

THE CENTRALISED NGO ORGANIZATION

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ABSTRACT: There are many NGOs now working in India for good causes. Also willing to help are the populace. These NGOs' ability to reach their target audiences and be effective is unfortunately hampered by a lack of IT infrastructure. We want to support these NGOs and give them the IT resources they need to make the most of their resources. resources and broaden their appeal for monetary and food donations. A cross-platform website is part of the project. that will assist them in managing their volunteers, obtaining orders by raising awareness via a social media module, reach out to those who want to help them in their laudable endeavour. The objective is to take the best features from existing websites, identify the finest platforms, take advantage of current trends, and create a new website at a price the NGO can afford. There are many freelance developers available. We gained knowledge about how to create the essential modules that we must have from our literature review of existing websites. Studying articles on social media trends prompted us to harness its potential because we have the analysis of people's attitudes, behaviours, and patterns. Studying various web-based systems inspired us to think of 100% cost-free solutions, which allowed us to come up with a cost-effective solution. NGO acts as a centralized platform, bringing together multiple NGOs and donors under one user-friendly interface.

KEYWORDS: nonprofit management, sustainable community development, volunteer, NGO, Project tracking, technology, fundraising, development, centralization.

I. INTRODUCTION

Natural resource management (NRM) in underdeveloped nations is heavily reliant on non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Their involvement takes many different forms, such as policy advocacy, expert advice and analysis, public opinion mobilisation, voice advocacy, service provision, monitoring and assessment, consultation, and policy dialogue with policymakers. The execution of policies on the ground may be improved by include NGOs in the process of developing public

policy for NRM. However, most developing nations only make use of this chance to a limited extent, and NGOs have little to no input into the development of NRM policy. Governments rarely take into account the opinions of NGOs in those nations where they are permitted to participate in the policy-making process for NRM. The majority of NGOs are thought to be dependent on, under the control of, and answerable to funders rather than to their constituents and goals, according to the governments of developing nations. Additionally, they presumptively believe that NGOs' goals and strategies precisely correspond to those of their funders[1].

Every social organisation values its members highly since, in their eyes, they are its most valuable resource, without which it could not operate. One of the main reasons NGOs are so well-known is that people play a major part in achieving the organization's objectives. In order to maintain a competitive edge over time, organisations are beginning to realise how important it is to invest in their people. Good human resource management (HRM) techniques are typically not given high priority by local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in terms of management. Non-governmental organisations that achieve success are those that see the significance of human resources and prioritise the development, well-being, dedication, and drive of their workforce to accomplish objectives. Local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) often overlook the need of effective human resource management for the organization's performance and do not provide sufficient time or resources to cultivate the fundamental human resource competencies. [2].

People bring perspectives, values, and experiences to an organisation that may be leveraged for organisational and individual benefit, making their contributions unpredictable, unique, and potentially growing. The effectiveness with which local NGOs function and achieve their goals is strongly influenced by the manner in which individuals are managed. Workers need to know about the organization's future as well as their own within it; this encourages commitment and, eventually, continuous output. Thus, it is correct to state that local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) rely on the contribution of their existing human resources, and that as such, they are obligated to actively seek out and investigate options that would enhance their capacity to manage employees[2].

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In the Year of 2020, authors “Janhavi Desalea , Kunal Gautama , Saish Khandarea , Vedant Parikha and Dhanashree Toradmallea” proposed a paper titled “NGO Support Software Solution: In order to effectively reach Nowadays, India is home to a large number of NGOs working for noble causes. Also willing to help are the populace. These NGOs' ability to reach their target audiences and be effective is unfortunately hampered by a lack of IT infrastructure. We want to support such NGOs by giving them the IT infrastructure they need to make the best use of their resources and expand their ability to receive food and financial donations. The project includes a cross-platform mobile application that will enable them manage their volunteers, collect orders through raising awareness using a social media module to connect to individuals who want to assist them in this good. There are many independent developers and pre-existing apps; the objective is to gather all the greatest features, identify the best platforms, take advantage of current trends, and construct the app at a price the NGO can afford. We learned how to design the essential components that we need from our literature review of existing apps. Studying articles on social media trends prompted us to harness its potential because we were able to analyze people's attitudes, routines, and patterns as a result. We were inspired to investigate solutions with a background that is completely free of charge by the study of other systems employing mobile applications, which allowed us to come up with a cost-effective solution[2].

