APPLICATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

IN

NATIONAL SECURITY AS A GUIDE

TO

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

BY

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PGD/MCS/128

THIS PROJECT IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF

A POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN COMPUTER SCIENCE OF THE FEDERAL

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA

(APRIL, 1996)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to the Almighty God and to everyone who is directly and indirectly connected with the completion of this work, most especially the following people.

My supervisor, Rasheed Badamosi (Prince) for his guidance, patience and contributions towards my work, Mr. Kola Raheem, Mr. Idris all of the Computer Centre for their contributions as well.

My thanks also go to the H.O.D, Dr. K.R. Adeboye and all my lecturers for the knowledge impacted on us during the course of studies.

Special thanks to my parents and my family for their concerns and prayers toward the success of this course.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to the following: Prof. A.A. Oladimeji, Prof. M.A. Olatunji of the Federal University of Technology for their elderly and professional advices especially at the beginning of the program and Mr. Isaac B. Omojola for typing the project.

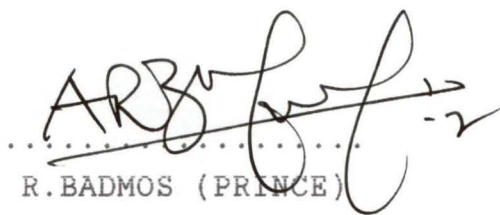May the Almighty God bless you all.

<u>DEDICATION</u>

This project is dedicated to my family as a whole but, the write-up will not be complete if I fail to mention the names of the following people for their moral support and patience during the course:

ADENIYI FLORENCE OLAJUMOKE   — Wife

ADENIYI OLUWATOMI OLUKAYODE   — Son

ADENIYI OLUTOLA TOLUWASHE   — Son

CERTIFICATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE - PREAMBLE

CHAPTER TWO - LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER THREE - ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

CHAPTER FOUR - SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT,IMPLEMENTATION AND DESIGN

CHPATER FIVE - SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

ABSTRACT

Security system has become purely electronics, thereby rendering the traditional method of information gathering, processing, dissemination, storage and retrieval in effective and unproductive,

2.   Hence, as an Intelligence Officer with special bias for information Technology, it is my utmost desire to research into modern techniques of information storage, retrieval and access control in order to facilitate our operational taskings;

3.   The traditional method of keeping copies of files/records on political activities by the organisation has posed alot of problems. All these problems have resulted into grave embarrassment to the organisation, especially when the Federal Government requested for an intelligence report about a particular politician and this could not be furnished immediately.

4.   Occasionally, relevant information could be lost or disclosed to unauthourised persons and also compromised by hungry looters or disgruntled elements within the services.

5.   In order to combat these numerous problems associated with the present manual method of record keeping, the need for computerization of our information systems arises, and this project will focus attention on the following tasks/objectives:-

(i)   To store, retrieve and control access to classified
        information/materials on political activities, political
        associations, activists in Nigeria;

(ii)   To protect/preserve classified information from loss;

(iii)   To protect/preserve classified information/materials
        from unauthorised disclosures;

(iv)   To safeguard key and vulnerable installations in which
        classified information/materials are stored.

CHAPTER ONE

PREAMBLE

1.1 NATIONAL SECURITY - OVERVIEW

(a) INTRODUCTION:

Security is defined as the condition achieved when classified information and materials are successfully protected from loss, disclosure, espionage, sabotage and personnel are protected against subverstion.

However, in current usage, the word security describes not only the ultimate condition but, also, all the protective measures designed to achieve this condition.

In a nutshell, National Security can thus be defined as a condition attained when classified information/materials are safeguarded from loss, disclosure, espionage, sabotage and the entire citizens of a nation are protected from danger.

Though, the maintenance of public security in Nigeria is the responsibility of all citizens but, the Nigeria intelligence Community (NIC) which is made up of the State Security Services (SSS), Defence Intelligence Service (DIS), and the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) have been tasked with the responsibilities of maintaining internal and external security of the Nation.

1

(b) **<u>STATUTORY ROLES OF STATE SECURITY SERVICES (SSS)</u>**

The statutory roles of the SSS are clearly spelt out in the Decree No 19 of 5th July, 1986 which established it as follows:

(a) The prevention and detection in Nigeria of any crime against the internal security of Nigeria.

(b) The protection and preservation of all non-Military classified materials concerning the internal security of Nigeria.

(c) Such other responsibilities affecting the internal security within Nigeria as the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) or the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, as the case may be deemed necessary.

In order to achieve these roles being outlined above, the SSS performs the following duties;

- Enforcement of laws and orders being decreed or enacted by the Government on politicians and Political activities in Nigeria.

- Early procurement and accurately processing of intelligence on political activities in Nigeria.

- Dissemination of intelligence (report/findings) regarding any deterioration in internal security being motivated by

2

politician to the Government to enable it to formulate policies and plans and take "EXECUTIVE" actions to prevent, contain or neutralize the development of any threat to internal security.

1.2 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA - INTRODUCTION

Politics has been defined as the study of the general principles on which the Government can be carried on successfully.

In other words, politics could be defined as the exercise of power. Very often, the study of politic is referred to as political Science.

Political activities in Nigeria could be traced back to the pre-independence era when some eminent Nigerians came together to fight for independence.

Prominent among them were; Late Dr. Nnamid Azikwe, Late Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Late Alhaji Tafawa Balewa, Late Sir Herbert Macauley etc.

Before 1st Oct., 1960 when Nigeria got her independence, these eminent people have being struggling to set Nigeria free from their colonial master (British).

All they were agitating for was nothing but, self independence and democracy.

1.2 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES DURING BRITISH RULE

Generally, Political activities in Nigeria began during the coming of the Europeans who came to Nigeria and did that purely for trade purposes and they came from Portugal, Britain and France.

3

There was a great competition among these traders. To avoid confusion among these Nations, the BERLIN conference of 1885 was held in Germany and the countries of Africa were shared (partitioned) among them.

During this time, Nigeria was put under the British rule. After some years, the British Government began to rule the people of Nigeria.

Before 1914, the country was under the British rule, these people succeeded in making the chiefs to sign the treaty with a promise of protecting them against tribal wars.

On 1st Jan., 1914, LORD LUGARD joined the Southern and Northern protectorate of Nigeria together and named it Nigeria, Lugard then became the first Governor-General.

1.22 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT-PRE-INDEPENDENCE ERA.

Before 1st of Oct., 1960, there were many political associations formed by then eminent citizens who fought for independence.

(A) NIGERIA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NNDP)

The history of politics in Nigeria will not be complete if we fail to mention the name of late Herbert Macaulay who formed the first ever known political party in this country. The party called Nigeria National Democratic Party (NNDP) was founded in 1923.

(B) NORTHERN PEOPLES CONGRESS (NPC)

This political party was jointly formed by Late Sarduna of Sokoto, Sir Ahmadu Bello and Alhaji Tafawa Balewa was made a minister in the Northern House of Assembly and later became the first Prime Minister of Nigeria in 1960.

(C) **ACTION GROUP (AG)**

This is another strong political party formed by late Chief Obafemi Awolowo who later became the premier of old Western region.

(D) **NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIAN CITIZEN (NCNC)**

The founder of this political party was Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, who was elected as a member of the Eastern House of Assembly between 1952-53.

He was the first premier of the Eastern Government which now comprised of; Anambra, Imo, Cross Rivers, Rivers, Enugu, Akwa-Ibom and Abia.

He also became the first Nigerian to be elected Governor-General.

1.23 **THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT SINCE 1960**

Nigerian became an independent country on 1st Oct., 1960 through the efforts of our past leaders who have used their brains and energies during the struggle for independence.

Just immediately after the independence, the Nigerian Government Operated on two major levels, i.e The Federal level or Federal Government and the Regional level or Regional Government.

The Federal Government was the central administrative body and had a Federal parliament made up of two law making bodies-
-House of Representative
-House of Senate

The Regional Government was for all the regional matters and each region had an executive council, House of Assembly and House of Chiefs. These houses were located at; Kaduna, Capital of Northern Region, Enugu Capital of Eastern Region, Ibadan, Capital of Western Region and Benin, Capital of MId-western Region.

The head of Government of a region was known as a premier and each region was divided into local Government Areas.

1.24 **POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA (1960-1979)**

After the independence, Alhaja Abubakar Tafawa Balewa became the first prime Minister. While Dr.Nnamdi Azikwe was the first Nigerian President.

The general election of 1964 brought trouble into the country which led to Army taking over on January, 15th 1966.

Major General Aguyi Ironsi was the first Military head of State of Nigeria. Later Gen. Yakubu Gowon came to power as a result of the coup of July 29th, 1966.

Under the leadership of Gen. Yakubu Gowon (RTD), Nigeria was divided into twelve (12) sates in 1967 and later broken down into Nineteen (19) in 1975 by Late. General Murital Muhammed.

Gowon's regime came to an end on 29th July, 1975 in a bloodless coup which brought General Muritala to power as the Head of State and had Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo (RTD) as the chief of staff, Supreme headquarters.

