

NGO CONNECT

Ms.Snehal Chaudhari

V.E.S Institute of Technology,
Chembur, Mumbai University,
India

Ms.Sneha Dighe

V.E.S Institute of Technology,
Chembur, Mumbai University,
India

Ms.Rucha Desai

V.E.S Institute of Technology,
Chembur, Mumbai University,
India

Ms.Sofiya Mulla

V.E.S Institute of Technology,
Chembur, Mumbai University
India.

Mrs.Yugchhaya Dhote

V.E.S Institute of Technology
Chembur, Mumbai University,
India

Abstract: This paper proposes an online web application system which will be looked up as a hub for non-Government organizations. The advantage of developing such a system is to minimize the burden of searching for NGOs on internet. Thus this system will provide a hub for all types of NGOs at one place. It will in turn be beneficial for not only for the volunteers or donors, but also for the NGOs and other social organizations thereby maintaining all the records in the database. Overall it will prove as an essential tool for the smooth functioning of the NGOs and a great assistance for its users.

Keywords: Common platform for NGO, donors, managing volunteers, Online NGO organizing.

I. INTRODUCTION

Information technology has progressed to such an extent where people do the daily work with just few clicks. The advancement in technology has led the world where it is today. Just a few clicks and all the information from around the world is present in the hands of people within fraction of seconds. Similarly, people don't find time to do some duties out of the daily working schedules and this is where our paper focuses on.

Today there are many such people who want to help others in some good cause or for self -satisfaction. Donation or volunteering is one of the most preferred things which people wish to do. But searching for a satisfactory NGO becomes a tedious task. Thus our online application will be able to provide a solution to the previous mentioned burden.

Our research brought us to a conclusion that there should be such a system where people may go through a good number of NGOs and make a particular selection according to their need instead of being overwhelmed by the search results which internet provides.

This system will not only be able to assist the donors or the volunteers but also allow the NGOs or social organizations to advertise themselves through our application. Thus our system will also be a good and effective medium for advertisement. All the NGOs will have their own web pages displaying their information and contacts. The NGOs will also be able to upload their wish lists according to their current needs so that the donor will be able to view them and contact the particular NGO. Hence the overall paper proposes such a system that will soothe the on goings between a donor/ volunteer and an NGO/social organization.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

On doing a survey of 15 papers regarding the functioning and essentials of non-government organisations, following facts are recorded.

According to the first paper which is NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS: PROBLEMS & REMEDIES IN INDIA by KakumaniLavanyaLatha and KottePrabhakar [4], despite of having solutions to various problems of NGOs, they were still facing some serious issues which need to be looked at. These problems are different from one organisation to another organisation but one solution would be enough to solve them. According to the paper, most of the NGOs in India are suffering from insufficiency of funds. Government doesn't provide cent-percent award in aid or make hold over in penalty of grants for innumerable programmes.

NGOs need to make similar contributions which are sometimes difficult to manage and are, therefore, difficult for them to avail themselves of the allowances. Now a day's charity doesn't keep much hold in the mind and heart of the normal person as it was in the previous times or in the past society. This was another reason for declining of funds for social organisations. The guidance and authority qualities of the leaders in NGOs prove the quality and state of the services provided by any organization. Predominantly devoted leadership, 'Leadership for the purpose of Leadership' is a most important controlling factor in this regard. In the after-independence era, lamentably, the NGOs faced the crisis of leadership as the leaders who laid the groundwork voluntary action and worked for it with enthusiasm of dedication and devotion choose to enter politics to find seats in legislatures and parliament thus producing a void for devoted leadership in NGOs.

The professionally trained persons have too many assumptions in terms of earnings, rank, and opportunities for the growth in career of their will. Besides, most of NGOs due to scarcity of funds are not able to spend some more funds for

providing training to the people employed in the organization. Some of NGOs are in fright of personnel who may shift to other better NGO after taking training from it. It is a matter of fact that some unethical elements have made twist of fate by floating NGOs for their personnel profits and running allowances from the government.