In the Year of 2022, authors “Norhasni Zainal Abiddin *, Irmohizam Ibrahim and Shahrul Azuwar Abdul Aziz” proposed a paper titled “Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Their Part towards Sustainable Community Development” The aim of this essay is to evaluate the impact of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on the development of sustainable communities as well as the difficulties these groups confront. The inquiry was conducted using a variety of sources, including academic papers, reports, and even company websites. This article offers information on the number of NGOs in Malaysia, which might give us a better understanding of the industry. The initiative will monitor these non-profits' development to determine how quickly they are growing. The articles that were pulled from three internet databases were screened using an organised technique of literature review Findings: For this study's additional analysis, eight articles were chosen. There are a total of four challenges and four recommendations. Conclusions: To that end, this article offers some suggestions for improving already-existing non-profit organisations so that they serve the community as a whole[6].

In the Year of 2020, authors “Rehema C. Batti” proposed a paper titled “Human resource management challenges facing local NGOs” Collaborations with regional NGOs have become crucial elements of the development sector. Since it affects the effectiveness and sustainability of local NGOs, human resource management in those organizations is essential. However, managing human resources presents a variety of difficulties for numerous local NGOs. The HR management practices used by local NGOs are insufficient, which has an impact on the employees' work experiences and overall performance at both the individual and organizational levels. Due to the size and

scope of the organization, many local NGOs do not have an HR unit or a human resource manager. As a result, they appoint personnel to manage staff issues who frequently lack the necessary human resource skills and competences[3].

In the Year of 2017, authors “Oleksandr Berezko and Pavlo Zhezhnych” proposed a paper titled “Rethinking the NGO Website from the Knowledge Management Perspective” Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have a substantial impact in many fields. They must manage their knowledge, much like for-profit organizations, but frequently lack the resources to do so. By incorporating social knowledge environments (SKEs), social software may offer "new hope" for knowledge management in NGOs. Is it possible to use the websites of the vast majority of foreign NGOs to support SKE? The theoretical framework for building an SKE on the foundation of an NGO website was put forth in this study. The suggested website model takes into account NGO characteristics from this angle and demonstrates the method for SKE creation[1].

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing NGO systems often face many operational challenges that hinder their ability to function effectively. Many NGOs still rely on outdated form-based methods and spreadsheets to manage their projects, donors and activities. This manual process can be time-consuming and error-prone, resulting in inefficient resource allocation, project management, and overall management. As a result, NGOs find it difficult to streamline their operations and allocate resources efficiently, potentially limiting their impact on the communities they serve

Donor engagement is another area where existing programs can fall short. Many NGOs struggle to maintain meaningful relationships with donors due to a lack of communication channels and an inability to adequately personalize their networks. These initiatives do not leverage the full range of available technology capabilities to engage with donors, resulting in missed opportunities for engagement, fundraising and donor retention Such communication a this gap between NGOs and donors can prevent them from obtaining the necessary funds for their projects and projects.

Clear development of community development is an important aspect of NGO mobilization. Existing systems do not provide robust tools for monitoring and reporting on project progress and financial transactions. This lack of insight can undermine the trust of the communities being served and can lead to inadequate investments in funding or resources, hindering overall organizational growth goals.

The introduction of an improved NGO system such as the one under consideration aims to address these limitations within existing systems. By providing a centralized digital platform, NGOs can streamline their operations, reduce operational costs and allocate resources more efficiently. This framework provides a solution that integrates various aspects of NGO operations, including project tracking, donor, and volunteer networking, in one easy-to-use interface.

Administrators have access to a dashboard where they can manage various aspects related to NGOs, donors, and invitations. NGO Management: Admins can add new NGOs,

edit existing NGO profiles, and deactivate or remove NGOs when necessary.

Donor Management: Admins can view donor profiles, track donations, and manage donor information.

Invitations: Admins can send invitations to new users or stakeholders to join the platform or participate in specific activities.

Managers are provided with tools to oversee and manage specific aspects of NGOs and donor interactions. **NGO Profile Management:** Managers can update details about their NGO, including mission statements, projects, and contact information. **Donations:** Managers can track donations received by their NGO, view donor information, and send acknowledgments or thank-you messages. **View NGOs and Donors:** Managers have the ability to browse and discover other NGOs and donors registered on the platform for networking or collaboration opportunities.

