MañanaList App: A Mobile To-Do List Application for Efficient and Personalized Task Management

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ABSTRACT

This study developed the MañanaList App, a mobile to-do list application for efficient task management." The research employed a developmental research design and adopted the Waterfall Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC), which provided a structured approach consisting of requirement analysis, system design, implementation, and testing. The system was evaluated through researcher-conducted internal testing, with each functional requirement translated into test cases that documented inputs, expected outputs, actual outputs, and results. In the ten functional test cases executed, all of the test cases passed successfully. Findings revealed that all core features, including login authentication, add task, modify task, delete task, mark as complete task, view pending task, view completed task, view menu, email notification-task added, and email notification-task due date, were implemented and validated. The notification feature reliably delivered confirmation emails for task creation and reminder emails for due tasks, ensuring that users remain informed of their responsibilities. The non-functional usability, performance, availability, security, and scalability requirements were also satisfied, confirming that the application is intuitive, responsive, secure, and capable of handling multiple tasks without performance degradation. Overall, the results affirm that the MañanaList App effectively fulfills its objective of providing a reliable and user-friendly tool for task organization and productivity. Recommendations for future work include expanding notification options, integrating offline functionality, enabling task categorization and prioritization, and conducting large-scale usability testing with end-users.

Keywords: Task Management, To-Do List Application, Mobile Application, Waterfall Model, Developmental Research

INTRODUCTION

In today's highly demanding and fast-paced society, the ability to manage tasks effectively has become an essential aspect of both personal and professional life. Individuals are often confronted with numerous responsibilities that must be prioritized and completed within strict timeframes, making productivity tools vital for ensuring efficiency and organization. Task management is not only linked to achieving personal goals but also to improving organizational outcomes, as effective coordination of tasks contributes to higher performance and reduced errors in workflow processes. Traditionally, people have relied on paper-based to-do lists or manual planners to keep track of their responsibilities. While useful to some extent, these conventional approaches are limited in flexibility, accessibility, and the ability to support real-time updates, particularly in dynamic environments where multiple responsibilities compete for attention. The limitations of manual task management methods have given rise to digital innovations, particularly mobile to-do list applications. These applications provide features beyond simple note-taking, such as task prioritization, reminders, deadline tracking, and even collaborative functionalities that allow multiple users to coordinate their activities. Studies have shown that mobile task management tools can significantly enhance workflow efficiency and improve communication in professional settings. [2] The using of smartphone-based to-do list application in an intensive care unit resulted in higher task completion rates and improved staff communication

compared to traditional paper-based methods. Findings like these underscore the value of mobile task management applications in supporting productivity, especially in contexts where accuracy and timeliness are critical.

Despite the clear benefits of mobile task management applications, existing literature suggests that these tools often face challenges in user adoption and sustained usage. The effectiveness of such applications is not determined solely by their ability to organize tasks but also by how well they align with users' individual preferences, working styles, and values. [1] The knowledge workers derive greater value from task management systems when these tools support their personal traits and work dynamics. However, many commercially available applications are designed for general use and lack the adaptability needed to meet the diverse needs of individual users. This creates a gap in current productivity solutions, as there is still a demand for task management systems that provide both functionality and personalization. The development of customized mobile task management applications addresses this gap by focusing on user-centered design principles and ensuring that features are adaptable to different contexts. By tailoring task management tools to better suit individual preferences, these applications enhance productivity and promote user satisfaction and sustained engagement. Moreover, with the increasing reliance on mobile technology in everyday life, the demand for effective and accessible digital task management solutions continues to grow. This emphasizes the importance of research that explores innovative approaches to designing to-do list applications that balance usability, adaptability, and efficiency.

In response to these needs, the MañanaList App was conceptualized as a portable to-do list application designed to provide an efficient, user-friendly, and customizable platform for managing daily responsibilities. The app aims to minimize the mental burden associated with manual planning while maximizing productivity through features such as task prioritization, reminders, and progress tracking. Unlike generic task management tools, MañanaList emphasizes adaptability to ensure users can tailor their task organization strategies according to their unique preferences and working styles. This study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on digital productivity tools by addressing the limitations of existing applications and demonstrating how user-centered approaches to task management can improve efficiency and task completion in both personal and professional contexts.

REVIEW OF RELEVANT THEORY, STUDIES, AND LITERATURE
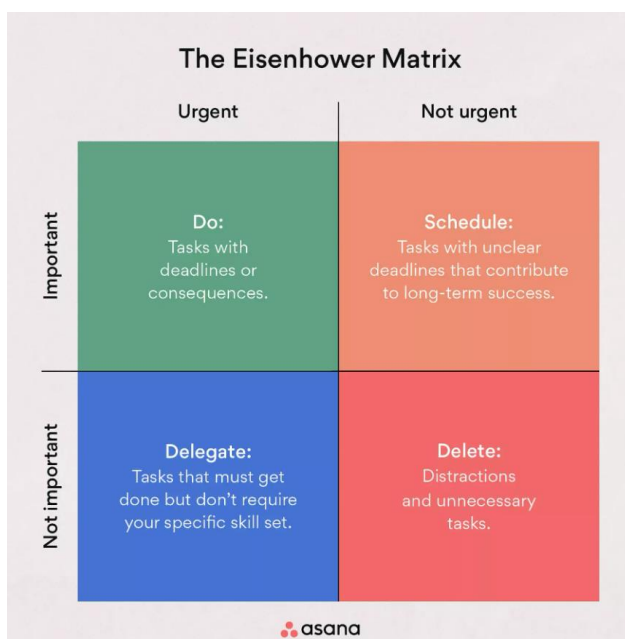
Theoretical Framework