On Feb. 13th 1976, General Murtala was killed in another coup led by Lt. Col. Dimka and Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo became the head of state and commander -in- chief of the Nigeria Armed Forces on 14th Feb., 1979, while Major Gen. Musa Ya-Adua became the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo (RTD) was the first Military leader that handover power to a democratically elected president on 1st oct., 1979.

1.25 CIVIL RULE IN NIGERIA (1ST OCT., 1979 - 1983)

With the ban on politics lifted on 21st Sept, 1978, Many political parties were formed at the beginning but, only five (5) political parties were fully registered by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) and these are:-

(A) UNITY PARTY OF NIGERIA (UPN)

This party was formed under the Chairmanship of Late Chief Obafemi Awolowo, who was also the presidential candidate for the party.

(B) NATIONAL PARTY OF NIGERIA (NPN)

The chairmanship candidate was Chief A.M. Akinloye, while, Alhaji Shehu Shagari was the presidential candidate.

(C) NIGERIA PEOPLES PARTY (NPP)

The chairmanship candidate for this party was Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya and the Presidential Candidate was Chief Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe.

(D) GREAT NIGERIA PEOPLES PARTY (GNPP)

The chairmanship/presidential candidate was Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim

LEADERSHIP

a, 1979 - 1983   -   Alh. shehu Shagari
b, 1983 - 1985   -   Gen. M. Buhari (RTD)
c, 1985 - 1993   -   Gen. I.B. Babangida (RTD)
d, 1993 (Aug) - 1993(Nov) -   Dr. E. Shonekan
e, 1993 - Date   -   Gen. Sani Abacha

COUP DETATS

a, 1983 Dec.   - Gen. M. Buhari
b, 1985 Aug.   - Gen. I.B. Babangida
c, 1986   - Late Maj. Gen. M. Vatsa
d, 1990 April   - Major G. Okar (RTD)
e, 1995 March   - Col. L. Gwadebe (RTD)

1.26 MILITARY/CIVIL RULE IN NIGERIA (1983-DATE)

The Military intervention of Dec. 1983 returned the country
back into Military rule under the leadership of Gen. Mohammed
Buhari (RTD) and Maj. Gen. Tunde Idiagbon became the Chief of
Staff, supreme headquarters.

That administration was toppled on 27th Aug. 1985 and Gen.
Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida (RTD) came to the throne as the
president and commander-in-chief of the Federation, with Navy
Commandor Ebitu Ukiwe as the second in command.

This Government set up the constituent Assembly in 1987 with
the aim of working out modalities to return the country into
civil rule, the programme did not work well as expected by the
initiators.

Many political parties were later formed and all disqualified for our reason or the other.

Among the prominent politician then were, Chief Olu Falae of Social Democratic Party (SDP) and Alhaji U. Shinkafi of National Republic Convention (NRC).

Later on, the Federal Government resolved at two-party system and election was conducted for state Governors and state houses of Assembly in 1991.

The successful candidates were sworn in on 1st Jan., 1992.

During this period, the country operated under both the civilian and Military rulership with the military at Federal level and civilians at State level.

With the same idea of handling over of power to democratically elected president by Gen. Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida on 1st Oct., 1993, the two party system featured Chief MKO. Abiola as the presidential candidate for SDP and Alhaji B. Tofa as the presidential aspirant for NRC.

Ambassador Baba Gana Kingabe was the running mate of Chief MKO Abiola, while Chief Tom Ikimi was the Chairmanship candidate or NRC, Both of them are now ministers in the present administration.

The cancellation of June 12th, 1993 election generated alot of crisis in this country between June 12th and August 27th, 1993.

It was a total confusion and this led to stepping aside by Gen. I.B. Babangida in order to resolve the whole issue, and an interim National Government was put in place.

The ING was headed by Dr. Ernest Shonekan with Gen. Sani Abacha as the Secretary for Defence.

Dr. Shonekan ruled for about three months before Gen. Sani Abacha stepped into power on 17th Nov. 1993.

With the recent pronouncement of 1st Oct., 1995 by the Head of State and Commander in chief of the Federation, Gen. Sani Abacha, on the lifting of ban on politics, all the various political associations are now springing up to solidify their existences.

Some of the common political associations in the country are:

CNC = Committee for National Consensus
NDA = Nigerian Democratic Alliance
NDC = National Democratic Congress
ANC = All Nigeria Congress
NCP = Nigeria Concensus Party
UNNC = United Nigeria Congress
NBC = National Builders Congress
PCP = People Consensus Party

Before this date, some of the politicians have been doing some ground works in preparation for the transition programme.

Apart from these politicians, there are some pro-democracy groups like Campagn for Democracy, National DEmocratic Coallition

Their main aims are: To fight for human rights and the return of the country into Democracy.

These pressure groups have international links and all well funded by hostile organizations outside the country.

The just concluded local Government elections have shown to the country and the whole world that the present military Government is fully prepared to hand over power to a democratically elected president come 1998.

1.3 **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY.**

In carrying out this project, the following objectives are to be achieved!

a. To store, retrieve and control access to all classified information/materials on politicians, political activities/associations in Nigeria.

b. To protect and preserve classified information/materials from unauthorized disclosures.

c. To protect and preserve classified information/materials on political activities, political activists from loss.

d. To safeguard against key and vulnerable installations in which classified information/materials are stored. (Physical security).

1.4 **JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STUDY.**

Looking at the statutory roles of the state security Services (SSS) and the above objectives, the demand by the Federal Government to furnish report on a particular politician or political organization has increased tremendously.

Hence, the intelligence report to be forwarded to the Government has the following usefulness;

12

a. To guide policy makers and Executives in the formulation and interprelation of such policies related to political activities for the maintenance of security.

b. To reduce the degree of probability regarding the targets (politicians) so as to assist the nation in making maximum use and effective allocation of resources in her attempt to achieve set objective.

c. To determine most likely course or courses of actions that can be taken by the politician in any given situations.

d. The overall aim is to keep the Government abreast of all situations or conditions and developments, that are of security interest-there by assisting policy makers in their attempts at policy formation.

1.5 **METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

As the world is advancing everyday, so also security is becoming electronics. From experience this is the first attempt of research to be carried out in this specialized field and this led to the large volume of work to be carried out.

In Nigeria today, there is instability in our system of Government because of threats posed by some political groups or pro-democracy organization - many want to bring down the present regime while some want to rule by all means.

Economically, the country is facing serious hardships because of sanctions imposed on us by the developed nations like USA, Britain. On Socio-cultural, we are not at ease as well.

13

Despite the fact that the Federal Government has come up with its political agenda, some of these pressure groups are still not happy with the transition programme complaining that the handing over date is too long and probably the president may not be ready to handover power by the given date.

In view of the foregoing, I considered it very necessary for the organization to have an organised database on all political organisations, political activists or pro-democracy activist in Nigeria which can always be consulted at any time, the overall benefit which will increase our efficiency and boost the scope of operational effectiveness.

The old method of record keeping is saddled with many problems, ranging from large bundles of file kept in the open registry, the confidentiality of which cannot be guaranteed.

Apart from non-confidentiality, retrieval process is labour intensive and too slow.

For this project work, all the required information will come from various wards, Local Government Areas, State level and activities of those pressure groups within and outside the country will be closely monitored.

At the successful completion of this research work, the developed programs (Softwares) will also be very useful for the newly created "National Electoral Commission of Nigeria (NECON).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY - AN OVERVIEW

Information Technology (IT) can be defined in numerous ways, one definition adopted by UNESCO is as follows:

The scientific technological and Engineering disciplines and the management techniques used in information handling and processing: their application, computers and their interaction with men and machines; and associated social, economic and cultural matters.

Information Technology as a subject of academic education and training is relatively new, and its development will depend on many National and international considerations.

There is a growing number of people where technology, its applications within the working environment and its relationships with the human communication process. Some of the people who are already involved in organization and maintenance (04m) and operation research (OR) consultants, office communications managers, computer systems analysts, Information systems officers, productivity services personal and information scientists.

2.2 FACT FINDING TECHNIQUES (FFT)

It is essential to gather all the facts about the current system to ensure that all strengths and weaknesses are discovered. Thus, when a new system is designed, as many of the weaknesses as possible are eliminated, whilst retaining the strengths.

15

All the four techniques available are being made use of in the facts finding processes.

a.   INTERVIEW:- Majority of the personnel working with records office were interviewed to sample their opinions as to the use of computer system.

All the people interviewed provided relevant information about the weaknesses of the manual method of keeping records.

b.   QUESTIONNAIRE: In gathering more facts about the problems with the manual method, the use of questionnaire was also adopted.

Because of the difficulty involved in going round the whole people in data preparation, management staff during the fact finding exercise, Forms were sent out to various users departments for their own opinions.   From questionnaire, relevant facts were gathered because some people did not like face to face interview and through questionnaire are also, enough time was given for responses rather than on the spot question and answer method (interview).

C.   OBSERVATION: 'Experience" they say is the best teacher, my involvement in the traditional (manual) method of record keeping has as also contributed immensely to accurate fact finding.

All the problem associated with the manual system have been logged in a register as they came up, due to this approach, it was very easy to provide the required information.

d.   RECORD INSPECTION: This is another techniques adopted during facts finding process when ever a new system is proposed.

