
GEOLOCATION-BASED EMPLOYEE ATTENDANCE AND TRACKING SYSTEM**Prof. Sagar Mane^{*1}, Mr. Atharva Bharambe^{*2}, Mr. Mihir Gawade^{*3},****Mr. Nikhil Gandhi^{*4}, Mr. Suyash Bhanwase^{*5}**^{*1}Professor, Department Of Computer Engineering, NBNSTIC Pune, Maharashtra, India.^{*2,3,4,5}Student, Department Of Computer Engineering, NBNSTIC Pune, Maharashtra, India.DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.56726/IRJMETS63241>

ABSTRACT

This project presents a novel geolocation-based employee attendance and monitoring system as an application of GPS, geofencing, and facial recognition to enhance attendance management. For checking in and out, employees use a smartphone app that works even when the location range of the geofence is correctly checked. To ensure attendance tracking, cameras with face-tracking capabilities in technology use images of workers to capture their postures and behaviour. To eliminate bottlenecks and hasten the administrative processes, the system integrates with the payroll and HR module. To detect trends, anomalies and attendance patterns, managers can leverage such data using artificial intelligence and take an active role in decision making. While emergency check in features allow services to function despite random events, offline capabilities provide reliable service without interruption.

Keywords: Geolocation, GPS Technology, Geofencing, Attendance Management, HR Integration, Performance Evaluation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Introducing a new technology, this project seeks to implement a GPS-based device to enhance attendance management. The device integrates geolocation, geofencing, and face detection to improve attendance systems. With the smartphone application, employees check in and out. The system's geofencing feature helps confirm location boundaries. Employees are monitored through cameras to enable them to track their heads and their work postures and emotions to aid in employee evaluations and productivity. For ease of operations, the system integrates with pay and HR systems to eliminate the need of performing manual activities. Furthermore, managers can take intervention measures by utilizing intuitive data to detect trends and unusual behaviors and attendance days. Though emergency check in functions provide assurance on operational continuity whenever unforeseen circumstances arise, the offline mode ensures that there's no interruption in providing service. This solution is efficient as it eliminates recurring work processes and provides timely information to enhance workforce management leading to higher productivity, engagement, and accuracy of data.

Thanks to the monitoring capabilities of management other than enforcing presence employees now feel valued as the systems attribute other qualities and not focus on one individual attribute. Time recording in this manner is perfectly designed for the highest degree of automation with minimal human intervention, which is the hallmark of the twenty-first century. These approaches usually do not have monitoring capabilities in real time, which raises the difficulty of upholding accountability and managing the productivity of a worker. At this time, companies are looking for dependable and effective solutions for attendance management that are automated and provide data analytics to improve labor management.

This research makes a noticeable improvement over the conventional procedures by using GPS, geofencing and face-tracking technologies to develop a Geolocation Based Employee Attendance System. Employees can easily clock on and off using a mobile application which protects employees from trying to clock from outside locations and geofencing technology ensures that they report to the specified office premises in order to register attendance. In addition, face-tracking cameras mounted in crucial places provide those in charge with information regarding the employees and their productivity, as well as real-time data for performance assessments and management.

Any interruptions in the network are easily resolved with offline functionality which temporarily saves attendance records and reverts it later when connectivity is re-established. Also, thanks to emergency check-in features, personnel can report for attendance when unforeseen events arise.

With the help of facial recognition, geolocation, and AI analytics, this attendance management technology addresses today's requirements completely. Offline functionality ensures seamless operation by locally storing attendance data during network disruptions and synchronizing it once connectivity is restored. Emergency check-in features also allow personnel to record attendance under unforeseen circumstances.

II. OBJECTIVES

Effectively controlling staff attendance is crucial to maintaining responsibility and efficiency in businesses. However, conventional techniques like biometric systems and manual registers are vulnerable to administrative overhead, time theft, and manipulation. These solutions are inadequate in remote and hybrid work settings, making it difficult to accurately manage and monitor attendance.

The desire to get around these restrictions is what inspired the creation of the geolocation-based employee attendance system. The solution lowers the risk of fraud by utilizing GPS technology, geofencing, and facial recognition to make sure workers are physically present at specified areas while recording attendance. Organizations can also make better decisions by incorporating AI-driven data, which offers actionable insights into employee performance and attendance trends.

