

Technology Enabling NGOs

Dissertation

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by

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Dedicated to
my mother, Smt. Kantabai N. Honmane, who has always emphasized the
importance of education, discipline, integrity and has been a constant
source of inspiration for me, my entire life
and
my father, Shri. Namdeo K. Honmane, who has always been my role model
for hard work, persistence, patience and always supported me open heartedly in
all my endeavors

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ABSTRACT

Ubiquitous use of internet and state of the art computing technology has brought unforeseen revolution in almost every aspect of human activities. It has facilitated and made easy ways of communication and interaction involving information exchange through media like websites. Website serves crucial part in social, economic, educational areas and has much wider role in other areas also. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are the most common means to serve society in fields like environment, education, health etc. To deal with important affairs related to NGOs, website would be most convenient and effective medium. However many NGOs do not have their own websites, reason being lack of awareness and economic factors.

To overcome these problems faced by NGOs we have designed and implemented Automated Website Generation with supporting compliance. It provides economically affordable and technologically comprehensive solution. This can prove a groundbreaking technique which will transform way of working of NGOs to entirely novel domain.

Contents

ABSTRACT	5
1. INTRODUCTION:	10
1.1 Non-Governmental Organization:	10
1.1.1 Definition of NGO.....	10
1.1.2 Typology of NGOs	11
1.1.2.1 NGOTypesby orientation:	11
1.1.2.2 NGOTypesbylevel ofoperation:	12
1.2 RelationshipbetweenNGOsandGovernment:	12
1.3 ThesisOutline:	13
2 Literature Survey:	14
2.1 AreaswhereNGOswork.....	14
2.1.1 Urban and local action groups	14
2.1.2 Research and Technology	14
2.1.3 Rural development.....	14
2.1.4 Awareness and education	14
2.1.6 Watershed management	14
2.1.7 Advocacy	14
2.2 Roles of NGOs	15
2.2.1 Development and Operation of Infrastructure.....	15
2.2.2 Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects.....	15
2.2.3 Facilitating Communication	15
2.2.4 Technical Assistance and Training.....	15
2.2.5 Research, Monitoring and Evaluation.....	15
2.2.6 Advocacy for and with the Poor.....	16
2.3 How NGOs could benefit from Technology	16
2.3.1 Cost.....	16
2.3.2 Information processing	16
2.3.3 Mailing.....	16
2.3.4 Training.....	17
2.3.5 Fund-raising.....	17

2.3.6 Travel.....	18
2.4 Compliance for NGOs.....	18
2.4.1 Guiding Principles.....	18
2.4.2 NGO Integrity	18
2.4.3 Mission and Activities.....	18
2.4.4 Governance	18
2.4.5 Human Resources.....	19
2.4.6 Public Trust.....	19
2.4.7 Financial and Legal	19
2.4.8 Fund raising	19
2.4.9 Partnerships, Collaboration and Networking.....	19
2.5 Existing technologies available for NGOs	20
NGO Name : Art and Occasion Multipurpose Society.....	20
2.6 Technology solution for NGOs	22
3. MOTIVATION:	23
3.1 Some of Reasons why many of NGOs don't have their own website	23
3.2 Benefits of Websites for NGOs	23
3.3 10 Keys to Effective Non-Profit Organization Websites	23
3.3.1 Clear Description of the Organizations Mission/Purpose.....	24
3.3.2 Concise but Complete Information about the Organizations Background and Basics	24
3.3.3 Clear Idea of the Sites Visitors and the Organizations Audience.....	24
3.3.4 Information for Donors	25
3.3.5 Information for Volunteers	25
3.3.6 Photos of People Who are impacted	25
3.3.7 Contact Information:.....	25
3.3.8 Design that Fits with the Organizations Culture	26
3.3.9 Email Newsletter Signup	26
3.3.10 News and Events Sections.....	26
4 Problem Statement, Objectives and Requirements:.....	27
4.1 Problem Statement and Objectives	27

4.1.1 Problem Statement	27
4.1.2 Objectives.....	27
4.1.3 Project Description.....	27
4.2 Requirement	27
4.2.1 Hardware Requirements	27
4.2.2 Software Requirements	27
4.2.3 Operating Environment.....	28
5 Proposed Approach and Implementation Details	29
5.1 Role of Information Technology in NGO:.....	29
5.2 Proposed Objective.....	29
5.2.1 Automated Website generation.....	29
5.2.2 Supporting Compliance:	35
7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK:.....	41
6.1 Conclusion:.....	41
6.2 Contributions	41
6.3 Future Work.....	42
6.3.1 Transformation.....	42
7. PUBLICATIONS:	43
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY:	44

List of Figures

Figure 1: System Design.....	28
Figure 2: Registration Process	29
Figure 3: Procedure	30
Figure 4: Google Translator	31
Figure 5:Report Generation	33
Figure 6: Trustees Info	34
Figure 7: Annexure 6	35
Figure 8: Annexure 1	35
Figure 9: Income Entry	36
Figure 10: Audit Report	37

1. INTRODUCTION:

To start with introduction section, this section talks about overview on emergency reporting, recent trends, problem statement and major objective of this project.

1.1 Non-Governmental Organization:

1.1.1 Definition of NGO

Normally, the term “nongovernmental organization” refers to organizations (i) not based or depend on government; and (ii) not used to earn profit. Terminology for NGO varies from country to country: for example, in the United States they may be called “Private voluntary organizations,” and most African NGOs prefer to be called “voluntary development organizations”.

According to Wikipedia, A non-governmental organization (NGO) [1] could be a legally established organization created by natural or legal persons that operates severally from any kind of government. The term originated from the United Nations (UN), and is generally accustomed check with organizations that don't seem to be a section of the govt. And don't seem to be standard for-profit business. Within the cases within which NGOs are funded wholly or partly by governments, the organization maintains its non-governmental standing by excluding government representatives from membership within the organization. The term is typically applied solely to organizations that pursue wider social aims that have political aspects, however don't seem to be openly political organizations like political parties.

NGOs are Task-oriented and driven by individuals with a typical interest, NGOs perform a range of service and humanitarian functions, bring subject considerations to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of knowledge.

India is estimated [2] to own around 3.3 million NGOs in year 2009, which is simply over one organization per four hundred Indians, and plenty of times the quantity of primary schools and first health centers in India. We know regarding 2 sectors Government Sector and private Sector and third sector is NGO. Organization comes in form of Sizes and Flavors 2-person outfits tucked into a little mountain village, to a million or additional robust, with budgets.

1.1.2 Typology of NGOs

According to the [3] following are the types of NGOs

1.1.2.1 NGO types by orientation:

Charitable Orientation often involves a top-down paternal effort with very little participation by the “beneficiaries”. It includes NGOs with activities directed toward meeting the requirements of the poor -distribution of food, clothing or medicine; provision of housing, transport, schools etc. Such NGOs may undertake relief activities throughout a natural or artificial disaster.

Service Orientation includes NGOs with activities like the availability of health, planning or education services within which the program is meant by the non-governmental organization and other people are expected to participate in its implementation and in receiving the service.

Participatory Orientation is characterized by assistance projects where native individuals are concerned particularly in the implementation of a project by contributing money, tools, land, materials, labor etc. within the classical community development project, participation begins with the necessity definition and continues into the planning and implementation stages. Cooperatives usually have a participatory orientation.

