**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

TIME AND PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS is conducted to identify areas for potential productivity improvement projects based on statistical data collected during the analysis. The analysis also pinpoints areas of delays and interruptions that cause loss of productivity.

The first step in any productivity improvement initiative is to understand the current state of the operation. Productivity analysis provides baseline indicators that will also yield data which will be used to determine possible productivity improvement objectives and potential cost savings.

Reliable data obtained from the productivity analysis also makes the following outcomes feasible:

* Determination of productivity improvement goals.
* Immediate elimination of non-value added activities.
* Ability to estimate potential savings based on the analysis results.
  1. **PROJECT DEFINITION**

A tool to capture & calculate the time spent by a resource in various activities I.e documentation, coding, SQL, Internet etc..  and store it in a central DB and generate analytic based on this. This is to understand where the resources are spending more time and where organization is loosing time & how to make resources more productive.

* 1. **OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT**

**1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT**

**1.4 OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT**

**CHAPTER 2**

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

This study describes about the existing system and its drawbacks. It also explains the benefits of the proposed system.

**2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM**

Time alerts

Block distracting websites

Highlights of the day

Time spent

Time measurement

Graphical representation

**2.1.1 DRAWBACKS**

Strong self-discipline

Distractions

Resisting the fear of missing out(FOMO)

**2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter summarizes relevant findings from the literature review. Relevant literature was identified through a review of Yitagesu Yilma Goshu report, that the least contentious definition of productivity is that there is a quantitative relationship between output and input. The concept of productivity is so vital that it is generally agreed that productivity represents one of the major areas reflecting the term performance, especially for an organization or a production unit. Information relevant to the project’s topic from the identified reports and documents is summarized here.

**2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Graphical representation of particular employee’s work can be viewed.

Once the task is started, the clock will start counting the time for that particular task.

**2.3.1 MERITS**

Notification

More income/revenue

Clarity

Quality work

**2.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Feasibility study is a high-level capsule version of the entire process

Intended to answer a number of questions like: What is the problem?Is there any feasible solution to given problem? Is the problem even worth solving? Feasibility study is conducted once the problem is clearly understood. Feasibility study is necessary to determine that the proposed system is feasible as considering the technical, operational, and economical factors. By having a detailed feasibility study the management will have a clear-cut view of the proposed system.

**2.4.1 TESTS OF FEASIBILITY**

The following feasibility is considered for the project in order to ensure that the project is variable and it does not have any major obstruction. Feasibility study encompasses the following things:

Economical feasibility

Technical feasibility

Operational feasibility

In this phase, it is discussed about the feasibility of all the proposed systems, and picks the best feasible solution for the problem. The feasible is studied on the main factors as follows.

**2.4.1.1 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY**

Here it is verified which proposed system is more economical. The computation of the financial benefit for the new system with the investments. The new system investment and expenditure. Economical feasibility determines whether the object goal can be within the resource limits allocated to examine whether it is to worthwhile to process with these

* The cost of hardware and software for the application.
* The development cost.
* The cost maintenance etc.,

Our project is economically feasible because the cost of the development is same as the existing system with much better performance.

**2.4.1.2 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY**

Here it is verified about different operational factors of the proposed systems that is man-power, time etc. Whichever the solution uses less operational resources is the best operational feasibility solution. The solution should be operationally possible to implement. Operational feasibility determines if the proposed system satisfied user objectives could be fitted into the current action.

The method of the proposing and presentation are completely accepted by the clients since they can meet all user requirements.

The client has been involved in the planning and development of the system. The proposed system will not cause any problem under any circumstance.

Subject is operationally feasible because the time requirements and the user requirements are satisfied. We are a team of three members and we are in this project for the three working months.

**2.4.1.3 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

Here it is verified whether, the proposed system are technically feasible or not(i.e.) all the technologies required to develop the system are available readily or not. Technical and skills necessary to carry out the project and how this sholud be obtained. The system can be feasible because of the following grounds.

* All necessary technology exists to develop the system.
* This system is too flexible and it can be expanded further.
* This system can give guarantees of accuracy, ease of use, reliability and the data security.
* This system can give instant response to inquire.

This project is technically feasible because,all the technology needed for out project is readily available.