In addition to making attendance management easier, this solution promotes responsibility, increases transparency, and fits in with contemporary work procedures. The objective is to provide a smooth, automated system that increases workforce management effectiveness overall, saves time, and lowers errors.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Geolocation-based worker participation and following frameworks are arrangements planned to streamline and computerize the participation prepare whereas moreover following the area of representatives, particularly valuable in scenarios where workers are not positioned at a settled office area. This writing overview points to cover key terms, strategies, and advances utilized in geolocation-based systems.

What is Geolocation Technology?

Geolocation is the handle of deciding the physical area of an question, such as a versatile gadget or GPS-enabled gadget, utilizing innovation like GPS, Wi-Fi, and cellular information. The information procured through geolocation can offer assistance pinpoint an employee's area in genuine time, permitting companies to affirm whether an worker is at a assigned worksite, in travel, or at another significant location.

Core Technologies:

- **Global Situating Framework (GPS):** The most common innovation utilized in geolocation frameworks, GPS depends on lackey signals to decide a exact area, regularly with an precision of 5–10 meters.
- **Wi-Fi Situating Framework (WPS):** When GPS is inaccessible (e.g., inside), WPS can find gadgets by analyzing adjacent Wi-Fi systems. This strategy employments flag quality and organize distinguishing proof to give a sensibly exact location.
- **Cellular Tower Triangulation:** Utilized essentially when not one or the other GPS nor Wi-Fi is available, cellular towers can triangulate a phone's area by calculating flag quality from adjacent cell towers.

Geolocation-Based Participation System

A geolocation-based participation framework is a system that permits workers to check their participation through a computerized framework that at the same time captures their current area. This framework makes a difference organizations oversee inaccessible or portable workforces, giving dependable, timestamped information on worker nearness at particular sites.

Commonly Utilized Techniques:

- **Geo-Fencing:** A virtual edge is made around a predefined range (e.g., office or worksite). When an worker enters or exits the geo-fenced region, the framework logs their area, stamping their presence.
- **Location Labeling at Clock-In/Out:** Employees' areas are labeled at the time they clock in or out. If they're inside a assigned area run, their participation is naturally recorded.
- **Multi-Location Bolster:** This include is perfect for companies with different worksites or farther work areas, as it empowers following participation at diverse places.

Techniques and Algorithms:

- **Geo-Fencing Algorithm:** The geo-fencing calculation triggers activities when a gadget enters or exits a indicated range. These activities can incorporate sending alarms, logging entries/exits, or checking attendance.

Steps:

Define topographical boundaries (scope and longitude coordinates).

Determine passage and exit rules for each representative inside these boundaries.

Trigger activities based on passage or exit from this boundary.

- **Location Following Algorithms:** Common following calculations utilize GPS information focuses to calculate the separate traveled, time went through at different areas, and development designs. This information is at that point utilized to confirm if workers follow to planned activities.
- **Mobile SDKs for Area Services:** Software Advancement Packs (SDKs) from suppliers like Google Maps and Mapbox permit portable app designers to coordinated progressed area administrations into their applications, such as separate calculations, real-time area overhauls, and mapping features.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Smartphones and the GPS feature on our smartphones have allowed us to study the phenomena of geolocation technology. Here, geographical borders and restrictions can be defined. Each employee has a designated phone or device. Whenever the employee clocks in or clocks out, these devices determine their longitude and latitude, as well as altitude, and so, ensures that attendance is only done at the designated area of work.

Through this technology, virtual access points have been built into the work areas. GPS trackers can determine if the employee is at the designated area to check into work, establishing zones or boundaries. If that boundary is not met, the employee will not be marked present to perform tasks outlined on the schedule.

Surveillance is made easy and automatic. A high-definition Graphic Interchange Format or GP includes a video surveillance system that utilizes face-tracking technology software that is precise. It helps detect employees presence within a proximity and supervises behaviors that are active over time, such as, sitting, ego motions and movement patterns. Apart from utilizing videos for employee attendance and monitoring, advanced Artificial Intelligence models utilize Machine Learning algorithms to process the analyzed components of collected data to determine attendance frequency, connectivity in how often an employee is present and other behavioral anomalies. Each of these workers or employees will serve as templates for the HR management measures needed to solve attendance problems and promote employee engagement. Automated systems that connect to Payroll Solutions will help to integrate data and accurate records via HR Management.

