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PROJECT REPORT

ON

**Employee Provident Fund**



**PROJECT REPORT**

**MCSP-060**

by

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**Master of Computer Applications**

**Introduction to EPF**

EPFO is one of the World's largest Social Security Organisations in terms of clientele and the volume of financial transactions undertaken. At present it maintains 19.34 crore accounts (Annual Report 2016-17) pertaining to its members.

The Employees' Provident Fund came into existence with the promulgation of the Employees' Provident Funds Ordinance on the 15th November, 1951. It was replaced by the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. The Employees' Provident Funds Bill was introduced in the Parliament as Bill Number 15 of the year 1952 as a Bill to provide for the institution of provident funds for employees in factories and other establishments. The Act is now referred as the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 which extends to the whole of India. The Act and Schemes framed there under are administered by a tri-partite Board known as the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund , consisting of representatives of Government (Both Central and State), Employers, and Employees.

The Board is assisted by the Employees’ PF Organization (EPFO), consisting of offices at 135 locations across the country. The Organization has a well equipped training set up where officers and employees of the Organization as well as Representatives of the Employers and Employees attend sessions for trainings and seminars. The EPFO is under the administrative control of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**Objectives**

An EPF system typically performs the following functions −

* Providing alternative means of accessing capital for Entrepreneurship Promotion;
* Introducing best practices in the management for sustainable growth of Business in Bhutan.
* Makes the organization adaptable to the rapid changes in the business process according to the needs.
* Gives long-term profit by providing means to increase the customer base.
* EPF will accord priority and encourage businesses that are viable and with growth potential.
* EPF will over a period of time slowly divest its investments and exit from the business.
* EPF will provide equity financing. However, the fund requires entrepreneurs to also contribute some portion of their own equity in the proposed business.
* EPF will provide advisory support and guidance in strategic direction where necessary to assist the entrepreneurs.

**PROBLEM DEFINATION**

Although the need for the problem definition may seem obvious this is perhaps the most frequently step in the entire system development process. So the first responsibility of system analyst is to prepare written statement of the objective and scope of the problem. Based on interviews on the users the analyst writes the brief description of his/her understanding of problem and reviews it with both groups, ideally in the joint users/information analyst meeting. People respond to written statement. They asked for clarification and they correct obvious errors and misunderstanding .That is why a clear statement of the objectives is so important.

In other words, proper understanding and definition of the problem is essential to discover the cause of problem and to plan a directed investigation by asking question like what is being done. Why? Is there an underline reason different from the one the user identifies Here are some possible definitions of the problems.

* The existing system has a poor response time.
* It is unable to handle the work load.
* The problem of cost as well manpower .
* The problem of accuracy and reliability.
* The requisite information is not produced by the existing system.
* The problem of security.

Similarly the system analyst should provide a rough estimate of the cost involved for the system development. This is again a very important question that too often is not asked until late in the system development process.

**Project Scope**

The administration services that is provide include: -

* User can get instant response what they are looking for .
* Admin can check their details entered by user.
* Agent can also login their account and check the detail of all information about their enquires.

Their business from every angle to determine where they are now and where they want to be. A great tool for setting and tracking business goals!

**Project Category**

**RDBMS:** To develop this system I use the category of RDBMS. The main use of the Relational database system is to store and retrieve data for applications. The features of the Relational database and related products described in this section are used to create applications. We’ve divided the discussion in this section into two categories: **Database programming and database extensibility options**. A set of optional tools used in Oracle Database Server and Oracle Application Server development.

**ER DIAGRAM**

Reg

Type

pfdeduction

Empsalary

Orgconfirm

Membereg

withdrawpf

HAS

Organizationreg

**NUMBER OF MODULES**

**This project will be having two modules:**

1. Admin module
2. User module
3. **ADMIN MODULE:**

Admin, the controller of the project will uphold the responsibility managing the up to date information regarding services that are provided by EPF. Admin will manage the updates. Admin can also update the **Norms, Conditions** of EPF that are automatically calculate on the user’s Webpage’s.

In brief various features of this admin interface will be:

* Add/update Tender Detail.

Admin can add or update the details of tender by processing this form.

* Add/update Forms

Admin can add or update different forms accordingly.

* Add/update About Us.

Admin can add or update about us detail.

* Add/update News

Admin can add or update news according to the current details .

* Add/update CEO Message.

Admin can update CEO Message by using this panel.

* Add/update Services Detail

Different services have been provided by EPF. Admin can add or update those services.

* Add/update Recruitment Detail.

Different recruitments can be added or updated in this panel. Admin just can go here and add or update the details.

* Add/update Contact Details.

Admin can add or update the contact details in this panel.

* Add/update Employee Passbook Report.

When passbook will be updated then Reports concerning it will be shown in this panel.

* Add/update PF Deduction Rate.

Admin can add or update PF Deduction Rate with the help of this panel.

1. **USER MODULE**

This interface will be made available to the Clients for their requirements and the needs and for providing facilities at different levels. In this phase user can search all the details of Services that are provided by EPF.

In brief various features of this User interface will be:

* Home

It will be homepage of the project which will shown by everyone.

* Download Forms

User can download different forms into this panel.

* View Events

User can view different events and oome to know about them through this panel.

