ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

Maitighar, Kathmandu

Project Proposal
On
Sahayog

For the partial fulfillment of Bachelor's Degree of Computer Science and Information Technology

Under the Supervision of
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1. INTRODUCTION

The project named "Sahayog-light of hope" is a web-based as well as a mobile application. Sahayog is a nepali word which means "help". It is an application that works as an interlinked network between organizations and general public. This will not act as a website for a single organization but works as the collection of organizations' portfolio in the website. Here, in the project, organization refers to the child care homes or foster homes that take care of the children in their organization. It is a full package application for the child care centers. One of the governmental bodies or the INGO or NGO may perform as an admin section who will look after all the child care centers.

As per the latest National Census of Nepal, total population of children below the age of 18 years is 11.5 million, of which over 2.6 million are estimated to be child laborers [1]. Sahayog, the application, will work as the remedy for the child rights. It would dealt with providing the security to the helpless children on the streets and orphan in the foster homes. Basically, Sahayog will consists of the features that would be helpful for the children.

The nation's socio-economic crisis has failed Nepal in investing and spending in social sectors like child education, health and welfare. In Nepal, the way or the medium of donation to any organization is not so effective. Sahayog will bring a proper medium for the donation to the registered foster homes. Another additional feature is reporting of the child abuse and the condition of the street children. As per as the analysis suggests, there is a lack of proper reporting system in the country. That's why this project will facilitate with donation and report of abuse through the application.

The web-based application will be for the child care centers only, where they can keep the records and information of the children. Whereas the mobile application will be for the general public users from which they can donate and report about the child abuse.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Children represent both the present and future of the nation. It is important to protect and promote children today rather than waiting tomorrow for them to take a step. Everyone is responsible for ensuring the Child Rights related to the Right to Life, Right to Protection, Right to Development and Right to Participate. In Nepal, there are around 900 child care centers that are responsible for ensuring the rights for children who have no one [2]. One of the government bodies visits these organization and observe their activities and to make assessment of existing status of the child rights. The government checks upon from time to time if any of these rights have been violated in the child care centers or not. But one of the main problems faced by the government is lack of proper data and information of children in child care centers and children who need to be rescued. There is a need of proper system that would provide data of these children.

It is very difficult and dramatic to try to tell about the condition of children in Nepal. About 5,000 Nepalese children live and work in the streets of the major urban centers of the country, trying every day to find enough money to survive [3]. The voice or condition of these street children aren't represented well. They need to be heard and rescued. There isn't any proper system where these problems have been stated.

Child care centers provide light of hope for those children who don't have anyone or whose rights are to be looked upon. These homes run upon donation and funding. Raising fund isn't easy and for those care centers who are smaller don't get proper exposure for the funding. There needs to be a proper medium for donation even for small amount to these centers for their support.

For nearly two decades, Nepal is continuously going ahead towards the respect, protection and promotion of the child rights. During the period, the State has made constitutional provisions by recognizing the issues related to the child rights and protection of the child and also by formulating laws, regulations, national policy and national work plan in order to protect their rights. But there are still many cases where these problems haven't been stated or reported. There is a need of safe and easy way for reporting of different cases of violation of child rights to the right authority directly. Child abuse is a huge problem especially for country like Nepal where these things are not open. So, easy and interactive medium is in need which could speak for all of these problems.

3. SCOPES AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Scope

- To promote and uphold the rights of the child as encompassed by the UN convention on the rights of the child.
- To developed a strong, effective and sustainable application that enables children to achieve positive outcomes as a result of participation of general public.
- To develop web portal where child care organization can open up their profile for fund raising and view reports about violation of child rights from public.
- To develop platform for funding through medium of "mobile balance transfer" for specific child care center to bring lasting change in the lives of thousands of children.
- To develop online reporting system where public can report any kind of child rights violation present in society, so that appropriate organization can take action on that report after verification.

3.2 Specific Objective

- Donation through balance transfer of telecommunication network.
- Convert mobile's e-money to real money.
- Online reporting of the child abuse and condition of the street children with location.

