number | 20 |
| 3. | Owner name | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 4. | Owner address | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 5. | Aadhar | Number | 20 |
| 6. | Contact | Number | 20 |
| 7. | Land location | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 8. | Regunder | Number | 20 |
| 9. | Regno | Number | 20 |
| 10. | Measurement | Number | 20 |
| 11. | Waterelectricity | Number | 20 |

* STAFF\_TBL

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Field** | **Type** | **Size** |
| 1. | StaffId | Number | 20 |
| 2. | Name | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 3. | Age | Number | 20 |
| 4. | Address | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 5. | City | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 6. | Gender | Varchar2 | 20 |
| 7. | Contact No | Number | 20 |

**ER DIAGRAM (ENTITY -RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM)**

An ER (entity-relationship) diagram is a specialized graphic that illustrates the relationship between entities in a database.

ER diagram often use symbols to represent three different types of information. Boxes are commonly used to represent entities. Diamonds are normally used to present relationships and Ovals are used to represent attributes.

1. The entities are represented by the Rectangle shape.

2. The relationships are presented by the Diamond shape.

3. The attributes are presented by the Oval shape.

**DFD (DATA FLOW DIAGRAM)**

The Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the flow of data through an information system.

A DFD comprises of four components. These four components can be represented by four simple symbols. These symbols can be explained in detail as follow:

External entities (source/destination of data) are represented by squares. Processes (input-processing-output) are represented by circles. Data Flows (physical or electronic data) are represented by arrows. Data Stores (physical or electronic like XML files) are represented by open ended rectangles.

Level 0 DFD is called context DFD, shows the whole system in one process.

Level 1 DFD and level 2 DFD identifies actual data flows and data stores. The level 1 DFD shows how the system is divided into sub-systems(processes), each of which deals with one or more of data flows to or from an external agent, and which together provide all of the functionality of the system as whole. It also identifies internal data stores that must be present in the order for the system to do its job, and shows the flow of data between the various parts of the system.

**FUTURE SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF IMS**

**Future scope:**

This software once developed can serve as a prototype for other similar implementations. The same task we are doing with the institute can be done with the other institution using this software to make the entire management work easy.

As the record monitoring is a must to do for the educational institutions, automation is a must and here comes the role of this system. By the system get automated there is no scope for data redundancy and the data can be managed in a proper way.

Branch co-ordination is a complex task to monitor and leads to cash losses and even hampers the business. This system can be extended to client-server model and the above mentioned problems can be rectified.

Private institutions are picking up pace and are increasing day by day and this gives us the opportunity to implement this system at various institutions in near future.

As the system is get automated which will very beneficial for attendance monitoring.