COMPUTERISATION OF CRIME RECORDS

A CASE STUDY OF STATE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT (CID) HEADQUARTERS, MINNA.

A PROJECT SUBMITTED

TO

THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS /COMPUTER SCIENCE IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

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CERTIFICATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS PROJECT WORK WAS CARRIED OUT BY ABDULAHI IBRAHIM ZURU UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DEPARTMENT OF MATHS/COMPUTER OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated with deep appreciation to the Almighty Allah who through his infinite mercy saw me through the course.

My Balkisu one Balkisu two, Alhaji Lawal Bawa Assistant Inspector General of Police (A.I.G.P), Barrister F.A. Auna Esq, my closest friend Abubakar Gwauna Trader Gidansu Musa Mai-Yamaha Bakin Kasuwa Zuru, Alhaji Haruna Musa Chief Accountant Ministry of Finance Minna, Alhaji Bobi of Radio Niger Minna and Alhaji Umar Imamu Dogo Daji Chairman UNDP Sokoto State

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ABSTRACT

For the recent past, some Department in the Nigeria Police Force have been computerize but due to one reason or the other, progress has been very slow.

This project work is my contribution to that challenge. I will focus on crime records in the state Criminal Investigation Department (CID) only.

This project shall appraise and reveal the better, if not best way of maintaining crime records in the State CID Headquarters Minna in –respect of cases investigated in terms of accuracy, efficiency and essay retrieval of data. To ease tracing of information without the need for laborious fetching each time a reference has to be made.

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A computer can be defined as a machine which accepts data from an input device, perform arithmetic and logical operations in accordance with a pre-defined program and finally transfer the processed data to an output device either for further processing or in final printed form. It has a further capability of storing data as may be required. Before computer processing can commence, it is necessary to have an input device for the purpose of transferring data into the computer's internal memory. A computer is automatic in operation in the sense that when the program and data for processing have been inputed into it, the required output is produced without manual intervention as all the program instructions are executed automatically.

In view of its enormous capability, the computer as a machine has found itself in all field of human endeavour, especially as related to its application to human problem and human resources management.

In the past, those responsible for the development of a corporate data processing strategy tend to ignore or failed to appreciate the need for a

computer based crime record system. The CID was also slow to enjoy the benefit which such a system could yield over and about manual system of record keeping.

However, effort is on top gear toward developing a computer based crime record keeping system. The system was intended to enable personnel of the state CID to handle more efficiently and effectively and to provide a more positive/reliable services to the public in investigation of cases.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Investigation of cases is based on the available information collected by the investigating Police Officer through any possible means of acquiring information. A case file is prepared for any case investigated and every case file has a specific Registration Number with which the case diary is identified. No two case files carry the same No. All cases are incidented in the crime Diary on commencing investigation into the case. Finally, the State Criminal Investigation Department maintain different kinds of records related to policy matters and investigation of criminal cases.

1.2 AIMS OF THE STUDY

The fundamental aims of this course essay are two dimensional;

i. To bring into sharp focus this existing high standard of maintenance culture of crime records.

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The author believes that, this study will everly remain a valuable asset to the Nigeria Police Force and to the state CID in particular.

Similarly, it will enable investigating Police Officers who in discharge of their duties as they go about in the investigation of criminal cases take appropriate steps.

This study will act as a reference point to persons who may wish to engage in academic pursuits as well as those who may wish to broaden their scope in criminal investigation.

The study will prepare the reader for all the challenges related to investigation and equip him with the technical know-how to attain certain height in the dispensation of Criminal Administration of Justice.

In the same vein, our society is dynamic and the rate at which criminal cases are referred for investigation to the state CID, daily, is alarming. Many people are conscious of their activities and their groups in the country, the need for the police investigator to marry an idea of computerizing criminal records into the conduct of their investigation cannot be over emphasized.

1.4 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

Due to the astronomical cost of materials coupled with financial constraints facing the author, the study couldn't be undertaken extensively

ii. To indicate conspicuously, that computerization of crime records will help both the Police and the public in the following perspectives,

a) Production of the desired information, in the right process, with an acceptable level of accuracy and in the form required at an economical cost.

b) To minimize the cost and time spent on recording source data.

c) Incorporation of checks and controls which are capable of detecting the dealing with exceptional circumstances and errors,

d) To minimize the cost and time spent on processing data.

e) Effective safeguards for the prevention of favouritism, nepotism and to also serve as security measure to avoid loss of data stored in master files,

f) Adequate design of documents and reports,

g) Coding systems to and identification comparison, sorting, verification and the elimination of ambiguity.

beyond the state CID Headquarters Minna, but however all relevant facts will be brought to light.

1.5 DEFINITION OF TERMS

a) ***INVESTIGATION*** – Investigation is a noun derived from the verb to investigate. The word investigate itself is derived from a Latin word called - INVESTIGARE, meaning, "to track or trace". Investigation means to follow step – by – step by patient inquiry or observation, to trace, track mentally, to search into, to examine and inspire into with care and accuracy, to find out by careful inquisition, examination, the taking of evidence or legal inquiry.

If a certain crime is suspected or known to have been committed, the police conduct the investigation. Police investigation in general terms therefore, is the collection of facts within the frame work of the law to accomplish the following :-

i) To identify and locate the guilty person or persons and

ii) To provide evidence of the guilt.

For any police investigation to succeed, the issue of whether a crime has in fact been committed must be established. Evidence to support specific crime or offence must be proven, knowing elements of the offence

or offences committed is essential to gathering evidence to prove that a crime has, infact been committed.

In criminal law, investigation is the process of trying to discover the author of a crime, or the author of an act.

b) ***CRIME*** - While examining the legal definition of crime, Sir James Stephen in his book – *History of Criminal Law (1993)* states that "Crime was an act or omission in respect of which legal punishment may be inflicted".

In legal terms therefore, crime is an act or omission forbidden by law and punishable by fine, imprisonment, or even death. This definition has been challenged and criticized in the fact that not all acts which are penalized under the laws are really criminal. Minor traffic offences are a good example.

The connection between crime and punishment has remained the key element in the legal concept of crime. Under the laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, an act constitutes a crime because the law prohibits it and provides that its performance shall give rise to punishment. For the courts, crime is a concept whose necessary elements are prescribed action, evil intention, and prescribed punishment.

According to Okwonkow and Nansh in their books "Criminal Law in Nigeria", crime is defined as "those breaches of the law resulting in special accusational procedure controlled by the state and liable to sanction over and above compensation and cost".

But in the criminal code, crime is defined in section e, as "*An act or omission which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment under the code*".

This means a crime is an offence which renders the person making the omission or commission liable to punishment, for the omission or commission of specified act under the laws of the land.

In general, crime could be defined as an act or omission against public interest, and which is prescribed by law enacted by the legislature in the overall interest of the society, and to which prescribed punishment is attached in the events of violation.

The emphasis is on the interest of the society because laws are acts of the general will and every act of sovereignty is legitimate on the basis of social contract.

c) LAW - The term law is said to be derived from the old Norse log and the Anglo – Saxon lagu. This in turn is derived from the verb leggja; meaning to determine. A. B. Danbazau in his book, "*Law and Criminality in*

Nigeia" (1993:2) highlighted some scholar's definition of law. According to him J. Salman (1973:4) defines law as body of principles recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice.

Law has been defined as a "set of rules imposed and enforced by a society with regard to the attribution and exercise of power over persons and things.

Danbazau (1994:2) in Roscoe Pounds' definition of law stated "Law is social control through the systematic application of the force, of politically organized society here, jurisprudence is taken as the science of social engineering. John Austin, an English legal philosopher defined law as a rule laid down for the guidance of an intelligent being by another intelligent being with power over him. Another legal scholar and a Nigerian Jurist, Teslin Elias defines law as "the body of rules which are recognized as obligatory in a given community.

From anthropological studies, law is not the act of a sovereign but the traditional rule of the community and it is not enforced by sanctions but in beliefs and practices in the community. These laws according to anthropological studies comprises those rules of conduct which regulate the behaviour of individuals and communities.

However, from the above definitions law could be reconcile the definition of law as the collection of rules identified by the sovereign with the reciprocal recognition by the people being governed, and enforced through the machinery of Justice.

The recognition of law by the people is not in terms of acceptance but with regard to the knowledge that the law is meant to protect the society, therefore its existence is necessary.

CHAPTER TWO

THE STATE CID MINNA

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

Before the advent of the British, there were local law enforcement agencies operating under the control of our natural rulers in different parts of this country. Cheap and quick justice was in fact dispensed from the palace. Traditional law enforcement developed in pre-colonial communities in order to correct breaches of customary laws. Local communities by policing themselves and adopting such restraints on anti-social behaviour such as traditional religion, moral compulsion, customary law and values, maintained law and order.

It is true that such institutions performed additional duties as guarding the natural rulers, delivering messages and arresting offenders – duties later emphasized, expanded and controlled by imperial might and force.

With the coming of the British, the assistance of these natural rulers was sought for the protection of imperial trade interest and the abolition of slave dealings. Sometimes, there were open confrontation between the British representatives and the chiefs on political and commercial ground.

In 1890, some rulers in Cross Rivers Area blocked the British trade routes and harassed natives loyal to British officials.

The acting consul then arrest was forced to raise the oil Rivers Protectorate Police Force whose duties were essentially military to stop the molestation by the natives because of the atrocities committed by this force, it was disbanded and replaced by HAUSA CONSTABULARY in 1891. When the oil Rivers Protectorate became known as the Niger Coast Protectorate Constabulary with 500 men in 1898, however, the function of this force as an instrument of the indigenes, especially the Chiefs who constituted a threat to imperial authority remained, by and large unchanged.

The political, social and economic difficulties experienced by British Officials from 1840 to 1860 aided the emerging of the Lagos Consular Guard which was acclaimed to be the nucleus of the modern Nigeria Police. In 1861 when Lagos was annexed, the British Consular made use of the sanitary regulations, 1863 saw the emergence of Armed Hausa Police Force, a para-military establishment symbolizing the evidence of imperial authority in Lagos and environs. This force was supplemented by Civil District or County Police in the rural areas of Lagos.

Until the first half of 1906, three separate Police Forces existed in what now is known as Nigeria. These were the Lagos Police Force, the Southern Police and the Nigeria Police Force.

In 1914, the Southern and Northern Police Force were amalgamated. Under the ordinance No2 of 1930 came the existence of the Nigeria Police Force, which had its headquarters in Lagos.

In 1954, the Nigeria Police Force became a Federal Force in line with the 1954 constitution. The implication of this was that the Federal and Regional Government became jointly responsible for the maintenance of law and order in their areas of jurisdiction. When Nigeria became a republic state on 1st October, 1960, the year in which Mid-West Region came in to being, the police was administered under five common heads, Lagos, Northern region, Western region, Eastern region and Mid Western region, each having Commissioner of Police with the Inspector General of Police as the overall head of the Force Headquarters in Lagos. In April 1964, the Nigeria Police Force was privileged to be headed by L.O. Edet, the first Nigerian Inspector General of Police.

In 1972, the Local Government Police in different parts of the country were merged with the Nigeria Police Force. The unique contribution of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1979, is provision that there

exist no other force than the Nigeria Police Force in this country sec. 194 (1)) of constitution.