Fig. 1. The Eisenhower Matrix

The Eisenhower Matrix is a practical time-management framework that helps users distinguish between urgent and important tasks to prioritize effectively. Originally inspired by Dwight D. Eisenhower's quote, "What is important is seldom urgent, and what is urgent is seldom important," and later popularized by Stephen Covey, the method divides tasks into four quadrants: Do (urgent and important), Schedule (important but not urgent), Delegate (urgent but not important), and Delete (neither urgent nor important) [21]. By categorizing tasks in this manner, individuals can focus on high-impact work, plan strategically, delegate less critical tasks, and eliminate unnecessary ones, ultimately improving productivity and decision-making [21].
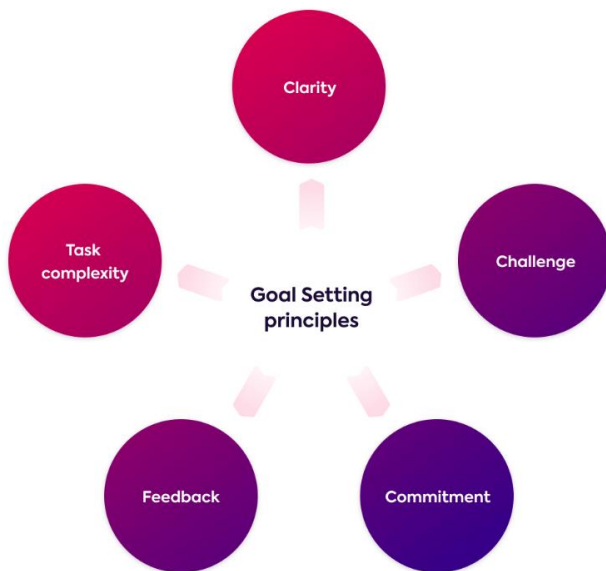

Fig. 2. Locke's Goal Setting Theory

Locke's Goal Setting Theory asserts that goal clarity, challenge, commitment, feedback, and task complexity are critical to motivating high performance and goal attainment. Specifically, the theory highlights five key elements: (a) Clarity goals must be clear and specific so that individuals understand what is to be achieved; (b) Challenge goals should be demanding enough to be motivating yet realistically attainable; (c) Commitment people need to actively accept and endorse the goal in order to stay motivated; (d) Feedbackongoing information on performance allows individuals to adjust efforts and stay on course; and (e) Task Complexity goals should be matched to an individual's capability and, if they are complex, broken into manageable subgoals [22]. By aligning task objectives with these principles, systems like MañanaList can enhance user engagement and task success, e.g., users can set precise, challenging tasks, monitor progress through feedback, and break down complex tasks into achievable steps.
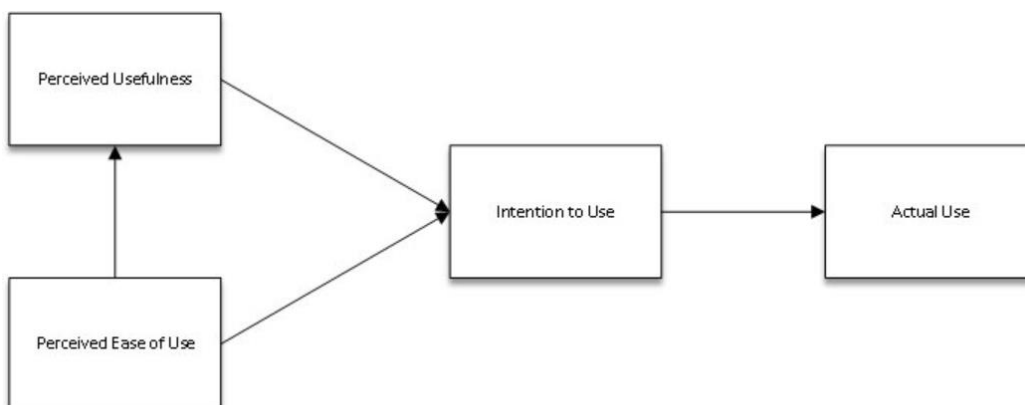

Fig. 3. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) posits that a user's behavioral intention to adopt and use a technological system is primarily determined by two perceptions: perceived usefulness, the degree to which a person believes that using the system will improve their performance. Perceived ease of use is the degree to which the system will be effortless. These perceptions shape actual system usage [23]. Essentially, when users believe a tool is both practical and user-friendly, they are more likely to intend to use it and follow through on that intention. TAM's focus on these core drivers has made it one of the most enduring frameworks for understanding technology adoption, particularly in the context of information systems [23].
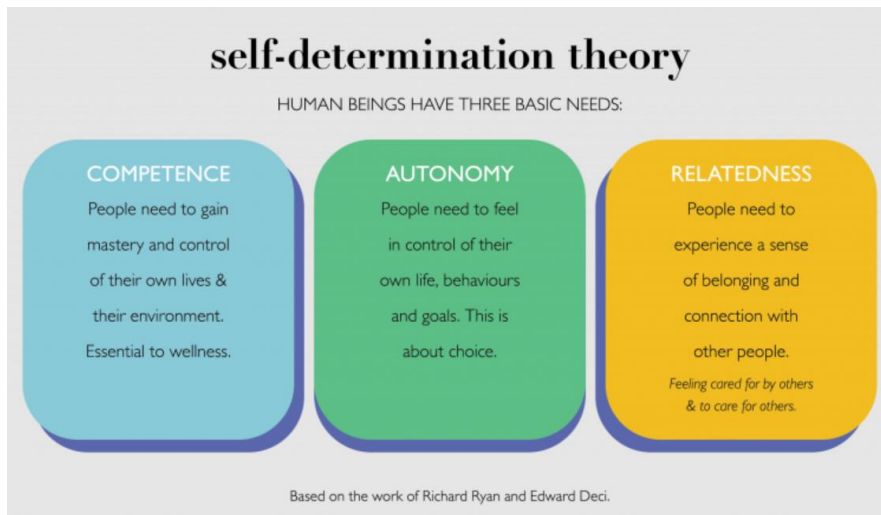