Relevant information were acquired through the use of organisation charts, procedures manuals and statistics.

Demands for intelligence reports on politician are increasing everyday and the manual system could no longer meet their demands.

A typical incident happened in 1992 when the Federal Government requested for a comprehensive intelligence report on the political activities of a politician and this report could not be furnished until after three days later, this was a great failure on the part of the organisation.

As a result of the above problems and lots of other, the need for a computerised system cannot be overemphasized.

2.3 <u>**PROBLEMS INHERENT WITH THE PRESENT MANUAL METHOD OF RECORD KEEPING.**</u>

The present method of keeping copies of file records used by the service is labour intensive, and control of the files have proved very cumbersome and costly, Inefficient and not adequately responsive to the users needs.

These files are also not secured in case of fire out-break or any other natural hazards on the premises where valuable data on political activities/activities are kept. Apart from the above, piracy and insecure document Transmission are greatly noticed.

As labour cost swell and demands for information from or to be added to these files accelerate, delays hamper productivity and frustrates many important decisions on vital issues, personnel and projects misfiling continues to increase, more

files are lost, delays get longer and refiling drops further and further behind.

As the functions of the organization grow more complex, increasing pressure from the Federal Government to provide more information to update existing files. It is now becoming more and more evident that the organisation file records control require a degree of co-ordination between functions such as storage, retrieval, reproduction and distribution / disssenmination.

Therefore, the need for records computerisation arises by having a centrally controlled database on all the political organizations, political activists, their contracts, and any other relevant information.

A more sophisticated installation may incorporate an automatic access storage and retrieval module couple with a computer for index searching, retrieval and document control and security (microfiches).

2.4 **BENEFITS AND PURPOSE OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS PROGRAM IN INFORMATION AND DATA PROCESSING.**

Dataprocessing is the procedure of transforming data into desired output, while information processing, a special case of data processing, is the procedure of transforming data into information which can be used to make better decision.

The use of computer application programs in data processing are:-

a.   SPEED:- The most obvious benefit using a computer is speed. The computer can perform calculations and data processing more quickly than alternative methods (manual).

18

b.   ACCURACY:- If computer is properly programmed and provided with accurate data, it will do the intended job with high degree of accuracy.

c.   RELIABILITY:- Computer can work almost twenty four hours a day with litte time out for equipment cluck out and maintainance.

d.   RETENTION:- The computer can store and search massive files of data and programs. The content of the files does not fade or get lost and it can be used many times.

e.   ECONOMY:- The advantage of speed and accuracy can be translated into dollar savings realized, usually, the unit cost of processing data or doing computations by computers is considerably lower than by alternative means (i.e manual or mechanized methods).

f.   WIDE APPLICABILITY: A computer can be used to solve a wide variety of problems that arise in science and business. The boundary of what the computer can accomplish are limited only by the ability and imagination of its users.

Hence; through the use of computers, all the problems inherent with the manual methods are eliminated and these advantages have automatically outweighed the traditional method of record keeping which this project is aimed out.

2.5 CURRENT SECURITY SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

Having outlined the national security and the roles of state security services (SSS) in the country, it is also worthmentioning here the current security system in Nigeria.

Generally, we have two systems of security in operation namely; internal and external security and the two are being co-ordinated by National Security Agency (NSA).

a. INTERNAL SECURITY:- All the arms of military and para-military forces have their security/intelligence outfits with specific roles and functions to play, for instance, all military matters are being handled by Defence Intelligence Services (DIS), while matters relating to internal Security of the state are taken care by state security services (SSS).

The other para-military forces like; Police, Prison, Immigration and Customs have their security/intelligence Networks for the maintenance of laws and orders at various arms.

b. EXTERNAL SECURITY:- The National Intelligence Agency (NIA) is responsible for all security matters outside the country. The Agency is headed by a Director-General who reports directly to the National Security Adviser to the president.

The National Security Adviser briefs the president on appropriate security matters and also takes directives from the president on any security matters.

2.6 NEEDS FOR SECURITY ELECTRONICS

Modern trends in communication and computer technology make the need to develop electronic network security measures imperative.

Advances in communications and computer technologies have dramatically increased the volume and speed of information collection and dissemination, thereby enhancing the attractiveness of such networks as intruder targets.

20

Telephone lines are by nature vulnerable to wire tapping attacks and if carried by satellite and radio network, they become easier and more attractive target to an intruder since the attacks are then almost undetectable.

The increase use of network to provide remote access to computer facilities coupled with improved physical security measures at computer sites, attacks intruder attracts more readily.

Finally, as the interconnection of computers by networks for improved information to a user community becomes more common places, the security of information on a given host may become dependent on the security measures employed by the network and by other hosts.

2.7 **FEASIBILITY STUDIES**

This is the preliminary investigation carried out by the analyst to determine whether or not the proposed project is deservable.

The feasibility studies conducted revealed that the present method of keeping copies of files are posed with many problems thereby rendering the whole system unreliable and inefficient.

Apart from inefficiency and unreliability, large areas are required to keep these files and many personnel are involved.

The proposed system (computerization) has been compared with the old manual method and the following objectives derived.

a. COST EFFECTIVENESS:- The new system is very cost effective interms of man-power requirement, overhead costs and running costs.

b. FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY:- In terms of financial requirements, the capital required to start the project is not too much when the benefit to be achieved is compounded with the input capital.

c. OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY:- Through proper planning and implementation, it is in no doubt that the proposed system will be operationally feasible.

CHAPTER THREE

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
(ANALYSIS AND DESIGN)

3.10 **INTRODUCTION:-**

There is no Universally accepted definition of MIS but, the term MIS has become synonymous with computer based, dataprocessing and indeed many books on MIS are available in the market.

For this project, MIS is defined as a combination of human and computer based resource that result in the collection, storage retrieval, communication and use of data for the purpose of efficient management of operations for business learning.

The above definition is production oriented, but, for this level, we would adopt a decision focus to MIS which means emphasis is placed on the users requirements for relevant information, not on the means of production.

Thus; MIS is viewed as a means of processing data, i.e, the routine facts and figures of the organization into information which is then used for decision making.

This chapter is in two parts, the first part deals extensively with the overview of management information system (MIS) while the second part focuses on the analysis and design of MIS.

.11 **SOURCES/OBJECTIVE OF INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Request for information systems are usually initiated by managers/Directors, an employee, a system specialist or even

23

outside group and all typically motivated by one of the following objectives;

a. TO SOLVE A PROBLEM:- To perform an activity, process or function that does not now or may not in the future need performance standards or expectation unless remedial actions are taken.

b. CAPITALIZE ON AN OPPORTUNITY:- A change to expand or improve performance and competitive achievements.

c. RESPONSES TO DIRECTIVES:- That is, an order, request or mandate originating from a legislative performed in a certain manner or alter either information or performance.

For this project, the required information is always originated by the Federal Government and upon reception, the organization (SSS), then carries out the necessary action required.

This implies that the intelligence directives are always given by the Head of State to the Director General of State Security Services who will now task the appropriate Director for the required information.

3.12 CHARACTERISTICS OF USEFUL INFORMATION SYSTEM:

Generally, a useful information system is aimed at fulfilling the following characteristics.

a. RELEVANCE:- Information provided should be relevant to the individual decision maker hence, the information described as data should be relevant.

b. ACCURACY:- Data that enters into the system must be validated
    to ensure that decisions are made with information obtained
    from accurate data. Accuracy also implies that the information
    reflects the current situation and therefore not from briefs
    that is outdated.

c. TIMELINESS:- The information must reach the man at the time it
    is most needed and useful.

d. ADAPTABILITY:- The system should be capable of being
    redesigned conveniently so that it responds to changes in the
    needs of the users.

e. HIGHLY CRITICAL:- The design of this MIS is very critical and
    should not be left to the technologists alone hence; the need
    for an "INTERDISCIPLINARY SYSTEM PLANNING TEAM" to carry out
    the over all design function.

3.14 MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS:

Management in its widest interpretation is indentifiable with
the following activities:

a. PLANNING:- Planing involves all activities leading to the
    formation of the overall policy of the business and deciding
    upon means of meeting them. It also involves forecasting of
    the ability of political parties.

b. ORGANIZING AND CO-ORDINATING:- This is the process of dividing
    work into convenient task or duties or grouping such duties
    into the form of post or delegating authority to each post and
    appointing qualified staff to be responsible to the work that
    is to be carried out as planned.

Within any organisation various format of relationship assist between those holding post at different levels or on the same level -

c. CONTROLLING - This is a monitoring process, whereby actual result are compared with planned results in other to bring actions in line with plan or to amend the plan. There must be a standard and this standard will guide the management.

d. MOTIVATION AND LEADERSHIP - In any organization, people work together so as to satisfy organizational objective, but this does not mean that they sacrifice their individual objective. Thus, a question - Why do people behave the way they do? what inner mechanism motivate people to give their best in certain situation but not in others.

In other words, motivation is a general term applied to the entire class of drives, desires, means, wishes and similar forces. Likewise to say that manager motivates their sub-ordinated is to say that they do these things they hope will satisfy these drives and desires and induce the sub-ordinates to act in a desired manner.