Having said that it is good to trace how Niger State Police Command also emerged. This command was formerly under the North Central States and by then CID HQRS serves as Minna Division, but later in 1976 when the state were created, the Police Command was based in Paiko Road Police Station, while the Directorate of Logistic and Supplies was the first Police Headquarters moved to Dutsen Kura.

The State CID Headquarters, the Operations Department, the Logistic and Supplies Department; The three Area Commands viz Minna, Kontagora, and Suleja are each headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) under the Commissioner of Police assisted by Deputy Commissioner of Police and Assistant Commissioner of Police 'A' Department.

2.1 STATUTORY DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE

Section 194 (1) of the constitution states that there shall be a Police Force for Nigeria which shall be styled the Nigeria Police Force and subject to the provisions of this section no other Police Force shall be established for the Federation or any part thereof.

Sub-section (2) of the same constitution provides – that the Nigeria Police Force shall be organized and administered in accordance with such provisions as may be prescribed by an act of the National Assembly subject to the provision of the constitution.

The Police Force owns its existence and collapse to the constitution and the National Assembly because they are the source of Police powers and authority.

Sub-section (2)(b) stipulates that members of the Nigeria Police shall have such powers and duties as may be conferred upon them by law. In conformity with this provision of the constitution, section 4 of the Police acts cap 154 of 27th May, 1967 stipulates that the General duties of the Police force shall be :

I - Prevention and detection of crime

II - The apprehension of offenders,

III - The preservation of law and order,

IV - The protection of life and property

V - Due enforcement of all laws and regulation with which they are directly charged and to

VI - Perform such Military duties within or without Nigeria as may be required of them by or under the authority of the law of state.

In one of the statutory duties of preventing crime, the citizens want protection from criminal assault. They want to be secured in their home and elsewhere from molestation. The task of crime prevention has been placed on the police. In order to prevent crime, our law empowers Police Officers to interpose section 53 CPA and 112 CPC provide that every Police Office may interpose for the purpose of preventing and shall to his ability prevent the commission of any offence.

By section 54 CPA and 114 CPC, every Police Officer receiving information of a design to commit any offence shall communicate such information to the Police to whom he is subordinate and to any other Officer whose duty is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Section 55 CPA and 117 CPC empowers a Police Officer knowing of a design to commit any offence to arrest without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot otherwise be prevented.

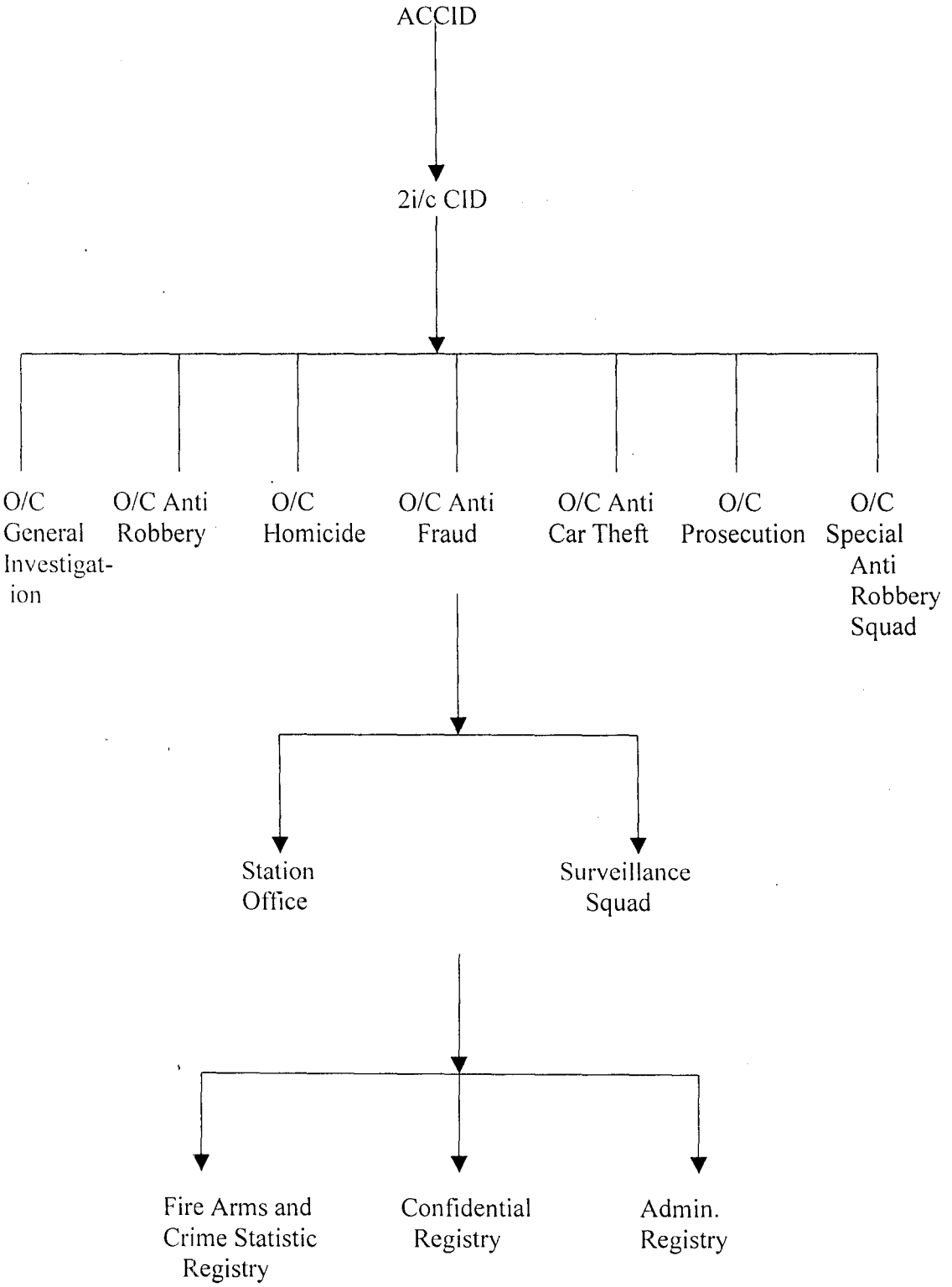
Section 9 of the Police Order Act of 6/2/79 also empowers the Police to arrest without warrant any person reasonably suspected by him to be committing an offence in contravention of any provision of this Act.

Under the Road Traffic Act, the Police is again empowered to arrest with warrant in specific instances when the provision of the RTA egulations are violated. Section 20 of RTA provides that Police Officer may arrest without warrant any person committing an offence under section 18 and 19 of the RTA.

The offences carried by section 18 and 19 respectively are : Reckless or dangerous driving and driving motor vehicle when under influence of drink or drug. Section 25 also states that any Police Officer may apprehend without warrant any person who commits within his view or whom he reasonably suspect of having committed an offence under RTA.

The objective of Police power of arrest under the RTA has statutory effect on accident prevention as well as securing property in terms of vehicle and other valuables.

NIGER STATE CID HEADQUARTERS ORGANOGRAM



2.2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STATE CID HEADQUARTERS MINNA

With reference to the above ORGANOGRAM one can simply see/understand that the state CID is headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police called ACCID. Followed by his second in command (2i/c CID) who is normally an officer of the rank of Chief Superintendent of Police (CPS) or a superintendent of Police (SP).

There are seven sections in the CID each of which is lead by a senior Police Officer between the ranks of Assistant Superintendent of Police to Deputy Superintendent of Police. These sections are:

General Investigation section (G.I.)

Anti – Robbery section

Homicide section

Anti – Fraud section

Anti – Car Theft section

Prosecution section

Special Anti Robbery squad section.

Each section is named against the type of case it is expected to handle.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION SECTION - This section handles all kind of cases with exception of cases that are specifically Robbery, Illegal

killing of human being, purely fraud matters, theft of vehicles, prosecution in courts. However there is no clear line of demarcation in the nature of cases handled by the G.I. section.

ANTI-ROBBERY - The Anti Armed Robbery section deals with cases of Armed robbery, offences related to fire arms and cases of Brigandage.

HOMICIDE SECTION - All matters of illegal killing of human being including offences affecting life such as –

- Culpable homicide punishable with death
- When culpable homicide is not punishable with death
- Culpable homicide by causing death of person other than person whose death was indented.
- Culpable homicide not punishable with death
- Death caused when intention is to cause hurt only.
- Death caused in act of committing offence
- Abetement of suicide
- Attempts to commit culpable homicide
- Attempt to commit culpable homicide not punishable with death.
- Attempt to commit suicide.

- Causing miscarriage
- Causing miscarriage unintentionally
- Act done with intent to prevent child being born alive or to cause it to die after birth
- Causing death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide
- Abandonment of child under twelve years.

ANTI-FRAUD SECTION - Cases handled by this section are mainly matters related to willful deceit, deception, trickery, cheat, imposter and obtaining by false pretence.

ANTI-CAR THEFT - This section, as the name implies, it purely deal with cases related to theft of motor vehicle.

PROSECUTION SECTION - Prosecution of cases arraigned before Area Courts of any category and Magistrate Courts is the sole responsibility of Police Prosecutors attached to the court from the state CID which assign prosecutors to courts.

The General Documents involved in prosecution of cases includes the following.

- First Information Report (FIR)
- Case Diary

- Witness summons
- Summons to an accused person
- Judicial form 8 – Warrant to produce Documents
- Commitment Warrant
- Bail Bond
- Summons to surety to show cause why he should not forfeit the bond.
- Statement of prosecution witness one (P.W.I) ie. The compliment up to the number required.
- Statement of defence witness one (D.W.I) i.e the suspect up to the number required.
- Bench warrant
- Remand warrant
- Re-production warrant.

2.3 STEPS INVOLVED IN PROSECUTION OF CASES

The steps involved in prosecution of cases are :

The court clerk call the case prosecutor announcer his appearance

Give detail of the case

Case either ready for hearing or further mention

If for further mention, date is given by the Court

If for hearing :-

- PWI is called to testify
- PWI will be led by the prosecutor
- I.e. Examination in chief
- PWI cross examine by defence counsel
- PWI Re-examine by the prosecutor (if any) till all the witnesses are called.
- All prosecution witness/defence witnesses, the defence counsel will address the court.
- The prosecutor will sumit up his case by touching all the vital evidence/exhibition tendered.
- The Judge then deliver his judgement either for or against.
- If it is for, the accused is either jail or fine as the case may be;
- If it is against, the accused is either discharged not acquitted or discharged and acquitted.
- If it is discharged and acquitted, the accused can never be re-arrested for the same offence unless by way of appeal to higher court.
- If it is discharge only, the accused can be re-arrested if "fresh evidence can be established against him".

SPECIAL ANTI ROBBERY SECTION - This section handle special cases of Armed Robbery as the name implies.

2.4 CASE DIARY

Case diary is simply the file in which all papers concerning a case are systematically arranged for quick reference, as a folder.

The front cover of a case file contain the following data – Registration No of the case from the crime diary, of which no two Nos are the same.