Fig. 4. Self-Determination Theory

Self-Determination Theory (SDT) proposes that lasting motivation and well-being arise when three innate psychological needs are fulfilled: autonomy, competence, and relatedness, and that intrinsic motivation, doing something out of genuine interest or personal value, is far more sustainable than external rewards [24]. According to the curriculum, autonomy reflects individuals' capacity to make meaningful choices and feel in control of their actions; competence involves experiencing mastery and growth through achieving tasks; and relatedness refers to feeling connected and cared for within a social context [24]. In peer-support environments, the theory emphasizes that motivation cannot be imposed, but rather cultivated by creating supportive conditions where individuals feel empowered, skilled, and connected. These principles can be applied to designing digital tools like MañanaList to boost user engagement and intrinsic goal alignment.

Related Studies

User-Centered Design in Mobile Task Management Apps

User-centered design (UCD) consistently improves adoption and sustained use of mobile productivity tools by aligning features with users' goals, contexts, and work habits. Philippine studies underscore this: [6] found that end-users' judgments about utility, usability, and privacy during COVID-19 directly shaped engagement with mobile technologies, highlighting the need to involve users early and iteratively in design; likewise, the Philippine "LocalLink" app applied UCD principles to fit local workflows and constraints, demonstrating how participatory design choices inform feature scope and interface decisions [5]. International HCI work on task tools converges on the same lesson: [1] show that knowledge workers' values, personalities, and work dynamics drive what they actually use in task systems, implying that customizability and value-fit are as critical as core functionality; complementary evidence from [7] demonstrates that a lightweight, user-tested task tool that enforces a "top-three" focus (awareness, intention, reflection) can boost day-to-day task follow-through again pointing to simple, behavior-aligned designs over generic feature bloat [6][5][1][7].

Personalization and Adaptability in Digital Productivity Tools

Personalization and adaptability in mobile productivity tools improve perceived usefulness, usability, and sustained adoption because tailored interfaces, context-aware reminders, and user-configurable features let

applications match individual routines, connectivity constraints, and motivational profiles rather than imposing a one-size-fits-all flow. Recent Philippine research highlights local evidence for this claim: systematic evaluations of pandemic-era mobile apps found variable quality and recommended stronger engagement and customization features to boost sustained uptake [8], while an accessibility study of the eGov PH app identified system quality, ubiquity, technology readiness, and ease of use as drivers of adoption factors that designers can address through adaptable, user-controlled features [9]. Studies that developed mobile applications using user-centered design methods in Philippine higher-education contexts reported higher usability and acceptability when user preferences guided UI/feature decisions [10], and SEM–ANN analysis of Filipino users showed that perceived usefulness, ease of use, and service awareness strongly shape perceived usability again underscoring the need for adaptive, context-sensitive designs [11]. International work converges on these lessons: a cross-sectional framework and protocol for personalizing mHealth functionalities maps user profiles to feature sets [12], experimentation with Big-Five–informed notification personalization showed mixed but instructive effects on behavior [13], and an in-the-wild CHI study found that context-aware (time + activity) notifications made responses faster and more timely, demonstrating that thoughtfully designed contextual adaptation can increase the practical relevance of reminders in mobile interventions [14]. Together these local and international studies indicate that MañanaList's design will benefit from allowing users to (a) configure priority and reminder policies, (b) choose adaptive notification rules that respect context and device constraints, and (c) select interface preferences that align with their working styles all of which improve relevance, reduce friction, and increase the likelihood of long-term engagement.

Mobile Accessibility and Productivity

Mobile access and usability strongly influence how effectively people use apps to manage tasks and stay productive: when mobile applications are accessible, quick to load, and designed for on-the-go interactions, they reduce cognitive load, support timely task execution, and increase continued use [8][9]. Philippine studies show that quality, usability, internet/connectivity resilience, and context-sensitive features determine adoption and perceived usefulness of mobile services for example, a systematic review and quality assessment of pandemic-era Philippine apps found variable app quality and recommended improvements in usability and feature relevance to sustain real-world use [8], while an SEM study of the eGov PH mobile app identified system quality, ubiquity, technology readiness, and perceived ease of use as key drivers of accessibility and adoption [9]. Other local work using user-centered design approaches reported higher acceptability and practical uptake when mobile tools were co-designed with users in educational and training contexts [10], and surveys of Filipino students document intense device engagement and both benefits (convenience, real-time access) and costs (digital stress, distraction) that shape how mobile tools influence productivity [15]. International studies reinforce these findings: rigorous evaluations show that context-aware notifications improve the timeliness of user responses and the practical usefulness of mobile prompts [14], advanced accessibility-testing tools and whole-app accessibility report systems help developers find and fix wide-ranging mobile accessibility issues [16], randomized controlled trials indicate that app-based health programs can measurably improve worker productivity when users engage with the intervention [17], and systematic assessments of inequities in mHealth trials highlight how access barriers (connectivity, socioeconomic factors) can moderate a mobile intervention's effectiveness underscoring the importance of designing for diverse connectivity and device conditions [18]. Collectively, these local and international studies indicate that MañanaList's mobile design should prioritize fast performance on low-bandwidth networks, clear and simple interfaces, context-aware reminders, and accessibility best practices to maximize real-world productivity gains across diverse Filipino user contexts.