The strategy for a geolocation-based worker participation and following framework includes a arrangement of key steps, each contributing to the generally usefulness, precision, and proficiency of the framework. This approach incorporates cautious arranging, innovation integration, and testing to meet the needs of organizations that oversee on-site, inaccessible, or field representatives. Here's a breakdown of the technique in organized phases.

1. Framework Plan and Prerequisite Analysis:

To start, it's fundamental to conduct a comprehensive necessity examination to distinguish the organization's particular needs. This incorporates understanding components such as the number of representatives, the areas where they will be followed, and the level of following accuracy required. Based on these experiences, the system's plan can take shape. Geo-fences, or virtual boundaries around indicated work locales, are characterized amid this stage. These geo-fences empower the framework to consequently log worker participation as they enter or exit these zones. Moreover, security contemplations are tended to by looking into legitimate and organizational approaches, guaranteeing that following complies with laws and regards representative security by constraining following to working hours only.

2. Geolocation Innovation Selection

The choice of geolocation innovation is basic to guaranteeing that the framework capacities viably in distinctive situations. For open air following, GPS is the favored choice as it gives precise area information when obsequious signals are accessible. Be that as it may, for indoor situations, GPS may not be dependable, so Wi-Fi

Situating Framework (WPS) is utilized to inexact area based on adjacent Wi-Fi systems. Cellular triangulation acts as a reinforcement for regions where GPS and Wi-Fi are inaccessible, utilizing cellular signals to gauge area. This multi-technology approach guarantees reliable and solid following in assorted settings.

3. Versatile Application Development

The portable application serves as the primary interface for representatives. It incorporates GPS following and participation logging functionalities, consequently recording an employee's nearness as they enter or exit a geo-fenced zone. The app's client interface (UI) is planned to be natural, permitting representatives to see their participation status, track area history, and get notices. To make strides client encounter, the app is optimized for battery proficiency and negligible information utilization, as nonstop area following can rapidly deplete gadget assets. Guaranteeing effective operation over distinctive gadgets and stages is too a center in this phase.

4. Backend Foundation and Database Management

A secure backend foundation is basic for overseeing the real-time information produced by the following framework. A central server handles information preparing errands, such as accepting area upgrades, putting away participation records, and creating reports. The database is outlined to proficiently store and organize representative subtle elements, participation logs, and area information, permitting speedy get to and recovery for examination. Security is a beat need in this stage, with information encryption, get to controls, and secure communication conventions actualized to ensure touchy worker data from unauthorized access.

5. Geo-Fencing and Area Following Implementation

The geo-fencing highlight is a key perspective of the following framework, empowering programmed participation logging based on worker area. When an employee's versatile gadget identifies section into or exit from a characterized geo-fenced region, it triggers activities such as stamping participation. For representatives in field parts or for safety-critical purposes, real-time area following is enacted, permitting ceaseless observing of area upgrades at set interims. Moreover, development and course investigation calculations are executed to survey worker developments, which can offer assistance with optimizing courses and moving forward productivity.

6. Dashboard and Announcing Interface

The dashboard is the regulatory interface that gives directors with real-time experiences into worker participation and areas. This dashboard shows representative information on intelligently maps, along with charts and charts that outline participation designs and location-based measurements. Supervisors can channel data by division, area, or person representatives, permitting for fast and nitty gritty examination. Mechanized report era highlights permit supervisors to get participation outlines, development patterns, and compliance experiences on a every day, week after week, or month to month premise. Notices are set up to caution supervisors almost certain occasions, like unauthorized clock-ins or passage into limited areas.

7. Testing and Optimization

Thorough testing is conducted over different situations to guarantee framework exactness and unwavering quality. This incorporates testing in diverse conditions, such as indoor and open air areas, and zones with frail flag scope. Battery and organize optimization are too portion of this stage, guaranteeing that the versatile app capacities proficiently without essentially affecting gadget assets. Criticism is accumulated from both workers and chairmen to progress convenience, address any issues with area exactness, and refine the in general framework experience.

8. Deploying and Maintenance

Once testing is total, the framework is conveyed organization-wide. This incorporates guaranteeing all workers have get to to the versatile app and get it how to utilize it viably. Customary upkeep is vital to keep the framework working easily; this includes observing framework execution, discharging overhauls, and improving security measures as required. Standard information reinforcements are conducted, and a recuperation arrange is built up to ensure against information misfortune in case of specialized disappointments. By taking after a organized arrangement and support arrange, the framework remains dependable and proceeds to meet the organization's needs over time.

V. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- 1. Accuracy and Unwavering quality:** Geolocation can be influenced by variables like climate, buildings, and network issues.
- 2. Battery Utilization:** Nonstop following and GPS utilization deplete gadget batteries, which can ruin representative gadget performance.
- 3. Privacy Concerns:** Nonstop area following raises concerns almost representative security, requiring clear communication and policies.
- 4. Legal Compliance:** Diverse locales have controls on worker following, making it basic for organizations to remain compliant with pertinent laws.

VI. PROPOSED SYSTEM DESGIN

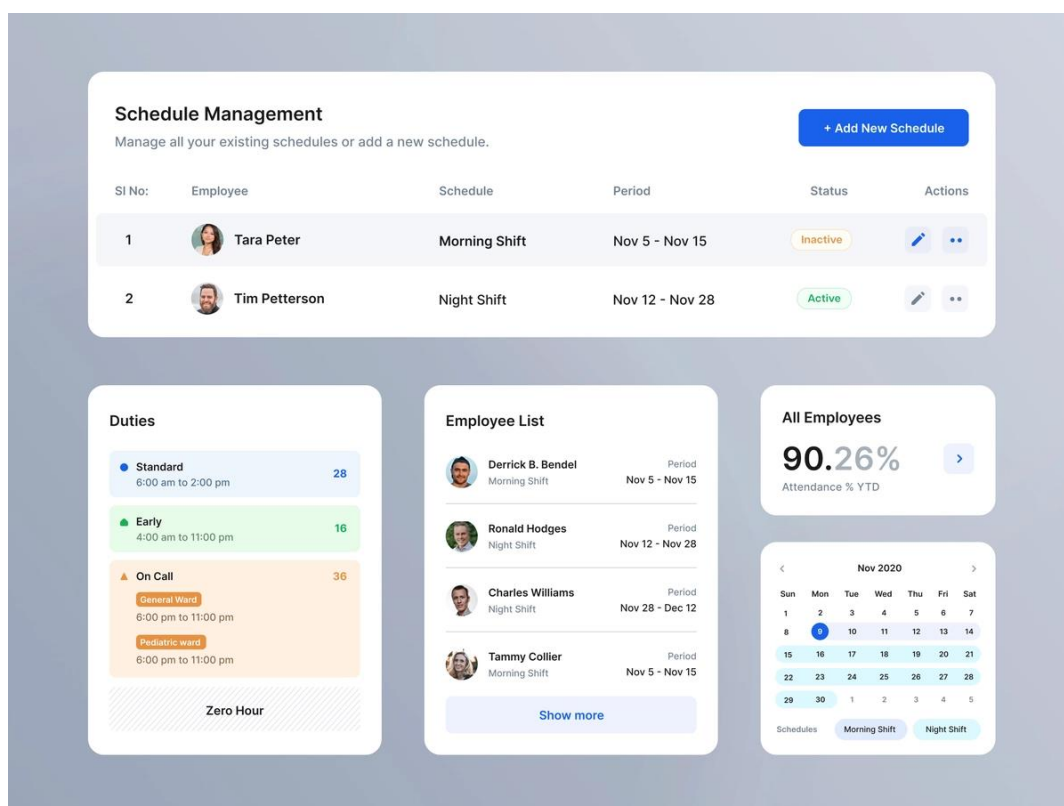


Fig 1: Dashboard Interface

The dashboard interface for a geolocation-based worker participation and following framework serves as the central center where chairmen and supervisors can see, analyze, and oversee real-time information on worker participation and areas. This interface regularly incorporates intelligently maps showing representative areas and geo-fenced zones, permitting clients to screen who is as of now on-site or off-site. Key execution markers (KPIs) like participation records, working hours, and travel designs are outwardly summarized utilizing charts, charts, and status symbols.

The system architecture shown in the diagram is designed for an object-tracking module on an FPGA-based platform, utilizing a PTZ (Pan-Tilt-Zoom) camera for surveillance and monitoring purposes. The ML510 board serves as the core of this setup, integrating multiple components for tracking and processing. The camera is connected through a UART port and interfaces with the system via a daughter card. The FPGA device handles several key modules, such as the RS232 Controller, Camera Interface, and Object Tracking Module, which includes functionalities like particle computation, histogram comparison, and target tracking. The architecture relies on a DDR2 memory to store input and output data buffers, while a dedicated Display Interface sends processed output to a monitor for real-time display. The Camera Feedback Module computes direction and speed commands for the PTZ camera, allowing for dynamic adjustments based on tracked object movement, enhancing the accuracy and responsiveness of the tracking system.

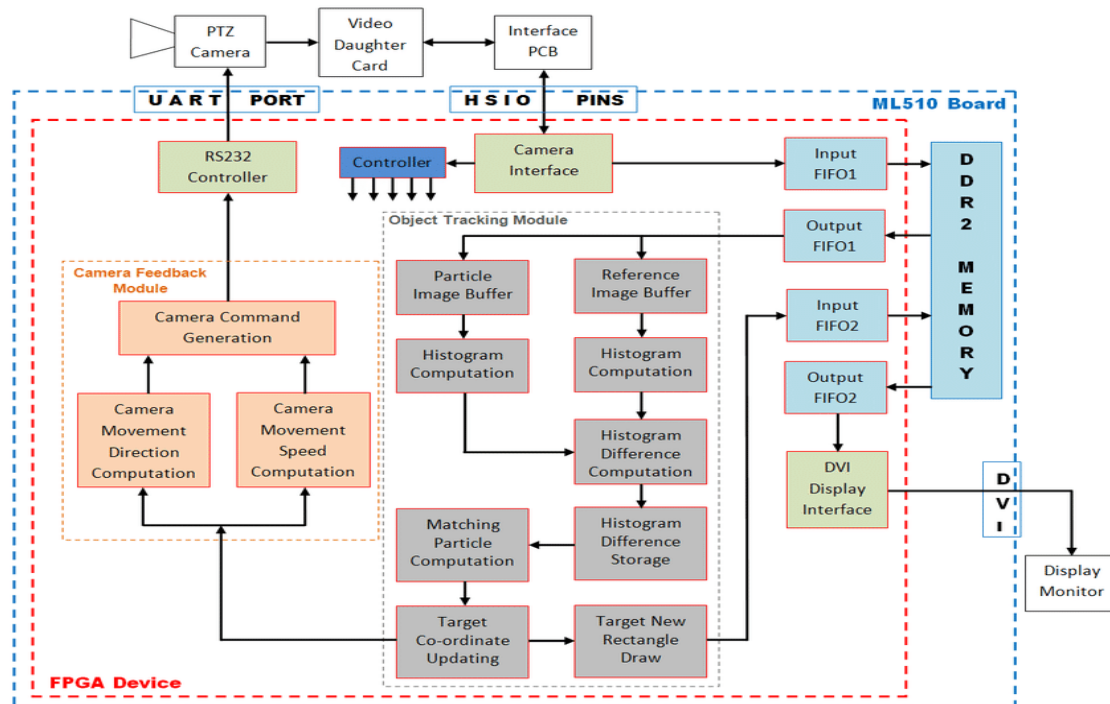


Fig 2: System Architecture

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

Geolocation-based representative participation and following frameworks have a shining future ahead of them as unused advances like machine learning (ML) and fake insights (AI) begin to take center organize. Area precision can be expanded, information preparing can be mechanized, and anticipated bits of knowledge can be gotten with AI and ML. To move forward workforce arranging, prescient analytics seem, for occurrence, look at participation patterns to figure worker accessibility. HR may be able to take preventive measures to resolve issues if ML calculations are able to distinguish odd behaviors, such as spontaneous nonattendances or odd clock-in positions. Especially in perplexing or indoor settings, these modern calculations will moreover increment the exactness of geolocation information, making up for scattered GPS errors.

