



Activity Management System

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Abstract— *Project management is the discipline of planning, organizing, motivating, and controlling resources to achieve specific goals. A project is a temporary endeavor with a defined beginning and end (usually time-constrained, and often constrained by funding or deliverables), undertaken to meet unique goals and objectives, typically to bring about beneficial change or added value. The temporary nature of projects stands in contrast with business as usual (or operations), which are repetitive, permanent, or semi-permanent functional activities to produce products or services. In practice, the management of these two systems is often quite different, and as such requires the development of distinct technical skills and management strategies.*

Keywords— *PAMS(Project Activity Management System),BPR(Business Process Engineering),TQM(Total Quality Management),JIT(Just In Time).*

I. INTRODUCTION

Organizations are moving from managing vertically to horizontally. It is a move from a function orientation to a process orientation. Total quality management (TQM), just-in-time (JIT), benchmarking and business process reengineering (BPR) are all examples of horizontal management improvement initiatives[1]. These initiatives are designed to improve an organization's work processes and activities to effectively and efficiently meet or exceed changing customer requirements. A company will have any number of projects in progress at one time. These may be as complex as installing a new enterprise wide computer system, creating a new warehouse, or as simple as purchasing a new commercial vehicle. Whatever the project, the management of that project is important to ensure that the deliverables are achieved on time and on budget. Project management incorporates all of the interactions and interrelationships that need to occur to make the project successful.

Planning

The first element of a successful project is the planning. This phase creates the structure in which the project is developed. There are a number of methodologies that can be used in the project planning stage. The first of these is the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) which defines the basic steps that are involved in the planning. Each WBS element relates to one step in the project plan and defines who will do a task, how the task will be done, when it will be done, where it will be done, and how much the task will cost. The Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS) defines the roles and responsibilities and is linked to the WBS. The OBS groups together similar project activities and relates them to the organization's structure. The OBS is used to define the responsibilities for project, cost reporting, billing, budgeting and project control. It provides an organizational rather than a task based perspective of the project.

Scheduling

The scheduling element requires that the management team develop a timeline for the project, which will include the critical path, key milestones, task interrelationships, and lead times. A project plan can be developed that shows these aspects as well as predecessor and successor relationships, resources to achieve the project goal, and resource restrictions such as working hours and availability. The project schedule can be amended as the project progresses, if resources are changed or their availability is altered. The schedule can then be reviewed and a decision can be made to amend the date on which the project goes live, amend the tasks to add more resources, or time allocated for each resource.

Control

The control of the project involves managing the tasks, as well as tracking progress and modifying the plan where appropriate based on issues and changes that occur. The control also includes administration tasks such as collecting information on hours spent by resources and dealing with issues as they are reported. The project budget also requires control to ensure that the progress of the project is on course with the budget. The control of the project should be such that it ensures that the schedule is adhered to and the budget is not exceeded, but that all aspects of the project are successfully completed. The project control should also incorporate the change management process. It is important for any project to incorporate change management as employees should be informed of changes that affect the way they work or their workplace. Regular updates of the progress of project are required via e-mail, town hall meetings, or other communication methods. Objective of this project is to deal with all the aspect of Employee Relationship Management starting from defect logging it contain information task Id, solve the assign task, tracking of assigned task as well as report generation. Admin will log all the defects and reassigned to the respective users. Users login into their accounts and fixed logs or rejected from HPQC. The user can view the log information like defect Id, severity, application,

RFC and current status, along with remarks. The main objective of the project is to increase the efficiency as well as the quality of activity management. It will reduce the manual allotments and time consuming. In the existing system it is very difficult to find which user handles which task and the status of the task. This Project will reduce all the problem which is facing in HPQC i.e. search assigned task between dates, assigned task to user through mail.

A. Levels of activity management

Gosselin (1997) [1] identifies three levels of activity management: AA, ACA and ABC. AA “consists of identifying the activities and procedures carried out to convert material, labor and other resources into outputs”; ACA progresses AA “to identify the costs of each activity and the factors that cause them to vary”; while ABC progresses a further stage to trace costs to products and services through identifying overhead costs with homogeneous activity-cost pools and applying pooled costs to products and services based on measures of the activities consumed by those products and services. Business units may, therefore, choose to adopt activity management at any of the three levels, depending on their situation. They may choose to adopt AA or ACA and not proceed to ABC because (a) their primary objectives from activity management are process improvement and cost reduction, and/or (b) of concerns over the utility of the cost allocations to products and services at the ABC level, and/or (c) the adoption of ABC is not seen as cost-beneficial.

II. ACHIEVEMENTS

The biggest challenge in creating this Activity Management system was to create a system which handles enormous volume of data, maintains the sanctity of the backend calculations in the system as well as is highly optimized for performance because it was a web based application. In addition, all this had to be done maintaining highest level of data confidentiality and data security.