Empowering Orientation is where the aim is to assist poor individuals develop a clearer understanding of the social, political and economic factors affecting their lives, and to strengthen their awareness of their own potential power to manage their lives. Sometimes, these teams develop spontaneously around a problem or a difficulty, at other times outside employees from NGOs play a facilitating role in their development. In any case, there's most involvement of the individuals with NGOs acting as facilitators.

1.1.2.2 NGOTypesbylevel ofoperation:

Community-based

(CBOs) There are a large kind of these, some supported by NGOs, national or international NGOs, or bilateral and others independent of outside facilitate. Some are dedicated to rising the consciousness of the urban poor or serving to them to know their rights in gaining access to required services whereas others are concerned in providing such services.

Organizations

or international agencies,

Citywide

Organizations include organizations like chambers of commerce and business, coalition of business, ethnic or academic groups and associations of community organizations. Some exist for alternative functions, and get involved in serving to the poor as one of the many activities, whereas others are created for the particular purpose of serving to the poor.

National NGOs include organizations like the nongovernmental organization, professional organization etc. A number of these have state and city branches and assist native NGOs.

International

NGOs range from secular agencies like Redda B Arna and Save the children organizations, OXFAM, CARE, Ford and Rockefeller Foundation to religiously motivated teams. Their activities vary from primarily funding native NGOs, establishments and projects, to implementing the projects themselves.

1.2 Relationship between NGOs and Government:

NGOs tend to identify people who are neglected and deprived. They feel an obligation [4] to undeserved communities and sometimes deliver education in the scenario where the govt. policy and observe has unsuccessful, filling the gaps where the govt. has most issue in provision.

Governments are generally considered to have moral obligation to provide people with access to services.

Government-NGO relationships were typically confrontational and NGOs have typically been seen as Competitors instead of collaborators. However governments are more and more recognizing the necessity for links with different organizations who either perceive local things or who have the experience required to Support and implement government projects. NGOs

are smart in community empowerment whereas government agencies are capable of providing the infrastructure and coaching.

1.3 Thesis Outline:

- Chapter 1 discusses what is NGO and relationship between government and NGO.
- Chapter 2 discusses Literature survey done on NGO and its working.
- Chapter 3 discusses Motivation to choose this project.
- Chapter 4 Problem Statement, Objectives and Requirements.
- Chapter 5 Proposed Approach and Implementation Details
- Chapter 6 gives conclusion and future work

2 Literature Survey:

2.1 Areas where NGOs work

According to the [5] the broad areas where NGOs work are as follows and know areas of NGOs is important in concern to help them.

2.1.1 Urban and local action groups

These NGOs are work for development of local issues such as environmental issues and also issues like helps to poor. They acting upon local problems.

2.1.2 Research and Technology

These type of NGOs are working in area of research and technology for the help of people and improve their life by innovative things.

2.1.3 Rural development

These type of NGOs are working in area of rural development by helping people in rural area to improve their lives and also in rural issues regarding their rights.

2.1.4 Awareness and education

These type of NGOs are working in area of awareness and education for the neglected and disadvantaged people. They helps to student who don't have money for education. Nature

2.1.5 groups and environment

These type of NGOs works for saving environment by forming the groups of people and educate them about how to help in saving the environment.

2.1.6 Watershed management

These type of NGOs works in area watershed management and helps to prevent issues like water pollution as well as supply of water to the people.

2.1.7 Advocacy

These type of NGOs works in area advocacy to influence public opinion and policy; they have played and continue to play an important part in the development of political and social systems.

2.2 Roles of NGOs

According to [6] following are the Roles of the NGO:

2.2.1 Development and Operation of Infrastructure

Community-based organizations and cooperatives will acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, offer infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure like wells or public toilets and solid waste assortment services. They will also develop building material provide centers and alternative community-based economic enterprises. In several cases, they will need technical help or recommendation from governmental agencies or higher-level NGOs.

2.2.2 Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects

NGO have the advantage of choosing specific places for innovative projects and specify prior to the length of your time which they'll be supporting the project - overcoming a number of the shortcomings that governments face during this respect. NGOs also can be pilots for larger government projects by virtue of their ability to act more quickly than the govt. bureaucracy.

2.2.3 Facilitating Communication

NGOs use social ways of communication, and study the right entry points whereby they gain the trust of the community they seek to profit. They might even have a good plan of the feasibility of the projects they take up. The importance of this role to the govt. is that NGOs can communicate to the political levels of government, info regarding the lives, capabilities, attitudes and cultural characteristics of people at the native level. NGOs will facilitate communication upward from individuals to the govt. and downward from the govt. to the individuals. Communication upward involves informing government regarding what native individuals are thinking, doing and feeling whereas communication downward involves informing native folks regarding what the govt. is coming up with and doing. NGOs are also in a distinctive position to share info horizontally, networking between different organizations doing similar work.

2.2.4 Technical Assistance and Training

Institutions and NGOs can develop a technical assistance and training capacity and use this to assist both CBOs and governments.

2.2.5 Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

Innovative activities need to be carefully documented and shared effective participatory monitoring would permit the sharing of results with the people themselves as well as with the project staff.

2.2.6 Advocacy for and with the Poor

In some cases, NGOs become spokespersons or ombudsmen for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and programs on their behalf. This may be done through a variety of means ranging from demonstration and pilot projects to participation in public forums and the formulation of government policy and plans, to publicizing research results and case studies of the poor. Thus NGOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programs; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators.

2.3 How NGOs could benefit from Technology

According to [6] NGOs are accessible in a very variety of sizes and flavors from 2-person outfits tucked into a little mountain village, to a million or stronger, with budgets and influence to match. Their structure structures vary from none, to quasi-democratic membership organizations to very hierarchical ones.

The benefits may approximately be classified below the subsequent points:

2.3.1 Cost

The effort of a organization is sometimes to maximize the proportion of its budget that is spent on its final objective, and to cut down on overheads like administration, internal coaching, etc. E-mail cuts down on mail costs as compared to fax, traveler or maybe regular mail.

2.3.2 Information processing

Much of what an organization can do is to gather, method and flow into data. The combination of computers and telecommunications has been named information technology, as a result of its major impact on all these activities. The myriad ways throughout which computers may be utilized in associate degree organization lie on the so much facet the scope of this paper.

Not alone is that the net a good offer of knowledge, however as a result of all the data you access from it finally ends up in your portable computer, it's in real time fitted to additional method, forwarding and repository. As an example spread-sheets or accounts databases from utterly different offices can quickly and automatically be consolidated and localized to all or any involve.

2.3.3 Mailing

NGOs typically send identical information to an extended list of people: involves action, scenario reports, etc. There is no easier thanks to do that than the net, where mailing to

At least one person is as straightforward as mailing to thousands. Each recipient can herself decide whether or to not continue receiving like fund-raising, organizing, keeping accounts, filing, besides all the specialized areas the organization is committed that kind of knowledge, or, supported the subject line or keywords, that specific message. If the organization needs to allow it, new individuals are going to be a part of and leave the list at will compare this with the quality of maintaining ancient mailing lists, and additionally the worth of causing unwanted information.