3.3 General Objective

- To provide the web platform for the organization that do not have their own website.
- To provide the common platform for foster homes and general public.
- To collect proper data and information of the children in foster homes.
- Privilege to view the detail information of the child care centers as well as the children reside in the organization.
- To facilitate with the donation of even a small amount to the desire organization.
- Easy online reporting medium to the general public without specifying the name of the reporter.
- Privilege to view the report of child abuse and condition of street children by the right authority only.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology for the analysis of the project is conducted in following ways:

- Internet:
    - First research medium for the project.
    - Surfacial view and analysis for the project.
- Paper and Article:
    - Different paper and article have been studied.
- Interview:
    - Meeting with Mr. Pralad Panta at Social Welfare Organization
    - Meeting with Santosh Nath Karmacharya and Mr. Gopal Chapagain at NCell
    - Meeting with Mr. Himanshu Joshi at Mercentile

4.1 Literature Review

Children represent both the present and future of the nation. Without making a delay by waiting for their turn to come tomorrow, it has become essential to protect and promote children from today itself by properly using the resources and the means available in the country.

[4] Children issues were not of the greater importance to Nepalese Government till 1980s. Children as a development concern was only included for the first time in the seventh Plan (1985-90) Nepalese children are facing various difficulties due to social beliefs, persistence of poverty, gender discrimination, and illiteracy relating to their development. Traditional beliefs have contributed significantly in many Nepalese families as a result of which sons are more preferred. Religious, social and economic compulsions regard sons as not only valuable but also an indispensable asset whereas daughters are taken as financial burden to their parents. Due to the persistent poverty children's labor forms part of the family support for their subsistence. Forty-two per cent of the population is under 18 years of age (24.2 per cent between 10-19 years), making investments in children and adolescents especially relevant in shaping national development [5]. CWIN runs Child Helpline 1098 (in Kathmandu, Hetauda, Nepalgunj, Pokhara and Biratnagar) with a toll-free hotline telephone (1098), ambulance service, counselling, emergency shelter, medical and legal services [6].

The overall goal of the 2013-2017 Country Programme is to directly address the three main sets of inequity factors (policy, system, societal) so that all children, adolescents and women have access to education, healthcare, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, safe water, protection, information, and other services necessary to fulfill their rights to survival, development, protection and participation. [5]

Electronic money (e-money) is broadly defined as an electronic store of monetary value on a technical device that may be widely used for making payments to entities other than the e-money issuer. The device acts as a prepaid bearer instrument which does not necessarily involve bank accounts in transactions. [7]

The advent of electronic payment can be traced back to 1918, when the Federal Reserve banks of the USA first moved currency via telegraph [8]. A decade ago, we experienced a proliferation of writings dominated by representatives from financial institutions which indicated that electronic money, in the form of Electronic Funds Transfer System (EFTS), was progressively replacing cash and checks in advanced industrialized economies [9]. Traditional forms of paper money still offer users certain unique advantages. Access to cash has been bolstered greatly by the dramatic increase in automated teller machines (ATMs) whose number has tripled in the United States over the last decade from 75,000 terminals in 1989 to 235,000 in 1999 [10]. In the late 1990s, there was a lively debate about the implications of the newly emerging e–money on the ability of central banks to control monetary aggregates [11]. The trial of DigiCash in 1994 with its 'Cyberbucks' rang the alarm bells of monetary authorities. It had everything they feared: it was issued by a non–bank, it could be used via the Internet, it was P2P capable and it was anonymous [11].

