Online Transparent Charity System

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ABSTRACT

One of the key fundaments of building a society is common interest or shared aims of the group members. This research work is a try to analyze web-based services oriented towards money collection for various social and charity projects. The phenomenon of social founding is worth a closer look at because its success strongly depends on the ability to build an ad-hoc or persistent groups of people sharing their believes and willing to support external institutions or individuals. The paper presents a review of money collection sites, various models of donation and money collection process as well as ways how the projects' results are reported to their founders. There is also a proposal of money collection service, where donators are not charged until total declared help overheads required resources to complete the project. The risk of missing real donations for declared payments, after the collection is closed, can be assessed and minimized by building a social network.

Keywords

Charity , project funding , money collection , social   networks

1. INTRODUCTION

Online Charity.com is web-based registration software that helps you to Sell and donate wastes online. It is an ideal for Home, Society, Industries, School, Hospitals, Factories, Retail Shop, Offices based.

The Online Charity.com allows Peoples, through Internet, to register, or donate within the registration period and the Advisor to do advising for the People by approving/rejecting requested Product by the People if they don't exceed minimum limit-

- ➢ The Online Charity.com is meant to keep the security of the admin and between the donar.
- ➢ After login NOG can view the product description which donar want to donate.
- ➢ NGO can also view the details of those candidate who want to participate .

> ➤ The main concern of this project is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the whole system.
>
> Reasons why people donate to charity projects and forms of support are subject of various studies [4, 13]. An approach, complementary to scrupulous observations and polls, to discover motivation for charity, used in our research, was studying comments on web portals that appeared under articles related to charity and social help issues. Although such a method could not bring us objective quantitative results, we intended to focus rather on identifying situations, problems and arguments for supporting or not participating in charity actions that people give in an anonymous discussion. We also tried to analyze if the will to help is a function of emotions risen by participation in a sad event (maybe reported on TV or elsewhere), observation how other people contribute or the ability to help is a basic instinct that awakes in us independent from circumstances and people around us. Non Government Organizations (NGOs), main organizers of charity projects developed on country-wide and international scale, open the opportunity to participate in large scale support actions by small donations brought by big crowd of participants. Many social problems seem too large for any one person to make a difference.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

To identify the need for software we use the Principles of Requirement Engineering. Requirement engineering provides the appropriate mechanism for understanding what the customer wants, analyzing need, assessing feasibility, negotiating a reasonable solution, specifying the solution unambiguously, validating the specification and managing the requirement as they are transformed into an operational system. The requirement engineering process can be described in five distinct steps: -

- Requirement elicitation.
- Requirement analysis & negotiation.
- Requirement specification.
- System Modeling.
- Requirement validation.
- Requirement Management.

In other words we can say that requirement analysis is a software task that bridges the gap between system level requirement engineering and software design. Requirement analysis

allows the software engineering to refine the software allocation and build models of the data, functional and behavioral domains that will be treated by software. Requirement analysis provides the software designer with a representation of information, function and behavior that can be translated into data, architectural, interface and component level design; finally the requirement specification provides the developer and the customer with the means to assess quality once software is built.

The most commonly used requirement elicitation technique is to conduct a meeting or interview. The first meeting between a software engineer and customer can be likened to the awkwardness of a first date between to adolescents. Neither person knows what to say or ask, Both are worried that what they do say will be misinterpreted, both are thinking about where it might lead (Both likely have radically different expectation here) Both want to get the think over with, but at the same time, both want it to be a success.

Here according to this principle the analyst starts by asking context-free-questions. That is a set of question that will lead to a basic understanding of the problem, the people who want a solution, the nature of solution that is desired, and the effectiveness of the first encounter itself. The first set of Context-free question focuses on the customer, the overall goals, and the benefits. For example, the analyst might ask: -

- Who is behind the request for this work?
- Who will use the solution?
- What will be economic benefit of a successful solution?
- Is there another source for the Solution that you need?

The next set of the questions enables the software engineer to gain a better Understanding of the problem and the customer to voice his or her perceptions about a solution: -

- How would you characterize "good" output that would be generated by a successful solution?
- What problem(s) will this solution address?
- Can you show me (or describe) the environment in which the solution will be used?
- Will special performance issues or constraints affect the way of the solution is approached?
- Are you the right person to answer these questions? Are your answers? Official"?
- Are my questions relevant to the problem that you have?
- Am I asking too many questions?

- Can anyone else provide additional information?

- Should I be asking you anything else?