2.3.4 Training

A lot of the work in many NGOs is completed by volunteers. The disadvantage, of course, is that the high turnover: people keep only as long as they have interest and time. New people ought to constantly be trained throughout a form of advanced tasks, smaller set ups have fewer employment resources, nevertheless variety and quality of tasks every person performs is usually larger. This can be quite discouraging for a replacement comer. Organizations are usually reluctant to send people to far-away coaching workshops who might disappear the next day. Whereas in some ways that less effective, long-distance coaching via internet might even be the only real various to no coaching at all.

In typical fashion the net tends to dispense with lots of formal coaching structure: a FAQ helps the novice begin, after that he might be a part of the appropriate helpful mailing list wherever the specialists all participate. General interest drawback determination and decision takes place between the whole list totally different problems are handled in brief e-mail asides.

2.3.5 Fund-raising

The clients: of an organization, the beings it works for, are typically poor, locked up in jail, not of the humankind, or otherwise unable to fund the NGO's activities. Clearly then, the organization ought to realize alternative ways that to support itself. Only info is sellable if it's used properly. Significantly for a little organization, it is not straightforward to seek out the people or organizations curious about its info, notably if they're going remote.

Anyone seriously seeking info is progressively probably to be on the web with thousands of newsgroups and mailing lists, it shouldn't be hard for the organization to achieve the correct individuals anyplace within the world. However, the web frowns on explicit dealing in most areas, therefore the right approach could also be to place out some information free. Those wanting a lot of elaborated information can get involved, whom the organization may after discreetly solicit funds from.

A systematically reliable and correct supply of knowledge can presently build aid its fund-raising efforts.

2.3.6 Travel

Electronic mail cannot entirely replace travel, however, it can make it less frequently necessary, and more productive. In decision making relating to policy matters, for instance, the positions of the different sides on an issue can be circulated to all the decision makers perhaps even the entire membership), who can then discuss it via a mailing list. If consensus can be reached, a meeting becomes unnecessary. If not, a meeting is not avoided, but those who travel are much better informed: they will have all the relevant papers, and the benefit of an active discussion and consensus-building process before they even leave home.

2.4 Compliance for NGOs

The Code of Ethics and Conducts for NGOs is a set of fundamental principles, and standards to the actions and management of non-governmental organization. The Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs is designed to be broadly applicable to the worldwide NGO community.

Some of the points mentioned below are required to follow for NGO

2.4.1 Guiding Principles

Good NGOs from throughout the planet tend to share identical basic assumptions or beliefs that build their successful operation possible.

2.4.2 NGO Integrity

Fundamental to the very character of every organization is that it's not-for-profit, non-governmental, organized, independent, autonomous, and voluntary. Whereas these general criteria might seem self-evident, particularly for those NGOs whose national law codifies and needs such standards, they continue to be basic for the integrity associated conduct of an organization.

2.4.3 Mission and Activities

The reason or purpose why the organization exists and what it hopes to accomplish. NGOs have an obligation to obviously identify and articulate their mission. This well-defined mission ought to serve as the foundation and frame of reference for all activities and organizational planning of the organization. An organization has an obligation to utilize its resources in an effective good and efficient manner toward accomplishment of its declared purpose.

2.4.4 Governance

An effective governance structure and a strong, active, and committed governing body is crucial to the soundness of an organization and its ability to achieve its mission and

Objectives. The plan of governance of an NGO should reflect the core values, mission, and cultural standards of the organization. Democratic principles should be used where

applicable. The governing body of an NGO (generally a board of directors or trustees) holds ultimate responsibility for all activities and resources of the organization.

2.4.5 Human Resources

A committed, capable and responsible staff is vital for the success of an NGO. The foundation for this is effective human resource policies. For most NGOs, these should address both paid employees and unpaid volunteers, given the use of volunteers in many roles, including in management and as individuals rendering program and support services.

2.4.6 Public Trust

Trust is the lifeblood of an NGO trust by the public, trust by the media, trust by the government, trust by corporations, trust by donors, trust by other NGOs, trust by beneficiaries, and trust by its employees and those who volunteer their time. To develop and maintain trust, each NGO should exhibit genuine public accountability and transparency, and should be honest in the information that it makes available to the public.

2.4.7 Financial and Legal

NGOs should have proper financial and legal procedures and safeguards in place, not only to stay within the law, but also as a measure of the organizations health and to assure donors, members, and the general public that investments in the organization are safe and being correctly used. NGOs should employ sound internal financial procedures, maintain financial records carefully, and make financial statements available to the public. They should also have their financial records reviewed periodically by a qualified examiner who can certify that the organization is operating legally and according to generally accepted accounting practices.

2.4.8 Fund raising

In order to fund their operational and program costs and reach their objectives, most NGOs raise funds from outside their organization, via seeking voluntary financial support from foundations, corporations, individual donors, and government agencies. However, such financial support is not simply the movement of money from these sources to the NGO. It is a two-way street, involving value for and obligations to the donor. As a recipient of such funds, it is important that the NGO be open and transparent, be accountable to the donor, use the funds responsibly and according to the intent of the donor, and allow the funding individuals and organizations to be able to have insight into the project at all times. It is important that the fund raising activity also be consistent with the mission of the NGO.

2.4.9 Partnerships, Collaboration and Networking

When appropriate, NGOs may find that cooperation with other civil society organizations, government and intergovernmental agencies, and for-profit corporations may be beneficial in advancing their mission-related objectives. Such collaboration for common good may

reduce duplication of services and eliminate using resources for competitive purposes rather than serving constituencies. Collaboration may allow pairing diverse strengths and resources and promote effectiveness in tackling priorities. However, an NGO may enter into such a relationship only if it is consistent with its mission.

2.5 Existing technologies available for NGOs

In Pune all the information available for NGOs is present in the Punediary.com [5]. We can get area wise NGO list from that

E.g. MASHAL

MrSharad Mahajan

Office No. 7, 1st floor

Mahada Commercial Complex

Gokhale Nagar, Pune - 411053

Tel: 5653566

Another existing technological solution for the NGOs in Pune, that the website ngosinpune.com contains little more information than above website. It contains information like Pune NGOs List, NGOs in Pune events, Pune NGO queries, etc.

e.g.

NGO Name : Art and Occasion Multipurpose Society

Unique Id of VO/NGO : MH/2009/0000039

Chief Functionary : NadeemBaig

Chairman : NadeemBaig

Umbrella/Parent Organization : Nehru Yuva Club HathipurChittu

First Registration Details

Registered With : Charity Commissioner
Type of NGO : Society
Registration No : 237 08 PUNE
City of Registration : Pune
State of Registration : Maharashtra
Date of Registration : 07-02-2008

Sector/ Key Issues

Key Issues : Art & Culture, Disaster Management, Education & Literacy, Micro Finance (SHGs), Micro Small & Medium Enterprises, Vocational Training, Women's Development & Empowerment
Operational Area-States : Maharashtra
Operational Area-District : Pune

Contact Details

Address : 129, gulmohar garce housing society, flat no 9, lullanagarpune 411040
City : Pune
State : Maharashtra
Telephone : 9860-511131
E-mail : artnooccasion@gmail.com

Some of the people uses social media like Facebook, twitter, etc. to reach people, it helps to NGOs in some extent. It is very cheap media through which NGOs can reach people and help them as well as this social media is also helping to NGOs in their fund raising.

From the above information we couldn't get much knowledge out of it. As a common man this information is not sufficient, if we want to involve many people into this social activity then there has to be websites for the every NGO. If websites are there for NGO more and more people involved in it and it will helpful to those people who needs such kind of help.