3.15 MANAGEMENT LEVELS

There are basically three levels of management which include the following:

a. STRATEGIC OR TOP MANAGEMENT:- This level of management co-ordinates the activity of the business as a whole and is concerned with establishing overall objectives. They are responsible to council members and share holders. e.g - CEO, MD, Director, treasurer etc.

b. TACTICAL OR MIDDLE MANAGEMENT:- This level is responsible for the implementation of top Management policies often expressed in the co-operate plan. It is responsible for setting sub-objectives and for functional planning heavily involved with monitoring and control procedure. e.g - Production Managers, Chief Accountants, Marketing Managers.

c. OPERATIONAL OR LOWER MANAGEMENT - This level is concerned with day processes of supervision and direction of the routine activities of the organization such as rating, invoicing, despatch etc.

Roles are clearly defined and usually closely monitored eg-Sectional leader, foreman, supervisor, chief clerk etc.

STRATEGIC

TACTICAL

OPERATIONAL

3.16 CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES:-

The overall co-ordination of the activities will be divided into three streams namely as follows;

a. NATIONAL LEVEL
b. STATE LEVEL
c. LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL.

a. **NATIONAL LEVEL:-**

The commander of all the activities at the National Level is the Director General who takes directive from the president on any Intelligence required.

Directly responsible to the Director General is the Director of Intelligence at the National Headquarter whose job is "to process intelligence, for the organization.

Any intelligence report on any politician or political activities will be provided by this Director, based on the information in his possession.

If the required information is not available at the National Headquarters, the National headquarters will task the state concerned and this will be forwarded immediately to the appropriate quarter.

Reports from all the states all collated and processed at the Directorate of intelligence before going to the Director General.

b. **STATE LEVEL:**

The state Director of security (SDs) at each state command is directly reporting to the National Headquarter on any intelligence matter as it affects the state (Nation).

c. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL:**

Bulk of the jobs are done by the Local Government Security Chief (LGSC). They go from local Government Headquarters to wards, compound and houses to gather information.

The information acquired will then be forwarded to the state headquarter for processing before it finally gets to the National Headquarters.

3.17 **COMMUNICATION/COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS**

a. Communication involves the interchange of facts, thoughts, value judgement and opinions. The communication process may take many forms such as; face to face conversations, telephone calls, informal and formal meetings, conferences, memoranda, letters, reports, tabulations, VDU transmissions and so on.

Communication systems - Thus entail three basic levels (elements)

= Source
= Message
= Destination/receiver

For communication to exist, the above three elements must be present, regardless of the size or sophistication of the system involved.

b. DATACOMMUNICATION:- This involves transmission of data between two or more locations, that is between one person and another, between a person and a program, when both the sender and the receiver are remotely located.

Datacommunication may take place between workstations and computers within a limited geographically located region such as an office building or college campus in which case the network is classified as local area network (LAN).

<u>LAN:-</u> Lan are normally owned and operated by a single organization and the data communication equipment is provided by an interface cards in the constituent workstation or microcomputer. The networks are organised either on a bus or ring basis.

<u>WAN:-</u>If the various installations are located at different locations connected by public telephone networks, high speed data communication lines or satellites, then the network is classified as WAN.

Hence; this project will involve both the LAN and WAN networks because, information are to flow between a central control centre(NHQ) and remote locations (all states).

3.18 <u>DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)</u>

Database management system (DBMS) is a software that contract, expands, and maintains the data contained in DB. It also produce the interface between the user and the data in such away that it enable the user to record organise, select, summarises, extract, report on, and otherwise manage data contained in a database.

While; a database is defined as an organised collection of data stored with a minimum of duplication of data items in order to provide a consistent and controlled pool of data.

This data is common to all users of database but, it is independent of program which uses data. The independence of a data and program using it means that one can be charged without changing the other.

Hence; a database system is a system whose overall purpose is to maintain information and to make that information available on demand.

The user of the system will be given facility to perform a variety of operations on database including the following among others:-

- adding new file to database
- Retrieving data/information from existing database
- Inserting new data to the existing files
- Updating data in the existing files.

```
┌──────────┐  ┌─────────┐  ┌──────────────┐  ┌───────────┐┌─────────┐
│ PAYROLL  │  │  ACCTS  │  │ STOCKCONTROL │  │ PERSONNEL ││ G/LEDGER│
└────┬─────┘  └────┬────┘  └──────┬───────┘  └─────┬─────┘└────┬────┘
     │             │              │                │           │
     │        ┌────┴──────────────┴────────────────┴───────────┘
     │        │                                    │
     │   ┌────┴────────────────────────────────────┴──┐
     └───┤               DBMS                          │
         └───────────────────┬─────────────────────────┘
                             │
              ┌──────────────┴──────────────────┐
              │         D A T A B A S E          │
              └──────────────────────────────────┘
```
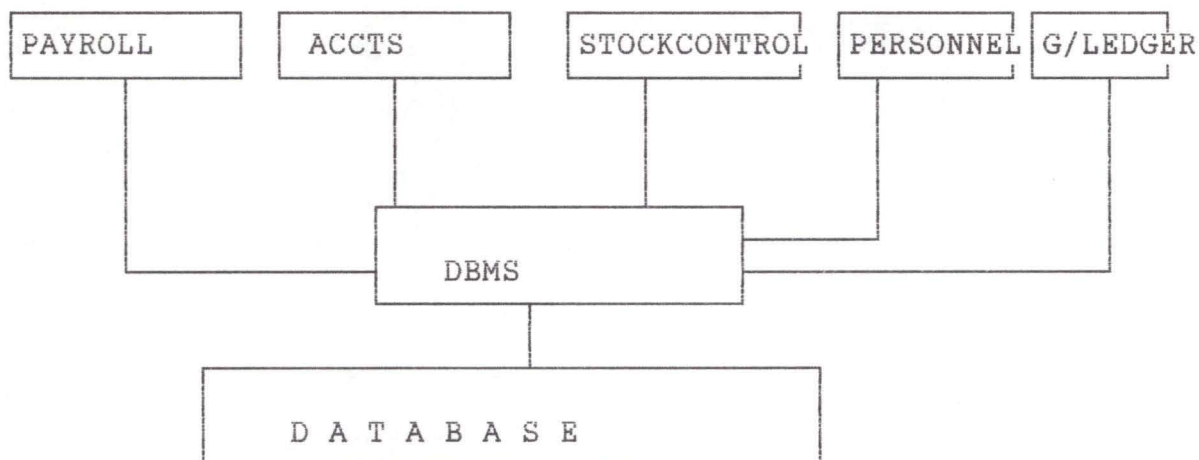
3.19 COMPONENTS OF AN INTEGRATED DATABASE SYSTEMS

A database system involves the following:

a.   Data itself- This data will both be integrated and shared.

31

```
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │          USER           │
        └─────────────────────────┘                  USER  INTERFACE
                     ┊
        - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
                     ┊
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │          DBMS           │
        └─────────────────────────┘        STORED  RECORD  INTERFACE
                     ┊
        - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
                     ┊
        ┌─────────────────────────┐
        │     ACCESS  CONTROL     │
        └─────────────────────────┘
                     ┊                     PHYSICAL  RECORD  INTERFACE
        - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
              ┌────────────┐
              │   STORE    │
              │   DATA     │
              └────────────┘
```
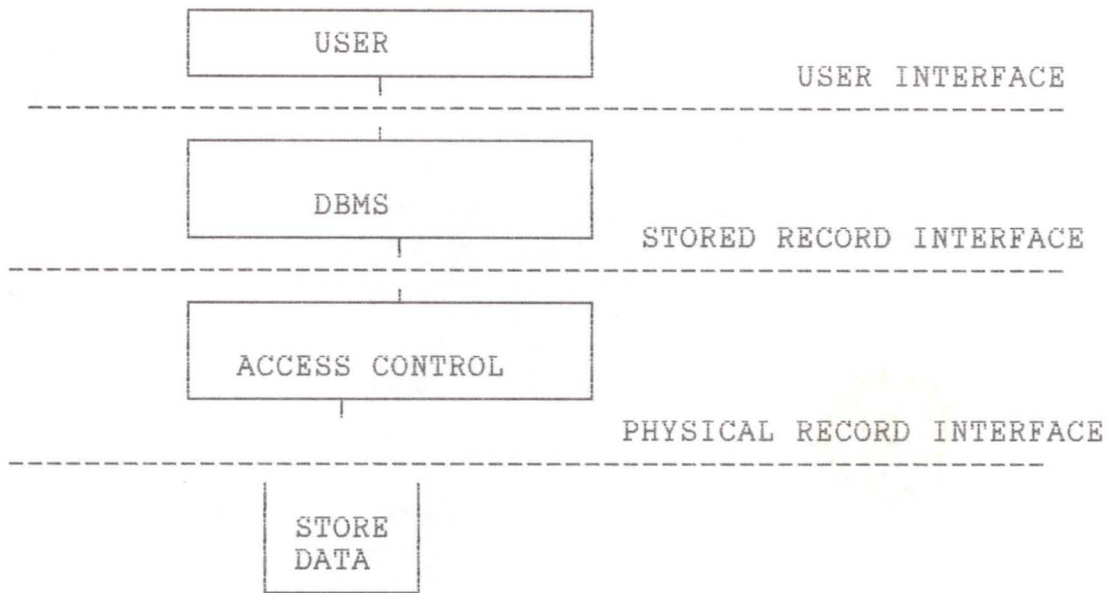
FIG:- INTEGRATED DATA

b.   HARDWARE:- This is the physical device that accommodates the
      database, which include; input unit, output unit, control
      unit,

      Arithmetic and logic unit (ALU), memory unit.