Task Prioritization, Reminders, and Progress Tracking

A range of recent Philippine and international studies indicates that explicit prioritization mechanisms, well-timed and context-aware reminders, and simple visual progress tracking together improve task awareness, timeliness of responses, and continued engagement with mobile tools. Recent local work found that end-user involvement in app design improves perceived utility and usability in Philippine mHealth implementations, and process evaluations of locally tailored adherence support interventions demonstrated that individualized

reminder strategies (SMS/voice) improved adherence outcomes in real settings; empirical accessibility research on a national e-government app also highlighted system quality, ubiquity, and perceived ease of use as key drivers of adoption (all of which suggest designers should build flexible reminder and priority controls), while user-centered mobile projects in higher-education contexts reported higher acceptability when features included deadline alerts and progress feedback [8][19][9][10]. Complementary international evidence shows that contextual notifications increase the timeliness and situational relevance of self-monitoring (even where overall daily frequency may not change), personality-informed notification personalization produces heterogeneous but actionable effects on adherence, reinforcement-learning approaches can learn optimal reminder moments to boost in-the-moment responses, and randomized trials of reminder-plus-feedback interventions in workplace settings have produced measurable productivity gains together implying that MañanaList should offer configurable priority schemes (e.g., "top-three" or ABC labels), adaptive/contextual reminder timing (JITAI-style logic with safeguards against over-reliance), and glanceable progress indicators (completion bars, daily summaries, streaks) to improve task completion and sustained use [14][13][20][17].

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a developmental research design, emphasizing the systematic creation and evaluation of technological solutions. The development of the MañanaList App followed the Waterfall Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) model, which is appropriate for projects with clearly defined requirements and sequential development stages. The methodology involved four major phases: requirement analysis, system design, implementation, and testing. No sampling method was applied since the study did not involve external respondents or participants. Instead, evaluation relied on researcher-conducted internal testing, wherein each functional requirement from the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) was translated into a test case. These test cases served as the primary research instrument, documenting inputs, expected outputs, actual outputs, and results to verify whether the system's functionalities performed as intended. Through this approach, the study ensured that the MañanaList App was systematically designed, implemented, and validated in alignment with its objectives.
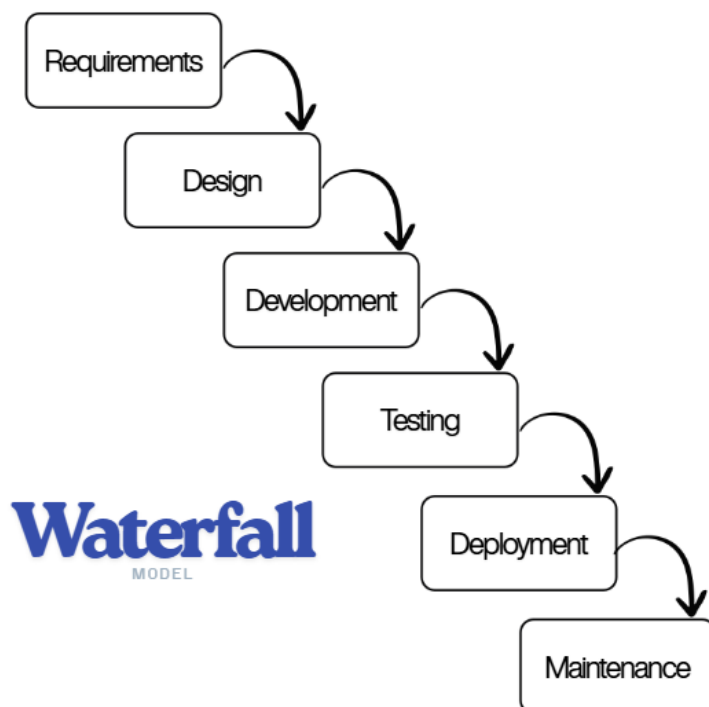

Fig. 5. Waterfall Model

The study adopted the Waterfall Model as the software development methodology. The Waterfall model is a linear and sequential approach in which each phase of development, requirements, design, implementation,

testing, and deployment, must be completed before moving on to the next. It was selected for this study because of its structured nature, which is particularly effective for projects with clearly defined requirements, such as task management applications [4]. Recent studies emphasize that the Waterfall model remains relevant in academic system development projects since it provides a clear framework for documentation and systematic progress tracking [3]. This structured process was especially useful in guiding the group through completing the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) and ensuring that each app functionality was validated through internal testing.

Requirement analysis

In the first phase, the researchers developed the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) document. This outlined the functional requirements such as task creation, modification, deletion, completion status, and list display and non-functional requirements such as usability, performance, scalability, and security of the application. The SRS served as the foundation for design and implementation, ensuring that all necessary features were explicitly defined prior to development.

Functional Requirements

The MañanaList App was designed with several core functional requirements to support efficient task management. First, the system provides a login function, allowing users to securely access the application using their Gmail accounts. This ensures that each user's tasks are correctly associated with their account. Once logged in, the system allows users to create new functions by entering essential details such as the task name, description, and due date, ensuring that activities are systematically recorded. After a task is successfully added, the system sends a confirmation email notification to the user's Gmail account, acknowledging the creation of the task. Users may also modify tasks by updating details like the task name, description, or due date, providing flexibility to adjust as needed.

The application includes a task deletion function, which enables users to permanently remove tasks that are no longer relevant, and a task completion function, where tasks can be marked as completed, visually differentiating them from pending ones. To assist users in meeting deadlines, the system also features a due task notification function, which automatically sends reminder emails to the user when a task is approaching its deadline or becomes overdue. Finally, the system ensures that all pending and completed tasks are presented through the task list display, which organizes activities in a user-friendly format, sorted by due date or priority. Together, these functional requirements establish the foundation of the MañanaList App, ensuring that it supports users with secure access, organized task management, and timely reminders.