Donors have a dedicated interface designed to facilitate donation processes and access information about NGOs and other donors. **Donate to NGOs:** Donors can browse through listed NGOs, learn about their causes, and make financial contributions securely through the platform. **NGO Information:** Donors can view detailed profiles of NGOs, including their mission, impact, ongoing projects, and financial transparency. **Explore Other Donors:** Donors can discover and connect with other contributors or like-minded individuals who support similar causes. **Registration and Login:** Common users can create new accounts by registering with their details and subsequently log in to access personalized features. **View NGOs:** Users can browse through a directory of registered NGOs, explore their profiles, and learn about their activities and initiatives. **Basic Interaction:** Common users can interact with the platform to understand its purpose, mission, and the scope of services offered to NGOs and donors

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Designing a proposed system for an NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) involves considering various aspects, including its mission, goals, target audience, and available resources. Clearly define the NGO's mission and vision. Outline the specific programs and projects the NGO will undertake to fulfill its mission. Identify the target audience or beneficiaries of the NGO's programs. Explain the funding sources for the NGO, such as grants, donations, fundraising activities, or partnerships. List potential partners, collaborators, and stakeholders who can support the NGO's initiatives. Create a timeline with milestones and deadlines for implementing the proposed system and launching programs. Define what success looks like for the NGO and how it will measure progress toward its goals. Define what success looks like for the NGO and how it will measure progress toward its goals.

The major elements, procedures, and technologies that would support the organization's mission and goals while assuring effective centralization are outlined in the proposed system for a centralised Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO). A

suggested structure for a centralised NGO is as follows:

Definition of the Mission and Strategy: Clearly state the Mission, Vision, and Long-Term Objectives of the NGO. Create a thorough strategic plan that identifies the organization's goals and plans for accomplishing them.

Central Governance and Leadership: Create a centralised governing board or council that will be in charge of making major choices and exercising leadership. Appoint a CEO or executive director to run the headquarters and carry out the organization's strategy[8].

Standardised Policies and Procedures: Create and record standardised rules, regulations, and guidelines that apply consistently to all departments and initiatives. Check that the organization's policies adhere to its mission and core principles[1].

Resource administration: Allocating resources (money, staff, materials) in accordance with the central office's strategic aims. Centralising financial administration, including budgeting, fund-raising, and grant management.

Technology Infrastructure: Establish a solid technology foundation to support collaboration, communication, and centralised data management. To securely store and manage organisational data, use a centralised database system.[1]

Monitoring and Evaluation: Create a central system for monitoring and evaluating (M&E) to keep tabs on the results and efficiency of projects and programmes. To help you make decisions, gather and analyse data from multiple areas.

Collaboration & Communication: Implement platforms and methods for communication to encourage cooperation and information sharing between employees of the central office and regional offices. Utilise video conferencing for remote communication and have regular meetings.

Capacity building and training: In order to ensure uniformity in knowledge and abilities across staff members working in various locations, centralise training and capacity-building efforts. For online training and skill development, create a learning management system.

Management of brand and identity: To maintain a consistent organisational identity across all branches and territories, establish brand standards. Observe compliance with branding standards.

Risk management: Establish a centralised risk management strategy that identifies potential hazards and provides details on mitigation measures. Create centrally coordinated crisis response plans to handle emergencies.

Cost-cutting and effectiveness: Enhance operational effectiveness through cost-cutting, resource-sharing, and centralised procurement strategies. Conduct regular cost-benefit evaluations to find areas where costs might be cut.

Accountability and Transparency: Make sure financial transactions and decision-making procedures are transparent. Publicly release annual reports and distribute financial data to stakeholders[7].

Constant Development: Encourage feedback, draw lessons from the past, and alter techniques as necessary to promote a culture of continual growth.

Community Participation: Create initiatives for community involvement that involve the neighbourhood in project planning and execution[6].

Data Privacy and Security: To protect sensitive information, particularly that pertaining to donors and recipients, implement strong data security and privacy procedures[7]

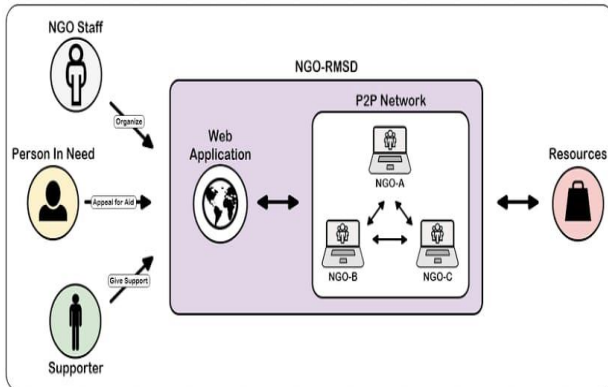


Figure 1. Architecture Diagram

This System includes five modules like admin module, volunteer(NGO) module, donor(user) module, About us, Contact us. In the admin module Access of admin module is depend on the NGO employees firebase console where user uploads all the data is connected to admin module. This module completes tasks such as accepting volunteer registration, choosing and approving the post that appears on the website's admin page, uploading posts to the "About page" part, updating statistics, etc.

V. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of a non-governmental organization (NGO) involves the systematic approach and set of strategies it uses to achieve its mission and objectives. While methodologies can vary significantly depending on the NGO's focus, size, and resources. The NGO's methodology starts with a clear mission statement and a vision of the change it wants to bring about in society. NGOs typically conduct needs assessments to understand the specific problems or challenges they aim to address. Based on the needs assessment, NGOs design programs and projects that are tailored to address the identified problems. NGOs are non-governmental organisations that operate independently of governmental oversight. They work to advance social welfare and are nonprofit groups. They act as a link between people and government. These organisations are typically filled with people who cannot perceive the suffering of others yet desire to improve the world for everyone. When many issues cannot reach the Government in power or when some issues are ignored by the Government, NGOs take up these concerns and deal with them with the utmost care. Anyone is welcome to join and quit these associations at any time. NGOs also have their own standards and criteria for selection. These bodies are also referred to as voluntary functioning bodies because of this. Their worth is determined by the type of work they conduct and how well they perform They are grouped based on their work as NGOs that focus on services charities-focused NGOs, NGOs that focus on empowering people NGOs that focus on participation.

They are categorised according to the level of operation as

Organisations with a Community Focus, municipal organisations, National NGOs, as well as NGOs at the global level.



Figure 3. NGO Methodology

NGOs have contributed to a number of societal improvements that have helped society advance and grow. These organisations strive to benefit humanity and further other noble causes. Let's talk about some of the principal functions performed by the numerous NGOs:

Improving government performance: One of the key tasks of NGOs is to make sure that the government is responsive and tries to resolve citizens' problems, which increases the government's accountability. By supplying research teams, NGOs also assist the government in formulating policy by offering advice and their knowledge in connected areas. NGOs helped write numerous ground-breaking laws in the nation, including the Environmental Protection Act of 1986, the Right to Education Act of 2009, the Right to Information Act of 2005, and others[8]. **Intermediary role in society:** Religion, superstitions, beliefs, and practises have a significant influence on Indian society. NGOs serve as social mediators at all levels of society to bring about the necessary change in the behavioural and social attitudes that are prevalent there.

Promoting communication: NGOs engage in two levels of communication promotion. One is at the highest level, where NGOs give advice to the government regarding the needs, aptitudes, and objectives of the local population. In contrast, they carry out lower-level operations, teaching and informing citizens about government policies and initiatives[4].

functioning as a pressure group: By functioning as a pressure group, they also try to organise resistance to various government programmes and policies. They also make it possible for the poor, including Farmers, STs, SCs, and others, to receive decent services by holding the government accountable.

Fostering Community engagement: NGOs support and facilitate the engagement of underserved communities and aid in the preservation of varied populations' cultural traditions[5].

Women's Empowerment: NGOs must take part in the empowerment of women in some way. They have been fighting ceaselessly against social problems like Sati, dowry, cruelty, etc. in addition to matter like employment, eliminating female

foeticide, etc. working as hard as they can to advance gender equality are the agrani foundation, Eklavya, Sewa, and other NGO's[2].

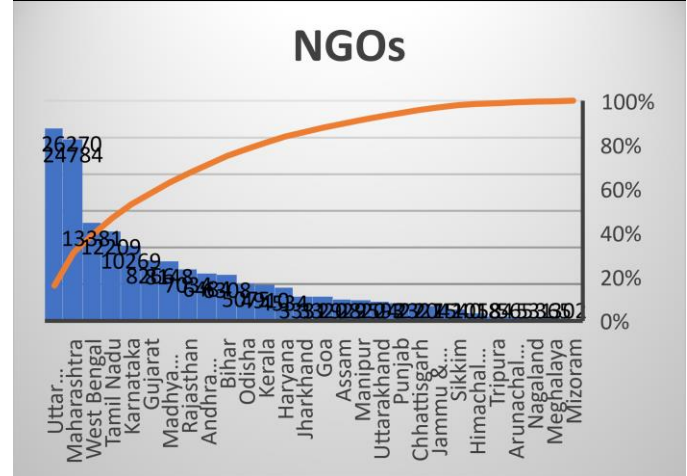
Closing the gap: NGOs reach out to the groups of individuals who are frequently ignored by government programmes. For instance, migrant labourers received assistance during the Covid-19 crisis. In addition to this, NGOs also work in fields like research, legal aid, healthcare, gender issues, education, and human and labour rights.