      All the above units are electronically connected to form the
      machine called hardware.

c.   SOFTWARE:- The software in use here is Database management
      systems (DBMs) and other integrated software like;
      WordPerfect, Lotus 123. The DBMs controls the storage and
      retrieval of data.

d.   USERS:- Could be application programmers, the end users who
      use on line application or database administrators who design
      logical database structures, and determines how they should be
      physically allocated on disk/diskpack, and monitors all
      performances - e.g Data access time and performance
      optimizations.

3.20 **SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN**

Having reviewed MIS in the first part of this chapter, it is also worthmentioning the analysis and design of a good information systems.

Though, some of the elements of system analysis and design here been outlined under the literature review in chapter two but, the following key points will be considered during this stage;

3.21 **SYSTEM DESIGN:**

The analysis of a new system may lead to a number of possible alternative design- for example different combination of manual and computerized elements may be considered.

Once one alternative has been selected, the purpose of the design stage is to work from the requirement specification to produce system specifications.

A system specification provides detailed documentation of the entire system and serves as;

a. Communication to management, programmers, operating staff and the users

b. Providing complete record of the system used for evaluation, modification and training purposes.

3.22 **SYSTEM SPECIFICATION:**

The system specification will be detailed set of documents which provide details of all features of the systems and its contact are;

i.   Preliminary information contents, names of those who can change files, programs etc.

ii.   Objectives of the system-departments involved.

iii. System Description- detail procedures, both clerical and consulting using flow charts where applicable.

iv.   Detailed specification of input files, output files, master files, source documents and output documents.

v.   Time scale for getting the system working

vi.   Plans to enable a smooth change over from the old to the new system.

OUTPUT:- It is necessary to consider what is required from the system design before deciding how to set about producing it. The main items are;

a.   How often are they required ? The output of the design is an intelligence report on political activities in Nigeria. This report could be needed on a weekly or quarterly basis depending on the prevailing situation in the country.

Our main task is to store this intelligence report and make it available whenever it is required for necessary action or update.

b.   Who needs the output and in what form? The consumer of this intelligence report is the Federal Government and handcopie (printed) are always required. The purpose of this report has been analysed in chapter 1.4.

c.   Are multiple copies needed for circulation within and outside the organisation ? Yes.

Multiple copies are needed for circulation within and outside the organisation e.g - Copies of the report are circulated to the following Agencies; police, immigration, DIS, NIA, NDLEA, Customs or prison service depending on the nature of the threat to the National Security.

3.22(b) **OUTPUTS OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

The output of most management information system is a collection of reports that are distributed to managers or directors, these are:

a.   SCHEDULED REPORTS:- Are provided periodically or an a schedule, such as daily, weekly or monthly.

Intelligence reports are always forwarded to presidency daily or weekly depending on the degree or urgency involved.

b.   KEY-INDICATOR REPORT:- A special type of schedule report which summaries the previous days critical activities, and it typically available first thing on the morning of each workday.

A key-indicator report on a particular political association or activists could be required, when this happens, a thorough

index searching would be made and this can be used for Executive Decision.

c. DEMAND REPORTS:- Are developed to give certain information at managers request. In other words, these reports are produced when demanded.

The president, for example, may want to know a situation report about the political activities in an area within certain period, a demand report can be generated to give the requested information.

d. EXCEPTION REPORTS:- Are automatically produced when a situation is unusual or required management action or decision. Example of the exception activities within the country in a given period, are movement of a politician in a given time, where he has visited and the aim of the visit.

3.23 INPUTS:-

The input is influenced by the need of output. In designing an input, the following items are put into consideration;

a. TYPE OF INPUT MEDIA - The various input media in use for this project are; keyboard, joystick, mouse, Lightpen, scanner etc.

b. DATA COLLECTION METHOD:- Each state of the Federation is to have information processing centre where data are collected, collated, processed and disseminated to the National Headquarters for re-vetting before it finally goes to the appropriate quarter where it is required. The data required included; full Biodata, relationship, financial status, political activities etc.

36

c.   VOLUME OF INPUT DOCUMENT - The volume of input document is
     very large, it is in the range of millions of characters
     hence; a harddisk of about 650MB and tape streamer of the same
     capacity will be required for the proposed system.

d.   SCREEN DESIGN - The screen design covers the file maintenance
     techniques, updating and reports.

     Details about the screen design will be treated in the next
     chapter.

3.24 **FILES:-**

Files are collection of data organised into records in such a
way that specific items of data or records can be retrieved
and accommodated in main storage when required for processing.

For this project, the following data base files are created
and the screen layouts are shown in the coding/programming
sheets.

i.   POLIPA.DBF:- This is a masterfile which contains the main
     programs developed for the effective implementation of the
     project. Built in these programs are the necessary passwords,
     Names of legal program modifier or users and important codes
     used on the project.

ii. POLINA.DBF:- The database file contains names of important
     countries/Nations where the various political activists or
     pro-democracy groups can reside or take political assylum.

     This file is created to know the contacts, meeting places,
     mode of operation and political activities of the pro-
     democracy activists.

iii. POLISA.DBF:- This file contains names of all the states of the Federation with respect to all the political associations, parties, individual activists that are operating in that area.

iv.   POLIGA.DBF:- This is a database file which contains names of the Local Government Area in Nigeria with the comprehensive names of the political organization, human right groups and individual activists that exist within that locality.

v.   POLIWA.DBF:-This file is to be used at various ward levels and the content are re-viewed from time to time.

vi.   POLIDA.DBF:-This contains important masterfile in which relevant information on each political activists are contained. It gives detailed data on each person and this could be modified periodically.

b.   **FILE ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE:-**

- File organisation relates to the manner in which a file is structured, including blocking factors, sequence of records, control keys and field position.

- It also relates to the ways in which records are accessed in a particular file, which may include; serial, random, hiden and sequential.

- In a computer system, data is stored in a magnetic file, the data must be capable of being retrieved easily and quickly to ensure this, it needs to be organised into effective file structure known as file organisation.

- The two common conceptual database structures are;
  Hierachical and relational. The relational approach is very
  simple and understandable by information professionals and
  many end-users.

c. **FILE TECHNIQUES:-**

- Files can be examined with regards to their role within the
overall data processing activity and to be classed as;
Masterfiles transaction files, back-up files, Sortfiles, table
files, Merge files.

During the implementation, that is, when the system is
operational, all the above files shall be created.

d. **FILE SECURITY:-**

Recovering and reconstruction procedures are necessary to
guard against the vital loss of data from master files. The
techniques used vary from system to system but, the following
techniques will be adopted for this design.

- Back-up copies of all program files are made and kept under
  tight security arrangements.

- Masterfiles that are processed sequentially are generally
secured on the "grandfather", "father", "son" principle, this
applies equally to magnetic tape files as well as disk files.

3.25 **PROCEDURES:**

These are steps which unite the whole processes and link everything together to produce the desired output. These will involve both computer and clerical procedures.

At the initial stage of the project, the services of well trained clerical personnel are required for data preparation.

The clerical personnel must be computer literate. The output from the clerical procedure will determine what the computer output will look like. If the data collated are well prepared and processed, we should expect meaningful decision.

Hence, both the clerical and computer procedures are very essential to produce an accurate output.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DOCUMENTATION

4.10 **INTRODUCTION:-** Here, all the skills and knowledge acquired in the past chapters are brought together to clearly interprete the requirement specifications.

A system specification provides detailed documentation of the entire system and serves as:

a. Communication to management programmers, operating staff and users.

b. Providing complete record of the system used for evaluation, modification and training purposes.

The analysis of a new system may lead to a number of possible alternative designs - for example, different combinations of manual and computerized elements may be considered.

Once an alternative has been selected, the purpose of the design stage is to work from the requirement specification to produce system specification.

In any system development, documentation is very important because the system analysts may leave that installation for another.

Through documentation, all the secret behind the system design are made available and this gives that installation a continuous operation.

4.11 **CHOICE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES**

The programming language selected for this system is database management systems – DbaseIV.

I have selected this software because large volume of data are involved, regular update/modification of information are also required.

Apart from the above reason for selecting this software, the following added advantages are also good features of DBNS!

i.   Data indépendence is totally achieved
ii.   Data redundacying is reduced or eliminated
iii. Data intergration is achieved
iv. Data intergrity is maintained
v.   Data are centrally controlled
vi. Standard can be enforced
vii. Data security can be enforced.

4.12 **SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING**

Software development entails the following procedures;

Various codes used in this project are all contained in the coding sheet as attached in the appendix.

The software has been developed to solve a specialised problem relating to national security.

This aspect of the project has taken too much of my time because the project is the first of its kind. There was little or no reference software to research into.

42

The developed software has been tested with available IBM PC and it worked perfectly.