But due to the financial reason or may be people who are running NGOs are not aware of technology, people who running NGOs are not used much technology in their work.

2.6 Technology solution for NGOs

There are so many NGOs in India, which are working in different area. This is age of technology and if the technology properly used in NGO then it will work even more effectively but still many NGOs does not have their own websites.

In Pune there are around 85 NGOs present according to punediary.com [5]. In India Pune is known for its IT sector developments but around 60% of the NGOs don't have their websites. If NGOs get their own websites it will be very useful to NGOs to work much more effectively if they have their own websites. They can reach to the people very easily through websites.

If all the NGOs have a website then it is very beneficial to the needy people as well as the people who help the NGOs by funding them. Fund is very important to help needy people so it is very important to have website.

Another thing is that if NGOs shows audit the people and government where they were used their funds or whether they were properly used. If funds are used properly to whatever the objective of that NGO then people feel more responsible towards social issues by seeing this and helps more and more to the NGOs.

3. MOTIVATION:

3.1 Some of Reasons why many of NGOs don't have their own website

- They cannot accommodate expenditure over creating a website in their small budget, because many of the NGOs are not having much funds to spend on website designing and hosting.
- NGO people focus on their mission and vision and spend their funds for this purpose only. And they are not much concise about the technology.
- Even if they approach any web developing organization which agrees to provide them with website, in restricted small budget, generally websites created by such organization are not as decent and appealing to fulfill the expectation.
- Due to lack of technology experts in NGOs, the Maintenance and regular Update about important programs and events is carried out by website designer themselves, this enforces high dependency of NGOs on website providing organization even for small matters.
- Basic problem that facing NGOs that, they don't have technology experts with them. So if we provide a tool that easily update content on website by changing only word file. NGOs have funding problem If they made their own website by using our tool this will be very beneficial for them.

3.2 Benefits of Websites for NGOs

I visited few of NGOs having their website, on discussion with them I got to know about how website is beneficial to NGOs, Some of advantages are mentioned below:

- The crucial benefit is They are able to readily connect with interested and related people, by providing substantial and clear information about vision and mission of NGO facilitates both contributor and beneficiaries.
- Participation of people in the activity of NGOs is increased to notable extent.
- This also aids the NGOs sharing common goals and intentions to co-ordinate, communicate, co-operate, and work as synergy.
- Benefits from NGOs do not restricted to any region, moreover people from other areas can benefit out of it as well as contribute to NGOs.
- Basic need of NGOs are funds, website helps in putting forth vivid vision and in turn helps NGOs for raising their funds.

3.3 10 Keys to Effective Non-Profit Organization Websites

According to [8] Non-profit organizations tend to have restricted budgets and restricted involvement from members for designing, coming up with and maintaining websites. This

usually ends up in a web site that doesn't really accomplish everything that it might for the organization and therefore the people concerned. In recent years there has been an increasing variety of organizations that do nice things with their websites and really creating them valuable and effective.

Following are some of the keys to an effective non-profit organization website.

3.3.1 Clear Description of the Organizations Mission/Purpose

Many individuals who have interest in working with NGOs, they are not familiar with website for first time. It is basic requirement that, interested people get information about what NGO is all about and brief picture of what they do.

Generally, we put all the information of what kind of work (mission statement or purpose statement) NGOs do in About Us page. But it is useful to put some information on Home page, so that even first time visitor of website get idea about NGOs without navigating to another page. About us page is important for provide more details about website, but visitors not need to navigate through the site in order to understand the basic purpose of an organization.

We can represent our mission statement in different ways to convey a message on Home page. Sometimes one or two statements in proper position on Home page helps a lot. Photos and images can also useful for convey a mission statement.

3.3.2 Concise but Complete Information about the Organizations Background and Basics

Once new visitors have acquired a site and quickly determined that mission or purpose of the organization, if it's something that interests them, they will wish to search out additional details. Providing info regarding the history of the organization is an excellent facilitate for connecting on a deeper level with visitors. You'll need to incorporate details regarding when and why the organization was based, and by whom. Necessary dates, milestones, achievements, and proof of growth and impact should even be enclosed.

3.3.3 Clear Idea of the Sites Visitors and the Organizations Audience

One of the troublesome aspects of working with non-profit websites is that they'll have many completely different audiences, and also the needs of each can vary. As an example, one audience can include members, supporters, and volunteers who are all familiar with the organization and use the web site to remain up-to-date.

Another audience includes people who don't seem to be familiar with the organization and are being introduced to that through the web site. These individuals can usually be looking for

data regarding what the organization will, why it exists, and hopefully how they will become involved.

A third audience is also the those who are being served by the organization. For instance, an organization that facilitates low-income families with housing could have an internet site that pulls people who are looking for help from the organization. These individuals would be most interested in the main points of the services that are provided and the way they will apply or request help. As you'll be able to see, a non-profit or charitable organizations web site should meet the needs of many differing kinds of individuals, and everyone are equally important. The site should give the mandatory data and visitors can need to be ready to simply find what they're searching for.

3.3.4 Information for Donors

Most non-profit organizations rely heavily on donations so as to operate. A growing variety of organizations are accepting donations on-line, that makes it simple and convenient for donors. Whether or not an organization is accepting online donations or not, it should give relevant data for donors. This might embrace however they will provide, what specific programs or functions they will provide to, fundraising goals and progress, details regarding however the cash is used or handled, and data regarding tax deductions.

3.3.5 Information for Volunteers

In addition to financial gifts, volunteers who are giving their time and services also are crucial to most non-profit organization. the web site should give info that tells individuals how they will become involved, how it will create an impact, and supply them with a chance to express their interest in volunteering.

3.3.6 Photos of People Who are impacted

Visitors wish to see photos of individuals that are being helped through their donations or volunteer efforts. By including photos of the people that are taking advantage of the work of the organization, it'll offer a far additional personal expertise for web site visitors. Additionally to photos, some organizations include stories or testimonials on their web site regarding the impact that's being created. this can be an excellent way to encourage individuals to get concerned because it's easier to visualize the results and the way it's impacting real individuals, as opposed to simply seeing statistics.

3.3.7 Contact Information:

Some of the web site visitors may need to get in touch with the organization regarding volunteering, receiving help, employment opportunities, donations, or any range of things. The site should a minimum of provide a contact form or email address, and in most cases a telephone number and address should even be included.

3.3.8 Design that Fits with the Organizations Culture

So far we tend to haven't mentioned something concerning the design or look of the site. Non-profit organization websites should feature a style that's in keeping with the message and culture of the organization, because it can facilitate to speak with visitors and to complete the organization. In several cases you'll tell plenty regarding an organizations culture by the fashion of design.

3.3.9 Email Newsletter Signup

Regardless of the kind of work that the organization does, it's necessary to remain involved with those who are concerned and to stay them up-to-date. Several organizations that are around for an extended time are still spending immense amounts of cash annually that would be greatly reduced with higher use of email newsletters. The web site should supply visitors the choice of opting in to receive updates from the organization. In some cases it's going to be simply a single newsletter, and in alternative cases there might have to be multiple mailing lists for numerous functions.