The most promising step in this direction so far has been the use of electronic check presentment (ECP) technology in which the payment information on paper check is transmitted by computers between the banks involved to make the check-collection process faster, more efficient and less costly [10]. By 2001, however, many of the early pioneers such as DigiCash, Cybercash or First Virtual had gone out of business. The whole discussion began losing steam. Moreover, the very concept of 'e–money' was slowly changing. Initially, e–money was meant to be a close electronic substitute for cash: a bearer instrument, capable to circulate, anonymous, etc. To some degree, this was achieved by e–purses. However, only to a degree because e–purses do not allow balances to circulate. The recipient has to return

balances to financial institutions and the corresponding value will be credited to a bank account. Thus, from the point of view of the payor, e–purses have a lot in common with cash, but not from the point of view of the payee. [11]

The Raiser's Edge, EFT refers to credit card transactions. Perhaps the most valuable donors to the organization are the ones who donate on a regular basis — your regular supporters. Using the optional module Electronic Funds Transfer, your donors can regularly contribute electronically to your organization by direct debit from their bank accounts or by credit card. [12]

5. EXPECTED OUTCOME

The application both web and mobile based are built with a concept to provide a easy access and medium for children welfare whether it could be in donation form or in reporting form. The web application is for the child care centers and other children related bodies. It will not only act as a website for those who don't have one but will also help in keeping records of the children and their conditions in these homes. Web application will also allow the rightful bodies to view the information about the reports that has been done so that they could take further action. The care homes could also view the information about the adoption request from the general user. As the web application provides a complete platform for children's welfare, the mobile application acts as a messenger. The mobile application will act as a bridge for general users and bodies related to children welfare. It will allow general users to donate money even small amount for children's upbringing. They will also be allow to view information about care home and children reside in it. It will provide the facility to report not only about violation of child rights but also about the condition of street children so that they could be rescued immediately. The product is expected to be a complete system package that will provide easy platform for all in welfare of children.

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┌─────────────────┐                            ┌─────────────────┐
│  Mobile Phone   │ ─────────────────────────→ │   Web Portal    │
│                 │    Linked with same database│                 │
│                 │ ←───────────────────────── │                 │
└────────┬────────┘                            └────────┬────────┘
         │                                              │
         ↓                                              ↓
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For General Public User,

-   Donation/Funding
-   Abuse Report

For Child Care Organization,

-   Collect Donation/Funding
-   View Report
-   Add Children Information
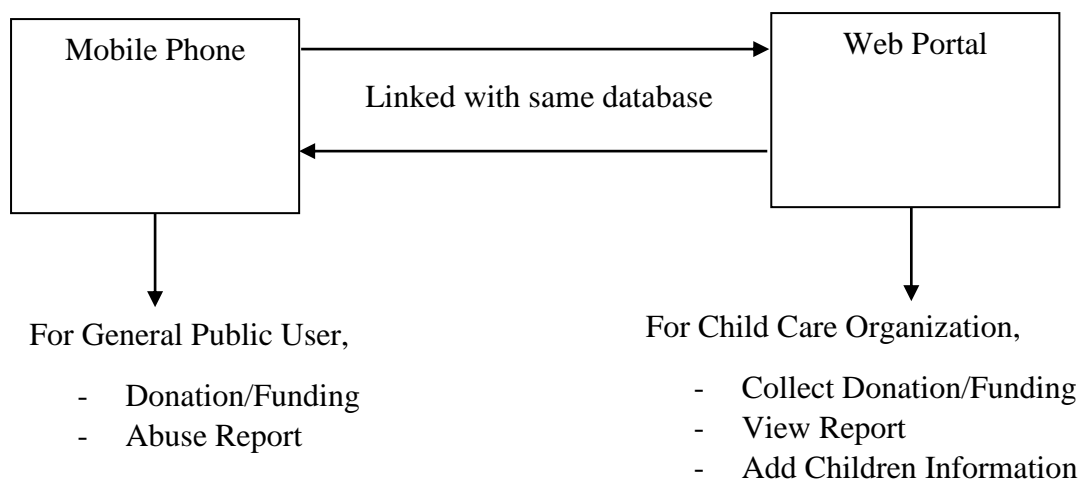
6. TIME SCHEDULE/GANTT CHART