Monitoring and evaluation: NGOs keep an eye on and assess government programmes and initiatives that support active citizen involvement in the advancement of society. Additionally, it results in the government's administrative duties being under control.

Flask is a web framework for Python, providing a lightweight and modular approach to building web applications. It simplifies web development by offering features like routing, request handling, and template rendering. Tailwind CSS is a utility-first CSS framework that allows developers to quickly build custom user interfaces. SQLAlchemy handles database operations like querying, updating, and deleting records, abstracting away low-level SQL syntax. Solidity is a programming language specifically designed for writing smart contracts on blockchain platforms like Ethereum. Web3.py is a Python library for interacting with Ethereum blockchain nodes. It provides functionalities to interact with smart contracts, send transactions, and query blockchain data using Python scripts. Alembic is a database migration tool for SQLAlchemy, allowing developers to manage database schema changes over time. It automates the process of creating and applying database migrations, ensuring consistency and version control of database schemas across different environments.

NGOs	NUMBERS
Uttar Pradesh	26270
Uttarakhand	2593
West Bengal	13381
Bihar	6308
Chhattisgarh	2327
Jharkhand	3331
Punjab	2427
Rajasthan	7034
Madhya Pradesh	8148
Haryana	4534
Himachal Pradesh	1018
Jammu & Kashmir	2042
Andhra Pradesh	6484
Tamil Nadu	12209
Karnataka	10269
Kerala	4910
Odisha	5075
Gujarat	8266
Maharashtra	24784
Goa	3320
Arunachal Pradesh	565
Assam	2929
Sikkim	1540