3.3.10 News and Events Sections

In order to assist visitors to remain up-to-date, to create the web site a lot of helpful, and to feature some dynamic content to the positioning that's modified often, it's a decent practice to include an event calendar and news things. this fashion individuals will check the web site to ascertain what's turning out and participation ought to be improved. News things could be displayed through a blog on the organizations web site, or a separate blog can be used for the interaction between the organization and visitors.

4 Problem Statement, Objectives and Requirements:

4.1 Problem Statement and Objectives

4.1.1 Problem Statement

To avail website facility to all the NGOs.

4.1.2 Objectives

1. Minimize time required to make website for NGOs.
2. Even people with little knowledge of computer can make their own website.
3. Try to bring all the NGOs under one roof.

4.1.3 Project Description

4.2 Requirement

4.2.1 Hardware Requirements

To host different website on server we have now taken 2GB space but it will be flexible space requirement as response from NGO. It is designed to take advantage of whatever hardware available.

Minimum hardware requirement for running project is below the modern desktop machines. This can be deployed on windows server.

4.2.2 Software Requirements

1. Microsoft office
2. Visual studio
3. Microsoft Web Platform Installer
4. FileZilla
5. CSS
6. Sql server
7. IIS server
8. Windows 7 and above

4.2.3 Operating Environment

We have done programming in asp.net framework and we used visual studio 2012, so the target framework we use is 4.0 and 4.5. We need windows 7 or above operating system, Because of sql server 2008.

This section describes about the communication technologies, software tools and languages used for development and major electronic components used in system implementation.

5 Proposed Approach and Implementation Details

5.1 Role of Information Technology in NGO:

Information Technology is playing a foundational if not a central role in virtually every product and service. It has the potential to play a crucial role in taking care of all imperatives and change the trajectory of enterprise performance [10].

To improve organization systems and processes [9], are required to rethink how to deliver ideas and services to people. In doing so, the organization reorganized the peoples around its major issues segments, redefined its processes in terms of people requirements and reengineered the IT project.

It is believed that IT does primarily two things integration and standardization. Once organization leaders decide what to integrate and standardize, they can define an operating model [11]. The model helps define the objectives of the digitized platform and establish basic requirements of Information Technology.

Information technology have potential to improve NGOs capability to present information concerning their work and values and to develop effective communication with public by attempting to become extremely transparent [15].

5.2 Proposed Objective

5.2.1 Automated Website generation

Existing technology like joomla, drupal, yahoo website builder etc. are content management systems and required lot of manual intervention. The people who running NGOs do not know much about such technology. But by considering a scenario of non-technical person, even He can under-stand use of web surfing, general utilities such as Microsoft

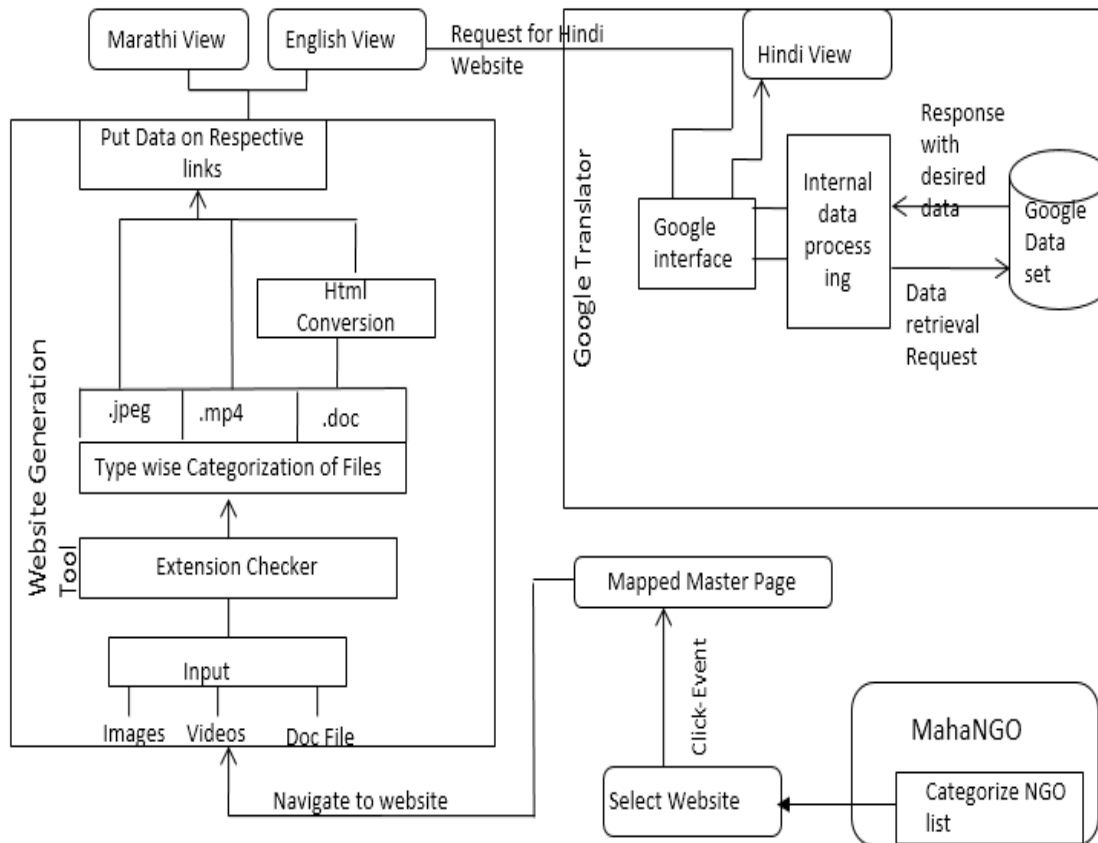


Figure 5.1: System Design

Office and other software's. This inspires the idea behind enabling user to prepare his data in simple word file format.

The idea is that there are so many NGOs without any website and we can take important information in a standard word from them (like logo, people, activities, etc.) and generate web sites. The benefits of this website generating tool not limited to just creating website but also have other advantages. NGOs arrange various activities for people then it's very easy for NGO people to inform the people. And it is also very easy to update its content by updating a word file only.

The functionality of this tool is user just needs to upload word file, by uploading word file the reads all fonts and formats of the file and displays data in word file as it is. So it is very beneficial to NGO people, they can design their own web pages as they want by using feature of Microsoft office.

They just need to make separate files for separate links, for example if user wants to add the content of the home page to website, then they just need to put that content in Microsoft word and save file as home.doc and upload it. It will automatically go to the home page. They can also upload their images and videos on the website but the constraint on size. This is applicable to all other links also.