6.1 Time Schedule

Task ID	Task Description	Planned	
		Start Date	Finished Date
1	**Preliminary Work**		
1.1	Planning for the Project	7/1/2014	7/3/2014
1.2	Analysis on the Topics	7/2/2014	7/5/2014
1.3	Meeting with Supervisor	7/6/2014	9/12/2014
1.5	Preparation of Project Proposal	7/10/2014	7/16/2014
1.6	Preparation of Gantt Chart and Project Schedule	7/10/2014	9/17/2014
1.7	Approval from Supervisor	7/16/2014	7/16/2014
1.8	First Review	7/18/2014	7/18/2014
2	**Research Work**		
2.1	Research on Telecommunication Office	7/7/2014	8/3/2014
2.2	Research on Child Welfare Organization	7/9/2014	8/8/2014
2.3	Research on Payment Gateway	7/7/2014	8/6/2014
2.4	Research on Web Services	7/8/2014	8/25/2014
2.5	Research on Android Application	7/4/2014	9/3/2014
2.6	Research to Prepare Best Design	7/20/2014	8/1/2014
2.7	Second Review	8/2/2014	8/2/2014
3	**Design**		
3.1	Data Flow Diagram	8/3/2014	8/5/2014
3.2	ER Diagram	8/4/2014	8/7/2014
3.3	Schema Diagram	8/6/2014	8/9/2014
4	**Implementation**		
4.1	Database Design	8/9/2014	8/17/2014
4.2	Coding in php	8/10/2014	9/4/2014
4.3	Coding in Java	8/9/2014	9/8/2014
5	**Testing**		
5.1	Alpha Testing	9/10/2014	9/12/2014
5.2	Beta Testing	9/12/2014	9/14/2014
6	**Dissertation**		
6.1	Final Report Writing	8/4/2014	9/17/2014
6.2	Report Evaluation and Conclusion	8/15/2014	9/13/2014
6.3	Submission of Final Report Copy	9/1/2014	9/17/2014
6.4	Final Documentation Printing and Binding	9/15/2014	9/17/2014
6.5	Document Submission to College	9/19/2014	9/19/2014

