

***A Mini Project Synopsis on***

**Ur's Corporator**

**T.E. - I.T Engineering**

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**Academic year : 2022-23**

## CERTIFICATE

This to certify that the Mini Project report on **Ur's Corporator** has been submitted by Kalpesh Chavan (20104079), Ankit Awade (20104082), Siddhant Darekar (20104111) and who are a Bonafede students of A. P. Shah Institute of Technology, Thane, Mumbai, as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree in **Information Technology**, during the academic year **2022-2023** in the satisfactory manner asper the curriculum laid down by University of Mumbai.

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# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

Ur's Corporator is a website help to build the connection between government and citizens by establishing various means of involvement activities and solving their problems in a simplest way. In this website user can list their complaint in complaint column after submitting it will be given to the respected ward to handle the complaint. Establishing a definition of cryptocurrencies is no easy task. Performing all these tasks manually becomes too complex and time consuming. The aim of this document is to give user the facility to do the work by just uploading the image of the complaint by just sitting at home rather than visiting the Corporator's office. This system will help to automate the work and make it easier for the user.

Ur's Corporator Website is based on a concept to maintain good relation between government to move towards better constituency. There are two sections in this project, they are user and admin. By using this system, he/she can explore the website. They'll be able to Know the new schemes of the government through the website by just sitting at any place by their fingertip.

### **1.1 Purpose**

Our mission is to provide our users the very user-friendly interface of the website for their ease. So that there is no hurdle for them to explore the new schemes made by the government. This system will help to automate the work and make it easier for the user rather than visiting the Corporators Physically. This System will make people more aware about their constituency and make aware of their rights and responsibilities to make their ward better.

### **1.2 Problem Statement**

Problems Identified during the survey were about fake news scam , which tells wrong info about the various government schemes etc. Because of some sort of pressure sometimes people are not able to talk freely. This System will overcome this all the problems statements

- Fake News Scams
- Poor Policing
- Lack of Freedom to speak
- Political Arrogance

### **1.3 Objectives**

- To build a bridge between the citizens and Government.
- To empower people to connect with the Government and contribute towards good governance.
- To drive behavioral change, fighting, fake news and busting myths.
- To introduce various government schemes and programs for the people.

### **1.4 Scope**

- To provide users, facility to make complaint with any device.
- To provide users to check their grievances
- To reduce the user's time by just uploading the photo of their complaint.
- To provide users the Email facility to acknowledge them.
- To Provide User a Userfriendly environment.

## Chapter 2

### Literature Review :

Given below are the research papers used for our analysis whilst considering various approaches.

- (1) **Paul, Surjit. (2022). Accessibility analysis using WCAG 2.1:** evidence from Indian e-government websites. Universal Access in the Information Society. 10.1007/s10209-021-00861-9. E-government is a global phenomenon. Many governments throughout the world are using e-government websites to deliver government services to their stakeholders. Consequently, it is now quite crucial for the governments to make sure that e-government websites must be accessible to all stakeholders regardless of their visual, cognitive, and hearing ability. However, many prior studies have shown that most of the e-government websites in different countries do not meet the accessibility guidelines prescribed in the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). In this article, we present the evaluation of the accessibility of Indian e-government websites using a sample of 65 websites of various ministries based on the WCAG 2.1 standard. We found that the majority of e-government websites do not meet Level A conformance with WCAG 2.1. Our findings suggest that designers and developers of e-government websites should pay due attention to the accessibility features during the design and development of these websites to achieve universal accessibility.
  
- (2) **Mtebe, Joel & Kondoro, Aron. (2017). Accessibility and Usability of Government Websites in Tanzania.** The African Journal of Information Systems. 9. 261-279. The government of Tanzania has been embracing information systems specifically websites to enlarge access to government services, lower administrative costs, and to increase public participation in decision making. As a result, almost every ministry, department, and agency (MDA) has developed a unique website. However, most of existing websites were developed without sufficiently considering users' needs which indicates that they do have some usability and accessibility problems. This study used the SortSite tool to evaluate accessibility and usability of government websites taking a sample of 22 websites. The report from the SortSite tool was then checked against the W3 WCAG accessibility standards and Section 508 guidelines, and usability issues based on the US Federal (Usability.gov) guidelines. The results show that most of websites have many accessibility and usability problems that hinder citizens from using them. This study provides recommendations on how to improve usability and accessibility of these websites.