- Name of the police formation investigating the case.
- Offence with chapter and section of the law
- Station Diary Entry No
- Charge Register No i.e. No from the Crime Diary.
- CID Reference No
- Name, Address, Nationality of Complainant
- Name, Address, Nationality and Age of Accused
- Name, Address, Nationality and Age of deceased (if any)
- Date, time and place of offence
- Date and time case reported to police, how and by whom.
- Value of property stolen, destroyed, recovered.
- Name of officer(s) incharge investigation
- Column to indicate whether there is exhibits in the case or not.

- Date Accused arrested and by whom
- Date Accused released on bail
- Date Accused first remanded in custody
- Date Investigation completed
- Date case forwarded to court
- Date fixed for hearing
- Result of trial or inquiry

The inner pages of a case file contain diary of action taken by the investigating police officer showing the date, time and particulars of action.

Preparation of a Good Case File involved the following.

I - Insert a blank sheet as the first page, this will eventually become the index to the enclosures

II - Page 1, Extract from Station Diary – an exact copy of the original entry/

III - Page 2, statement of complainant.

IV - Page 3, statement of witness

V - Page 4, statement of witness

VI - Page 5, statement of accused.

VII - Page 6, Police report and appreciation of the case.

VIII- Precise of evidence

IX- Other document relevant to the case should be filed at the back of the file.

X- The diary of action must be filled and accurate and up-to-date.

XI- Precise of evidence or summary of all the materials evidence must be brief and to the point.

XII- Police report must contain a title, the full facts of the case in correct sequence and a recommendation based on those facts must be brief but accurate and consist of a number of properly headed paragraphs.

Case Diary is completed by the IPO and pass to his sectional head for vetting and taking decision through his inspector.

2.5 INVESTIGATION OF CASES

It is interesting to know how CID get its cases before going into how cases are investigated in the CID and the qualities of a good investigator.

The state CID Headquarters receive cases for investigation through the following ways

- Transferred cases from Division to CID: This has to do with cases of capital offences, cases involving huge amount of money and cases of public

interest, or on instruction of the Commissioner of Police that a case be transferred from any Division within the state to the CID.

- Direct complaint to Commissioner of Police by the complainant : Letters of complaint sent to the CP were endorsed to the CID for investigation.
- Direct complaint to court by aggrieved persons, were sometimes referred to the CID by the court to investigate for clarification of some ambiguities and report back to the court.
- On several occasions, vital information were passed to men/officers of the CID either by men of the department on surveillance or by good Samaritans, on such occasion, the officer receiving the information will intimate the AC CID who shall directs commencement of investigation into the case and later inform the CP on that development.

One need to know that most of the cases investigated by the CID are received in written form. NOT verbally as in the Divisions.

Points to bear in mind as an investigator - A good investigator must

1. Never form a pre-conceived theory on the way to a scene of crime.

2. Visit the scene immediately, for delay may entail the destruction or loss of exhibits or the disappearance of witnesses.

3. Assess, at the scene the truthfulness or otherwise of the complaint.

4. Study the scene carefully; STOP, LOOK and THINK,

5. Seek for exhibit, label them and make note of the exact places they were found, look for the modus operandi

6. Be scientific aid and fingerprint conscious

7. Be methodical - do not hurry

8. Do not waste time recording full statement from witnesses at the scene, get their story, make notes and record their names and addresses.

9. Make local enquiries

10. When you do record witnesses statement make a thorough job of it.

11. Never accept hearsay evidence if the original is available.

12. Study your case carefully and constraints

13. Admit your mistakes and correct them

14. Seek advice and guidance whenever necessary.

15. Be simple but firm in carrying out your investigation without giving room for sentiment and unnecessary intervention from colleagues.

Investigation of cases – On receipt of a complaint any step taken by the IPO of the case means commencement of investigation into the case.

We can still mention few out of the steps/procedures involve in investigating a case, in addition to the afore mentioned fifteen points to take into consideration as an investigator having a case to investigate.

On receipt of a letter of complaint endorsed by CP or case file from Division, the case should be registered in the Crime Diary to get/obtain registration No, with which the case Diary is easily identified. No two registration Nos are the same.

The accused person shall be interrogated and his voluntary statement to be recorded under words of caution while the complainant be interviewed for his voluntary statement.

All the steps in what is called Gudges rules should be effectively observed in the course of investigation.

2.6 THE REGISTRIES IN THE STATE CID

The registries in the state CID includes (i) Confidential Registry, (ii) Admin Registry and (iii) Fire Arms/Crime Statistics Registry, each of which is headed by an Inspector of Police.

I - Confidential Registry - In the state CID activities of both confidential and secret registries are run by the confidential registry. All confidential files and correspondence/letters are processed and treated on ACCID's directives. Confidential files containing staff assessment records are kept in this registry.

II - The Admin Registry runs the activities of the Records Registry and Open Registries in the state CID. All officers and men attached to the CID have a file each (open personal file) kept in this office. Nominal roll of all ranks in the CID are compiled on monthly/Quarterly basis and kept in the Admin. Here, administrative duties functions are carried out. Open policy files are maintained in this registry.

The files maintained in the afore-mentioned two registries and their purposes are as indicated below.

* See Appendix 'A' and 'B'

APPENDIX 'A'

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

	FILE	PURPOSE
1.	CR:300/NS/X/VOL.40/	Police investigation report
2.	CB:3514/NS/X/VOL.7/	Legal Opinion
3.	CR:1330/NS/X/SUB.I/T	Stolen vehicle
4.	CB:3100/NS/X/VOL.1/	Local Circulation
5.	CB:3510/NS/X/VOL.3/	Investigation and Prosecution of cases
6.	CJ:4161/NS/X/VOL.9/	Incident Report
7.	CJ:3910/NS/X/VOL.1/	Operation Order
8.	CB:2022/NS/X/VOL.1/	Patrol and guard
9.	CB:3201/NS/X/VOL.2/	Co-operation with other Ministry
10.	CB:2400/NS/X/VOL.2/	Daily Crime bulletin
11.	BC/SB:4001/NS/X/VOL.2/	Order and Directive
12.	CR:1450/NS/X/VOL.1/	Armed Robbery
13.	CR:0810/NS/X/VOL.1/	Culpable Homicide
14.	CB:5931/NS/X/VOL.T/	Computerization Records of cases
15.	CR:1360/NS/X/VOL.2/	Fraud General
16.	CR:3100/NS/X/VOL.1/	Forwarding of case Diary or transfer
17.	CV:3940/NS/X/VOL.1/	Salary arrangement
18.	CJ:1800/NS/X/VOL.I/	Election General
19.	CB:4089/NS/X/VOL.1/	Intelligence report
20.	CBl4660/NS/X/VOL.1/	Demobilization
21.	CH:5550/NS/X/VOL.1/	Inter state transfer

22. CH:5540/NS/X/VOL.I/ Transfer Rank and file
23. CE:2300/NS/X/VOL.1/ Promotion course of Rank and file
24. CE:2350/NS/X/VOL.1/ Inspectorate Course
25. CE:2320/NS/X/VOL.1/ Promotion Pc. Cpl.
26. CH:6850/NS/X/VOL.1/ Posting SPOs
27. CD:2110/NS/X/VOL.1/Officers Mess
28. CB:2310/NS/X/VOL.1/ Loss of Fire-Arms
29. CB:2320/NS/X/VOL.1/ Fire-Arms Licence Application
30. CB:3380/NS/X/VOL.1/ Co-operation with other Govt. Bodies
31. CB:7000/NS/X/VOL.1/ Complaint General
32. CZ:7050/NS/X/VOL. Complaint against the Police action
33. CH:7140/NS/X/VOL. Record of Service
34. CB:3960/NS/X/VOL.1/ Civil Process
35. SJ:2520/NS/X/VOL.1/ Boundary dispute
36. SH:6850/NS/X/VOL.1/ SPOS Aper
37. TG:5361/NS/X/VOL.1/ Posting/Transfer
38. SB:4770/NS/X/VOL.1/ Force Re-organization
39. CD:1200/SN/X/VOL.1/ Education
40. SB:0404/NS/X/VOL.1/ Currency Offences Act.

APPENDIX 'B'

ADMIN. RECORDS

	FILE	PURPOSE
1.	AR : 3000	Investigation Activities
2.	AD : 3000	Sports and Games
3.	AD : 1100	Medical Services/Reports
4.	AB : 9000	Coop with other countries
5.	AB : 3621	Arrest of civil servants
6.	AD : 1600	Personal welfare
7.	AB : 7000	Complain General
8.	AB : 7004	Complain Against Rank and File
9.	AB : 1010	Essential services
10.	AB : 3514	Legal opinion
11.	AB : 3583	Medical Evidence
12.	AR : 4150	Handwriting Analyst
13.	AR : 1450	Armed Robbery
14.	AR : 1310	Local circulation
15.	AR : 0810	Culpable Homicide
16.	AR : 1330	Theft of Motor Vehicle
17.	AR : 4280	Court Evidence
18.	AR : 3100	Forwarding of case Diaries
19.	AV : 3940	Salary payment Arrangement
20.	AL : 2730	Authority to
21.	AQ : 2000	General Distribution
22.	AR : 1000	Road Accident
23.	AV : 1005	Fatal Motor Accident

24.	AV : 5260	Travelling Allowance
25.	AZ : 4450	Library and Booklet
26.	AQ : 2400	Arms and
27.	AV : 1925	Payment of salary to bank
28.	AV : 1925	Branch Accounts Fraud
29.	AJ : 4161	Incident Report
30.	AL : 2100	Maintenance/Repairs
31.	AZ : 5650	Press Report
32.	AH : 4200	Manual Roll (Rank & File)
33.	AH : 4180	Nominal Roll SPOs
34.	AL : 0104	Nominal Roll Drivers
35.	AH : 8610	Death while in service
36.	AR : 2400	Daily crime Bulletin
37.	AR : 6450	Discipline Rave & file
38.	AH : 6160	Leave SPOs
39.	AH : 7150	Records or Service Rank (file).

Fire Arm/Crime Statistics Registry : This department deals statistics of crime in the whole command. It collects, compile and compute the statistics of crime in Niger State. The raw data is always supplied by Divisions, formations and Departments within the state.

This registry hand all maters related to records of Fire Arms. It collects applications for Fire Arms licence from applicants, process the applications and recommend or otherwise to the Commissioner of Police for approval.

- Fire Arms are of three (3) categories:

I. Prohibited firearms

II. Personal firearms

III. Den-Gun (Muzzle loading firearms)

- Conditions for the grant of firearms licence:

1. The applicant must not be below the age of seventeen (17) years.
2. Not be of unsound mind
3. Must have good eye sight
4. Not be a person of intemperate habit
5. Not have during the previous five (5) years been convicted of any offence involving violence or threat of violence.

Offences Under The Firearms Act:

I. Person having possession of any prohibited, personal, or muzzle loading firearm without a licence from Head of state, Inspector General of Police or Commissioner of Police or Department of Forestry respectively.

II. Failing to notify loss, theft or destruction of firearms to the appropriate authority.

III. Any person who imports or export firearms or ammunition without a licence.

Police Power Under Firearms Act.

Any police officer has the following power under the firearms Act:

1. To request the production of any licence or permit granted under this act or of any firearm or ammunition to which such licence or permit relates.
2. When executing a search warrant open and if necessary break open any container upon the premises referred to in the warrant for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any firearms or ammunition is contained there.

