

## A Survey of Utility and Management

Payal Desai<sup>1</sup> Ankita Thakkar<sup>2</sup> Siddhi Shah<sup>3</sup> Prashant Vani<sup>4</sup> Chirag Damania<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>Department of Computer Science and Engineering

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>Parul Institute of Technology, India

*Abstract*— This research study about the utility of time management. Time is indeed the most valuable asset we have in our life, but yet we consider the unit time to be insignificant, mostly when we have to make efforts on calculating the remaining time for a particular task, so we often end up estimating the time duration. Our brain plans and tries to fit our activity don't fit in that time duration we either end up with unfinished work or wasting more time. The spreading of applications allowing people to collect personal information opens new opportunities for Personal Informatics. Although many of these tools are already effectively used by motivated people to gain self-knowledge and produce change in their behaviours, there is a great number of users that are potentially interested in Personal Informatics but do not know of its potentialities and criticalities. We want to build a system which will help the people to make accurate decision of their work. This paper shows the remaining time of that particular day and make us more future oriented. It is observed that the decrementing numbers brings more focus and planning. Research paper will make user to indeed improve their memory and also emotional stability. Algorithms are used to show the goal set, activity identity and for chat bot. This system takes user activity as input and gives output of user activities which allows users to create comparison and identify the significance of each activities.

**Keywords:** Activity, Goal set, Time management, Personal informatics

### I. INTRODUCTION

Time value is most important in life. Everyone has to respect and understand the time value because time can give the reaction of evil as well as good. Time helps us to make a good habit of organizing and structuring our daily activities. Time play a significant role in our lives. If we better understand the time value, then it can gain experience and develop skills over time. Activities, when performed on time, will be fruitful, and the result will be great. Time can also mean the point in time to which a person is referring. Time management is paramount understands the value of the time. Those people do his work on the time and understand the value of time, and then they never get the embarrassment from their life. Everyone should have this ability to take the granted all things on time for a better future, and it will become more efficient. This application also useful for self-development. Personal development cover activities that improve self-awareness and develop talents and potential. This system take user activity as input and gives output as insightful user activities. Make this paper very useful for people, its show remaining time format of the user activity. So by showing output they improve their memory and emotional stability. This application will draw astute of user activities which allows users to create comparison and identify the significance of each activities. We require proper dataset, web service, and database. Our

application won't be available for non-android users. Human classify their time spent as efficacious or dissipative, just because they don't map their time and activities, they often end up wasting more time and keep procrastinating so we designed new cognitive time format which will change the way we perceive time. This system will be provide productive utilization of time and to solve the issue related to time management and postponing activity. This system provides an easy solution of time awareness and self-improvement. Time utility is providing the user to the best result which they desired goods at the time when they require them.

#### A. Activity

Human activity recognition using wearable sensors is a very broad research subject. The past surveys include all wearable solutions. In contrast, our survey focuses on activity using a specific wearable sensor platform: the smart phone. The smart phone is quickly gaining popularity as a wearable sensor platform. It is being applied for many applications, including health monitoring, monitoring road and traffic conditions, commerce, environmental monitoring and recognizing human behaviour.

Earlier work by surveys activity recognition research using smart phones. However, most research described therein still involves offline processing of the data collected on the smart phone. In contrast, our survey focuses entirely on research that resulted in a practical, online and self-contained implementation on a smart phone.

#### B. Time Management

People must learn how to manage their time effectively. Fortunately, there are many techniques that can help them do that. First, they should arrange their schedule according to their priorities. Our team collected data mainly by conducting a survey. In order to answer these question which looks for the relationship between time management and academic performance, our team conducted this survey investigating how the students manage their time.

The data gathered was processed generating useful findings and results, which were classified into two categories according to the students' Grade Point Average (GPA): successful students (above G.P.A. 3.5) and unsuccessful students (below G.P.A. 3.5). Considering the results, some of them were just what our team had expected. Here are the main results our team obtained regarding each of our four research study issues. This all based on percentage (%) and hours.

