A Smart Platform for Donation Handling

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Abstract: This project is aimed to developing an online blood, money, clothes, food and money donation. The entire project has been developed keeping in view of distributed client server computing technology in mind. Through this application any person who is interested in donating the blood, money, clothes and food can register himself. Admin is the main author who can do addition, deletion, and modification if required. The process of managing the blood that is received from the blood donation events needs a proper and systematic management. The lack of transparency has made people lose trust in charities, making social funding stagnant. The donor is unaware of the legitimate utilization of his funds. This paper proposes a system that helps social organizations to run projects transparently, using smart contract-based incentives to ensure their impact is independently verified and accessible to everyone. This makes it much easier for funders (philanthropic organizations, impact investors, small donors) to monitor their transactions and hence restore their trust in giving to such social organizations.

Keywords: ENO’s, Donation type, Donors.

1. Introduction

The entire project has developed keeping in view of distributed client server. In this project who is interested in donating (clothes, food, money) first the user will login to our system. Then the user will be able to donate clothes, food and money to NGO’s. User will donate blood to blood bank. The project is to build an application program to reduce manual work of managing and also an ease for the donors to donate. The funds are transferred to the needy in person (alms, through family, friends, society, etc) and formally fundraising is not organized in nature, on permanent basis and accountability. Center’s and health organizations across the country. At the present time, the source of donation is a combination of involuntary donors (relatives, friends, workmates, or random people). Studies have been identified numerous factors that psychological, physiological and socio-demographic factors. The study highlighted the need to invest in awareness and motivation for donations through campaigns so that current donors will continue donating and non-donors will be encouraged to begin donating.

This application helps people receive notifications on urgent donation calls, know their eligibility to give, search for the nearest center, and reserve a convenient appointment using temporal and/or spatial information. It also helps establish a blood donation community through social networks such as Facebook and Twitter. An up to date donor profile with information on his/her page. Information on donation needs will be smartly passed to appropriate donors which helps find a nearby appropriate donor at the appropriate time.

2. Literature Survey

A. Meiappane, K. Logavignesh, R. Prasanna, T. Sakhivel, Blood Donation App Using Android in this paper ad-va ntages are access information such as the nearby hospitals and the blood banks and the availability of blood banks. And disadvantages are technologies, there is not many options and advancement in the end of blood donation Procedure based on Mobile Bank.

In this society there are too many people who are suffering from numerous problems. Only a few of them are getting help from others. Some people may present their problems through electronic and press media, but most of the distressed people cannot express their problems to others. Even some people are not getting sufficient help as they need.

The drawbacks of present systems are: 1. Bureaucratic complexity of Donation Process 2. Present manual procedures a Natural disaster are common all over the world and are based on geophysical, hydrological, climatological or biological incidents. In the past history, India faced lot of natural disasters due to bad weather. Those disasters cause major damages such as loss of human lives and loss of properties.

The development of a donation system depends on web-based application. The proposed system facilitates communication between donor’s and donation centers and integrates the information dispersed among different donation


Description: What’s known as the second disaster, a result of unsolicited in kind donations, has been a long-standing problem in disaster relief. Over the years, NGOs have tried to convince donors to contribute only cash in an effort to reduce the impact of this issue. The 'cash only’ approach, however, has not been fully successful and the burden of unsolicited donations continues to cripple NGO relief operations in all major disasters although cash giving is most convenient for NGOs, it does not have the same emotional appeal for donors. In-kind donations are more tangible, specific, and often the most economical way to give. Yet because there is no formal mechanism to ensure
they are appropriate and productive, unsolicited in-kind donations pose a challenge in disaster response. They were able to collect over 35,000 needed items through the registry in the rest few weeks after the storm. This paper reviews the forces that lead to the second disaster, describes a successful implementation of the on-line registry as part of the Super storm Sandy response, compares the registry with a donation portal such as the Aid matrix national donation portal and discusses the challenges and opportunities for implementing a registry on a national scale.


Description: The main purpose of this project is to automate the donation process. Our intention is to support all the programs conducted by the charity organizations, so this project welcomes all those who helps and supports the citizens in the charities by providing donations in the donation machine where the machine is designed in such a way that it can sense, send a message, captures picture and posts a message in social networking sites. This project works in the real-time environment to automate the process.

Smart Donation machine will take the process of donating to the next level. With the increase of popularity of social networks as people now-a-days are addicted to these networking sites, we integrated the process of tweeting a message in our project. The process of emptying the bin is made easy by just sending messages/calls to the respective organization when the billings. It encourages the individuals and many groups by the automation of social networking sites. The future work is described as we discussed earlier in the constraints and trade s topic, it cannot recognize the objects but can just sense the donations that has been donated. By implementing Digital Image Processing, we can recognize the things that have been donated and also the security to the system will be improved. Finally, this project future work extends by tweeting the picture taken by the Android mobile camera application in the social networking site.