3. A police officer may seize any firearm or ammunition of which the owner could not be traced and deposit same in public armoury.

Loss or Destruction of Firearms :

In the case of loss, theft or destruction of a firearm, a firearm, a registered firearm dealer shall notify such loss, theft or destruction as soon as possible and in any case within seven (7) days thereof to the police. Similarly the owner of a firearm shall notify such loss, theft or destruction within fourteen (14) days to the authority that issued the licence or permit.

A person to whom a firearm is bequeathed upon the death of the holder shall be lawfully entitled to posses such firearm or ammunition for a period not exceeding fourteen (14) days. On the expiration of the 14 days, he shall report and surrender the firearm and ammunition to the police to be deposited in public armoury.

The crime statistics office also takes care of finger printing of applicants for employment/politics and accused persons.

Hint - If the culture of maintaining records in these departments is computerized and the manner of compiling case files by IPOs, from the tedious manual system into computer system, one is sure of great development, achievement and progress in terms of saving time, cost, accuracy, energy, efficiency in effective maintenance of crime records in the state CID.

CHAPTER THREE

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.0 INTRODUCTION TO SYSTEM ANALYSIS

A system is a set of interacting elements responding to inputs to produce a set of output or an organized method of achieving a function. Business is an example of a system. Analysis is an indepth study of an often complicated process. Hence system analysis can be said to be an investigation in the method and procedure of operations of the organization under study, with a view to discovering its inherent problems proffering recommendation on how to improve in the existing situation or replacing it with a new and better one. Systems must be developed to meet the specified needs of the users and must be accepted by them. Those that are saddled with these responsibilities are known as System Analyst.

System analysis involves the understanding, interpreting and implementing of user's needs. It requires the system analyst to posses dual knowledge. First and foremost, is a high degree of knowledge and experience in computer technology, usually he is an efficient programmer. Secondly, the analyst must be able to understand and meet users needs. This

requires some experience about the business or professional operations of the users on the organization.

System analysis involves gathering enough information to define and describe user operation in terms of people involved, turnaround or deadline requirements, methods of storage of accumulated data, current problems and opportunities for improvement. The main technique of gathering information are questionnaires, interviews, observation and collecting sample document.

Questionnaire are employed where little information is required from a great number of people who may be at different locations. When managers and key people are involved personal interviews are conducted. Observation and sample documents help to identify where data originates and where it is used in an organization. The system analyst is a coordinator who communicates with and meet the need of both users and computer professionals. He borrows knowledge from system maker : to obtain a new system and to study changes.

Business Management : from where to study business.

Project Management : where he carries out all his activities.

Communication skills : Advise or convince who is going to use the system.

System analysis spells out the strength and weakness of a system.

3.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY

It is essential to conduct a feasibility study prior to the commencement of the proposed project. This study determines whether the project is realistic in terms of time, cost and resources. To prevent the organization ending up with a white elephant project and avoiding unnecessary wastage of valuable time, effort and other limited resources. The objectives whiten the analyst hopes to accomplish at the end of the day are as summerised below:

a) Clarification and understanding the project request. The following will be the attainment of this project.

What is being done ?

What is required ?

b) Determining the size of the project.

This is necessary so as to estimate the amount of time and number of people required to develop the project.

c) Assessing costs and benefits of the alternative approaches. What is the cost of the project including the cost of training and users of the system.

d) Report the finding to management with recommendation outlining the acceptance or rejectance of the proposal.

In order to carryout the above feasibility, study has been sub-divided into three classes viz:

Technical feasibility

Operational feasibility and

Economic feasibility.

Technical Feasibility

This is basically concerned with the availability of the required equipment, software and all other technology to carryout the proposed project.

3.2 PROBLEMS ACCRUABLE TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The ability of the computer to among other things handle and process large volume of data at very high speed that would have been humanly impossible has made the computer the most versatile and indispensable tool of the millennium.

3.3 THE NEW SYSTEM

To effect the proposed automation, changeover procedure would have to be employed. The common methods of changeover available include direct, parallel running, pilot running and staged changeover. However, for

this study, parallel changeover is recommended. This would involve running both old (manual) and new (computerized) system concurrently for at least one system cycle using full live data in the operational environment of place, people, equipment and time. This allows for the result of the new system to be compared with the old system before the full acceptance by the commission. This way, mistakes and oversight made during the designing could be corrected before the full acceptability. Although it might involve some extra cost at the beginning due to the fact that two systems are being run simultaneously at the time available for one, this extra cost would have been worth it in the long run.

In addition, for the new system to succeed at all, the staff would obviously have to be computer literate. To reduce the total cost of computerization, the staff training should be done in house. Computer experts should be temporarily transferred to the CID to handle research and statistics that are already making use of computer for most of their operations. A few staff could later be sponsored for specialized courses as or if the need arises.

3.4 SYSTEM DESIGN

Given the required specification of the proposed system, this now has to be interpreted to create a design for a programming system which will satisfy these requirement. Perhaps the purpose of system design is best

explained by the end product that mark its completion. This step conclude with the acceptance of a document called system specification.

This is a description that cover in details to satisfy both management and users of the results and methods to be incorporated in the new system.

System design became more meaningful when discussed along side the underlisted five design components or elements which are :

I Input

II Output

III Files

IV Procedure

V People

I) Input - Input refers to the mode of entering data into the system. It is basically influenced by the needs of the output. Consideration should be given to :

Data collection method and validation;

Type of input media available;

Volume of input document;

Design of input layout.

The overall objective is to employ an input device that has highest level of accuracy and is acceptable and understood by the users. The input

design element to be employed in this study would be the keyboard and the disk drives.

II) Output - This refers to the end product of data processing, that is, the information generated by the system before deciding on how to go about producing it. The following would have to be considered:

Form

Types

Volumes and frequency of reports and documents

Choice of the output media

The output from a computer system is required primarily to communicate the result of processing to other users and even more importantly to provide a permanent (hard) copy of this result for future usage or for management decision making. There exist several forms of communication to help users. Understand what will be involved in the new system output. For instance, a print card shows how the printed output will look like. By showing the users this, the chances are being increased that reports and displays generated would be effectively used later.

For the case study, a description of what the output of the program is given in the next chapter and a better illustration in the appendix. These output would form the bulk of what would be sent to various units, sectional

heads and AC CID by the IPOs/Registries for vetting and onward forwarding to Compol 'A' Minna as either terminal or annual reports.

III File - This design element is very much linked to input and output. Input is processed against the files to produce the necessary output.

Consideration involved in designing files are:

Storage media;

Method of file organization and access;

File security;

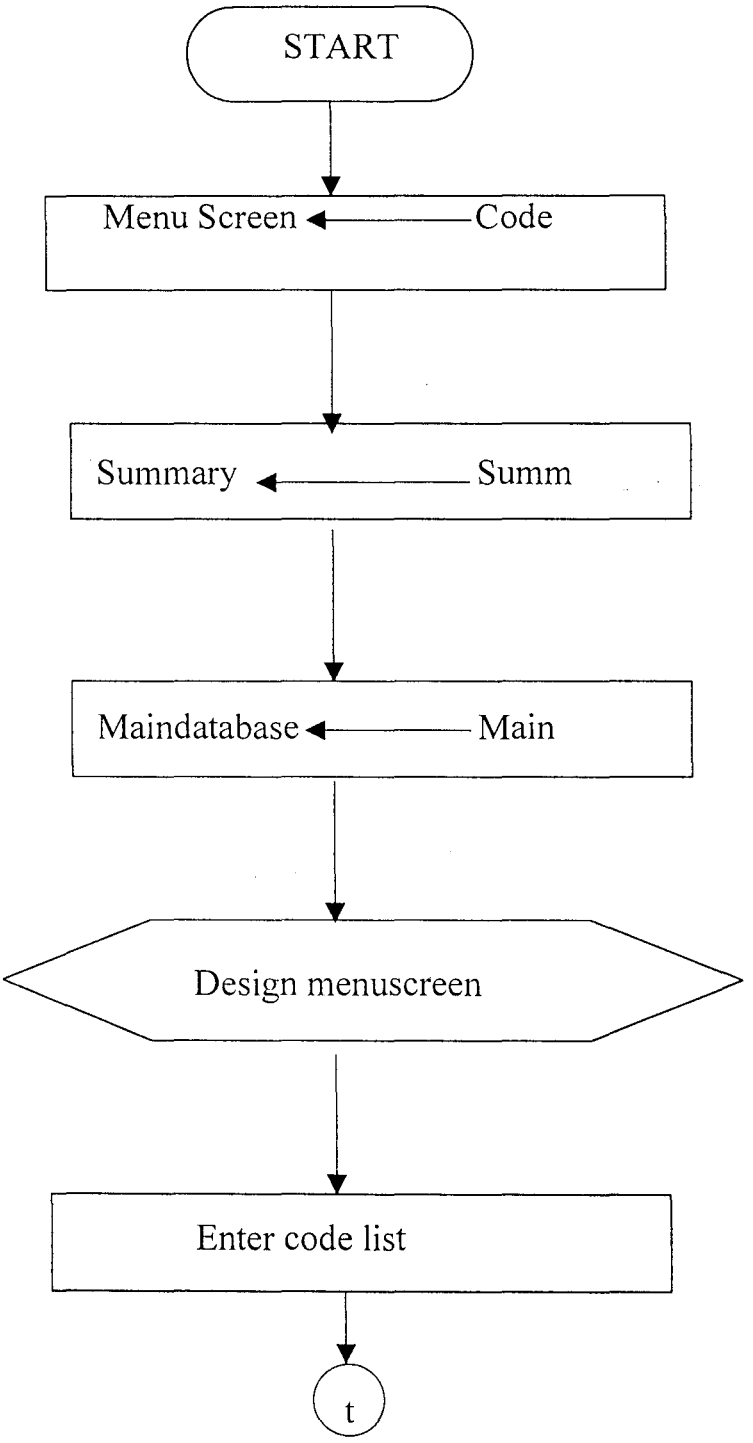
Record layout;