III. FACTORS AFFECTING EXTENT OF ADOPTION OF ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT

- a) Business unit size
- b) Decision usefulness of cost information
- c) Business unit culture

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT STEPS

- a) Determine Available Resources
- b) Check the Timeline
- c) Assemble Your Project Team
- d) List the Big Steps
- e) List the Smaller Steps
- f) Develop a Preliminary Plan
- g) Create Your Baseline Plan
- h) Request Project Adjustments
- i) Work Your Plan, But Don't Die For It
- j) Monitor Your Team's Progress
- k) Document Everything
- l) Keep Everyone Informed

V. RESULT

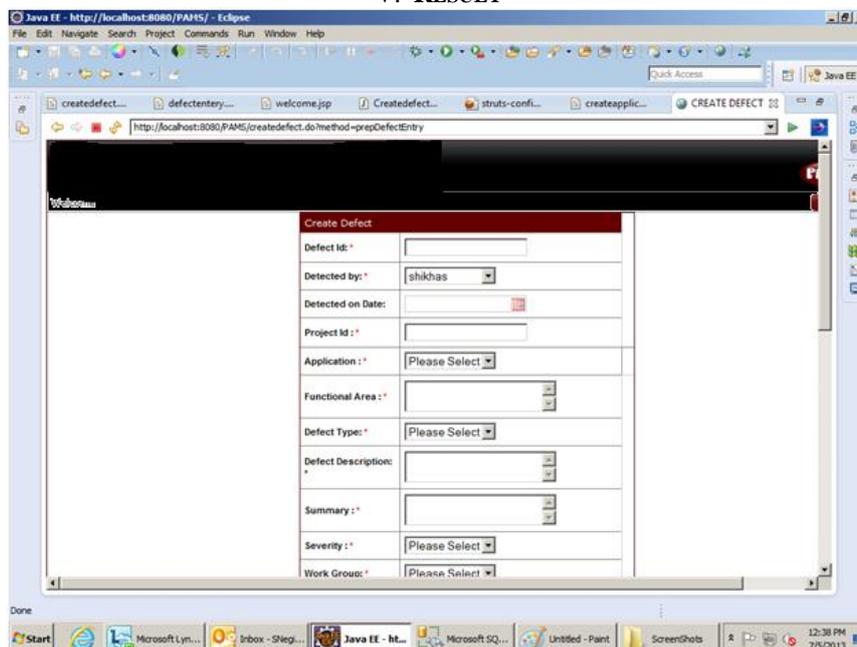


Fig. 1 A sample line Layout

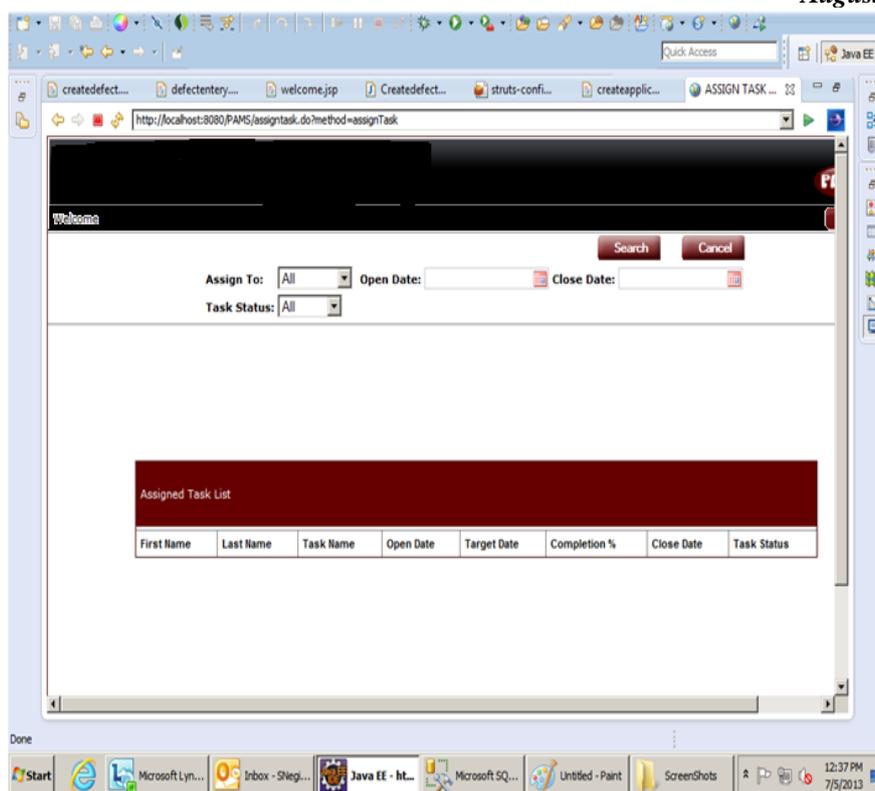


Fig. 2 Layout II

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND FURUTE SCOPE

For authorized user Objective of this project is to deal with all the aspect of Employee Relationship Management starting from defect logging it contain information task Id, solve the assign task, tracking of assigned task as well as report generation. Admin will log all the defects and reassigned to the respective users. Users login into their accounts and fixed logs or rejected from HPQC. The user can view the log information like defect Id, severity, application, RFC and current status, along with remarks. The main objective of the project is to increase the efficiency as well as the quality of activity management. It will reduces the manual allotments and time consuming.

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