- (3) **Tan, Chee-Wee & Benbasat, Izak & Cenfetelli, Ronald. (2008).** Building Citizen Trust towards E-Government Services: Do High Quality Websites Matter?. Proceedings of the Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences. 217 - 217. 10.1109/HICSS.2008.80. E-governments are increasingly becoming a familiar fixture in virtual landscapes. Yet, the lack of citizen trust brought on by the novelty and uncertainty of online transactions has inhibited the widespread acceptance for public e-services. Ascribing to the perspective of technology as a social actor with whom the customer interacts and transacts, we put forward a research model that accentuates the pivotal role of e-government service quality as a salient driver of citizens' trustworthiness beliefs towards e-government Web sites, which in turn promotes the corresponding adoption of public e-services. E-government service quality, as conceptualized in this study, borrows from the popularized SERVQUAL constructs in deriving prescriptive design principles to guide the development of e-government Web sites. Data collected from a sample of 647 e-government service participants substantiates all 14 hypothesized relationships, thereby suggesting that high quality e-government Web sites do matter in building citizen trust towards public e-services.



## **Chapter 3**

### **Proposed System :**

This Proposed System named Ur's Corporator will function as a bridge between citizens and government. To Engross people to connect with the government and which will make their contribution towards good governance. This system will provide news about the new government schemes.

### **3.1 Features and Functionality :**

- Help or Feedback Column

If any customer has issue regarding quality of services can contact through help or feedback Column.

- Latest News

Latest news will be provided to the users regarding every government policies, schemes, etc.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Requirement Analysis :**

- **Performance Requirements**

1. There are mainly three stages in conducting through requirements analysis :
2. Next, analyze and validate the requirements, evaluating whether they're clear, complete , consistent, and unambiguous.
3. Finally, record the requirements and monitor their implementation throughout the project.
4. Data flow program: A data flow program (DFP) defines the project scope without delving into elaborate details.
5. Use cases: Use cases can help define system behaviour and communicate from the end user's perspective.

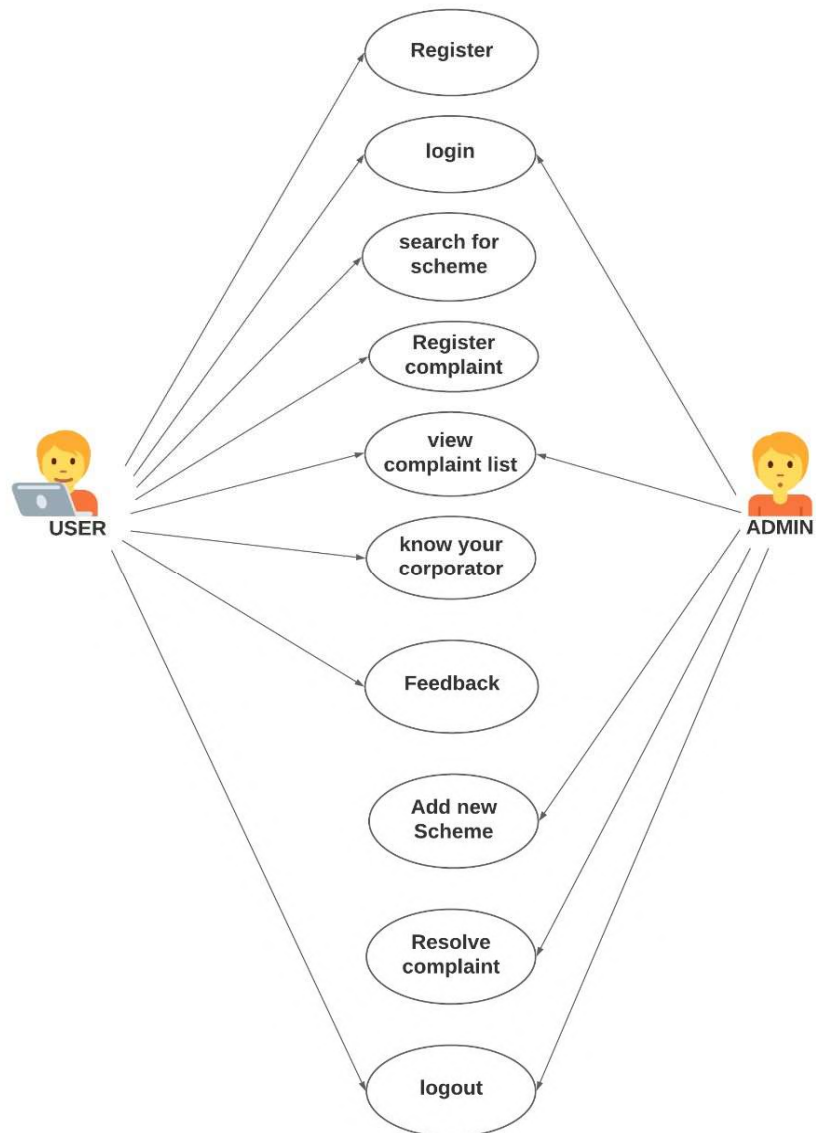
### **FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