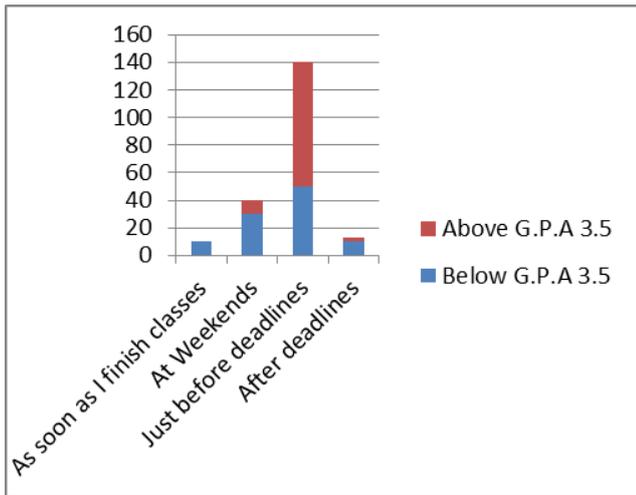


Fig. 1: Time at which students begin doing their assignments.

As we can see in figure 1, most students start working on their assignments just before deadlines, surprisingly, they are mostly the successful ones. Also, some of the unsuccessful students begin doing their work at the weekends; while a few of the successful one start doing so at that time.

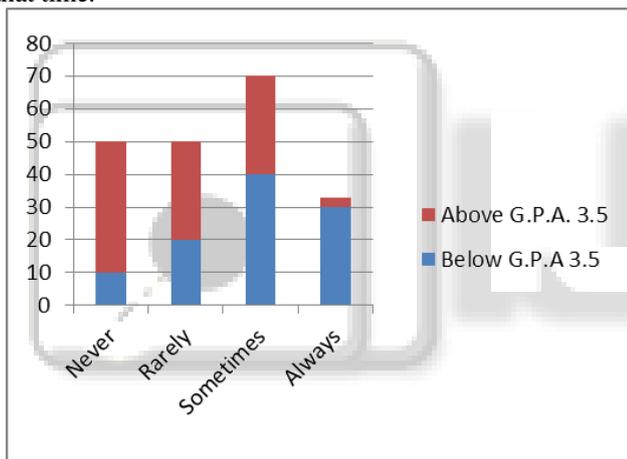


Fig. 2: Time spent finding lost notes and papers.

As figure 2 shows, the students that always spend a lot of time looking for lost notes and papers are the ones with a GPA below 3.5. Moreover, a few of them rarely or never spend time looking for certain papers. On the other hand, the majority of the successful students never or rarely spend time looking for lost notes.

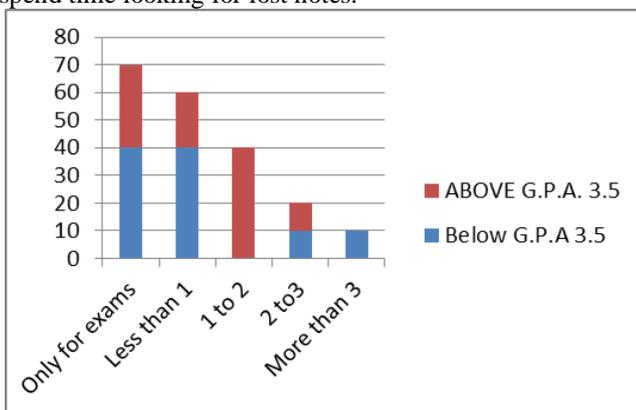


Fig. 3: Hours spent studying daily

Clearly, the majority of the students surveyed study only for exams. Also, the majority of the successful students, in particular, study for 1-2 hours a day. None of the students with GPA below 3.5, studies for that amount of time a day. However, most unsuccessful students, as expected, study for less than an hour a day. Surprisingly, 20% of the students with GPA below 3.5, study for more than 2 hours a day. Furthermore, interestingly, successful students do not study for more than 3 hours a day.