Registration Process

If any NGO want their website on mahango website, Template selection is another option made available to users. They can select template of their choice in template gallery. And

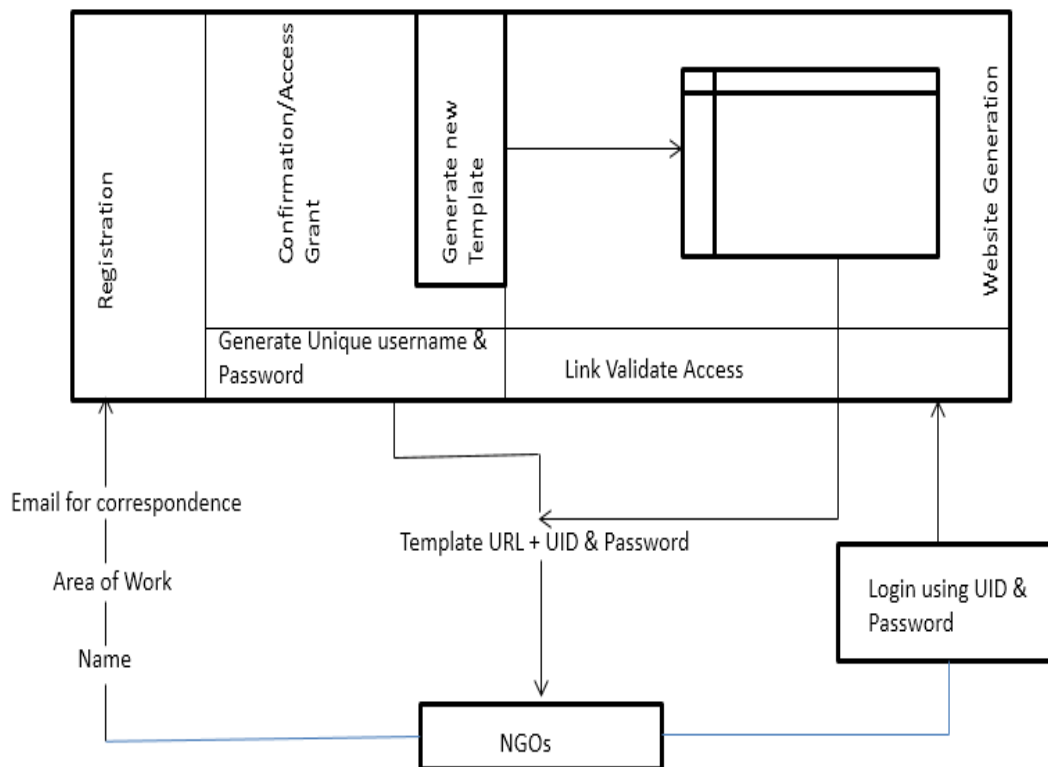


Figure 5.2: Registration Process

they mail the details such as name of NGO, with registration details, address of NGO and some basic information such as what kind of work they done etc. By collecting this information we make a link for that NGO and generate username and password for that NGO. The process of generating username and password is that, we give different role to different NGO. So that each NGO has their own role in website. As we are maintaining this website so we have authority to access all the links of website. But each NGO has one administrative link in which they can do administrative activities like upload word file, edit, insert images and videos and put compliance information on website.

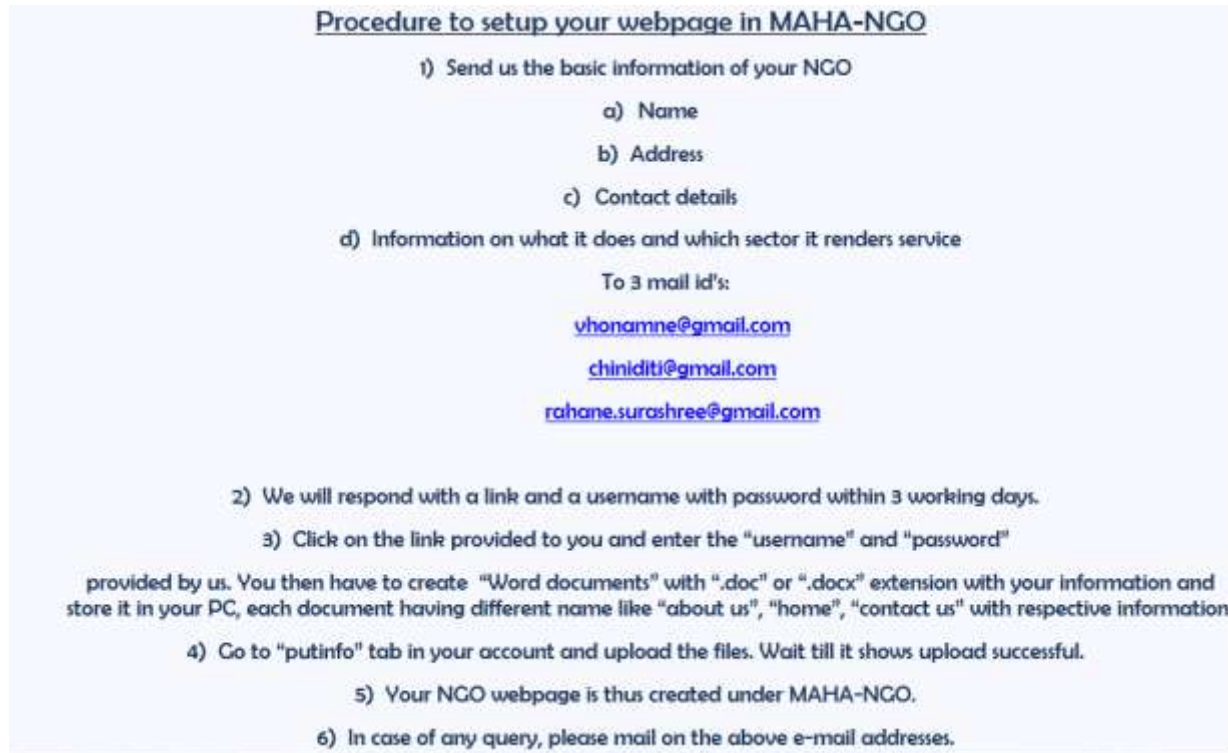


Figure 3: procedure

Selection of template is carried out dynamically, because there are various master pages present in the website directory. And whenever we call that nested master page it loads that page only. Code for that is:

```
this.Page.MasterPageFile = "/MasterPage2.master";
```

There are other functionalities apart from inserting and editing information, such as language change option. After having discussion with NGO personnel and considering their observation it was vivid that many of the people involved in the NGO activity are local, so they feel better if the information is available in local language. To serve this purpose an option to switch to local language is provided and they can enjoy the information in local language like Marathi. This can be done by changing template dynamically without changing its design.

Demonstration of System:

User can get access of the functionality such as:

1. **Browsing:** This website contains the option to browse data from the available data submitted by different NGOs. The data accepted is so vast that it can be counted as a different Web site for each NGO having its information, photos, videos, contact details and much more, which can be browsed by different users by category, name or location.

2. **Authentication:**Users are authenticated by the admins of MAHA-NGO with a valid username and Password so they can make a web-site for their NGO under the banner.
3. **Insert:**After logging with the authentication provided, the user can insert different word Documents having the data form their personal computers with the desired titles (titles of the tab) and wait for the instruction upload completed for inserting other files. Thus, the data is inserted in the web-sites.
4. **Edit:** The user can also edit data they have inserted, by making the required changes in the same or other word _le in their personal computer and uploading the same in their user account.
5. **Change language:**We have provided the facility to view the website in other language Hindi with English. The user as well as viewer can change the language as per their comfort of reading the information. We have used JAVA SCRIPT for that.
6. **Blog:**Any authenticated/non-authenticated user/viewer can post their blog on the main web-site related NGOs or other social/natural issues. These comment placed on website by approval of administrator.
7. **E-vote:**E-vote is made readily available on the main web-site so that we and other NGOs could get opinions on controversial matters.

Google translator has been used to translate website into domestic language. There are various languages available their one of them is Hindi. But problem with this is as it is system used the stored database values sentences. So if the sentences comes that are not present in the database it looks different meaning.