It is a usual lesson that there have been grave charges of mistreat and misuse of funds received as grant- in-aid form the government, overseas donors and brought up through their own resources by the many of the NGOs.

According to second paper which is Online Monitoring System (OMS) by Ravi Shankar and Narita [3], help the NGOs to centrally monitor and track the progress of their work in a very comprehensive manner. This will mainly advantage the NGOs that work in several regions and are distributed over a large separation. The authorities of the NGO can privately look into the work being carried out in all the cities.

There is a growing need for non-profit and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) all around the world to be more effectual and fruitful. One of the many ways they are attaining this is by widening and strengthening the existing management system in the organization. With an effective and assuring tool for management and communication, smooth functioning of the

Organisations can be achieved; exercises its goal constituents with the on goings of the NGO; helps in better understanding the organization's structure of the NGO, and also assists in giving out responsibilities amongst the team members of the NGO.

With the increasing awareness about the social entrepreneurship, many youth networks have been founded in recent years aiming at serving the society in several ways. Undoubtedly the youth organizations have high potential and the required knowledge and skills for any successful

endeavour. Most of these organizations are generally spread over several cities. In this era where social networking has reached a new level, it is easy to have a common platform for all the members of any organization where they can interact and share ideas and information. But, to reach to the person who is benefited by the NGO directly and be able to monitor his/her progress over the years is still a challenge for many NGOs.

According to the third paper which was *Assessing Online Behaviours through Discussion Forums in NGO's Daily Working Life* by Yao-Jen Chang, Yu-ChiaChuang, Tsen-Yun Wang, Yao-Sheng Chang [2], it was found that A shortage of resource is often experienced by the social and welfare institutions because their service focus is on the poor rather than the opposite. It is the reflection that leads us to study the IT solutions for the non-profit organizations, especially for the technological needs of social workers. Comparing to profit organizations, the technology used in serving the poor in non-profit organizations has been so far behind. However, research on helping the poor with technology has been increasingly developed.

According to fifth paper, *An introduction to NGO management* [5], the term, "non-governmental organization" or NGO, used in 1945 because of the need for the UN. This paper suggests the growing need of NGO throughout the world be more effective and productive, and one way to achieve this is by broadening and strengthening the constitution of their Boards.

According to sixth paper, *Environmental NGOs in World Politics Linking the Local and the Global* [6], this paper explains the key role of NGOs in an emerging world environmental politics, this paper is also showing how NGOs act both as independent bargainers and as agents of social learning, to link biophysical conditions to the political realm at both the local and global levels.

According to seventh paper, *NGOs Intervention in Poverty Alleviation* [7], D.K. Gosh (2001) opines that attacking poverty and its reduction to an appreciable extent seems to be not manageable only by the Government sector. He considers Government Organizations need collaboration and co-operation from other than Government institutions for creating opportunities, facilitating empowerment and providing security for the poor. He prefers NGOs because they have greater accountability to the poor, as they work among the poor, while the official system is yet to be totally pro-poor.

According to eighth paper, *The National Non-profit Leadership and Management Journal* [8], their purpose is to present a corporate bridge for a win-win situation and achieve a balance in society by studying the existing operations of the NGOs.

According to ninth paper, *Development and Urban Social Change: women's community action in global cities* [9], Lind and A. Gender suggest that the gender dimensions of women community action in the context of economic restructuring and urban poverty. It begins with the assumption that gender, like other constructs such as race, class, sexuality, religion and nationality, fundamentally shapes the social order in which people live, and therefore deserves attention as a category of analysis.

According to the tenth paper, *Government Non-profit Relations in the Modern Welfare State* [10], Salamon, L. M. *Partners in Public Service* demonstrates, the growth of the public sector has been matched by a proportionate increase in the size and importance of the non-profit sector. The reason for this is the close integration of the two. The public sector makes extensive use of the non-profit sector to deliver services, and it finances a great deal of voluntary effort.