- They are the key functions without which, the app would not function, or do what it is supposed to do.
- These are requirements that must be met and cannot be done without.

## Chapter 5

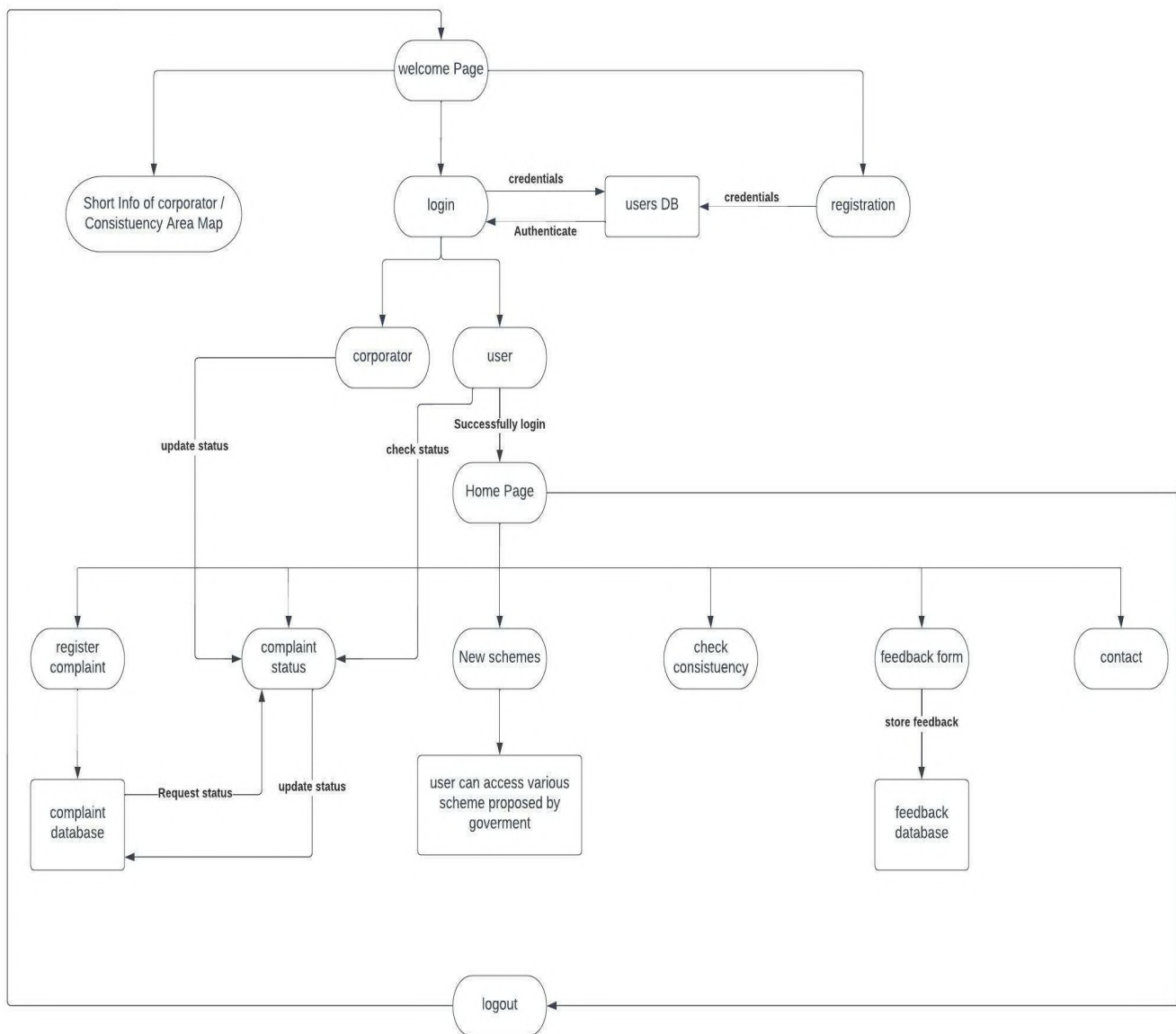
### Project Design:

#### 5.1 Use case Diagram:



## 5.2 DFD

## DFD LEVEL 2 OF UR'S CORPORATOR



## Chapter 6

### Technical Specification :

**Development: VS Code** VS Code also known as Visual Studio Code is a source code editor made by Microsoft for Windows, Linux, MacOS. It has various features such as Debugging, Syntax highlighting, extension, intelligent code completion.

### Frontend: Html, CSS, JavaScript

As a web developer, the three main languages we use to build websites are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. JavaScript is the programming language, we use HTML to structure the site, and we use CSS to design and layout the web page. These days, CSS has become more than just a design language, though. You can implement animations and smooth transitions with just CSS.

### Backend: phpmyadmin

An administrator's tool of sorts, phpMyAdmin is a PHP script meant for giving users the ability to interact with their MySQL databases. WordPress stores all of its information in the MySQL database and interacts with the database to generate information within your WordPress site. A "raw" view of the data, tables and fields stored in the MySQL database is accessible through phpMyAdmin.

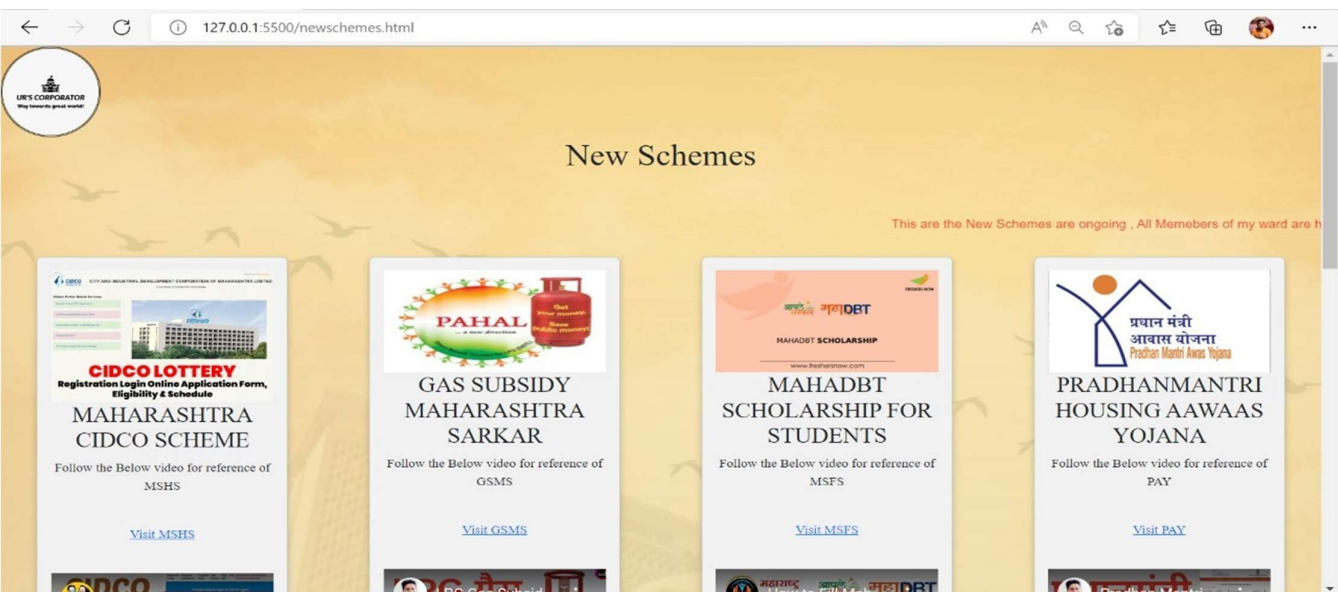
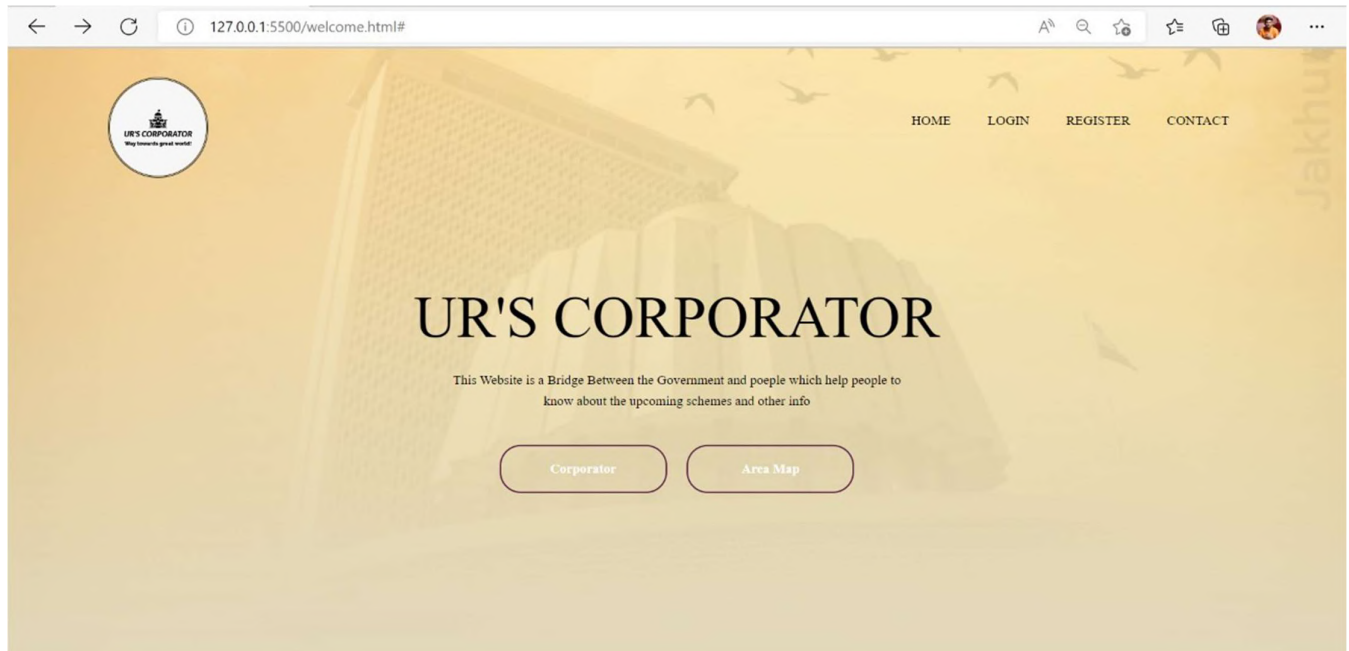
## Chapter 7

### Project Scheduling

Sr. No	Group Member	Time duration	Work to be done
<b>1</b>	Kalpesh Chavan Ankit Awade Siddhant Darekar	1 <sup>st</sup> week of August	Designing phase of User Interface
		2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of August.	Implementation and testing of Design.
<b>2</b>	Kalpesh Chavan Ankit Awade Siddhant Darekar	1 <sup>st</sup> week of September	Creating Database , Connection of Database to UI and Integrating all the Web Pages.
<b>3</b>	Kalpesh Chavan Ankit Awade Siddhant Darekar	By the end of September month	Final testing of Application and Resolving issues if any.

## Chapter 8

### Implementation



**If user finds difficulty in language , User can change the language  
Of the entire page in desired language**

## In English

login

Email id  
Email

Password  
password

[Forgot Password](#)

[Login](#)

[Don't have an account? Register](#)

## In Marathi

लॉगिन

ई - मेल आयडी  
ईमेल

पासवर्ड  
पासवर्ड

[पासवर्ड विसरलात](#)

[लॉगिन करा](#)