* Organization Detail.
* View Current News
* View Feedback.

**LEVEL-0 DFD**

**User**

**Admin**

a

* Add/update FAQ
* Add/update Tender
* Add/update Events
* Add/update Form
* Add/update News
* Add/update CEO Message.
* Add/update Feedback
* Add/update Services Details.
* Home
* Download Form
* View Events
* View Current News
* Organization Detail.
* View Downloads.
* View Feedback.
* View Details.

**Level 1(a) DFD**

WEB Admin

**Reports Generate**

In this module we can generate the various MIS Reports to keep track of the passbooks, system of withdrawing PF, Generating Employee as well Organization Reports . We have created possible features of creating different kinds of reports as per requirement of user.

* Passbook
* PF Withdrawal
* Pay Slip Detail
* Employee Report
* Organization Report

## FRONT END

## The Microsoft .NET Framework

The .NET Framework is a multi-language environment for building, deploying, and running XML Web Services and applications.

The .NET Framework is a cluster of several technologies:

**THE .NET LANGUAGES:**

These include C# and VB .NET (Visual Basic .NET), the object oriented and modernized successor to Visual Basic 6.0; these languages also include JScript .NET (a server-side version of JavaScript), J# (a Java clone), and C++ with Managed Extensions, etc.

**THE CLR (COMMON LANGUAGE RUNTIME):**

The CLR is the engine that executes all .NET programs and provides automatic services for these applications, such as security checking, memory management, and optimization, etc.

**THE .NET FRAMEWORK CLASS LIBRARY:**

The class library collects thousands of pieces of prebuilt functionality that you can “snap in” to your applications. These features are sometimes organized into technology sets, such as ADO.NET (the technology for creating database applications) and Windows Forms (the technology for creating desktop user interfaces).

**ASP.NET:**

This is the engine that hosts web applications and web services, with almost any feature from the .NET class library. ASP.NET also includes a set of web-specific services.

In Short,

**.NET Frameworks keywords**:

* Easier and quicker programming
* Reduced amount of code
* Declarative programming model
* Richer server control hierarchy with events
* Larger class library
* Better support for development tools

**The .NET Framework consists of 3 main parts:**

**Programming languages:**

* C# (Pronounced C sharp)
* Visual Basic (VB .NET)
* J# (Pronounced J sharp)

**Server technologies and client technologies:**

* ASP .NET (Active Server Pages)

**Back End**

**Microsoft SQL Server** is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database, it is a software product whose primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications, be it those on the same computer or those running on another computer across a network (including the Internet). There are at least a dozen different editions of Microsoft SQL Server aimed at different audiences and for workloads ranging from small single-machine applications to large Internet-facing applications

### SQL Server 2008

SQL Server 2005 (formerly codenamed "Yukon") released in October 2005. It included native support for managing XML data, in addition to relational data. For this purpose, it defined an xml data type that could be used either as a data type in database columns or as literals in queries. XML columns can be associated with XSDschemas; XML data being stored is verified against the schema. XML is converted to an internal binary data type before being stored in the database. Specialized indexing methods were made available for XML data. XML data is queried using XQuery; SQL Server 2005 added some extensions to the T-SQL language to allow embedding XQuery queries in T-SQL. In addition, it also defines a new extension to XQuery, called XML DML, that allows query-based modifications to XML data. SQL Server 2005 also allows a database server to be exposed over web services using Tabular Data Stream (TDS) packets encapsulated withinSOAP (protocol) requests. When the data is accessed over web services, results are returned as XML.

Common Language Runtime (CLR) integration was introduced with this version, enabling one to write SQL code as Managed Code by the CLR. For relational data, T-SQL has been augmented with error handling features (try/catch) and support for recursive queries with CTEs (Common Table Expressions). SQL Server 2005 has also been enhanced with new indexing algorithms, syntax and better error recovery systems. Data pages are checksummed for better error resiliency, and optimistic concurrency support has been added for better performance. Permissions and access control have been made more granular and the query processor handles concurrent execution of queries in a more efficient way. Partitions on tables and indexes are supported natively, so scaling out a database onto a cluster is easier. SQL CLR was introduced with SQL Server 2005 to let it integrate with the .NET Framework

**HARDWARE& SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

***Hardware and Software requirements***

**Hardware Requirements:-**

Processor : Pentium IV 2.4GHz or Above

RAM : 1GB RAM

Monitor : 15” Color Monitor

Keyboard : PS/2 or USB

Mouse : PS/2 or USB

**Software Requirements:-**

Operating System. : Windows XP

Developing Tool : Microsoft Visual Studio 2008

Database : SQL Server

**FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS & SCOPE**

This project can be further enhanced to provide greater flexibility and performance with certain modifications whenever necessary. This project helps us to extend our possibilities in great extent. We can expand our provident system with the help of this project.

A provident fund is created with a purpose of providing financial security and stability to employees. A person starts his contribution in the PF fund once he joins a company as an employee. The contributions are made on a regular basis. The primary purpose of PF fund is to help employees save a fraction of their salary every month so that he can use the same in an event that the employee is temporarily or no longer fit to work or at retirement.

Employers and employees both contribute @12% of wages in contribution accounts. Further, the employers also contribute towards administration of the benefits under the EPF & MP Act.

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