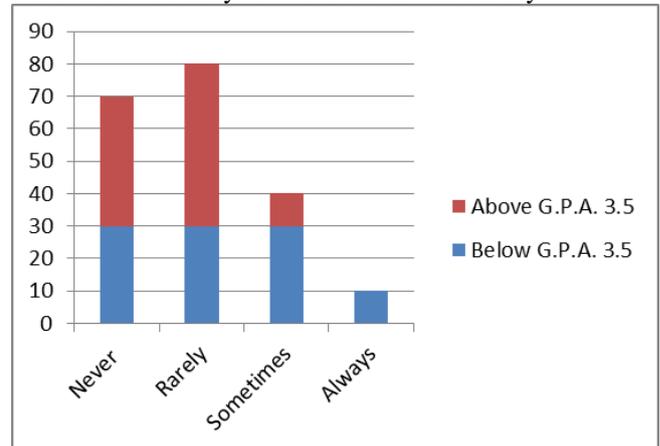


Fig. 4: Studying without interruptions.

Finally, none of successful students study without getting interrupted. Rarely do most of them study without getting interrupted. That is, most successful students usually get interrupted when they study. Very few of them, 10%, get interrupted sometimes when they study. More than half of the not successful students never or rarely study without getting interrupted. A third of them sometimes study and get disrupted, and only a few always study with no interruptions.

In this all, we found out that utility and time management are related to the academic performance of the male students. That is, as our research study has shown that successful students are good time managers.

### C. Goal Set

Goal setting is the underlying explanation for all major theories of work motivation. Based on hundreds of studies, the major finding of goal setting is that individuals who are provided with specific, difficult but attainable goals perform better than those given easy, nonspecific, or no goals at all. Goals motivate people to develop strategies that will enable them to perform at the required goal levels. Finally, accomplishing the goal can lead to satisfaction and further motivation, or frustration and lower motivation if the goal is not accomplished.

Under the right conditions, goal setting can be a powerful technique for motivating organization members. Research indicates that specific goals help bring about other desirable organizational goals, such as reducing absenteeism, tardiness, and turnover.

Here, in our application goal has been entered by Customized as well as manually from user input and it will be shown on the main UI (User interface). Application will show user activities which allows users to identify the significance of each activities. User can check how much

work done by them at particular time. And they can also download their weekly activity report in file format. Whenever user want to insert/delete their activity then they can do.

## II. CONCLUSION

In this paper, We reviewed the work done so far on utility and time management using smart phones. We consider studies that use only utility of time management and that do the classification locally in real time. Moreover, these studies consider the goal setting by the user and time management. Some of these aspects included the survey of student time management and goal set. Finally, we presented various recommendations for conducting future studies for utility and time management on androids.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Lara, O.D.; Labrador, M.A. A survey on human activity Recognition using wearable sensors.. *IEEE Commun. Surveys Tutor*.
- [2] Incel, O.D.; Kose, M.; Ersoy, C. A Review and Taxonomy of Activity Recognition on Mobile Phones. *BioNanoScience* 2013, 3, 145–171. 2013,15, 1192–1209
- [3] Op den Akker, H.; Jones, V.M.; Hermens, H.J. Tailoring real- time physical activity coaching systems: A literature survey and — model. *User Model. User Adapt. Interact.* 2014, 24, 351–392.
- [4] Khan, W.Z.; Xiang, Y.; Aalsalem, M.Y.; Arshad, Q. Mobile phone sensing systems: A survey. *IEEE Commun. Surveys Tutor*. 2013,15, 402–427.
- [5] Z, Lisa M. S, Robert “I’ll do it tomorrow”, *College Teaching*, p.211- 215, Vol. 57, no. 5 Issue 4, Fall 2009, Available [Online]:Academic One-File, <https://www.ebscohost.com> [Accessed Oct 4, 2011].
- [6] M. Kelly, “Get time on your side”, *Careers & Colleges*, p.28, Vol. 24 Issue 4, Mar/Apr2004,[Online]
- [7] C. Von Hoffman, “Getting organized”, *Taking control of your time*, p.45-53, 2005.
- [8] Bandura, A. (1997). *Self-efficacy: The exercise of control*. New York, NY: W. H. Freeman.
- [9] Button, S., Mathieu, J., & Zajac, D. (1995). Goal orientation in organizational behavior research. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 67, 26-48.
- [10] Locke, E. A., & Latham, G. P. (1990). *A theory of goal setting and task performance*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall
- [11] Maslow, A. H. (1970). *Motivation and personalit.*