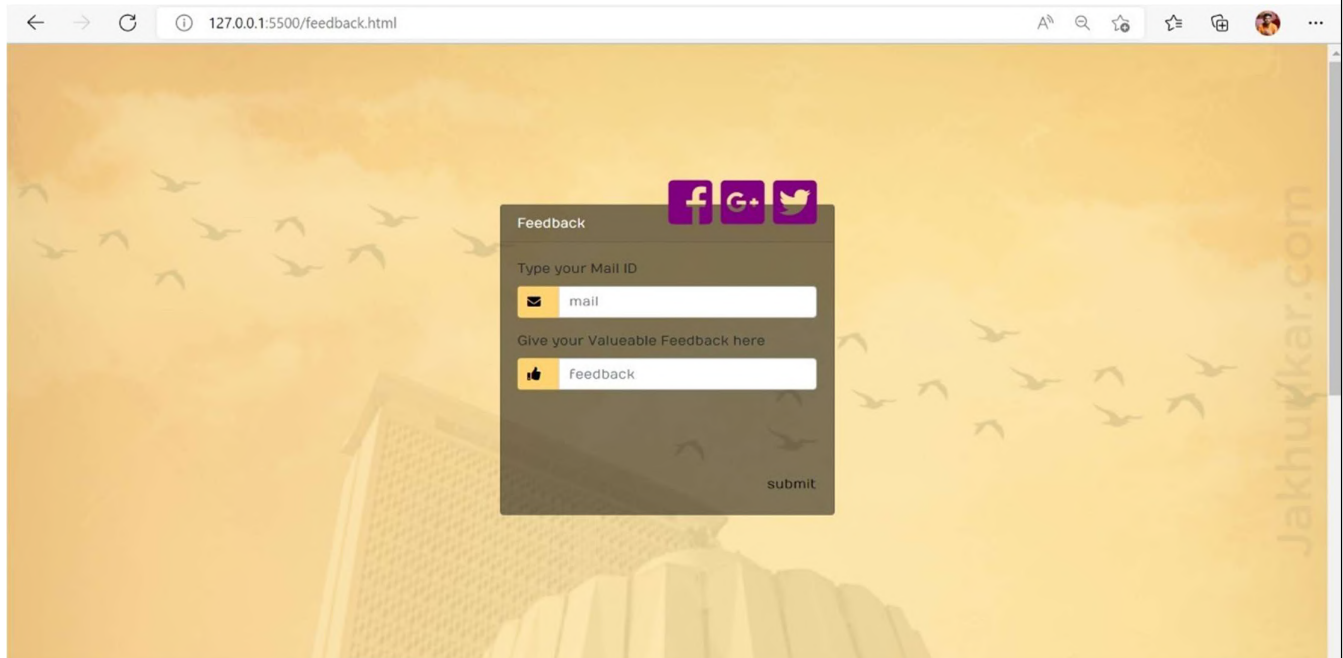
[खाते नाही? नोंदणी करा](#)



## Chapter 9

### Result and Discussion

#### Feedback Form



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "127.0.0.1:5500/feedback.html". The background of the page is a warm, orange-toned image of a city skyline at sunset, with birds flying in the sky. A dark brown feedback form is overlaid in the center. The form has a title "Feedback" and three social media icons (Facebook, Google+, and Twitter) at the top. Below the title, there are two input fields: "Type your Mail ID" with a mail icon and the text "mail", and "Give your Valueable Feedback here" with a thumbs-up icon and the text "feedback". A "submit" button is located at the bottom right of the form. A vertical watermark "Jakhurkar.com" is visible on the right side of the background image.

Feedback

Type your Mail ID

mail

Give your Valueable Feedback here

feedback

submit

Jakhurkar.com

## **Chapter 10**

### **Conclusion and Future Scope**

- To add a chat box on website
- To add a news segment in website
- To add a virtual assistant in website
- To make website more creative by adding more images and videos
- To add language changing mode
- To insert various mode of alert and notifications

## **References :**

1. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357717809\\_Accessibility\\_analysis\\_using\\_WCAG\\_21\\_evidence\\_from\\_Indian\\_e-government\\_websites](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357717809_Accessibility_analysis_using_WCAG_21_evidence_from_Indian_e-government_websites)
2. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320068457\\_Accessibility\\_and\\_Usability\\_of\\_Government\\_Websites\\_in\\_Tanzania](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320068457_Accessibility_and_Usability_of_Government_Websites_in_Tanzania)
3. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/224303952\\_Building\\_Citizen\\_Trust\\_towards\\_E-Government\\_Services\\_Do\\_High\\_Quality\\_Websites\\_Matter](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/224303952_Building_Citizen_Trust_towards_E-Government_Services_Do_High_Quality_Websites_Matter)