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Stock Management in Multicity NGO's with Data Analysis

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Abstract: The concept behind the development of system for Goonj is to maintain the stock, related to relief material, rehabilitation material, etc. Goonj is working at various disaster area like flood affected, landslide, cloud burst, droughts, cyclones, tsunami, etc. The purpose of this system is to provide the complete details of the stock available with the organization, this system will also help the organization about tracking of stock supply, stock availability and stock delivery also which will help in tracking the stock available at different store and warehouse of the organization. This system also help to track the stocks/goods with respect to demands supply. Administration just have to import and get the stock information from the system where the system dashboard will give the complete information about the stock availability, demand vs supply of stock, insourcing details of stock, etc.

Keywords: Stock, Stock Availability, Management, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

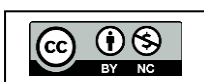
Non-Governmental Organizations, or NGOs, as they are called in common parlance, are organizations which are involved in carrying out a wide range of activities for the benefit of underprivileged people and the society at large. As the name suggests, NGOs work independently, without any financial aid of the government although they may work in close coordination with the government agencies for executing their projects.

NGOs take up and execute projects to promote welfare of the community they work with. They work to address various concerns and issues prevailing within the society. NGOs are not-for-profit bodies which means they do not have any commercial interest. NGOs are run on donations made by individuals, corporate and institutions. They engage in fundraising activities to raise money for carrying out the work they do. Ever since independence, NGOs have played a crucial role in helping the needy in India, providing aid to the distressed and elevating the socio-economic status of millions in the country.

II. IMPORTANCE OF NGO

India has made rapid progress in the socio-economic sphere in the last seven decades. Millions have been brought out of poverty, life expectancy has shot up, literacy rate has almost tripled and people have better access to healthcare services. However, given the vastness of India, both in terms of demography and area, and its sociocultural diversity, millions are still bereft of a decent life. Even today, numerous people struggle to get basics such as health, shelter, education and nutritious food.

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The benefits of India's economic progress have not been uniform in nature. There is rampant economic inequality. This is where NGOs come into the picture. Their job is to plug the gaps left by the government by improving the lives of the most marginalized communities.

In India, NGOs undertake a variety of activities, most of which are aimed at improving the socio-economic status of communities with limited means. From providing direct benefit (like distributing nutrition feed to malnourished children) to enabling and empowering people (like making a community realise the importance of sending their children to school), the work of NGOs has a far-reaching impact in helping underprivileged and deprived people march ahead in life.

For this purpose, they need to procure raw materials and keep stock of the finished products pending sale. Given the use of public funds, NGOs should ensure that there are proper stock control systems and adequate measures to prevent abuse or malpractice such as falsification of stores records, unauthorized disposal of serviceable stores for personal gain, misappropriation of the assets and theft, etc.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

NGOs are voluntary organizations (VOs). These are popularly known as NGOs because they are free from governmental control in their functioning. They are democratic and open to all those wishing to become member of the organization voluntarily and serve the society.

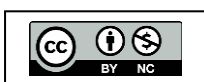
Therefore, they have assumed a significant space in civil society, which is fast emerging today due to the weakening of the state. NGO is a popular term, which has gained currency at global level and commands respect in society due to its welfare services in society. The organization does seek financial assistance from the government but it operates, at least theoretically, on its own principles and programmes (Punalekar, 2004).

VOs are, in principle, open to voluntary membership. Any one may become member by choice and resign from the organization at one's own will. However, Edwin Masihi writes that "it is wrong to label such organizations as free-for-all in that anyone who seeks admission gets it on demand.

NGOs have gained importance now and are increasing in number very fast. Enhancement of their importance is the result of weakening of the role of state in upholding the welfare and well-being of its citizens and consequent development of the assertive role of civil society to ascertain social welfare and integration. More than half a million voluntary organizations would perhaps be working in the country.

With independence also accelerated the processes of industrialization, urbanization, expansion of education, politicization and democratization and modernization. These processes awakened people to be sensitive to the existing inequalities like economic inequalities (landed inequality in particular), gender inequality, inhuman kind of social segregations like caste inequalities and untouchability, other social evils like child marriage, child labour, restriction on widow marriage and many other stigmas and taboos.

Industrialization and urbanization led to the emergence of the problems of rural-urban migration causing imbalance in the rural division of labour, over-urbanization of many cities with the expansion of slum and pavement dwellers, urban unemployment, pollution and depletion of natural resources.



