

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO THE DISABLED PEOPLE USING WEB APPLICATION

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Abstract: Information and communication technologies can provide creative solutions to the needs of disabled people, bringing them increased citizenship, culture, democracy, and equality of access. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) make effective contributions to society. Developing Website for Handicap & Paraplegic NGO will help them to understand their rights and also give a “new hope” for knowledge management in NGOs. This paper proposed the benefits of using the NGO website. Proposed website considers NGO features as well as the different facilities for PWDs (person with disabilities) given by the government.

Index Terms - Knowledge Management, Website, NGO, PWDs

I. INTRODUCTION

Disability is neither fixed nor absolute. It is not even a condition in its own right nor is it the result of a personal limitation. In fact, disability has very little impact on the body as well as on life. In fact, it is a social construct. These sorts of thoughts are very important for IT designers. What are your way of thoughts for persons with a disability? Let us look at the kinds of words used to describe Person with disability: for example, they are said to be “suffering from” a particular “handicap” or are “Special Child”.

A non-governmental Organization (NGO) is a not-income driven association. It is a private organization that pursue activities to provide basic social service, promote the facilities among poor. It has now become the leading approach to utilize technology in order to enhance an organizations efficiency and productivity. It helps to access any government facility and policy information from all over the world at any time as well as allows us to save time and money and increase interactions between customers and partners. Such application helps Non-Government Organization (NGO). Most NGO websites simply provide basic information about their organization, whereas this proposed approach aspires to not only provide information but automate all the functions of the organization, reduce tedious paperwork, decrease queuing, increase interaction between members of the organization in a safe and secure manner. ^{[1][2]}

II. CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics of NGO Websites:

- **A User-Friendly Site Structure:** Websites are organized by the view of visitors. The users or viewers are not always technical persons. These websites take this into account in their structure, and organize themselves in a way user can find easy to navigate over the Website content.
- **A Focus on Driving the Right People to the Site:** Target audience should always be top of mind. High site traffic is great, but if you’re mostly driving people not likely to take interest in your organization then it’s not really doing you much good. Content plays a big role in getting the right people to your website.
- **Creating and highlighting opportunities:** Visitors to take action is vital to increasing overall support. Everything from signing up for your website to contributing in social work puts them on the path toward becoming a volunteer or donor one day.
- **Simple Forms and Processes:** Showing people how they can engage is only part of it. Once you’ve shown them what to do, you need to make the action easy for them to complete.
- **Effective websites make taking action easy:** Most people don’t want to share their personal information on a website, and probably won’t stick around to fill out a super long form. No matter if it’s a newsletter sign up or a donation form, go bare bones on the information which is require.

III. RELATED WORK

Several studies have been carried out for evaluating the Policies and Facilities available for the PWDs provided by the Government of India. The study evaluated the accessibility of those policies and facilities for development of disable person using various tools and methodologies. The study includes the evaluation of all the Government websites to study those acts and

facilities as well as studied all the NGO websites to understand how they actually work. The research found that the accessibility level of government facilities and policies was low and needed to be enhanced.

The results of the evaluation indicated that the situation of web accessibility is unsatisfactory, with only 11.1 % homepages of the central governmental websites conforming to level "A". To sum up, it is especially important for IT designers and systems personnel not to limit their perceptions of individuals with a disability. They need to overcome the legacy of negativism that surrounds disabled people: they need to see people as people. IT designers need to consider users' abilities and disabilities. It is important for the IT industry to be flexible in analyzing and assessing people's information and communication technology needs. The way forward is to consider designing for all, and incorporating all needs and abilities into product design. The researchers suggested a number of changes to increase the level of accessibility.

There are disability in an estimated 33 million people with a Europe and around 50 million in the United States: China may also have as many as 50 million disabled people. Even though there are relatively few studies that examine the situations of disabled people internationally, there are massive numbers of persons with a disability worldwide. One estimate of the total world population puts the number of disabled people at 500 million. It suggests that perhaps ten per cent of the world's population has either a permanent or a temporary physical, sensory, or mental impairment. Particularly detailed case studies have taken place in India, Jordan, the Occupied Territories, the Lebanon, Zanzibar, and Zimbabwe.^[8] A recent paper has been presented by Al-Mouradet al. Which aimed at investigating the extent to which accessibility is taken into account in the design of Dubai e-Government websites. The accessibility of each of the 21 websites was evaluated based on the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 1.0) and using automated testing tools. Their research revealed that many Dubai e-Government sites did not meet the minimum level of conformance with W3C. Their results indicated that the prevalent priority-I accessibility barriers identified were related to the absence of text equivalents for non-text elements, and the failure of the static equivalents for dynamic content to get updated when the dynamic content changes. Valuable insights to address the accessibility barriers were also provided. The researchers provided some recommendations to the government agencies and public sector organizations to develop a set of "best design for accessibility" practices in accordance with WCAG guidelines.^[6]