Non-Functional Requirements

In addition to its core functions, the MañanaList App was designed with several non-functional requirements to ensure usability, reliability, and efficiency. The system emphasizes usability by providing a simple and intuitive interface that can be easily navigated even by non-technical users. The application prioritizes performance to guarantee a smooth user experience, ensuring that it loads and responds to user interactions within two seconds under normal network conditions. The app also ensures availability, being accessible at any time through both mobile and desktop devices, provided an active internet connection is available.

Another critical requirement is data security, as all user information is securely stored with restricted access to protect privacy and confidentiality. To support long-term use, the system incorporates scalability, with the ability to handle up to 500 tasks or more without performance degradation. Finally, the application ensures reliability of notifications, as all email confirmations for newly created tasks and reminders for upcoming or overdue tasks are delivered promptly, within seconds of task creation or before the specified deadline. This reliability ensures that users can depend on the system for task organization and timely reminders that support efficient task completion.
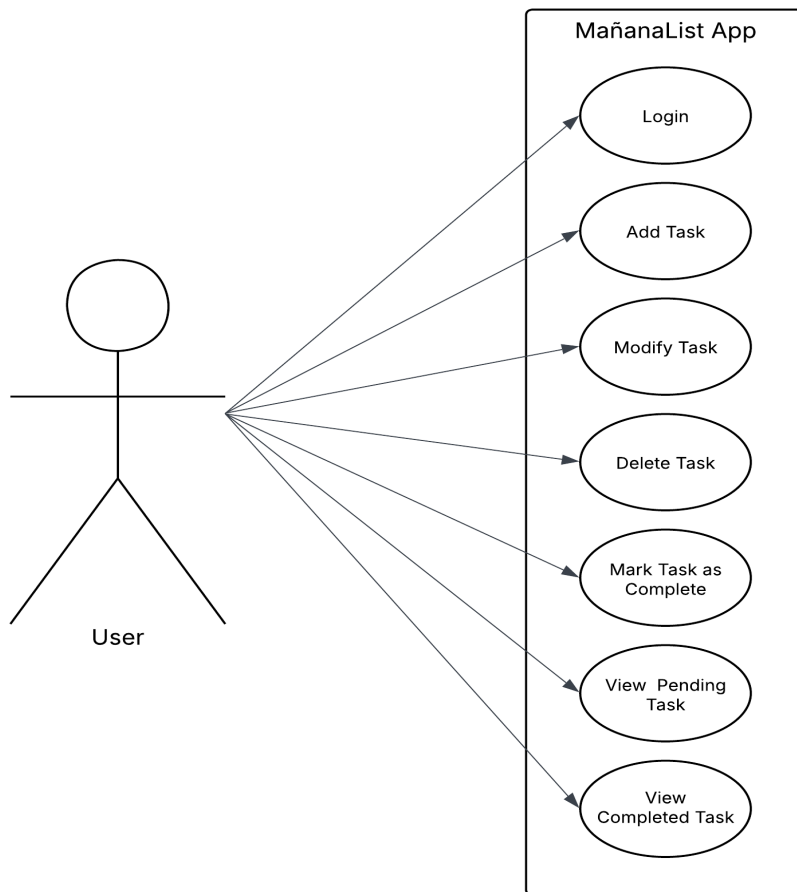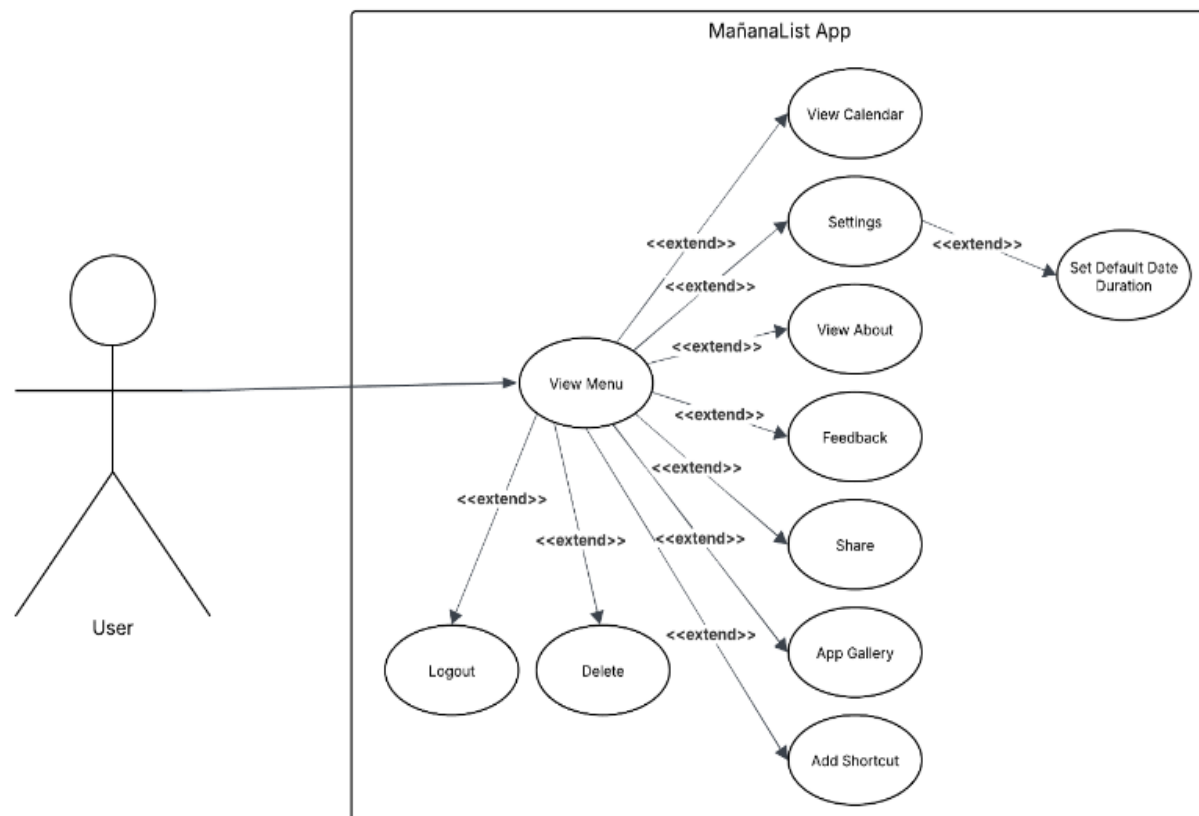
Fig. 6. Use Case Diagram – Main Function