The overall benefit of this system will only be appreciated through adequate implementation procedure which will be discussed later.

4.13 CONFIGURATION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

For effective implementation and co-ordination of activities and file confidentiality/security, a combined file server and a multi-user system has been proposed.

To reduce cost and complexity involved in a metropolitian or wide area network (WAN), the National Headquarters in Abuja will have a Local Area Network (LAN) linked up with a high frequency communication system for Datacommunication to and from all state headquarters.

In the state headquarter, a multi-user system will be installed and this will be interfaced with the communication system.

For security purposes, the remote control in the state headquarters will only be given some rights/privileges to access the database management systems.

HARDWARE SYSTEM: The proposed system shall consist of the following:

a.   FILE SERVER: IBM, PS/2 MODEL 80
     . 80386 intel processor
     . 25/33 MH3 speed 0.2 wait state
     . 3.5"/5.25" FDD
     . 4.16MB RAM
     . 300-500MB HDD
     . Inbult serial-parallel ports
     . Mouse ports
     . VGA cards
     . IBM Monitor (8513) with enchanced keyboard
     . Heavy duty line printer
     . Lazer jet printer
     . Co-processor board
     . Cache memory
     . Stabilizer (3.5-5KVA)
     . UPS (3.5-5KVA)
     . Surge suppressor
     . Scanner
     . Joystick/mouse
     . Monochrome terminal with keyboard

     Datacommunication Equipment

     - Modem
     - Multiplexor
     - Leased Circuit/HF System

b.   **SOFTWARE:-**

. Word processor - Muilmate & wp 5.1

. Spreadsheet - Lotus 1-2-3

. Database   - Dbase IV

. MS-Dos (v5.1) above

. Unix/sc0xenix - factory installed

. Compilers - Cobol, Pascal, Basic

. Novell Netware

Workstation (IBM)	Multiuser system
. Intel 80286	IBM or Compatible
. 16MH3 speed 0.2wait stat	. 80386 Intel processor
. 2MB RAM	. 16/20 MH3 speed
. 3.5"/2.5" FDD	3.5"/5.25" FDD
. 20MB HDD	2-8MB RAM
. Inbuilt serial parallel port	200MB HDD
. Mouse port	Inbuilt serial-parallel port
. VGA Card	Mouse ports
. IBM Monitor (8512)	VGA Cards
	IBM Monitor
	Line Printer
	Laser Jet Printer
	Coprocessor board

4.14 SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

This is the co-ordination of the efforts of the user
department and data processing department in getting the new
system into operation.

In a well established organization, a steering or co-
ordinating committee is formed with lay staff from the user
department, staff from computer department (Analysts
/Programmers) as members.

45

Details of the implementation stages are as follows;

a. Training – Both the hardware and software training will be provided for all users on the maintenance and repair of hardware system.

Since the program is developed inhouse (Locally), the required training will be given to the programmers, analysis and all users.

The amount of training required for various categories will depend upon the complexity of the system and the skills presently available.

b. Site preparation – Once a new system has been proposed, adequate site for the installation of the new system is very essential. Necessary infrastructure have to be put in place and these include; effective cooling system, fire/burglary alarm system, dust/pest free, standby generating plant, ups/stabilizer, effective access control system etc.

c. Procurement of Hardware/Software Systems

The site preparation could be going on simultaneously with hardware/software procurement since the proposed system has been known to the installation and procurement team(s).

The software here includes other compilers, packages that are needed to work with the developed DbaseIV programs.

Details of the hardware/software systems are clearly defined in the system configuration above (4.13).

d.   Installation: Once the required hardware/Software system have been procured, installation work has to commence without wasting any time.

e.   Testing - Both the hardware and software system are now tested to detect any bug or malfunction, this is corrected before the commissioning exercise.

f.   Changes-over procedure - Through, we have three (3) methods of changing over to a new system (Parallel, Direct, Plot) but, the method to be used here is parallel system.

       This method enables the old and the new systems to run concurrently before changing over to the computerized method.

       During the concurrent running, the errors found in the new system are quickly corrected and the difference unfolded before the old (manual) system is totally discontinued.

4.15 **DOCUMENTATION:-** Documentation of all procedures and processes undertaken in getting the whole system operational is another vital aspect to be treated in any system development.
      Full documentation on the following are to be provided.

              -Installation manual
              -Maintenance manual
              -operational/user manual
              -programmers manual
              -N/W management manual
              -Schematic diagram/manuals
              -Any other useful manual.

The main aims of adequate documentation are,

(i)   To keep the whole system running by the user even though
      the system analysts/programmer leave that installation
      and

(ii) To make necessary modification if the need arises and to
      maintain the system.

4.16.   <u>STARTING THE SYSTEM</u>

-At the successful installation of the hardware and necessary
software systems, the power on self test (post) As soon as
this is completed, we are taken to the c:\>prompt where the
required operating system like Dos,xenin,Unix, Novell Netware
are installed.

At C:\> prompt, we shall copy the program from the diskette
into the harddisk Eg. Copy A:c:

- At C:\> prompt again, we shall go into database file by
performing these operation C:\> Dir <-¦, this operation will
take us to the various versions of dbase IV available. We
shall type dbase IV to take us to dbase program.

Once we are in dbase environment, the next thing is to type
"Modi.com which will take us to the programming mode.

The programming mode offers facilities for creating required
database files, programming, file queries etc.

For this project, the selected file name is "POLIPA" and other
working files are also created.

OPERATION:- The next step is to type "use POLIPA" which will
take us to the main MENU DESIGN

48

CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION:

The effectiveness of any computerised information system (CIS) is measured by the value of information produced, the extent to which the information helps the organization (SSS) in attaining its set objectives, reliability of the information results and the ease of comprehension and use of the form in which the resultant information is presented.

Conclusively, through a well organized database system, on political activities in Nigeria, the organization (SSS) can adequately & timely produce the required intelligence input and furnish same to the Federal Government. The intelligence report will guide the Government in its policy formulation and Executive decision.

The success of any computer installation system depends on the calibre of the men behind such installation and a number of factors which are recommended below;

(a)   full support of top level management

(b)   Involvement of users at all stages.

(c)   clearly defined system goals and objectives

(d)   A focus on the most important problems or opportunities.

(e)   A simple and straight forward design.

(f)   Good training programs for all involved.

(g)   A well defined and organized maintenance program.

(h)   Adequate security or safeguard which include

Administrative, physical and technical safeguards.

If all the above factors are carefully looked into, the set objective will certainly be achieved.

50

CODING SHEET

4   **BIODATA/OTHERS**

SURNAME.................X(15)   SEX.............X(1)

OTHERNAMES............X(10)

DATE OF BIRTH.........D(8)   MARITAL STATUS..........X(1)

PLACE OF BIRTH........X(10)   AGE.....................X(3)

HOME TOWN/HOME ADDRESS......X(20)

OFFICIAL ADDRESS............X(20)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.........CODED IN NUMERIC ....X(3)

WARD LEVEL....................CODED IN NUMERIC...........X(3)

CURRENT ADDRESS..........X(15)

STATE....................X(2)

TELEPHONE NO:,,,,.........X(10)   FAX NO.,..............X(10)

RELIGION..................X(2) CODED

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION........................X(3)

NATIONALITY BY BIRTH............X(2)

PASSPORT NO:..............X(15)   ISSUED AT...........X(3)

VEHICLE LICENCE NO...........X(15)   ISSUED AT...........X(3)

FATHER'S NAME.................X(20)

FATHER'S OCCUPATION:.............X(10)

FATHER'S ADDRESS.................X(20)

MOTHER'S FULL NAME...............X(15)

MOTHER'S OCCUPATION..............X(10)

CONVICTION = X(1)   CHARGE = X(10)   PUNISHMENT = X(10)

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

POSITION HELD............X(15)

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES...........X(10)

CONVICTION....................X(1)

POLICODE

STATE (SAMPLE)

	STATE	LOCAL GOVT. AREA	LGA HQT	CODE
1.	ABIA	ABA NORTH	EZIAMA	EZA
2.	ABIA	ABA NORTH	ABA	ABA

INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIES

	NATION	CODES
1.	AFGHANISTAN	AF
2.	ALBANIA	AL
3.	ALGERIA	AZ

WARDS

001 - 999

SEX

MALE = M

FEMALE = F

CONVICTION (LOGICAL)