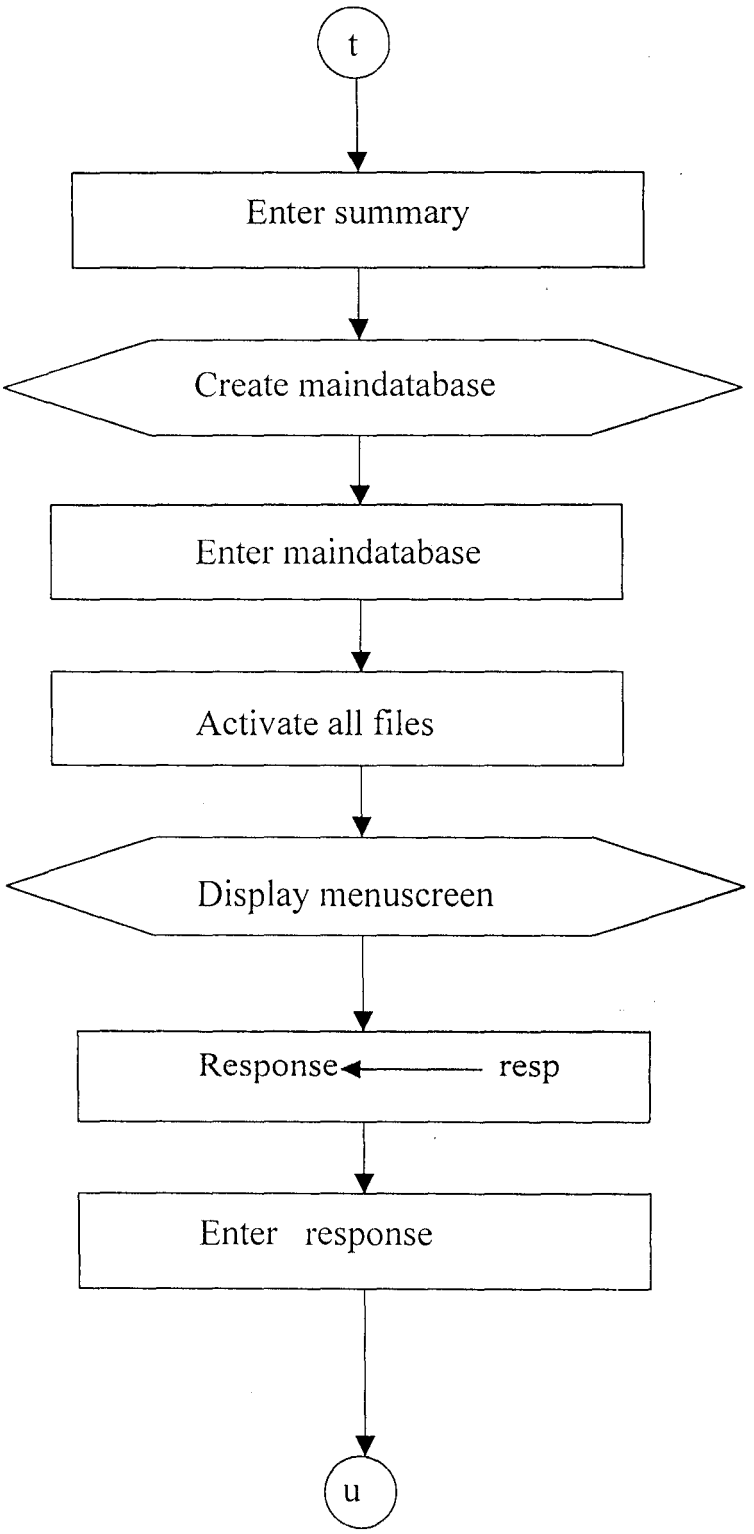
IV Procedure - This provides the operational details of the system in a stepwise approach. It may be given as simple algorithm, pseudo codes, flow chart or program. They are the steps that unify the whole process to be carried out. They normally begin with the origination of the source document and end with output document being distributed.

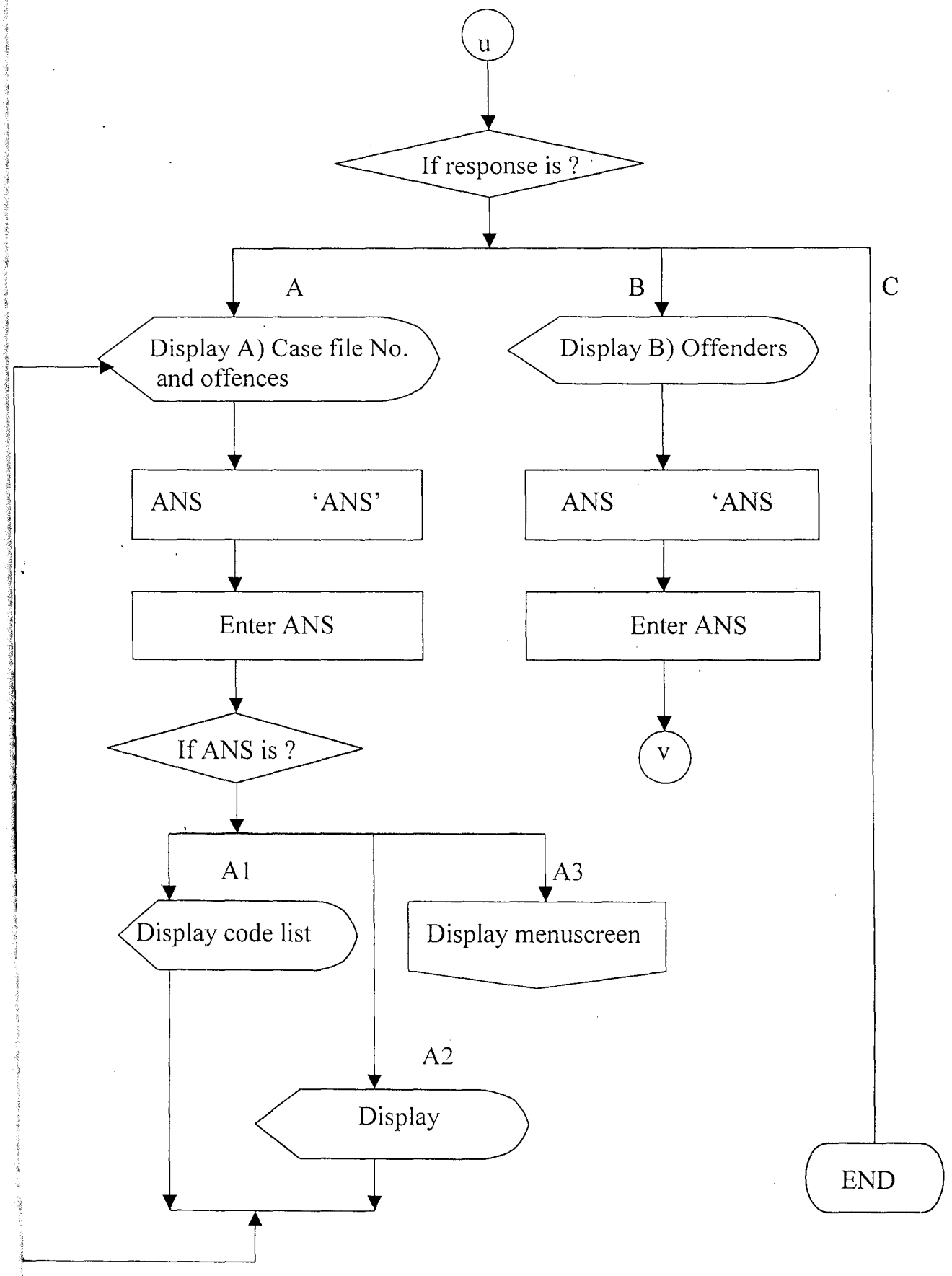
For our case study, a program flowchart is given in the appendix.

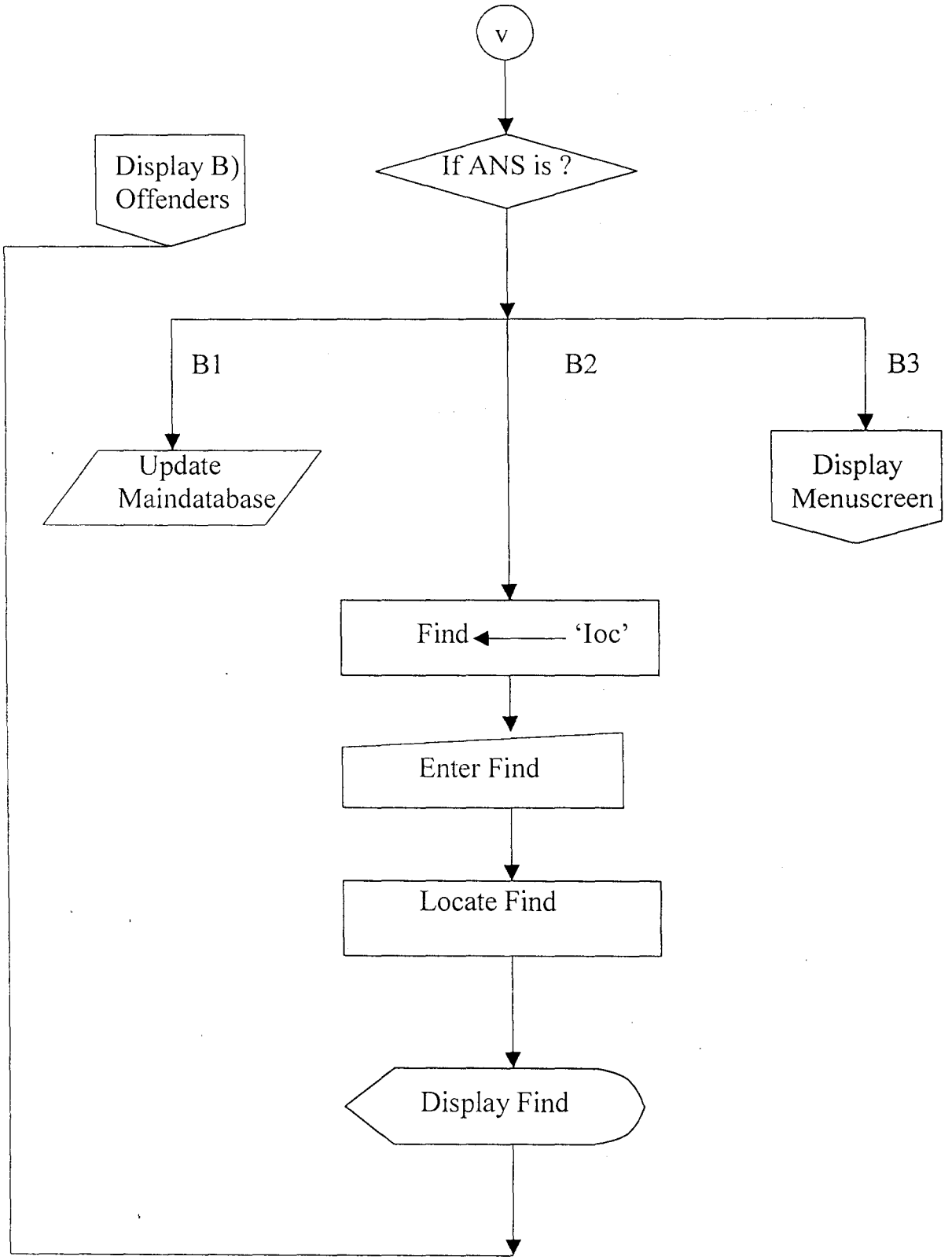
V People - The success of the proposed system depends on how involved users are with the design of the system. It is critical that the application development team identifies with the personnel required to implement the new system. It is for this same reason amongst other that a user friendly package (Dbase IV) was used for development of the software. Hence the newly trained personnel should have no problem with the design of the system.