Fig. 7. Use Case Diagram – View Menu Function

The use case diagrams of the MañanaList App provide a structured representation of the interactions between the user and the system's functionalities. The first diagram figure 6 primarily illustrates the core task management processes. It identifies the user as the leading actor, who must log in to gain access to the application. Once authenticated, the user can perform key operations such as adding, modifying, and deleting tasks. Additionally, the system allows the user to update the status of tasks by marking them as complete and reviewing both pending and completed tasks. This highlights the central functionality of the application, which is to support users in efficiently managing and monitoring their task activities.

The second diagram – figure 7 expands on the application's supplementary and extended features. The user interacts with the system through the "View Menu" use case, which extends into various additional functionalities. These include viewing the calendar to organize tasks by schedule, accessing settings to configure preferences such as the default date duration, and retrieving information about the application through the "View About" option. The user may also provide feedback, share the application with others, explore the app gallery, and create shortcuts for improved accessibility. The logout function is also represented, though it appears redundantly in the diagram. Overall, this diagram reflects the supportive and customization-oriented features of the application that enhance user experience beyond task management.

The two diagrams complement one another by presenting a holistic view of the MañanaList App. The first diagram emphasizes the essential productivity-related use cases that define the system's primary purpose. In contrast, the second diagram demonstrates the extended and auxiliary functions that improve usability, personalization, and user engagement. These diagrams depict the application as both a practical task management tool and a flexible platform with enhanced user-oriented features.
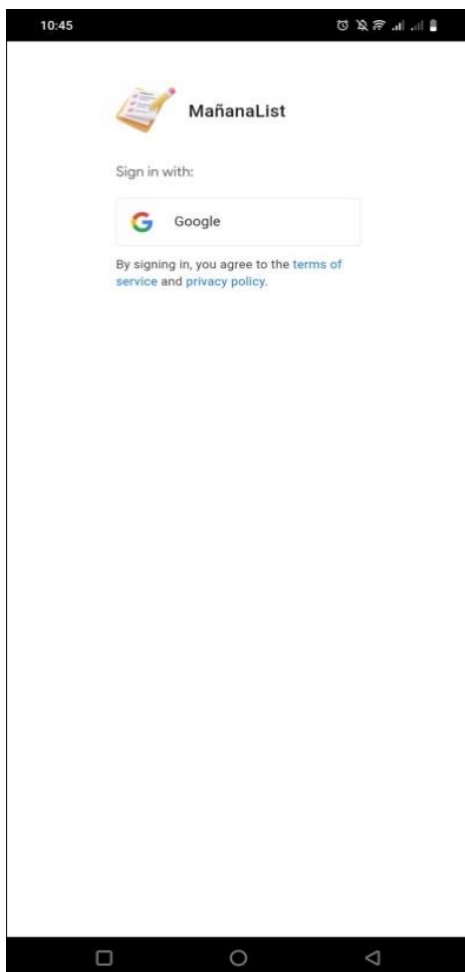
User Interface (UI) Design
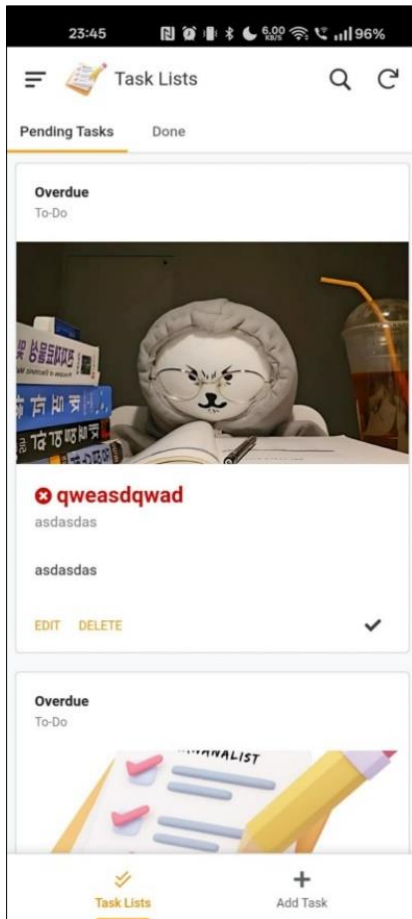

Fig 8. Login Page

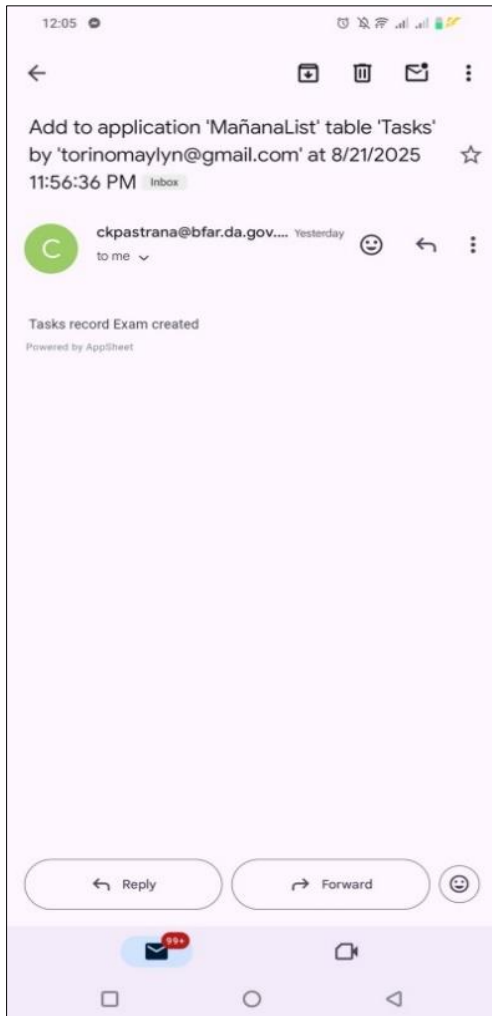Fig. 9. Task List

Fig. 10. Add task

Fig. 11. Notification

Functional Design

The functional design of the MañanaList App describes how each feature operates to provide efficient and user-friendly task management. The process begins with the login function, where users authenticate using their Gmail accounts. This ensures secure access and allows the application to associate tasks with the correct user profile. Once logged in, the task creation function enables users to add new tasks by entering details such as task name, task description, image, link, add file, and due date. After a task is successfully created, the system automatically sends a notification email to the Gmail account used for login, confirming that the task has been added.

The task modification function allows users to update existing details by selecting a task from the list and editing its attributes, such as the task name, task description, image, link, add file, and due date. All changes are saved to the backend and immediately reflected in the task list. The task deletion function enables users to permanently remove tasks, ensuring they no longer appear in the task list or database. To help users track progress, the task completion status function allows tasks to be marked as completed, applying visual indicators such as strikethrough formatting to differentiate them from pending items.

Additionally, the system incorporates a task due notification function, which automatically monitors upcoming deadlines. When a task is near its due date or becomes overdue, the system sends an email notification to the user's Gmail account, reminding them of the pending responsibility. Finally, the task list display function retrieves all stored tasks and presents them in a clear and organized list format, sorted by due date. Collectively, these functions provide an integrated workflow that ensures secure access, effective organization, and timely reminders, enabling users to manage their responsibilities with greater ease and reliability.
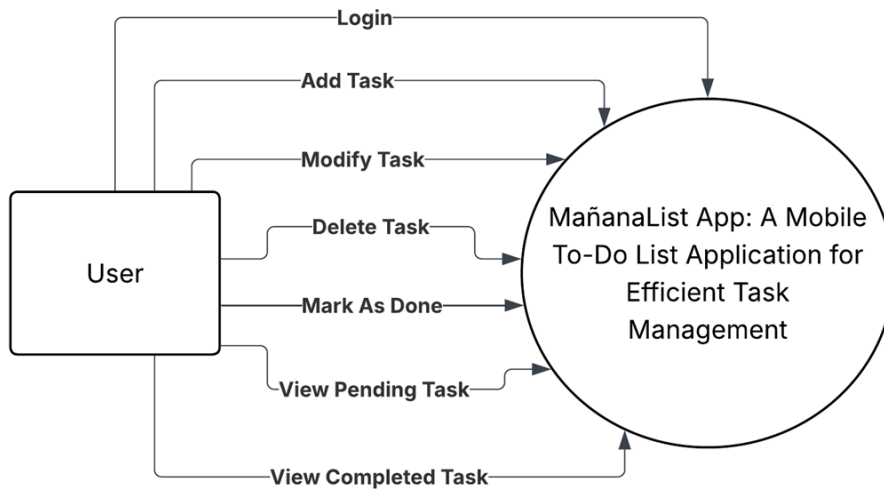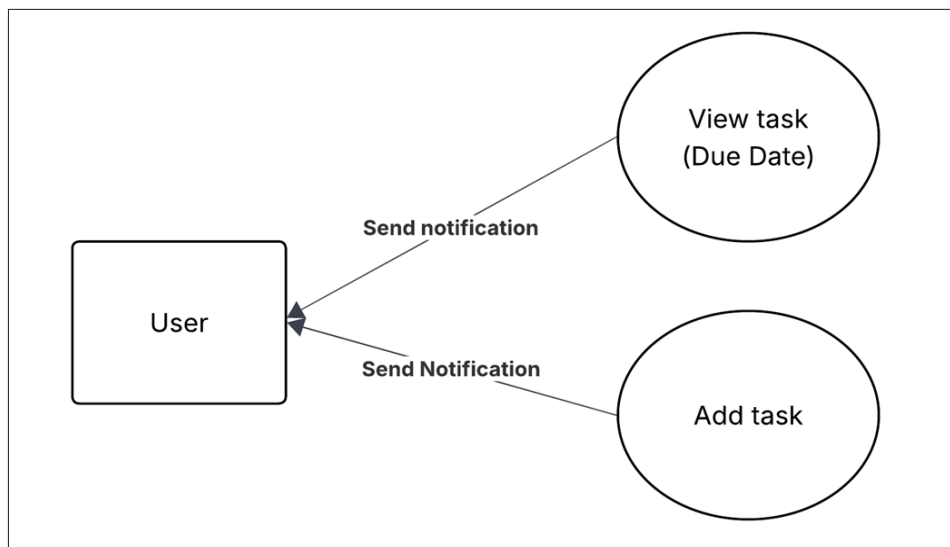
Data Flow Diagram

Fig. 12. DFD Level 0

Fig. 13. DFD Level 1

The diagrams illustrate the interaction between the user and the MañanaList App, a mobile to-do list application designed for efficient task management. In the first diagram – figure 8, the user is shown to interact with the application through various core functionalities, including logging in, adding tasks, modifying tasks, deleting tasks, marking tasks as done, and viewing the menu. These interactions indicate the primary features required for managing daily tasks effectively. The system allows users to perform task management operations seamlessly, ensuring flexibility in creating, editing, and organizing tasks.