According to the eleventh paper, *NGOs and Women Development in Rural South India* [11], Vanitha Vishwanath's (1993) evaluates and compares the role of two

NGOs i.e., Integrated Development Service and Gram Vikas in promoting women development. She found that Gram Vikas is working more effectively than Integrated Development Service. This is because that Gram Vikas programmes are designed in such a way that they yield quick results and are sensitive to the immediate needs of the people.

According to twelfth paper, The Role of NGOs and Training Institution in DWCRA [12], Vijay Mahajan (1994) made an attempt to examine the role of NGOs and training institutions in DWCRA programme. His study emphasizes that there is a need for the NGOs and training institutions to make DWCRA programme more effective.

According to thirteenth paper, Participation of Beneficiaries in the Development Programmes of Non-Government Organization in Kerala [13], K.A. Suresh's (1990) found that NGOs are not working as participatory organizations to the extent desired. The rates of participation of beneficiaries and institutional arrangements for participation are found to be very low. The beneficiaries are also found to be not keen in getting represented in decision making bodies and planning process.

One of the important factors affecting people's way of looking towards a new technology is the constituents of the technology itself. Rogers identified five such constituents of technology that affect its acceptability and subsequent adoption: relative benefit, compatibility, complexity, observability, and trialability. Thus, a new technology will be rapidly diffused if potential adopters understand that the innovation:

- (1) It has a benefit over past innovations,
- (2) It is compatible with on-going practices,
- (3) It is not difficult to perceive and use,
- (4) It shows observable results, and
- (5) It can be experimented with on a limited basis before adoption.

Thus by doing a literature survey, a research on the most important requirements was done in an efficient way. The

problems and solutions for corresponding problems were outlined which gave a clear view and direction to implement the proposed system.

III. PROPOSED DESIGN

NGO-CONNECT is a web portal which is common platform for different categories of NGO's and other social organizations. Not only NGO's and social organizations but also volunteers and donors are connecting to each other for good cause. Here NGO's and social organization are allowed to make wish-list and then donors can donate according to wish-list. NGO can organise events or workshops and volunteers can volunteer it as per their time space. Consider following example, if there is a teacher and want to teach English to needy students for free of cost. Then he can log on to web portal and search for workshops related to teaching. List of upcoming workshops organise by different NGO's are displayed. He can choose one which fit's to his time and location requirements and then can contact to respective NGO. Form for volunteer's can be as follows.

The image shows a sample form for volunteers on a green background. The form contains the following fields and options:

- Full name: [Text input field]
- Address: [Text input field]
- Qualifications: [Text input field]
- Mode: Full time Part time
- Event type: [Dropdown menu with "Select event type" and a downward arrow]
- Preferred date: day month year
- Preferred location: [Dropdown menu with "Select location" and a downward arrow]

Fig 1: Sample form for volunteers.

IV. DETAILED DESIGN

We intend to build a platform for NGOs looking for resources as well as volunteers who wish to contribute towards a social cause. Using this application NGOs would be able to put forward their requirements on this platform and can solicited resource to fulfil their needs. The solicited help can be in the form of resources or people for volunteering towards a social cause. On other side, the application provides information about variety of NGO's on single platform. Interested people can contribute based on their preference towards a particular social cause or within a geographical area. This platform also provides people interested in volunteering and wants to work for NGOs and contribute using their skill set and expertise. This application can be easily extended to other organisations working in social sector like schools, hospitals. Also this can act as a great tool for resource collection in times of natural calamities.

4.1 USERS-

- 4.1.1 NGOs
- 4.1.2 Volunteers
- 4.1.3 Other service (provider/seeker)
- 4.1.4 Other social organizations

4.2 FUNCTIONS-

There are 3 main entities of NGO_CONNECT

4.2.1 NGOs-

- Registration
- Creation of wish list(3 types of wish lists – product wish list, service wish list, workshop requirements)
- Own dashboard
- Own information page
- Details of users matching their service wish-list or workshop requirements

4.2.2 USER-

1) Volunteer-

- Registration
- Own dashboard
- Display of matching NGOs workshop

2) Part time full time services-

- Registration
- Own dashboard
- Display of matching NGOs service wish list.