3.5 PROGRAM FLOWCHART




t
Enter summary
Create maindatabase
Enter maindatabase
Activate all files
Display menuscreen
Response
resp
Enter response
u


u
If response is ?
A
B
C
Display A) Case file No. and offences
Display B) Offenders
ANS 'ANS'
ANS 'ANS
Enter ANS
Enter ANS
If ANS is ?
v
A1
A3
Display code list
Display menuscreen
A2
Display
END


v
If ANS is ?
Display B)
Offenders
B1
B2
B3
Update
Maindatabase
Display
Menuscreen
Find
'Ioc'
Enter Find
Locate Find
Display Find

3.6 COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS

A - Cost Analysis

Development cost	₦
5 Pc (Pentium 586p)	200,000
1 Printer (HP Desk Jet 895 Cxi	35,000
2 Air conditioners	120,000
1 Stabilizer	25,000
Software	80,000
1 Scanner	28,000
Staff Training	40,000
Installation cost	15,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
	553,000

Operational cost	₦
UPS	16,800
Diskettes	5,000
Stationeries	23,000
Furniture	30,000
Fax modem with voice	5,200
	80,000

Total cost Analysis = Development cost + Operational cost

= ₦553,000 + 80,000 = **₦633,000**

B - Benefit Analysis

I - The large volume of data in case files, and from the three registries in the state CID can be handled easily.

II - Easy accessibility to past data make forecasting and planning simpler.

III - Data security and protection will be ensured.

IV - Comparative analysis can now easily be made from available data since data would now be centrally controlled.

V - Data can be processed faster than was formally done.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION

4.0 BRIEF ON PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

Programming is the act of writing programs. A program is a sequence of instructions informing the computer on the steps required to achieve a defined task. There are basically two classes of programming languages:
The low level languages – refer to those that involve the use of binary digits or mnemonic codes and symbols for their development, that is, they involve the use of computer language. High level languages on the other hand, are those developed using natural languages like English. When speaking of programming languages, the high level languages are often implied. There exist a lot of programming languages to suit different needs, examples are FORTRAN and PASCAL languages for scientific purposes.

Choosing the wrong language would be catastrophic as it could lead to loss of time, money and the inability of the program to do the expected. The following would serve as a guide in the choice of a program language.

1. Identifying and analysing the peculiar needs of the organization.
2. The existing hardware in the organization
3. The simplicity of the language relative to the end user.

4. Doing a comparative study to determine the language that best suit the organization needs where there exist more than one suitable language.

Relating the above to the state CID experience, a Database Management System would be most appropriate.

Database Management System (DBMS) are softwares that can construct, expand and maintain data in a database and allows data to be organized separately from other resources. DBMS came into being in the 50's with COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language) but has since metamorphosed to various advanced languages like CLIPPER, DBASE, FOXPRO and ORACLE. Employing the use of any of Database Management System would lead to the following merits –

Data integration would be achieved;

Data integrity can be maintained;

Elimination of data redundancy;

Data independence is maintained.

Dbase IV programming language would be employed in the development of this study's program. It is developed by BORLAND. It requires a 286 minimum processor, 2 mega byte RAM and a minimum hard disk space of 4.5 megabyte. It provides full relational and database environment.

The software can be used as both a programming language three different methods of processing stored data:

The programming language Mode (to be employed in this study);

The Control Centre and

The dot.

4.1 REASONS FOR CHOOSING DBASE IV

Dbase IV is often referred to as one of the most popular and powerful Database management system available for personal computers. It is ideal for the present study in view of its simplicity to new computer users and its ability to handle the large database of the organization. Some other features that make dbase IV unique are as listed below :-

1. Preferable to other versions of dbase due to the improvements it contains among which is the availability of full relational database capabilities using structural query language that is compatible with IBM machines.
2. Its simplicity makes it preferably to their relation database system like the ORACLE. It is easy to learn and use.
3. Accessibility to as many as ninety-nine files at once.
4. Has up to 255 fields per record.
5. Allows for pop-up menus and window design.

6. It makes allowance for customized or user defined functions

7. Can handle large memory variables.

4.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

The proposed internal control system of effective maintenance of crime records, will require personal computers with the following specifications:

'A' Hardware Requirement

1. Processor :- A minimum of 286 processor
2. Memory :- a 2 megabyte of Random Access Memory (RAM)
3. Storage capacity :- A minimum of 4.5 MB
4. Display :- A coloured Monitor
5. Input device
   a. Disk drive 3.5" floppy disk drive
   b. Keyboard standard keyboard (IBM)
6. Printer HP DeskJet 85 Cxi
7. Power saver 650 kVA UPS
8. Stabilizer up to 1000V

'B' Software Requirement

1. dBase IV Package
2. Microsoft Disk Operating System

3. 'TRAOFEND' (the developed program).

4.3 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To access the program, insert the floppy diskette containing the program into the disk drive. Then change the drive to A.

Type "CD Dbase"

Change the drive back to C and enter the Dbase environment, i.e Type "CD Dbase"

At the Dot prompt, set Default to A.

Type "Do TRAOFEND"

An introductory message is displayed. After which the screen clears and a menu screen Traofend is seen as shown below.

TRAOFEND

CASE FILE NO OFFENCE(S) OFFENDER(S) QUIT

Highlight and Press enter key.

On highlight any of a sub-menu comes into view. IF case file No is highlighted a sub-menu with options:

Codelist, Summary and exit is seen.

Highlight codelist now shows a table showing the case file Nos and names of various offences, with their codes and sections. Highlighting summary presents one with a detailed summary of what constitute the various offences while exit takes one back to the main menu.

If offender is selected another pull down menu with options update, locate and exit comes to view. Selecting update allows one to add more records to master file, selecting locate allows one to find a particular record from master while exit one back to the main menu.

Quit allows one to either go to dot prompt or back to the DOS prompt.

4.4 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

This encompasses the activities needed to get the system ready for use. It involves establishing all computer related requirement are in place before the system becomes operational.

The main activity is the preparation and testing of programs for the new system.

The methodology employed into section or modules. Each module is tested as it is written. As connecting modules are completed, testing extends to sets of modules and eventually the entire program.

Other implementation activities embarked upon include the performance of complete system test after the program is ready. This is the actual operation of the computer system by both the users and the analyst using real application data. The data used had however been processed previously under the existing system and the result already known from previous processing. This serves to ensure that the users understand and are satisfied with the result that would be delivered.

The summary of the steps involved are as follows:

* Preparation of an implementation schedule;
* Preparation and presentation of management briefing in order to educate and train staff on the new system;
* Getting and installing the specified software
* Design the required software
* Documenting all instructions for the use of the new program for the users.
* Perform for the users
* Perform completes system test and establish new procedures.
* Plan and organize the conversion
* Handover the system to users
* Supervision from time to time.

4.5 PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

This is the process to describing the way the program works. There are two forms of documentation external and internal.

External documentation refers to explanation given about the working of the program often printed out as reference manuals.

Internal documentation refers to comments inscribed within the program to describe what is happening at a particular time. This method is employed more in the development of the software for this study. This was to make it possible for any other programmer to be able to understand the program so as to carry out modifications as at when due.

Effort was also made to ensure that the documentations are readable and the language very simple. To promote better communication within the organization, it is recommended that professionals henceforth use the same standard for design and documentation.

4.6 PROGRAM MAINTENANCE

Enhancement of a program is a requirement built into the very nature of computer systems. As soon as a new system becomes operational, it is usually soon subjected to modifications either to meet new regulations or to capitalize on newly discovered opportunities. An undocumented program would soon be redundant as it would be unable to do this.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY

The study introduced the Nigeria Police Force and Niger State command in general and state CID Headquarters Minna in particular, giving its Historical Background, Statutory duties and Authority, Organisational structure of the state CID Headquarters Minna and Steps involved in investigation of cases, as well as prosecution. The SC ID Headquarters is made up of seven sections and three Registries namely : General Investigation section; Anti-Robbery; Homicide; Anti-Car theft; Anti-Fraud; Prosecution and Special Anti Robbery Squad section. The Registries which are all record offices include Confidential Registry, Admin and Fire Arms/Crime Statistics Registry.

The study also gives an insight into what constitutes a case file and functions of the various sections in the state CID Headquarters, as well as the good qualities expected of a Police Investigation Officer handling a case.

Also the manual system being presently utilized by the CID is investigated and analysed, taking cognizance of its merits and demerits. The information obtained is then used in the development of a program using

dbase IV programming language for the computer automation of the crime records related to investigation of criminal cases.

5.1 CONCLUSION

Considering Nigeria as one of the developing countries, the importance of an investigating body like the state CID in each command and in particular the investigation of criminal cases, prevention and detection of crime cannot be over emphasized. It should be noted however that, although defaulters face some penalties, not punitive, since the ultimate goal of the police is to protect lives and property to ensure that the society is crime free.

There are however some obstacles militating against the achievement of these goals, they include the following :

- Insufficiency logistic, even the existing one is becoming almost not road worthy.
- Inadequate funding or lack of it in totality. This can be regarded as the major problem as it carries with it a lot of associated problems like lack of detecting equipment/materials needed for investigation of cases.
- Inadequate accommodation for the officers and men of the Nigeria Police in general and he state CID in particular.
- Unreadiness of the public to expose the hoodlum in their midst.

- Unfriendly attitude of some members of the public to the police.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

More funds should be provided to the NPF which should be specifically used for purchasing vehicles and repairing the old ones and purchasing of other necessary equipment without which the police cannot function effectively.

The Government should make available accommodation (Barracks) for the officers and men of the NPF.

Police/public relation enlightenment campaigns should be made lively and effective.

Police salary should be harmonized and monthly payment of salary be promptly observed avoiding unnecessary delay in the payment of salaries.

Courses and seminar should be organized frequently for the police to attend.

Modern working equipment for detection and prevention of crime should be made available to the police.

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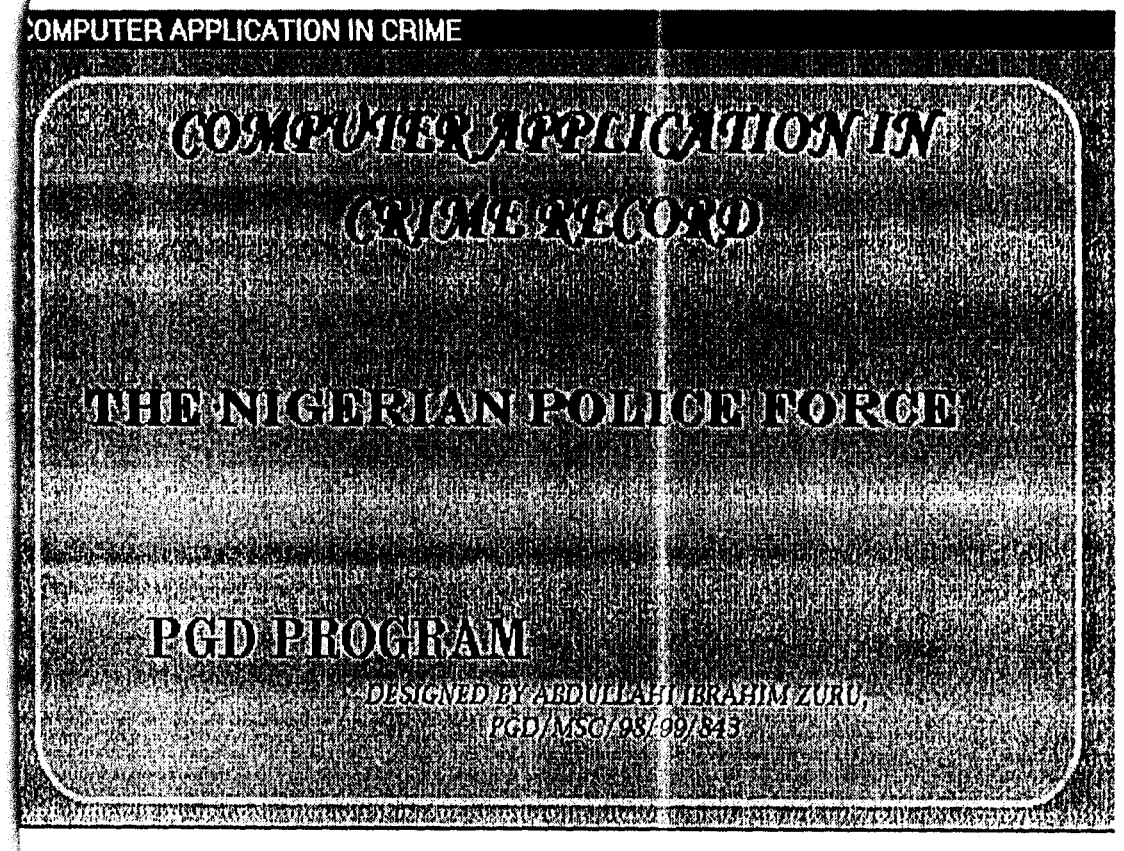
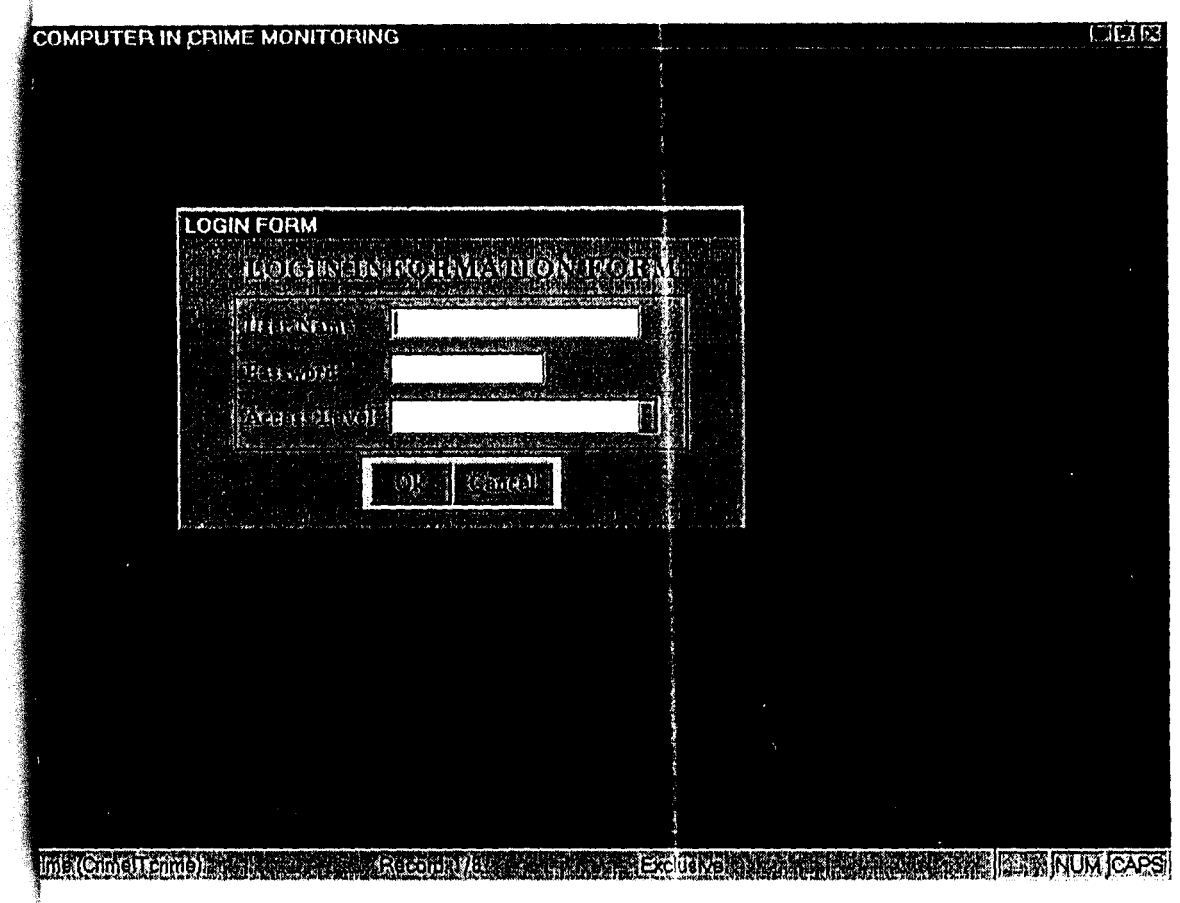
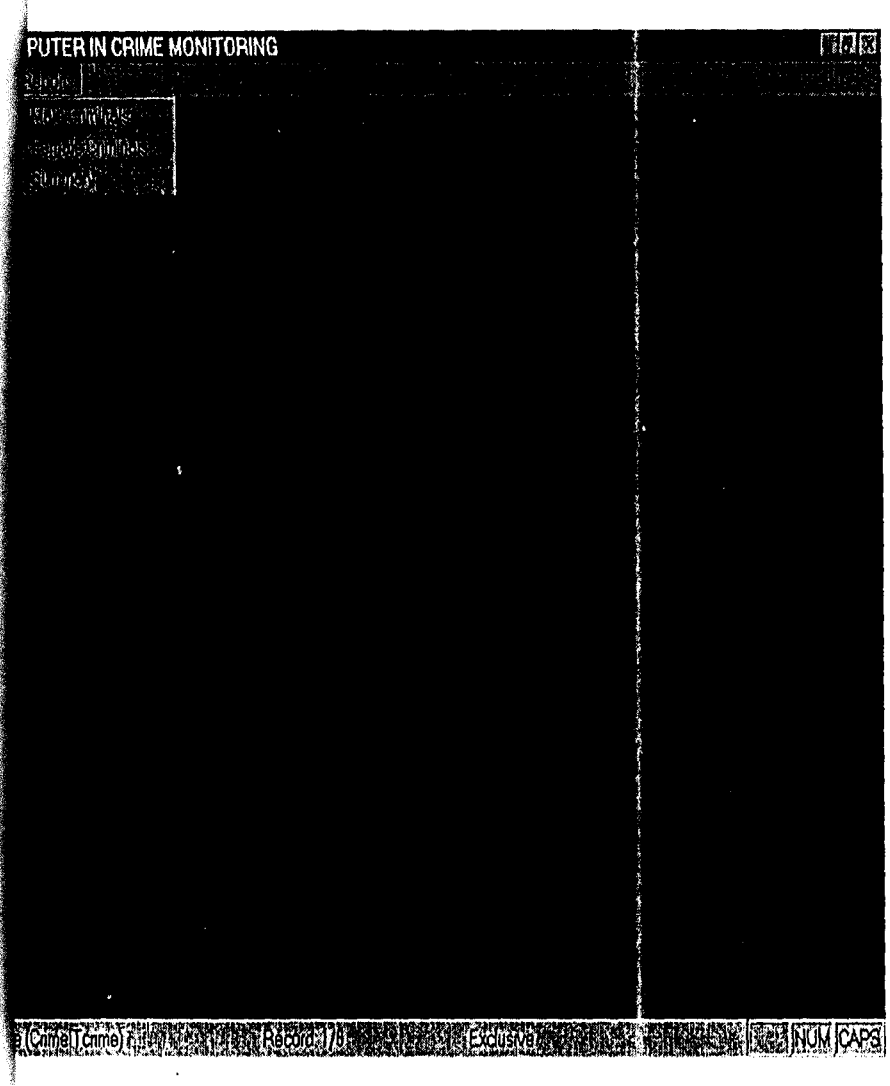
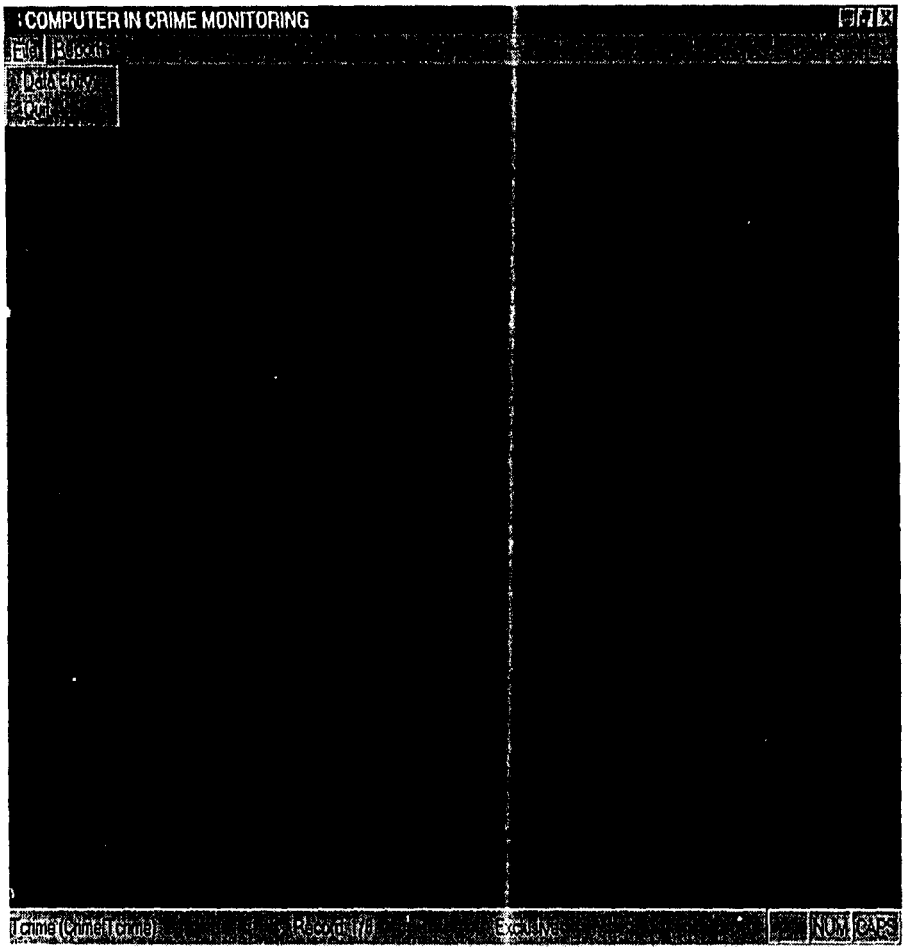
APPENDIX