6.2 Gantt Chart

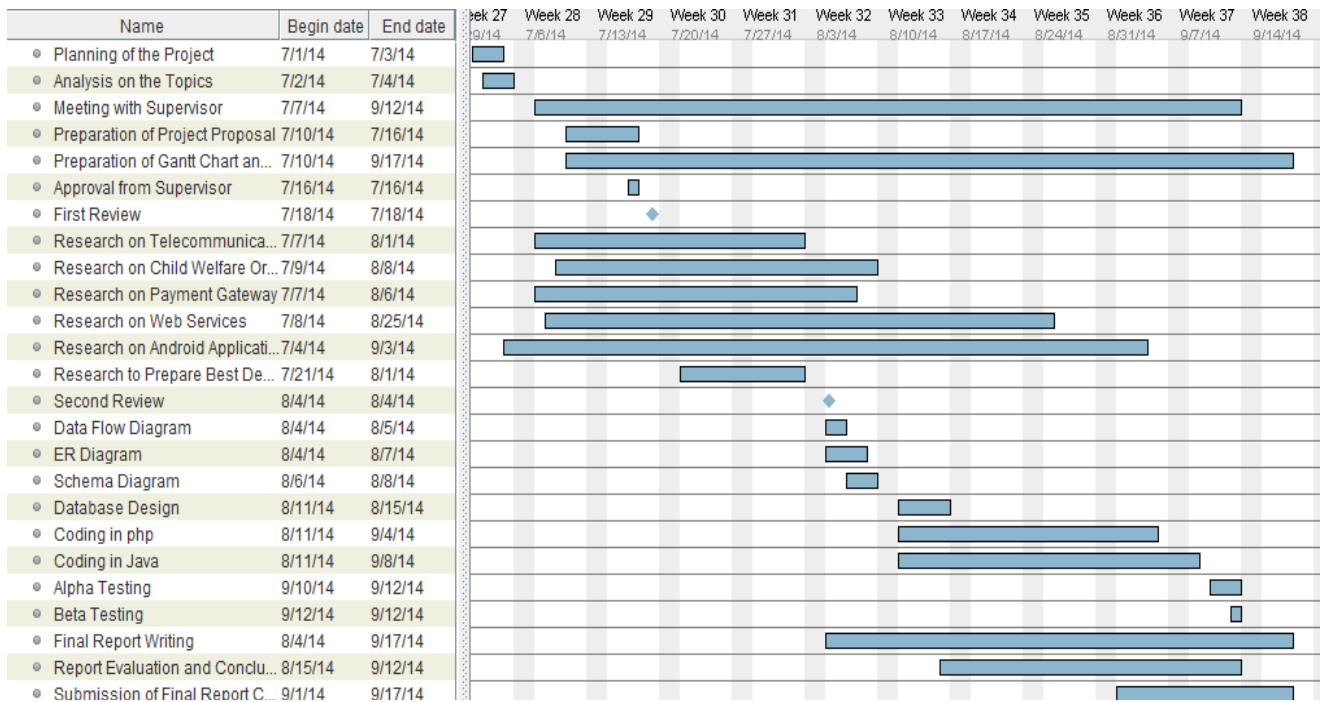| Name	Begin date	End date
Planning of the Project	7/1/14	7/3/14
Analysis on the Topics	7/2/14	7/4/14
Meeting with Supervisor	7/7/14	9/12/14
Preparation of Project Proposal	7/10/14	7/16/14
Preparation of Gantt Chart an...	7/10/14	9/17/14
Approval from Supervisor	7/16/14	7/16/14
First Review	7/18/14	7/18/14
Research on Telecommunica...	7/7/14	8/1/14
Research on Child Welfare Or...	7/9/14	8/8/14
Research on Payment Gateway	7/7/14	8/6/14
Research on Web Services	7/8/14	8/25/14
Research on Android Applicati...	7/4/14	9/3/14
Research to Prepare Best De...	7/21/14	8/1/14
Second Review	8/4/14	8/4/14
Data Flow Diagram	8/4/14	8/5/14
ER Diagram	8/4/14	8/7/14
Schema Diagram	8/6/14	8/8/14
Database Design	8/11/14	8/15/14
Coding in php	8/11/14	9/4/14
Coding in Java	8/11/14	9/8/14
Alpha Testing	9/10/14	9/12/14
Beta Testing	9/12/14	9/12/14
Final Report Writing	8/4/14	9/17/14
Report Evaluation and Conclu...	8/15/14	9/12/14
Submission of Final Report C...	9/1/14	9/17/14

Figure 1: Gantt chart of Sahayog

9

7. CONCLUSION

As per the project is concerned, it is for protection of the children. Children are future of the nation, regardless of that they are under privilege of the proper child rights. They are deprived from quality standard life. It provides the light of hope to the children resides at the foster homes. It mainly focuses on the children who are differently able or homeless.

Moreover, the main target area of the project are child care centers surviving with low budget and have difficulty in finding the way for the proper collection of money. Most of the people feel hesitate in donating the small amount of money to the organization. Another target area is general public mass who want to donate such foster homes but do not have proper medium as well as enough donation amount. The process of donation could be transferring the balance of mobile phone to the desired child care centers which later on will convert into the monitorial form from e-money. Hence, donation will be the main objective of this project.

The condition of children in Nepal are unknown and miserable. Most of them live under the line of poverty and are homeless. There is lack of data and information of the children and proper reporting medium for child abuse. So, whenever anyone sees such children anywhere or sees child abuse they can report it to the right authority. Not only that they could also inform the right authority about the condition of street children with the location where they are mostly seen. So, that they could be rescued and given a better life.

Hence, this project is all about helping, protecting and uplifting the life of children. It will consists of the donation through mobile balance and reporting of child abuse as its main features. This project is just a small approach to solve the problem faced by the children in Nepal.

8. REFERENCES

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