The second diagram – figure 9 emphasizes the application's notification system. It shows the user receives notifications about two primary activities: viewing tasks with due dates and adding new tasks. This feature highlights the app's capability to remind users of their upcoming deadlines and newly added tasks, promoting better time management and prioritization. The diagrams depict a user-centered design that enhances productivity through intuitive task handling and timely notifications.

The data collection for this study did not involve external participants; therefore, no sampling procedure was applied. Instead, the evaluation of the MañanaList App relied entirely on researcher-conducted internal testing. Each functional requirement specified in the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) was translated into

a corresponding test case. These test cases defined the test case ID, feature tested, input, expected output, actual output, status and remarks, which determined whether the functionality operated as intended. For example, features such as task creation, modification, deletion, completion, notifications, view done task, and task display were tested systematically to verify accuracy and reliability. Through this approach, the researchers generated objective data that directly measured the system's performance against its defined requirements.

The primary research instrument used in this study was test case documentation, which served as the basis for validating the functionalities of the MañanaList App. Each functional requirement identified in the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) was converted into a test case. This structured documentation ensured a systematic evaluation process by allowing the researchers to compare system performance against the predefined requirements, thereby providing objective evidence of the system's correctness and reliability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The internal testing of the MañanaList App was conducted by the researchers using test case documentation based on the functional requirements identified in the Software Requirements Specification (SRS). Each test case included the feature tested, input, expected output, actual output, and the resulting status. The goal of the testing was to verify whether the application's functionalities were working as intended and aligned with the system objectives. Table 1 summarizes the results of the executed test cases.

Table 1. Test Case Result

Test Case ID	Features Tested	Input	Expected Output	Actual Output	Status (Pass/Fail)
TC-001	Login	**Valid Login** Click "Login with Google" → select valid Gmail account. **Cancel Login** Click "Login with Google" → cancel login by selecting back at the bottom part.	**Valid Login** System authenticates via Google OAuth and redirects user to the dashboard /home. **Cancel Login** User remains on login page with no access; No message will pop-up. Doing Nothing.	**Valid Login** User successfully logged in via Gmail and redirected to dashboard **Cancel Login** Login cancelled, system stayed on login page	**Valid Login** Pass **Cancel Login** Pass
TC-002	Add Task	Task title, Task description, Image (Optional), Link (Optional), File (Optional), due date entered and saved	New task is added to task list and displayed under "Pending"	Task successfully added and appears under "Pending"	Pass
TC-003	Modify Task	Select existing task → Edit details (change task title or due date)	Task is updated with modified details and saved in the task list	Task details successfully updated	Pass
TC-004	Delete Task	Select existing task → Click delete	Task is removed from the task list	Task successfully deleted	Pass
TC-005	Mark Task as Complete	Select existing task → Mark as complete	Task is moved from "Pending" list to "Completed" list	Task successfully marked as completed and moved to Completed list	Pass

TC-006	View Pending Task	Open "Pending" tasks section	Displays all tasks that are not yet marked as complete	Pending tasks displayed correctly	Pass
TC-007	View Completed Task	Open "Completed" tasks section	Displays all tasks previously marked as complete (strikethrough)	Completed tasks displayed correctly	Pass
TC-008	View Menu	User clicks "Menu" icon/button	Displays menu options	Menu displayed with all options	Pass
TC-009	Email Notification – Task Added	User adds a new task.	System sends confirmation email: "Task record: [Task Title] created"	Email received in user's inbox	Pass
TC-010	Email Notification – Task Due Date	Task reaches its due date	System sends reminder email: Email Subject: "[task title] is due this week!" Body: "Check your task in the MañanaListApp!"	Reminder email received in user's inbox	Pass

The internal testing results demonstrated that all functional and non-functional requirements of the MañanaList App were successfully met. Core operations such as login authentication, task creation, modification, deletion, completion, and notifications were performed without errors. These outcomes validate the system's reliability in supporting task organization from creation to completion. The results highlight the application's usability and efficiency. The clear separation of pending and completed tasks provided users with a structured view of their responsibilities, while the timely delivery of email confirmations and reminders reinforced accountability. The system also proved responsive, scalable, and secure, ensuring smooth task handling and data protection.

These findings suggest that MañanaList is capable of addressing the limitations of traditional task management tools by combining ease of use with reliable reminders and secure access. While the testing confirmed technical correctness, it also underscored the importance of future user-centered validation. Real-world feedback from diverse users would provide deeper insights into how well the app adapts to different working styles, connectivity conditions, and productivity needs.

In summary, the technical validation confirms the app's effectiveness, pointing toward further refinement opportunities through user-focused evaluation and feature expansion.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The development of the MañanaList App achieved its primary objective of creating a functional and reliable mobile to-do list application. All key features, such as login authentication, task management operations, and email notifications, were validated through systematic design and internal testing. These results confirm the app's capacity to support efficient and organized task management. This study's main contribution is demonstrating how a structured development process can produce a light, adaptable tool that addresses common productivity challenges. The MañanaList App offers a foundation for further innovations in personalized task management systems by integrating secure login, intuitive task handling, and reliable reminders.

Future research should enhance technical validation by incorporating user-centered evaluations. Conducting usability testing, surveys, or pilot studies with end-users could produce important insights into user satisfaction, engagement, and long-term adoption. Additionally, enhancements such as push notifications, offline functionality, task categorization, and integration with other productivity platforms are recommended

to strengthen real-world applicability. Therefore, this study confirms that MañanaList is technically sound and a good step toward user-centered productivity applications that can adapt to diverse needs and contexts.

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