Tripura	584
Manipur	2820
Meghalaya	365
Mizoram	302
Nagaland	531

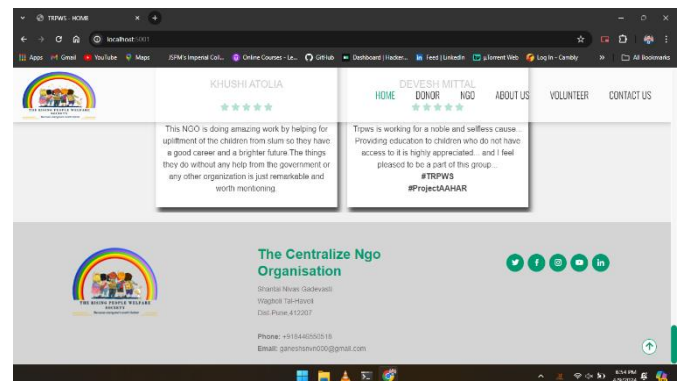


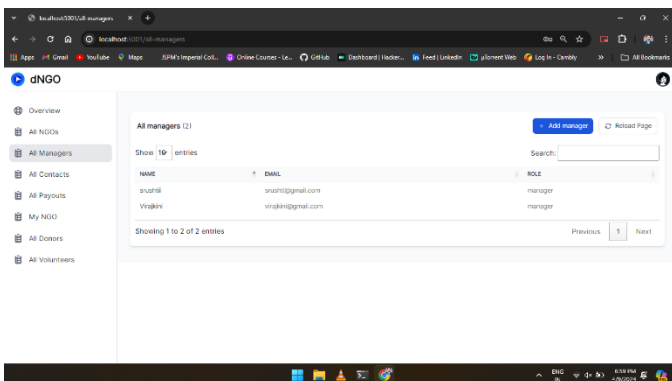
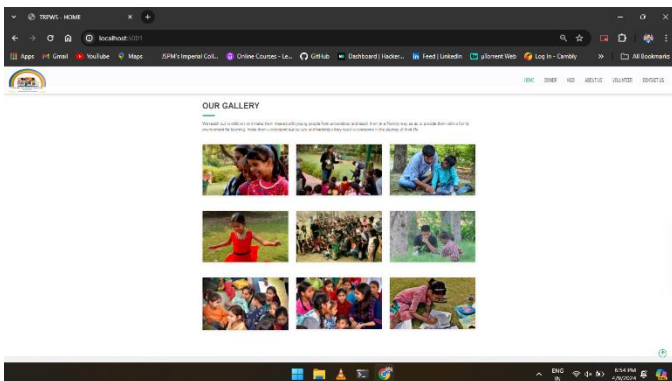
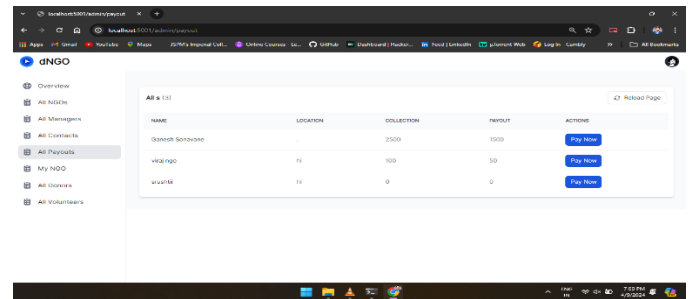
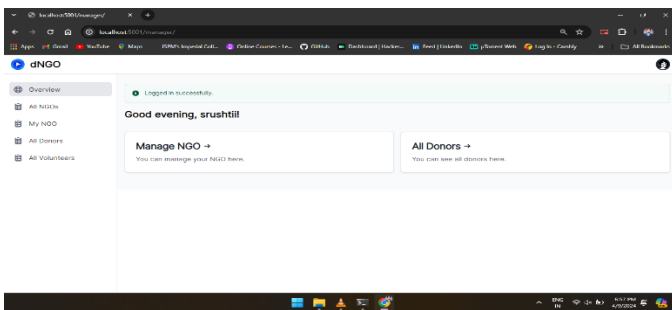
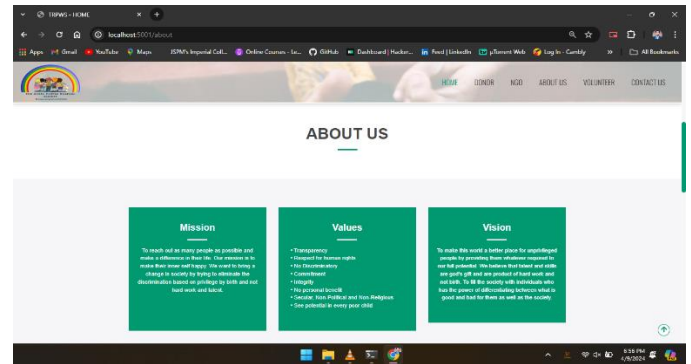
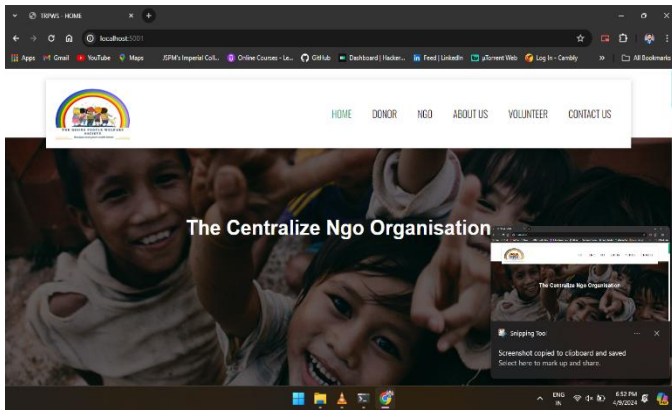
VI. SCOPE

Future systems could incorporate more advanced data analytics and visualization tools. This could help NGOs gain deeper insights into their operations, donor behavior, program effectiveness, and impact assessment. Predictive analytics could also be integrated to anticipate trends and make more informed decisions.

AI-powered tools could be used to automate repetitive tasks, optimize resource allocation, and personalize donor interactions. Natural language processing could enhance communication with stakeholders and assist in sentiment analysis of public perception about the organization's work.

VII. OUTPUTS





VIII. CONCLUSION

The initiative aims to support Indian NGOs by improving their IT infrastructure and creating a cost-effective, cross-platform website. This website will help NGOs manage volunteers, raise awareness through social media, and connect with donors. The approach is informed by existing knowledge and trends, with a focus on cost-effectiveness. The goal is to centralize resources and foster collaboration among NGOs, donors, and volunteers for more effective and impactful charitable work in India.

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