YES = Y

NO = N

MARITAL STATUS

MARRIED = M

SINGLE = S

WINDOW = W

DIVORCE = D

```
SET DATE BIRTH
SET STATUS OFF
SET SAFTY ON
SET SCORE BOARD OFF
SET BELL OFF
USE POLIPA
CLEAR
DO WHILE .T.
@1,1 TO 23,48 DOUBLE
@5,4 SAY COMPUTERIZATION OF SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS
@5,46 SAY DATE ()
@5,55 SAY TIME ()
MSNAME = SPACE (10)
MONAMES = SPACE (15)
MD-BIRTH = CTOD (!! \../..")
MP-BIRTH = SPACE (10)
MH TOWN = SPACE (15)
MOADDR = SPACE (20)
MID NO = SPACE (10)
MM STATUS = SPACE (1)
M SEX = SPACE )1)
MLGA = SPACE (3)
MWARD = SPACE (3)
MSTATE = SPACE (2)
MNATIOM = SPACE (2)
MT PHONE = SPACE (10)
MFAX = SPACE (10)
MREL = SPACE (2)
MEQUR = SPACE (3)
```

```
MPPT NO = SPACE (10)

MPPT ISSDATE= CTOD (!!\.,\")

MPPT LOC =SPACE (3)

MV LICISSDATE = CTOD(!!\..\..")

MV LIC NO = SPACE (10)

MV LIC LOC = SPACE (3)

MV LICISSDATE =CTOD(!!\..\..")

MV LIC EXPDATE = CTOD(!!\..\..")

MF NAME = SPACE (15)

MF ADDR = SPACE (20)

MF OCCU = SPACE (10)

MM NAME = SPACE (15)

MM ADDR = SPACE (20)

MM OCCU = SPACE (10)

MCONVICT = SPACE (1)

MCHARGE = SPAACE (10)

MPUNISH = SPACE (10)

MPARTY = SPACE (25)

MPOST= SPACE (10)

MPOLACT = SPACE (10)

@8,5 SAY "SURNAME" GET MSNAME

@8,30 SAY "OTHERNAMES" GET MONAMES

@8,55 SAY "DATE OF BIRTH" GET MDBIRTH

@10,5 SAY "PLACE OF BIRTH" GET MPBIRTH

@10,55 SAY "SEX" GET MSEX

@10,63 SAY "LGA" GET MLGA

@12,5 SAY "WARD" GET MSTATE

@12,25 SAY "TOWN"GET MHTOWN

@12,55 SAY "PHONE NUMBER" GET T PHONE
```

```
@14,5 SAY "OFFICIAL ADDRESS" GET MOADDR
@14,45 SAY "RELIGION" GET MREL
@16,5 SAY "QUALIFICATION" GET MEQUAL
@16,15 SAY "NATIONALITY" GET MNATION
@16,27 SAY "PASSPORT NUMBER" GET MPPT NO
@16,56 SAY "PASSPORT LOCATION" GET MPT LOC
@18,5 SAY "PASSPORT ISSDATE" GET MPPT EXPDATEPDATE
@18,30 SAY "PASSPORT EXPIRINGDATE" GET MPPT EXPDATE
@18,50 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE NUMBER" GETMV GC NO
@20,5 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE LOCATION" GET MV LIC LOC
@20,20 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE ISSDATE" GET MV LIC ISSDATE
@20,44 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE EXPIRINGDATE" GET MV LICEXPDATE
@22,5 SAY "FATHERS NAME" GET MF NAME
@22,24 SAY "FATHER ADDRESS" GET MF ADDR
@22,55 SAY "FATHERS OCCUPATION" GET MF OCCUR
@22,75 SAY "MOTHERS NAMES" GET MM NAME
CLEAR
@1,1 TO 23,79 DOUBLE
@3,5 SAY "MOTHERS ADDRESS" GET MM ADDR
@3,25 SAY "MOTHERS OCCUPATION" GET M CONVICT
@3,50 SAY "CONVICTION" GET M CONVICT
@5,5 SAY "CHARGE" GET M CHARGE
@5,26 SAY "PUNISHMENT" M PUNISH
@5,56 SAY "POLITICAL PARTY" GET M PARTY
@7,5 SAY "POST HELD" GET M POST
@7,30 SAY "POLITICAL ACTIVITY" GET M POLACT
@7,60 SAY "IDENTITY NUMBER" GET M IN NO
READ
APPEND BLANK
```

A-5

```
REPLACE SNA,ME WITH MSNAME, ONAME WTH NOMANE
REPLACE DBIRTH WITH MDBIRTH,PBIRTH WITH NDBIRTH
REPLACE NSTATUS WITH MM STATUS, SEX WITH WITH NSEX
REPLACE HTOWN WITH MHTOWN,OADDR WITH MOADDR
REPLACE LGA WITH MLGA,WARD WITH NWARD, STATE WITH MSTATE
REPLACE T PHONE WITH MT PHONE, FAX WITH MFAX
REPLACE REL WITH MREL,EQUAL WITH MEQUAL,PPT NO WITH MPPT NO
REPLACE PPT LOC WITH MPPT LOC,PPT ISSDATE WITH MPPT ISS DATE,
REPLACE PPT ENDDATE WITH MPPT ENPDATE
REPLACE V LIC ISSDATE WITH MV LICLOC WITH MV LIC LOC
REPLACE V LIC NO WITH MV LIC NO, V LIC LOC WITH MV LIC LC
REPLACE V LIC ISSDATE WITH MV LIC ISSDATE,VLIC EXDATE WITH V LIC
EXDATE,
REPLACE F NAME WITH MF NAME,F ADDR WITH MF ADDR,
REPLACE FOCCUS WITH MF OCCU
REPLACE M NAME WITH MN NAME, M ADDR WITH MM ADDR, M OCCU WITH
MM OCCU,
REPLACE CONVICT WITH MCONVICT, CHARGE WITH MCHARGE,
REPLACE PUNISH WITH MPUNISH, PARTY WITH MPARTY
REPLACE POST WITH MPOST, POLACT WITH M POLACT
END.
```

```
SET DATE BIRTH

SET STATUS OFF

SET SAFETY ON

SET SCORE BOARD OFF

SET BELL OFF

USE POLIDA

CLEAR

DO WHILE .T.

@1,1 TO 23 79 DOUBLE

@5,4 SAY COMPUTERIZATION OF SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS

@5,46 SAY DATE ()

5,55 SAY TIME ()

LOCATE FOR ID NO = MID NO

IF FOUND ()

@8,5 SAY "SURNAME" GET MSNAME

@8,30 SAY "OTHERNA,NAMES" GET MONAME

@8,55 SAY "DAATE OF BIRTH" GET MDBIRTH

@10,5 SAY "PLACE OF BIRTH" GET MPBIRTH

@10,35 SAY "MARITAL STATUS" GET MM STATUS

@10 55 SAY "SEX" GET MSEX

@10,63 SAY "LOCAL GOVT AREA" GET MLGA

@12,5 SAY "WARD" GET MWARD

@12,15 SAY "STATE GET MSTATE

@12,25 SAY "TOWN" GET MTOWN

@12,55 SAY "PHONE" GET MT PHONE

@14,5 SAY "OFFICIAL ADDRESS" GET MOADDR

@14,45 SAY "FAX" GET M FAX

@14,63 SAY "RELIGION" GET MREL.

@16,5 SAY "QUALIFICATION" GET MEQUAL
```