According to the above concepts I went to the various IT companies and met its staffs, management, and some persons related with the organizational work, which advised me related with my project.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

It appeared that important factors that make people to contribute to projects run by NGOs are small donations (many can afford it) and feeling of being a part (founder) of an important project. Joined contributions of a group focused on solving particular problem is a good example of utilizing so called social capital [8, 12]. It is also worth to notice that good atmosphere (fun, joy, concert) and even day of the week has an influence on number of participants and their will to contribute to projects presented during an event. Martin and Randal in [9] describe an interesting experiment which statistically proved so called 'Sunday effect', where donations dropped to a donation-box in City Gallery Wellington, New Zealand were larger and more frequent on Sundays than on other days of the week. Observed donators' a reason why many large-scale charity programs implement money collections during concerts and other outdoor events where participants can observe each other while donating. Charity help and money donations become an important and growing part of world economy. While registered charitable donations, reported in the Giving USA 2007 survey[2], exceeded US$295 billions in year 2006, the totaled sum collected in 2007 grew to US$ 306 billion in 2007[3]. It is worth to notice that majority of giving came from individuals while only 1.3% of donations was contributed from huge actions supported by media. An effective way to reach wide audience at low price is Internet. The interactive media provide tools for delivery textual and audiovisual content while visitors (participants) have the possibility to react instantly. The action performed by visitors to a charity collection sites may give donation via internet money transfer (e.g. or credit card payment). They may also do some work in distributing information about the charity program by sending a message to their friends. And finally the visitor, who register in charity collection web-site, may be informed about new charity programs when they start. Frequent web-site visitor is also a valuable donator, who may bring some funds to charity program. The money may come from sold advertising space in the web-site. Such an approach is used in a service run by Polish Humanitarian Action (NGO): pajacyk.pl, where a daily return and click of a user brings small donation from sponsor advertised in the site. Reported money donated this way is enough to serve daily ca. 2000 hot meals for children in selected Polish schools. In this research we try to analyze reasons why people decide to help, distinguish the most preferred forms of donations in the Internet space and finally there is a proposal of an approach which assumes that support goes only to those projects which can be fully financed from declared donations. The novelty of the approach is in the fact that declared donations are deducted from accounts only in case when total declared sum is higher or equal to required resources. The projects is validated against legal regulations which, in case of Poland, do not allow (with some exceptions) public/internet basking for money by individuals but such a collection may be run by NGOs, foundations etc. The paper is built of 5 sections. After introduction there is a collection of motivations and arguments for participation and

avoiding charity actions found in literature review and on internet forums under articles related to charity issues. Section 3 is a survey of money giving and charity donation websites with discussion.

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Consistent user interface with high economic features built into it.

• System design in modular and structured way so as to make the integration with other subsystems easier.

• User has complete control as it provides and accepts only appropriate and valid data.

• User-friendly error messages are provided wherever necessary.

• Addition, deletion, modification of records as when needed

• Providing add question for new Person

In the existing system everything is done manually on papers. This reduces the efficiency as well as the possibility of mistakes is very high, so for copying up the current environment the need arises for a "computerized system" which will increase the efficiency and reduce errors to its minimum and should be cost effective.

Computerization brings along with itself a much higher degree of efficiency and sheet up the data processing .Very low degree of probability of computational errors which also generally occurs due to faulty inputs. Few skilled Student can under take the job with ease, thus cutting down the man power can possible. Retrieval of data as backing is available. Updating of records become simple and fast.

5. CONCLUSION

Help directly. Donors shy away from spending on overhead and they may overestimate what portion of their donations goes toward fundraising and salaries (Bennett 2002). Charities can try to convince donors that their donations will help people directly by guaranteeing that their specific donations will not pay for overhead. They can also give donors the power to choose which cause their donation supports, which may increase donors' confidence in the impact of their gift (e.g. Li et al. 2012).. Make a meaningful contribution to solving a problem. Donors tend to avoid contributing to needs that are large in scope, or that will last a long time (Warren and Walker, 1991). They like giving to charitable campaigns that are very close to succeeding already (e.g. List and Price, 2003). But even if a charity is dealing with a difficult long-term issue that affects millions of people, they could still benefit by offering "small victories" to their donors. For example, the parasitic worm that causes is still endemic to many countries, but the World Bank (2015) recently celebrated its near-disappearance from the country of Yemen. Donors might

give more after hearing about this kind of success – a large proportion of Yemeni victims being helped– than if they heard the same results framed as "a small proportion of all victims being helped" et al., 1997;et al., 2014). 5. Get social approval for giving. Donors, though perhaps not religious Muslims 2012), tend to give more when their gifts can be viewed by one or more people (e.g., al., 2008; White et al., 2009). And while some large donors prefer to give anonymously many people might give more if they know that their gifts could inspire others to give as well. Charities should always give donors the option (but not the obligation) to publicize their giving, as well as the ability to share news of their gift on social media. Publicizing donations could also help charities convince future donors to give more (Shang, Reed, & , 2008). 6. Feel good about giving. Donors told that giving will make them happier sometimes give more than those told about the benefits their gift will have on other people (e.g. Benson, 1978; White et al., 2009). Donors also claim to be willing to give more when they receive feedback from charities on the impact of their giving (Merchant et al., 2010). Charities should ensure that donors understand what good their donations have enabled, and might also benefit by encouraging donors to feel good about their generous actions. Effective charities could take advantage of their detailed impact measurement by sending especially detailed thank-you notes. On the other hand, charities should be careful not to provide potential donors with external motivation to give; this could actually reduce contributions, by leading people to think of a charitable interaction as a transaction rather than a gift

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