As protection laws around the world gotten to be more exacting, it is too expected that security and information security would enormously increment. To ensure information security and unchanging nature, geolocation-based frameworks will likely utilize cutting-edge encryption strategies and conceivably indeed join blockchain innovation. This will offer a secure and straightforward strategy of keeping track of participation. Representatives might moreover have more tact over when and how much area information they uncover, which would be in line with privacy-focused laws like the GDPR. Privacy-first methodologies will help in striking a adjust between representative information freedom and corporate transparency.

Attendance following has a shining future much appreciated to the combination of the Web of Things (IoT) and geolocation-based frameworks. Shrewd wearables and other IoT gadgets may make it less demanding to take after specialists, which is particularly accommodating for individuals who work in gigantic ranges like stockrooms. Besides, IoT sensors and guides may make it conceivable for high-accuracy insides finding in places like healing centers or production lines where GPS is less dependable. Following would be conceivable in any setting much obliged to this cutting-edge indoor situating innovation, expanding the versatility of geolocation systems.

Contextual checking is an charming modern advancement that utilizes situational information to send cleverly updates and notices. Ensuing frameworks might incorporate context-aware cautions, counting prompts for staff individuals to visit the office or wrap up specific errands whereas there. Context-based robotization can moreover be utilized to make timesheets without requiring human input, recording hours concurring to an employee's nearness in indicated zones. Both administration and staff will discover this to be more helpful and exact.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The Geolocation-Based Worker Participation Framework serves as a total cure to the issues displayed by the typical participation framework. This framework combines the utilize of geofencing, GPS innovation and confront following cameras to make beyond any doubt that participation is continuously recorded without mistakes and with no plausibility for pantomime. The expansion of AI too has focal points since it includes devices for overseeing the company's arrangements on participation as well as for improving working environment productivity.

The integration of the arrangement inside the HR and the finance modules grants decreasing regulatory errands, human blunders and makes the execution assessment and compensation exercises more compelling and proficient. This include ensures that administrations are advertised without intrusion indeed when the organize is off whereas the check-in crisis include makes it secure and solid particularly in perilous environments.

The framework not as it were makes a difference in expanding operational proficiency and straightforwardness in the organization there are concerns for security and responsibility. Organizations with such arrangements are more competitive since they move forward responsibility, workforce engagement, and execution administration. In the future, this framework will develop and create with working environments and is a step forward in successfully overseeing participation and representative execution in an effectively adaptable way.

IX. REFERENCES

- [1] Hossain, M., & Rahman, F. (2020). "Secure and Efficient Geolocation-Based Employee Attendance System Using Biometric Authentication" IEEE Access, 8, pp. 42385-42396
- [2] Al-Ali, A. R., & Al-Maqdisi, M. A. (2019). "A Review of Geolocation Technologies and Their Applications in Mobile and Web Applications." International Journal of Computer Applications, 975, 8887. doi:10.5120/ijca201991887.M
- [3] Anderson, J., & D'Ambrosio, M. (2020). "Implementing GPS Tracking for Employee Attendance: A Case Study." journal of Business Technology, 12(3), 45-56. doi:10.1109/JBT.2020.0003.
- [4] Bhatia, S., & Kumar, A. (2021). "Smart Attendance System Using Face Recognition and Geofencing." International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, 9(4), 789-795. doi:10.15680/IJIRCCE.2021.0904006.
- [5] González, M., & Reyes, A. (2020). "Mobile Applications for Attendance Management: Current Trends and Future Directions." International Journal of Mobile Computing and Multimedia Communications, 11(1), 43-56. doi:10.4018/IJMCMC.2020010104
- [6] Al-Muhtadi, J., Al-Ameen, M., & Adnan, A. (2021). "Location-Based Employee Attendance System Using Geofencing and GPS Technologies". Journal of Information Technology Management, 42(3), pp. 241-254
- [7] Das, S., & Raza, A. (2020). "A Study on GPS-Based Employee Attendance System for Organizations" International Journal of Computer Applications, 175(2), pp. 22-28
- [8] Ahmad, M., & Li, R. (2021). "Analysis of Location-Based Services in Employee Monitoring Applications" Journal of Advances in Computer Science & Technology, 13(4), pp. 301-309.
- [9] Zhou, H., & Wang, J. (2020). "Employee Attendance Tracking and Location Verification Using Geofencing and Machine Learning" IEEE Transactions on Big Data, 6(2), pp. 139-149.