IV. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

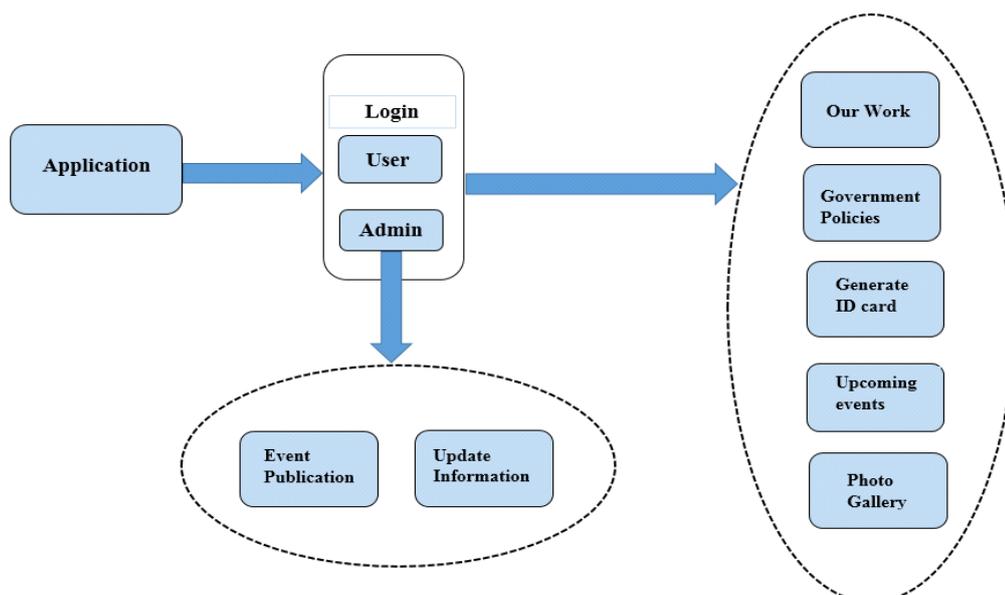


Fig 5.1. Architecture diagram

V. IMPLEMENTATION

Designing:

Websites are organized by the view of visitors. The users or viewers are not always technical persons; so designing front-end of the website is always must be user friendly. These facts are must take into account while designing a website especially when it is a NGO website. The overall structure, tabs, forms organize in a way user can find easy to navigate over the Website content.

Database creation and Connectivity:

Database is the backbone of the every website. The strong databases creates stronger websites; therefore creating and connecting a database to the web forms is the main task of web designer.

Verification and Validation:

Verifying all the required fields are working properly or not. As well as web forms are linked properly or not. To check whether the Password validation is done properly.

Testing:

Performed several test cases to test the overall functioning of the website. Testing is done to eliminate the bugs or errors arrive while runtime.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Home Page



Fig. 4.1: Home Page

4.2 Login Page

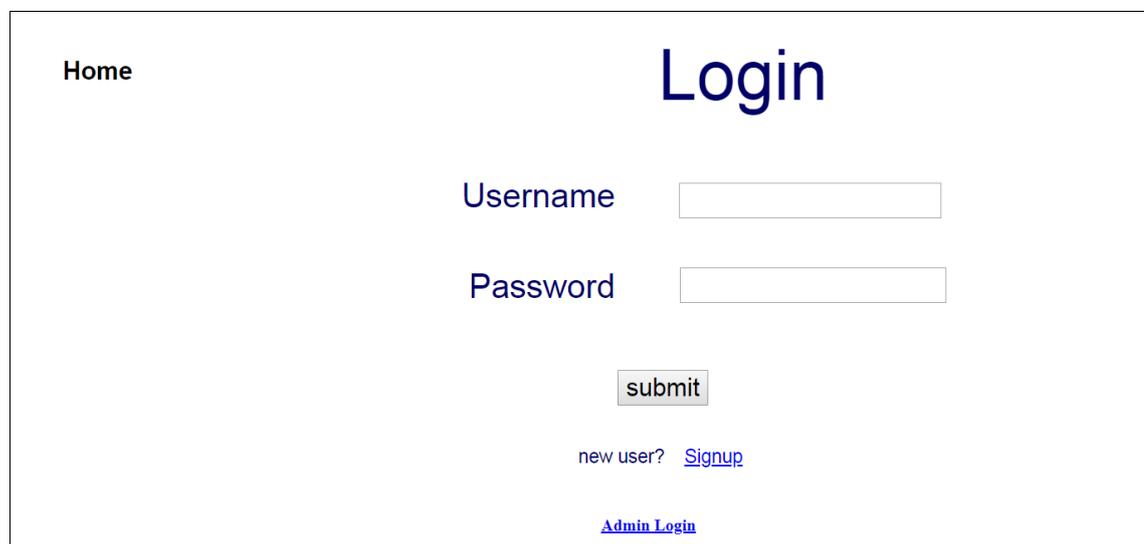


Fig. 4.2: Login Page

4.3 Signup Page

Home Signup

Name

Email ID

Mobile Number

Password

Confirm Password

Submit

Fig. 4.3 Signup

4.4 Registration Form

Registration

Name of Disabled Person:

Date of Birth: Choose date

Disability Type:

Disability Percentage:

Occupation:

Postal address:

Marital status:

Birthmark:

Education:

Blood Group:

Mobile Number:

Pension:

Expectations from Organization:

Submit Reset

Fig. 4.4 Registration

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