IV. DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Flowchart:

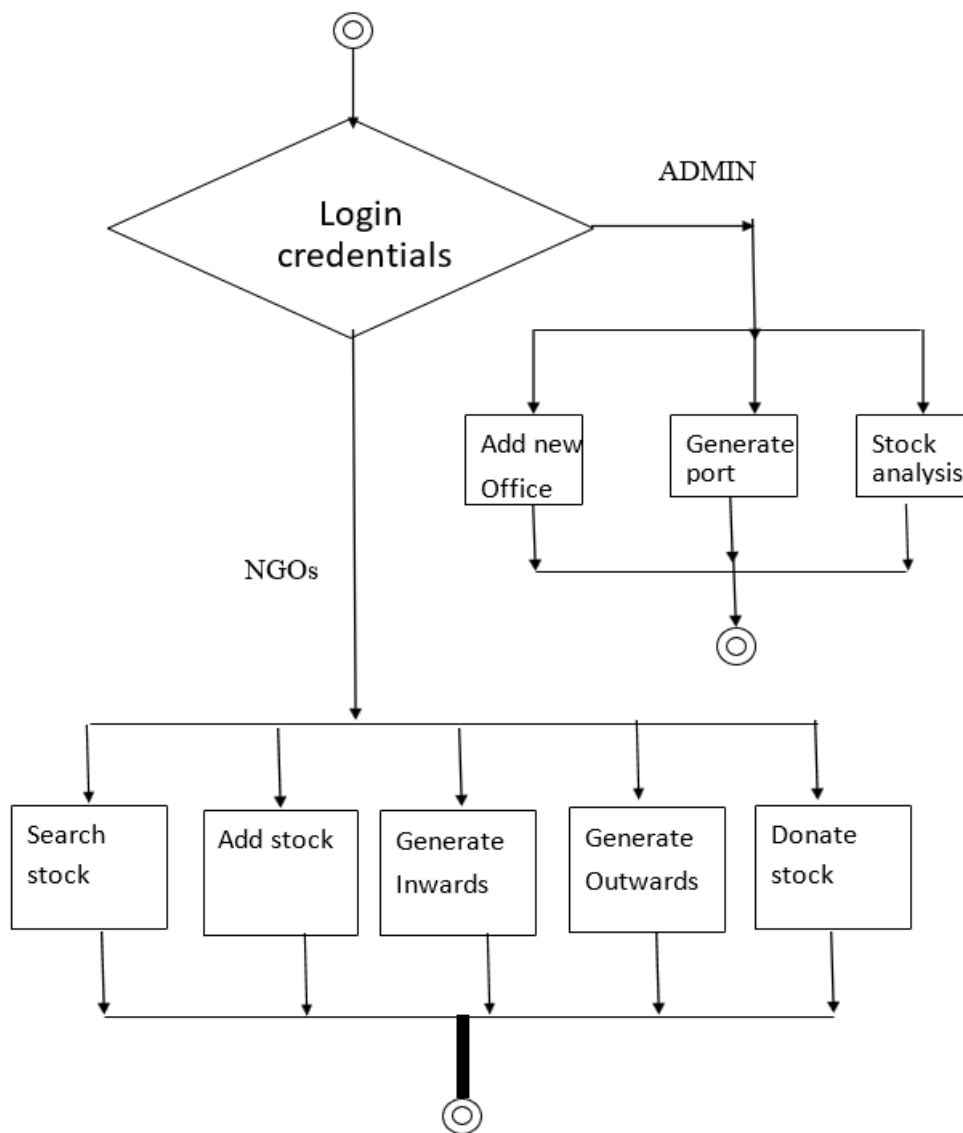


Figure: Login Credentials

Flowchart Explanation:

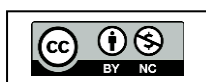
In this software we have two kinds of login 1st is for ADMIN and 2nd is for NGO'S.

➤ **Admin Login:**

In this admin login function it contains no. of modules for admin like generating reports about all offices, add new offices and also stock analysis.

1. Generating Reports:

This function can generate report for printing and analysed the work of office.





2. Add New Office:

This function is used for adding new office/franchise.

3. Stock Analysis:

This function do the evaluation of stock for future.

➤ NGO'S Login:

In this NGO'S login function can do to access the city office, this Function also contain no. of modules.

1. Search Stock:

This function is used to search stock in office.

2. Add Stock :

This function is work for to add stock in database.

3. Generate Inwards:

This function can generate inwards this function indicates that the user is receiving some donation or product.

4. Generate Outwards:

This function can generate the outwards like invoice details, data, goods.

V. CONCLUSION

The proposed system will be developed for a NGO to provide proper stock and inventory management in terms of sending and receiving data from one office to another and at the same time generating the office reports the same. It will consist of multiple modules including role based logins and differential stock searching and ordering management. This will help NGO avoid unwanted stock differences in inventory.

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