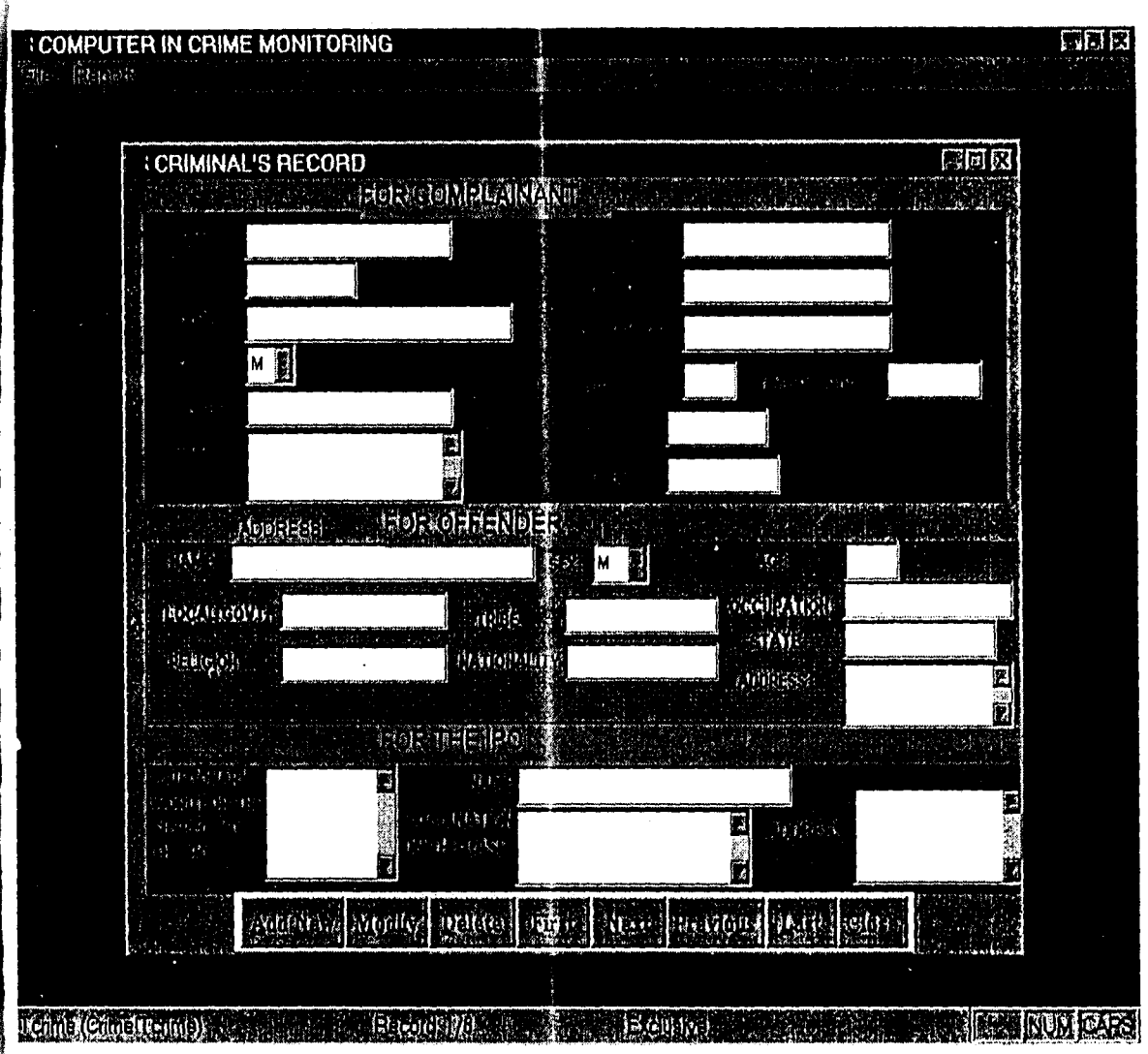
PROGRAM SAMPLE OUTPUTS




COMPUTER IN CRIME MONITORING
LOGIN FORM
LOGIN INFORMATION FORM
OK
Cancel
NUM
CAPS


PUTER IN CRIME MONITORING
(Crime|Tcrime)
Record: 1/6
Exclusive
NUM
CAPS


COMPUTER IN CRIME MONITORING
File
Reports
Data Entry
Quit
Tcrime (Crime Tcrime)
Record: 1/0
Exclusive
NUM
CAPS


COMPUTER IN CRIME MONITORING
CRIMINAL'S RECORD
FOR COMPLAINANT
M
ADDRESS
FOR OFFENDER
M
LOCAL GOVT
TRIBE
OCCUPATION
STATE
RELIGION
NATIONALITY
ADDRESS
FOR THE IPO
Add New
Modify
Delete
First
Next
Previous
Last
Close
Crime (Crime1crime)
Records 1/8
Exclusive
NUM
CAPS

PROGRAM CODE

```
*FORM WELCOME TIMER
i = 0.025
DO WHILE(THISFORM.WIDTH >= 0 AND THISFORM.HEIGHT >= 0)
	THISFORM.LEFT = THISFORM.LEFT  + 1
	IF !(THISFORM.WIDTH = 0 OR THISFORM.HEIGHT = 0)
		THISFORM.WIDTH = THISFORM.WIDTH - i
		THISFORM.HEIGHT = THISFORM.HEIGHT - i

		CLEA
	ELSE
		THISFORM.VISIBLE = .F.
		THISFORM.RELEASE
		EXIT
	ENDIF
ENDDO

*OK BUTTON IN LOGIN FORM
IF !(m.user_name = " " OR m.user_password = " " OR m.access_lev = " ")
	IF m.user_password = "POLICE"
		DO mainmenu.mpr
		*return
		THISFORM.RELEASE
	ELSE
		MESSAGEBOX("Invalid User Codes. Please Try Again", 0 + 48,
"Warning")
		THISFORM.txtuser_name.SETFOCUS
	ENDIF
ELSE
	MESSAGEBOX("You are expected to give the required User Codes!, Please Try
Again", 0 + 48, "Warning")
	THISFORM.txtuser_name.SETFOCUS
ENDIF


***VERY IMPORTANT
*IF USED("sys_users")
*	SELE sys_users
*ELSE
*	SELE 0
*	USE sys_users
*ENDIF
*IF m.access_lev = "SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION"
*	xadmin = .T.
```

```
*ELSE
*	xadmin = .F.
*ENDIF
*GO TOP
*IF !(m.user_name = " " OR m.user_password = " " OR m.access_lev = " ")
*	LOCATE FOR user_name = m.user_name AND user_password =
m.user_password
*	IF FOUND()
*		m.login_date = DATE()
*		m.login_time = TIME()
*		IF USED("login")
*			SELE login
*		ELSE
*			USE login IN 0
*		ENDIF
*		INSERT INTO login FROM MEMVAR
*		DO mainmenu.mpr
*
*
*		*return
*		THISFORM.RELEASE
*	ELSE
*		MESSAGEBOX("Invalid User Codes. Please Try Again", 0 + 48,
"Warning")
*		THISFORM.txtuser_name.SETFOCUS
*	ENDIF
*ELSE
*	MESSAGEBOX("You are expected to give the required User Codes!, Please Try
Again", 0 + 48, "Warning")
*	THISFORM.txtuser_name.SETFOCUS
*ENDIF



IF USED("TCRIME")
	SELE TCRIME
ELSE
	SELE 0
	USE TCRIME
ENDIF
IF !BOF()
	GO TOP
	SCATTER MEMVAR MEMO
	THIS.ENABLED = .F.
ELSE
	MESSAGEBOX("This is the First Record", "Warning")
```

```
ENDIF
        THISFORM.REFRESH
        THISFORM.cmdlast.ENABLED = .T.


IF USED("TCRIME")
        SELE TCRIME
ELSE
        SELE 0
        USE TCRIME
ENDIF
IF NOT BOF()
        SKIP -1
        SCATTER MEMVAR MEMO
        THISFORM.REFRESH
        ThisForm.cmdlast.ENABLED = .T.
ELSE
        ThisForm.cmdfirst.ENABLED = .F.
        MESSAGEBOX("This is the First Record",0 + 64, "Warning")
        THIS.ENABLED = .F.
ENDIF
THISFORM.cmdnext.ENABLED = .T.


IF USED("TCRIME")
        SELE TCRIME
ELSE
        SELE 0
        USE TCRIME
ENDIF
IF      !EOF()
        GO BOTTOM
        SCATTER MEMVAR MEMO
        THISFORM.REFRESH
ELSE
        MESSAGEBOX("This is the Last Record", 0 + 64, "Warning")
ENDIF
THIS.ENABLED = .F.
THISFORM.cmdfirst.ENABLED = .T.


IF USED("TCRIME")
        SELE TCRIME
ELSE
        SELE 0
        USE TCRIME
```

```
ENDIF

IF NOT EOF()
	SKIP 1
	THISFORM.cmdfirst.ENABLED = .T.
	SCATTER MEMVAR MEMO
	THISFORM.REFRESH
ELSE
	THISFORM.cmdlast.ENABLED = .F.
	MESSAGEBOX("This is the Last Record", 0 + 64, "Warning")
	THIS.ENABLED = .F.
ENDIF
THISFORM.cmdprevious.ENABLED = .T.


IF THIS.CAPTION = "\<Add New"

	THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.F.,"Textbox")
	THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.F.,"ComboBox")
	THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.F.,"EDITbox")

	IF USED("TCRIME")
		SELE TCRIME
	ELSE
		SELE 0
		USE TCRIME
	ENDIF

	SCATTER MEMVAR MEMO BLANK
	THISFORM.txtcnum.SETFOCUS
	THISFORM.SETALL("enabled",.F.,"commandbutton")
	THIS.ENABLED = .T.
	THISFORM.cmdclose.ENABLED = .T.
	THISFORM.REFRESH
	THIS.CAPTION = "\<Save"
ELSE
	THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.T.,"Textbox")
	THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.T.,"combobox")
	THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.T.,"editbox")
	THISFORM.SETALL("enabled",.T.,"commandbutton")

	IF USED("TCRIME")
		SELE TCRIME
	ELSE
		SELE 0
		USE TCRIME
```

```
        ENDIF

        GO TOP
        LOCATE FOR CNUM = m.CNUM
        IF FOUND()
                MESSAGEBOX("This Record Already Exists!", "Warning.")
                THISFORM.REFRESH
        ELSE
                INSERT INTO TCRIME FROM MEMVAR
                THISFORM.REFRESH
        ENDIF
        THIS.CAPTION = "\<Add New"
ENDIF


IF USED("TCRIME")
        SELE TCRIME
ELSE
        SELE 1
        USE TCRIME EXCLUSIVE
ENDIF

ans = MESSAGEBOX("This record will be deleted, Proceed?", 4 + 32,"Warning")
IF ans = 6
        DELETE
        PACK
        IF !EOF()
                SKIP
        ELSE
                SKIP -1
        ENDIF
ENDIF
THISFORM.REFRESH


THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.F.,"Textbox")
THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.F.,"combobox")
THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.F.,"EDITbox")


IF USED("TCRIME")
        SELE TCRIME
ELSE
        SELE 0
        USE TCRIME
ENDIF
```

```
IF THIS.CAPTION = "\<Modify"
        THIS.CAPTION = "\<Save"
        THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.F.,"Textbox")
        THISFORM.SETALL("enabled",.F.,"commandbutton")
        THIS.ENABLED = .T.
        THISFORM.cmdclose.ENABLED = .T.
ELSE
        GATHER MEMVAR MEMO
        THIS.CAPTION = "\<Modify"
        THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.T.,"combobox")
        THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.T.,"EDITbox")
        THISFORM.SETALL("Readonly",.T.,"Textbox")
        THISFORM.SETALL("enabled",.T.,"commandbutton")
        THISFORM.REFRESH
ENDIF
```