Code to include Google translator into the website is:

```
<div id="google_translate_element"></div>
<script type="text/javascript"
Function googleTranslateElementInit() {
new google.translate.TranslateElement({ pageLanguage: 'en', includedLanguages:
'en,fr,hi,kn,mr,ta,te,ur', layout: google.translate.TranslateElement.InlineLayout.SIMPLE },
'google_translate_element');
}
</script><script type="text/javascript" src="//translate.google.com/translate_a/element.js?cb=
googleTranslateElementInit">
</script>
```



Figure 4: Google Translator

5.2.2 Supporting Compliance:

NGOs are non-governmental, non-profit organizations. They are specifically meant for help people or community and not for profit. Basic question arise into one's mind is that does NGO mean the organization can't make money? And answer to this question is No. NGO can and they need to keep audit of their work. Lot of responsibility increased about the accountability in NGOs from last two decades [13]. People's interest in NGOs is decreasing due to scandals and rapid growth of NGOs around the world [14]. NGOs has major role in development of social and economic factor in national and international level [15]. There are some cases happened in India where cancellation of NGOs registration because they could not maintain their audit. This case happen in Hyderabad, Where 670

NGOs didn't give the audit record to government so its result is cancellation of licenses of all of the NGOs. Though the NGOs are independent bodies, still government has limited control over them by law. According to [11] the development of NGO is lack of good communications with government and the public, lack of transparency to enterprises, and lack of a strong self-regulation.

Benefits of Registration:

Non-profit organization can take benefit of tax exemption under Income Tax Act. 1961

For this a NGO must:

1. Be organized for religious or charitable purposes;
2. Spent 85 percent of income on the objects of the organization; and
3. Use all the for the public benefit

NGOs involved in relief work and in the distribution of relief supplies to the needy are

100 percent exempt from the Indian custom duty on the import of items such as food, medicine, clothing and blankets.

To overcome above problems and comply all the government regulation the tool provided here to generate reports which is mandatory to all NGOs [12]. The concept behind is that the administrator of NGOs need to give all necessary information like details of trustees, income and expenditure statements, this information is stored in database. It will generate reports which is in format of charity commission. This format is taken from the lawyer in pune who is consultant of such NGOs.

On discussion with the lawyer we come to know that NGO with above Rs.1500 income required to submit audited account to the charity commission. With this audited accounts they need to submit the details of managing body. They need to take election to choose the

managing body, so along with details of newly elected member, details of old member also need to submit.

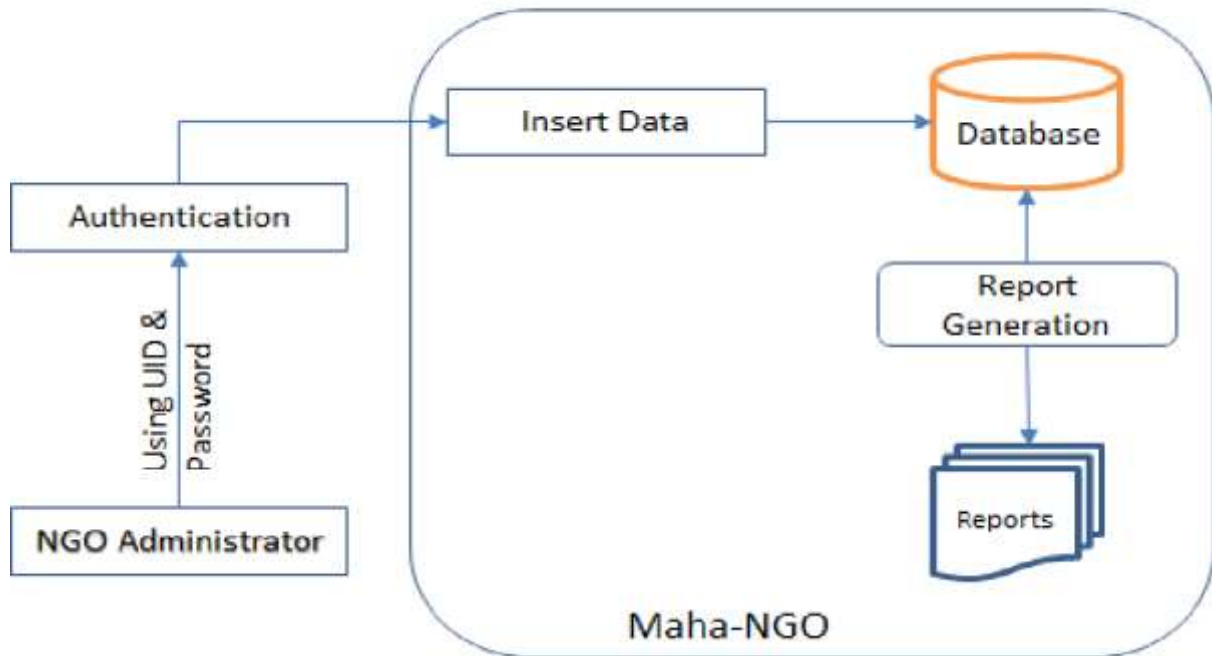
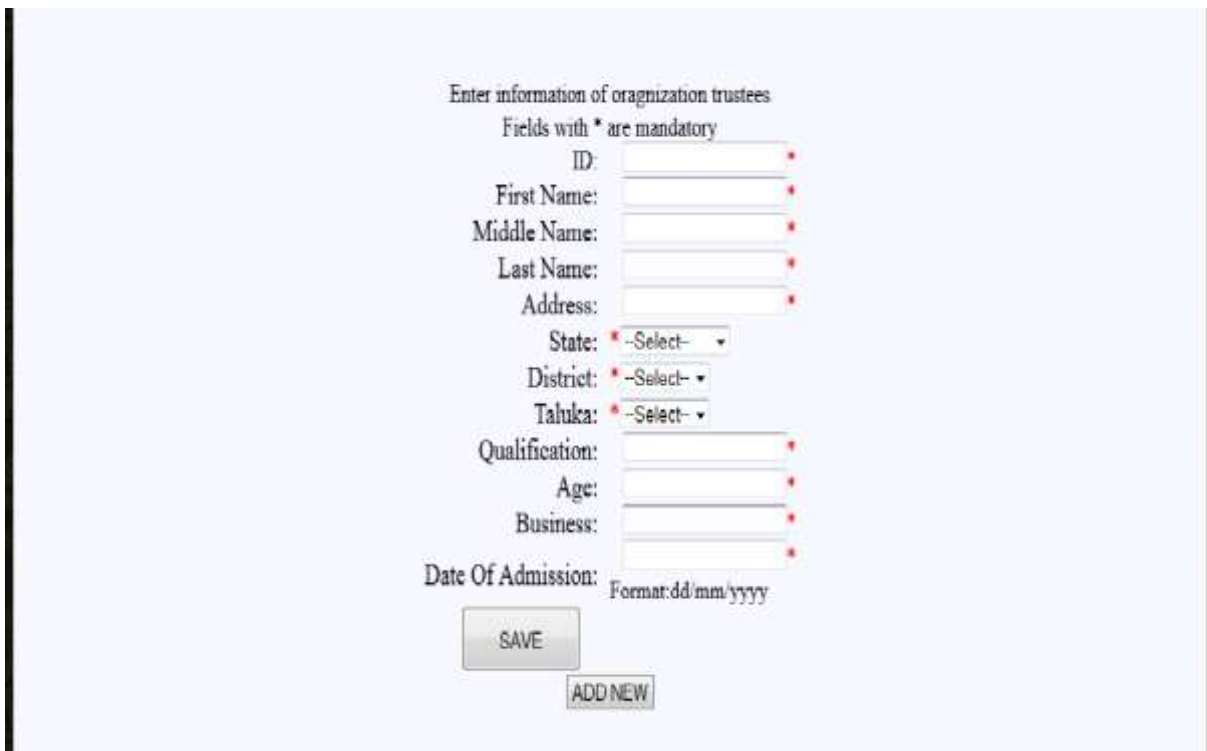


Figure 5: Report Generation

We have taken these details and collected it into database. To access this database the same username and password is used for authentication purpose which is given during initial website setup for generate website. We retrieve these details as and when required. If we make provision to put some of these details on website then it is very beneficial to gain confidence of people by transparent working.



