# 1.System Analysis

2.Objective of the project

The objective are to determine specific needs of a system and ultimately facilitate a comprehensive design around these needs.

* Discuss various approaches to system analysis and explain their strength  and weaknesses.
* Evaluate the tools and technique of system analysis.
* Reduction of paper work
* To save time and effort

3.Introduction of system

“Payroll Management System(PMS)” is a system which computes the Net pay of  employees  as well as maintaining the details of various allowances and deductions that need to be given to the employees of the organization.

4.About the existing system

According to Assam Government Employees  payroll system there are mainly four types of grades available for employees .Those are Grade-1 employees,Grade-2 employees,Grade-3 employees,Grade-4 employees and its  pay scale  are given below as well as the calculation formula of Gross Amount, deduction and Net amount.

Grade-1(eg.principal)                                                                  D.A=Basic\*131%

Scale=12000-40,000 +grade pay=4900                                           H.R=Basic\*10%

Gross amount=(Basic pay+grade pay+D.A+H.R+M.A)             M.A=600

Deduction=(N.P.S+G.I.S+P.TAX)                                           N.P.S=Basic+D.A\*10%

Net pay=(Gross Amount-Deduction)

Grade-2(eg.vice principal,subject teacher)

Scale=8000-35000+grade pay=5100

Grade-3(eg.LDA,UDA)

Scale=5200-20200+grade pay=3300

Grade-4

Scale=4560-15000+grade pay=1500

5.Drawbacks of Existing system

## our existing system is “Payroll Management System(PMS) of Assam state Employees”. In this system all records are store manually and lots of file work to be done.

     There are some problems in existing system because the system is manual and hence error rate is very high. Maintainaces of paper file is very high. We have to spend many times for searching file.The more manual computations the payroll representative has to make,the more errors prone to make. In this system data inconsistency can occur due to duplication of data. After studying existing system conclusion can be drawn that is highly beneficial to have computerized system that ensure accurate information at right time with less manual effort.

6.Propose system

Alternative solution of above problem is described below to overcome the drawbacks of existing manual system

1.This system keeps all the information in systematic manner.

2.it is easy to use and maintain and automatically updates the data

3.It provides better and efficient service to members.

4.It is very comfortable to use and less stuff is required to maintain the system.

5.our propose system is very fast because it is a computerized system.

6.our system generated report as a softcopy so the file,pen,paper to store the report.

7.In the manual calculation possibility of error rate is high and it take more time compared to our proposed system.

7.Minimum H/W and S/w

                HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

Processor: 2.8 GHz, Pentium IV

RAM: 500 MB with DDR1\DDR2\SRAM

Harddisk: 80 GB

Monitor: Capable of displaying 1024 by 768 resolutions or

                 higher.

              Keyboard: PS/2,USB port.

              Printer: Any printer(e.g HPlaser,jot printer,inject printer,live

                            printer.

              CD write: Reading speed 52\*(LG)

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

Operation system: Windows XP,windows 7 and higher.

Frontend technology: PHP 5.3.5

Backend technology: Mysql server 5.5.8

      8.Modular Block Diagram of the Projet

9.FEASIBILITY STUDY

The aim of feasibility study is to study the proposed system and to determine whether it will be feasible to develop or not. While doing so, the proposed system is reviewed from different points of view and its workability is judged. The system and the subsystem relationship are determined. In addition, whether the system co-exists with other system is also determined.

              We can analyze the feasibility of our system as:

9.1 Operational feasibility

9.2 Technical feasibility

      9.3 Economical feasibility

9.1 Operational feasibility

           In this chapter a judgment has to be made so as to how strong reaction the user staff is likely to have towards the development of the computerized system. It is a common knowledge that computer installation has some effects on employee turnover, transfer, retaining and change in the employee job status.

9.2 Technical feasibility

            It involves determining whether or not a system can actually be constructed to solve the problem in hand. The technical issues that are generally raised are-

* Does the necessary technology exist to solve the problem?
* Does the proposed equipment have the technical capacity to hold data required to hold the new system?
* Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability and ease of access and data security?

PHP and Mysql are both frontend and back end here  any ware free source.These  in the software are easily available in the world.Also it is availble in Internet so any one can download free of cost.

9.3 Economical feasibility

 Economic feasibility is also known as cost benefit analysis. In this feasibility check

whether the customer budget would meet the cost of the product.Benefit expected from the existing system is compared with the cost, and then the decision is made to design and implement the system.

10.System Design

     System design is simply the design of systems or project.It implies a        systematic and rigorous approach  to design-an approach demanded by the scale and complexity of many problems of the system.