[3] Donate A Smart donation handling system

Sri Lanka is a small island in the Indian Ocean which is in the path of two monsoons. Therefore, the country is mostly affected by weather related hazards. Floods are one of the most common hazards that the country faces due to monsoonal rain or effects of low pressure systems. Droughts due to failure of monsoonal rain are another common hazard experienced in Sri Lanka. Moreover, Sri Lanka is also prone to hazards such as landslides, lightning strikes and coastal erosion. In 2004, almost two-thirds of the Sri Lankan coast was affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami.

[4] Donate.lk is a mobile application

Donate.lk is a mobile application developed to enhance the donation handling process in Sri Lanka at a time of a disaster using latest technologies. The main objective of this research is to provide a better solution for donation handling. The system consists of a web application and the donation handling process mainly functions through a mobile application. This system identifies similar faces using an image processing technique which is not available in any other disaster management applications. Therefore, those allocations will be made by analyzing the desired donations and available donation teams. Stocks of donations and profiling of those stocks are mandatory even before setting out to reach the people in need this system will expand using mobile ad-hoc network technology. It may be helpful when mobile communications are down during disasters.

3. Existing System

The present system is ineffective in logging and maintaining all the details of donor’s and consumer in a convenient manner. The traditional way of maintaining these details causes errors and results in slow processing. In the existing manual system, a lot of time is spent in communicating the information across different blood banks and systems. There is a need for an integrated automated system, which has some centralized control over the entire process. Want a lot of time to take action and the process is tedious, time consuming and space consuming. It creates room for errors as the data is entered manually by the persons.

4. Proposed System

We will give a comprehensive overview of the state-of-the-art technologies to preserve privacy of big data at each stage of big data life cycle. Moreover, we will discuss and manage the details of the donors and the things they are donating. It will also display the related things available for the needy through admin and the system. The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce manual work of managing and also an ease for the donors to donate.

In this system design phase, we design the system which is easily understood for end user i.e. user friendly.

We design some UML diagrams and data own diagram to understand the system own and system module and We design some UML diagrams and data own diagram to understand the system own and system module and sequence of execution. In implementation phase of our project we have implemented various module required of successfully getting expected outcome at the different module levels. With inputs from system design, the system is first developed in small pro-grams called units, which are integrated in the next phase. Each unit is developed and tested for its functionality which is referred to as Unit Testing.

5. System Architecture

The System architecture follows the MVC model which enables the concept of separation of concerns. It has a standard approach for the 3 tiers architecture: Client tier, Server Tier, and Data Tier.
The Server Tier contains the business logic, which also make use of a web service: Google Maps Web Services by using Google Maps Distance Matrix API. It is exposed to the client side using RESTful web service. And using ORM, data that is stored to Mysql database is converted into classes, and it is accessed/persisted using JPA.

The Data tier stores in Mysql database all data I am using in the application.

For the client Side, it is implemented using Android Studio. It had the necessary requirements to establish a connection with the server side using HTTP requests. Also, following the requirements, it is responsible for getting the location of the device either using GPS or internet.

Usually people donate to the people they actually know that they are in need or go directly to an association. However, it is not always the case. When someone moves to a new city, or they actually do not know many people in need, or they would like to help people who are in a harder situation. This new concept will help the unfortunate people to get a high chance of getting donations through a modern system.

This project is feasible in the technical sense. All tools necessary are available and only requires a fair amount of time to acquire a good knowledge about how to use them.

A. Modules

- **Module 1:** In android application as well as web application, we can register or sign up with our email, password and mobile number.
- **Module 2:** The user will get welcoming mail from our website. Then the user can login with email id and password. Later user will get all the necessary information about donations.
- **Module 3:** User can watch what are the current schemes running in village and all details about village such as sarpanch contact number and other committee members number and photos of village.
- **Module 4:** all the request of the donor and people admin can handle; admin has an authority to check donor’s details by their valid documents.
- **Module 5:** Admin can see farmer’s pending home tax and water tax, if it is nil then only farmer can get their document.
- **Module 6:** Each user can apply online documents such as birth certificate, living certificate, income certificate etc.

B. Goal and Objectives

- To reduce Scams.
- To create awareness of life saving.
- To see the history and track your Donations.

6. Results

The following screenshots are from the working application using my personal android phone.
7. Conclusion

We conclude that in our system the donor register with the system. When donor login with the system, if the user wants to donate blood then system shows blood bank or if the user wants to donate any other things like money, food, clothes, amenities etc. then the system shows NGO. Donor can track his donation and also this will help to reduce scams.

References