Enter information of organization trustees
Fields with * are mandatory

ID: *

First Name: *

Middle Name: *

Last Name: *

Address: *

State: * -Select- ▾

District: * -Select- ▾

Taluka: * -Select- ▾

Qualification: *

Age: *

Business: *

Date Of Admission: *
Format: dd/mm/yyyy

Figure 6: Trustees Info

Figure 6 shows collection of trustee's information. The number of trustees in the organization is not more than 20. So NGO administrator whoever have the username and password can enter these basic information only once. Because this information is required in generation of report to send charity commission.

Annexure 6
(See Rule 15)
Societies Registration Act, 1860 List of Trustee
Name of Organization: Pasaydan
Address of Organization: Flat No.5 Ahilyadevinagar

ID	Name of trustee	Address	Date of Admission	Sign of Trustee	Remark
1	Vikas Namdeo Honmane	ramapur road, Tal: Kadegaon, Dist: Sangli, State: Maharashtra	23/4/2013		
2	Umesh G Gade	Powai naka, Tal: Koregaon, Dist: Satara, State: Maharashtra	23/4/2013		

trustee info annexure!

Figure 7: Annexure 6

Annexure 1
(See Rule 7)

According to Section 4 in The Societies Registration Act, 1860 Annual list of managing body
Name of Society Address: Pasaydan
Address of Organization: Flat No.5 Ahilyadevinagar
According Society Registration Act 1860 Registration Number: Reg pune 2013
Date of Election and Time Period:
Validity Period of This List:

ID	Name of trustee	Address	Business Age	Qualification	Remark
1	Vikas Namdeo Honmane	ramapur road, Tal: Kadegaon, Dist: Sangli, State: Maharashtra	student 25	M.tech	
2	Umesh G Gade	Powai naka, Tal: Koregaon, Dist: Satara, State: Maharashtra	student 25	M.tech	

Figure 8: Annexure 1

Figure 5 and figure 6 shows Annexure 6 and 1. We can generate both these result by using the information which we have taken from NGO administrator. We can fetch this information as and when required.



Income Form:
Please fill the following Details

Id:

Estimated Receipts: --Select--

Type of Receipts: --Select--

Date*: *Format:dd/mm/yyyy

Amount

Figure 9: Income Entry

By using above form NGO administrator can enter details about their accounts. These details contain information likes funds and previous year bank balance. It also contain the information like various properties of NGOs as well as other details regarding accounts. If NGO uses these kind of automated report generation tool, they can also able to keep track of how much funds remained and what purpose it should use. We also have expenditure form to insert information regarding expenditure. As mentioned in the charity commission rules non-profit oraganization need to spend their money on the objective of their organization. By using these reports we can keep track of how much funds they used on their objective in order to comply.

SCHEDULE VIIA		
Name of Trust: Pasaydan		
Address of Trust: Flat No. 5 Ahilyadevinagar		
Annual Budget for the period:		
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	Rs.	Rs.
I. Opening Balance		
(i) Cash in hand		
(ii) Cash in Bank		
II. Estimated Receipts		
(a) Non-recurring		
(i) Donation to be received towards Corpus or for capital objects	4000	4000
(ii) Ordinary donations to be received for specific or earmarked object(s)		
(iii) Ordinary donations		
(b) Recurring		
(i) Rents, lease rents on immovable property		
(ii) Interest on debentures, securities deposits, etc		
(iii) Dividends on shares etc		
(iv) Income for Agriculture lands		
(v) Other Revenue receipts		
III. Realisation from disposal of assets, repayment of deposits etc.		
(a) Sales of shares, securities etc.		
(b) Repayment of deposits, securities, loans etc		
(c) Disposal of assets		
(iv) Other		
	Total Rs.	4000

Figure 10: Audit Report

Every non-profit organization need to send their annual audit report to charity commission, before sending these report to the charity commission they need to be checked by chartered accountant. If NGO provide the receipts of income and expenditure then it became easier to generate final audit report with minimal effort.

7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK:

In this chapter we enlist the conclusions drawn from the project work and the future work that can be carried out.

6.1 Conclusion:

Vary purpose of proposed idea is to encourage NGOs to use technology with minimum possible expenditure and less technical expertise. This helps NGOs to acquire worldwide recognition. This in turn makes donors and beneficiaries aware of functions and facilities provided. Report generation mechanism in supporting compliance phase effectively saves time and avoid future nuisance from future legal issues. With no special technical skills and mere superficial knowledge of computer basics this system can shift work to new paradigm.

6.2 Contributions

1. We are trying to provide website to every ngo.
2. Try to bring all the NGOs website under one roof.
3. When user wants to access particular website, then that template is dynamically loaded.
4. Use of Google translator to translate the website into various languages.
5. Use of local language template into website and allow NGOs to put that language data after authentication.
6. Collection of information from NGOs.
7. Contacting to lawyer and get information for compliance.
8. by taking some information like member details and account information from NGO Administrator to generate reports that is required to submit every year.

OLD ONE

Until now we have done following contribution while working on this project

- 1) Literature Survey of Working of NGOs.
- 2) Meeting with NGO personnel to find out requirement and gather information.
- 3) Learned asp.net and cascading style sheet.
- 4) Installing and configuring visual studio and sql server.

5) Learned JavaScript to use Google translator in website.

6.3 Future Work

Future scope for this project will be that to make website it is required to accept all the file format so that it become easier for user to make data available. We are now using word file as input and we take separate word file for separate link, so next work is the website should be generated by using single word file which contain all links data. Another important issue will be that upload file. It is required to do such interface that when user place all the website data in particular folder, the tool needs to upload that file automatically from that folder after authentication and relate to appropriate links.

Add online transaction functionality to website of every NGO so that, it will beneficial to NGO as well as donor.

6.3.1 Transformation

In an organizational context, a process of profound and radical change that orients an organization in a new direction and takes it to an entirely different level of effectiveness. If technology enriched platform is made available for NGOs; It will encourage public involvement and develop unforeseen interest. It will prove mutually beneficial to needy people and those who show real interest in helping NGOs.

It has clear that the proper use of Internet-based technologies can transform an NGO from an opaque organization to one that values transparency because it can empower stakeholders [16].

7. PUBLICATIONS:

Table 7.1: Publication Status

Title	Conference	Status
Technology Enabling NGOs	In process	In process

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