3) Donor-

- Registration
- Donate (Money / goods)

4) Other services (provider/seeker)-

Categories-

- Adoption
- Blood bank
- Free food distribution
- Shelter providers

4.4.3 Other Social Organisations-

- Registration
- Solicit help for needy students/patients, help for infrastructure, sponsorship for events, camps/function.

V. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

System is implemented in two parts. First is front end and other one is back end. For front end HTML5,CSS,JavaScript etc. languages will be used. To implement back end XAMPP will be used.Web portal will user friendly to all type of users. Database access permissions will different at different user level. Volunteer's requirements matched with details of organised event to provide proper event suggestion to volunteer. Same matching technique can be used to match

NGO's wish list with donation availability. Implemented web portal is aimed to work on PC's and laptops.

VI CONCLUSION

Web portal not only solve the issues faced by NGO's but also the other organizations, donors, volunteer. It will serve as common platform for different categories of NGO. Searching a suitable event will be easy for volunteer. Donor can make donations according to wish list of NGO. It will be user friendly for users i.e., NGO's, volunteer, social organizations, donor etc.

VII FUTURE SCOPE

7.1 Crowd funding:

Transaction related to donations usually takes place between NGO and donor. Further development can be if a particular organization buys the project then bank account is created and people can crowd fund over there. This money then will be distributed among the needy.

7.2 Data Analysis:

Data analysis is useful for search by name or using related information i.e., portal will work as search engine.

7.3 Employment:

There are many volunteers who required money or some services in return for their work and social organizations required the labourers, skilled people or even teachers to run organization. Revenue generation problem also sorted due to employment.

VIII ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our mentor and project guide, Mrs.YugchhayaDhote, Assistant teacher of the Department of Computer Engineering at VESIT, for her continued support and guidance.

IX REFERENCES

- [1.] "Numeric Paper Forms for NGOs", by Gursharan Singh, Leah Findlater, Kentaro Toyama, Scott Helmer, Rikin Gandhi, Ravin Balakrishnan
- [2.] "Assessing Online Behaviors through Discussion Forums in NGO's Daily Working Life", by Yao-Jen Chang, Yu-Chia Chuang, Tsen-Yun Wang, Yao-Sheng Chang
- [3.] "Online Monitoring System(OMS) ,an Online tool for centralized monitoring of NGOs", by Ravi Shankar, VIT University ,Vellore, India and Narita ,School of Information Technology and Engineering
- [4.] "NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS: PROBLEMS & REMEDIES IN INDIA", by Kakumani Lavanya and Lathaand Kotte Prabhakar Ellison, M. Firm foundations: Improving NGO data collection
- [5.] "An introduction to NGO Management" (Iranian Studies Group at MIT) June 2005
- [6.] "Environmental NGOs in World Politics Linking the Local and the Global", by T. Princen and M. Finger (1994)
- [7.] "NGOs Intervention in Poverty Alleviation", By Ghosh, D.K. (2001), Kurukshetra, March.
- [8.] "The National Non-profit Leadership and Management Journal", Volume 18, Number 1, January/February 2000.
- [9.] "Development and Urban Social Change: women's community action in global cities", by Lind And A. Gender
- [10.] "Government Non-profit Relations in the Modern Welfare State", by The Johns Hopkins University Press. 1995 by Salamon, L. M. Partners in Public Service
- [11.] "NGOs and Women Development in Rural South India", A Comparative Analysis, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi by Vanitha, V (1993)
- [12.] "The Role of NGOs and Training Institution in DWCRA", NIRD, Hyderabad, by Vijay, M(1994)
- [13.] "Participation of Beneficiaries in the Development Programmes of Non-Government Organization in Kerala", Journal of Rural Development, 95, by Suresh, K.A. (1990)