[VIEW]

```
SET DATE BIRTH
SET STATUS OFF
SET SAFTY ON
SET SCORE BOARD OFF
SET BELL OFF
USE POLIPA
CLEAR
DO WHILE .T.
@1,1 TO 23,48 DOUBLE
@5,4 SAY COMPUTERIZATION OF SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS
@5,46 SAY DATE ()
@5,55 SAY TIME ()
MSNAME = SPACE (10)
MONAMES = SPACE (15)
MD-BIRTH = CTOD (!! \../..")
MP-BIRTH = SPACE (10)
MH TOWN = SPACE (15)
MOADDR = SPACE (20)
MID NO = SPACE (10)
MM STATUS = SPACE (1)
M SEX = SPACE )1)
MLGA = SPACE (3)
MWARD = SPACE (3)
MSTATE = SPACE (2)
MNATIOM = SPACE (2)
MT PHONE = SPACE (10)
MFAX = SPACE (10)
MREL = SPACE (2)
MEQUR = SPACE (3)
```

```
MPPT NO = SPACE (10)

MPPT ISSDATE= CTOD (!!\..\")

MPPT LOC =SPACE (3)

MV LICISSDATE = CTOD(!!\..\..")

MV LIC NO = SPACE (10)

MV LIC LOC = SPACE (3)

MV LICISSDATE =CTOD(!!\..\..")

MV LIC EXPDATE = CTOD(!!\..\..")

MF NAME = SPACE (15)

MF ADDR = SPACE (20)

MF OCCU = SPACE (10)

MM NAME = SPACE (15)

MM ADDR = SPACE (20)

MM OCCU = SPACE (10)

MCONVICT = SPACE (1)

MCHARGE = SPAACE (10)

MPUNISH = SPACE (10)

MPARTY = SPACE (25)

MPOST= SPACE (10)

MPOLACT = SPACE (10)

@8,5 SAY "SURNAME" GET MSNAME

@8,30 SAY "OTHERNAMES" GET MONAMES

@8,55 SAY "DATE OF BIRTH" GET MDBIRTH

@10,5 SAY "PLACE OF BIRTH" GET MPBIRTH

@10,55 SAY "SEX" GET MSEX

@10,63 SAY "LGA" GET MLGA

@12,5 SAY "WARD" GET MSTATE

@12,25 SAY "TOWN"GET MHTOWN

@12,55 SAY "PHONE NUMBER" GET T PHONE
```

```
@14,5 SAY "OFFICIAL ADDRESS" GET MOADDR

@14,45 SAY "RELIGION" GET MREL

@16,5 SAY "QUALIFICATION" GET MEQUAL

@16,15 SAY "NATIONALITY" GET MNATION

@16,27 SAY "PASSPORT NUMBER" GET MPPT NO

@16,56 SAY "PASSPORT LOCATION" GET MPT LOC

@18,5 SAY "PASSPORT ISSDATE" GET MPPT EXPDATEPDATE

@18,30 SAY "PASSPORT EXPIRINGDATE" GET MPPT EXPDATE

@18,50 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE NUMBER" GETMV GC NO

@20,5 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE LOCATION" GET MV LIC LOC

@20,20 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE ISSDATE" GET MV LIC ISSDATE

@20,44 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE EXPIRINGDATE" GET MV LICEXPDATE

@22,5 SAY "FATHERS NAME" GET MF NAME

@22,24 SAY "FATHER ADDRESS" GET MF ADDR

@22,55 SAY "FATHERS OCCUPATION" GET MF OCCUR

@22,75 SAY "MOTHERS NAMES" GET MM NAME

CLEAR

@1,1 TO 23,79 DOUBLE

@3,5 SAY "MOTHERS ADDRESS" GET MM ADDR

@3,25 SAY "MOTHERS OCCUPATION" GET M CONVICT

@3,50 SAY "CONVICTION" GET M CONVICT

@5,5 SAY "CHARGE" GET M CHARGE

@5,26 SAY "PUNISHMENT" M PUNISH

@5,56 SAY "POLITICAL PARTY" GET M PARTY

@7,5 SAY "POST HELD" GET M POST

@7,30 SAY "POLITICAL ACTIVITY" GET M POLACT

@7,60 SAY "IDENTITY NUMBER" GET M IN NO

READ

APPEND BLANK
```

```
SET DATE BRIT
SET STATUS OFF
SET SAFETY ON
SET SCOREBOARD OFF
SET BELL OFF
USE POLIDA
CLEAR
DO WHILE .T.
@1,1 TO 22,78 DOUBLE
@5,4 SAY COMPUTERIZATION OF SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEMS
@5,48 SAY DATE ()
@5,55 SAY TIME
LOCAT FOR ID NO =MID NO
IF FOUND ()
@8,5 SAY "SURNAME" GET MSNAME.
@8,30 SAY "OTHERNAMES" GET NONAMES
@8,55 SAY "DATE OF BIRTH" GET MDBIRTH
@10,5 SAY "PLACE OF BIRTH" GET MPBIRTH
@10,35 SAY "MARITAL STATUS" GET MMSTATUS
@10,55 SAY "SEX "GET MSEX
@10,53 SAY "LOCAL GOVT AREA" GET MLGA
@12,5 SAY "WARD" GET MWARD
@12,25 SAY "TOWN" GET MTOWN
@12,55 SAY "PHONE NUMBER" GET MT PHONE
@14,5 SAY "OFFICIAL ADDRESS" GET MOADDR
@14,45 SAY "FAX NUMBER" GET MFAX
@14,63 SAY "RELIGION" GET MREL
@16,5 SAY "QUALIFICATION" GET ME QUAL
@16,15 SAY "NATIONALITY" GET MNATION
```

```
@16,27 SAY "PASSPORT NO" GET MPPT NO

@16,56 SAY "PASSPORT LOCATION" GET MPPT LOC

@18, SAY "PASSPORT  ISSUE DATE" GET MPPT ISSDATE

@18,30 SAY "PASSPORT EXPIRINDATE" GET MPPT EXPDATE

@1,50 SAY "VEHICLE LIC LOCATION" GET MV LIC LOC

@20,20 SAY "VEHICLE LIC ISSUE DATE" GET MV LIC ISSDATE

@20,24 SAY "VEHICLE LIC EXPIRINGDATE" GET MV LIC EXPDATE

@22,5 SAY "FATHER'S NAME GET MF NAME

@22,24 SAY "FATHER'S ADDRESS" GET MF ADDR

@22,55 SAY "FATHER'S OCCUPATION" GET MF OCCUPATION

@@22,72 SAY "MOTHER'S NAME" GET MM DATE

CLEAR

@1,1 TO 23,79 DOUBLE

@3,5 SAY "MOTHER'S ADDRESS" GET MM ADDR

@3,25 SAY "MOTHER'S OCCUPATION" GET MM OCCU

@3,50 SAY "CONVICTION" GET MCONVICT

@5,5 SAY "CHARGE" GET MCHARGE

@5,28 SAY "PUNISHMENT" GET MPUNISH

@5,50 SAY "POLITICAL" GET MPARTY

@7,5 SAY "POST HELD" GET MPOST

@7,30 SAY "POLITICAL ACTIVITIES" GET MPOLACT

@7,60 SAY "IDENTITY NUMBER" GET MID NO

READ

DELETE

PACK

END DO
```

```
SET DATE BRIT
SET SAFETY ONN
SET STATUS OFF
SET SCORE BOARD OFF
SET BELL OFF
USE POLIDA
CLEAR
DO WHILE .T.
@1,1 TO 23,79 DOUBLE
@5,4 SAY "COMPUTERIZATION OF SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM
@5,36 SAY DATE ()
@5,45 SAY TIME ()
LOCATE FOR ID NO = MID NO
IF FOUND ()
@8,5 SAY "SURNAME" GET MSNAME
@8,30 SAY "OTHERNAME" GET MONAME
@8,55 SAY "DATE OF BIRTH" GET MDBIRTH
@10,5 SAY "PLACE OF BIRTH" GET MPBIRTH
@10,35 SAY "MARITAL STATUS" GET MMSTATUS
@10,55 SAY "SEX" GET MSEX
@10,63 SAY "LGA" GET MLGA
@12,5 SAY "WARD" GET MWARD
@12,15 SAY "STATE" GET MSTATE
@12,25 SAY "TOWN" MTOWN
@12,55 SAY "SAY PHONE" GET MT PHONE
@14,5 SAY "OFFICIAL ADDRESS" GET MOADDR
@14,45 SAY "FAX" GET MFAX
@14,63 SAY "RELIGION" GET MREL
@16,5 SAY "QUALIFICATION" GET MEQUAL
```

```
@16,15 SAY "NATIONALITY" MNATION
@16,27 SAY "PASSPORT NO" GET MPPT NO
@16,56 SAY "PASSPORT LOCATIONB" GET MPPT LOC
@18,5 SAY "PASSPORT ISS DATE" GET MPPT ISS DATE
@18,30 SAY "PASSPORT  EX DATE" GET MPPT EXPDATE
@18,50 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE NO" GET MV LIC NO
@20,5 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE LOCATION" GET MV LIC LOC
@20,27 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE ISSDATE" GET MV LIC ISS DATE
@20,50 SAY "VEHICLE LICENCE EXPDATE" GET MV LIC EXPDATE
@22,5 SAY "FATHER'S NAME" GET MF NAME
@22,24 SAY "FATHER'S ADDRESS"GET MF ADDR
@22,55 SAY "FATHER'S OCCUPATION" GET MF OCCU
@22 72 SAY "MOTHER NAME" GET M MNAME
CLEAR
@1,1 TO 23,79 DOUBLE
@3,5 SAY "MOTHER'S ADDRESS" GET M MADDR
@3,25 SAY "MOTHER'S OCCUPATION" GET MM OCCU
@3,50 SAY "CONVICTION" GET M CONVICT
@5,5 SAY "CHARGE" GET M CHARGE
@5,28 SAY "PUNISHMENT" GET M PUNISH
@5,50 SAY "POLITICAL PARTY" GET M PARTY
@7,5 SAY "POST HELD" GET M POST.
```

A-16

[B] R E F E R E N C E S

(A) <u>INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TEXT BOOKS</u>

    (i)   ABU   A   : LECTURE NOTE ON SOFTWARE PACKAGES 1993/94

    (ii)   AYO C.K.   : COMPUTER LITERACY OPO-OPERATIONS & APPRECIATION - 1994

            PUBLISHER   : ALANUKITAN COMMERCIAL PRESS (NIG) LTD,P. O. BOX 185, EGBE, KOGI STATE·

    (iii) BADMOS R.   : LECTURE NOTE ON SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN. 1993/94.

    (iv) HENRY C. LUCAS, JR.   : THE ANALYSIS, DESIGN AND IMPLEMETATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEM.

            PUBLISHER   : MCGRAW - HILL BOOK COMPANY (USA)

    (v)   MARK B.   : DBASE IV^{TM}

            PUBLISHER   : JOHN WILLEY & SONS, INC (USA)

    (vi) SUDESH DUGGAL   : BUSINESS PROGRAMMING USING DBASE IV

            PUBLISHER   : MAXWELL MACMILLAN INTERNATIONAL EDITION.

(B) <u>SOCIAL SCIENCES</u>

    (1)   DARE L. & OYEWOLE A.   : ORDINARY LEVEL GOVERNMENT
                                      : PUBLISHED BY ONIBONOJE PRESS

    (2)   LAWAL O.A.   : 'O' LEVEL GOVERNMENT
                                      : PUBLISHED BY ONIBONOJE PRESS

    (3)   OYINLOYE I.   : HISTORY OF NIGERIA.
                                      : PUBLISHED BY AFRICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS