COMPUTERIZATION OF POLICE CRIME RECORDS

A CASE STUDY OF THE NIGERIA POLICE STATION LEMU GBAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF NIGER STATE

BY

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APPROVAL/CERTIFICATION PAGE

This project has been read and approved as meeting the requirement of the School of Science and Science Education, Department of Maths/Computer Science, Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State.

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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to the almighty God who has always seen me through my problems, my wife whose unflinching support has given me 'much inspirations at times of distress and all the good people of the world who have never denied me their assistance in moments of need.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I will not fail to acknowledge and recognise the contributions of the almighty God for sailing me through this onerous task of putting this piece of work together amidst all the prevailing odds experienced at the time.

My Supervisor, Mr. L. N. Ezeeko, Dr K. R. Adeboye - HOD and all the lecturers in this honourable department are not left out of this appreciation too.

I also would wish to acknowledge the enormous work of all those whose contribution in one way or the other saw a successful completion of this project particularly Mallam Ado, Rabiu. You are a friend indeed.

This project will not be complete if I evade the acknowledgement of my supervisor who notwithstanding the volume of work on his table devoted much time to see me through. I appreciate your unreserved efforts.

I thank you all for your various contributions.

ABSTRACT

In Nigeria the problems associated with retrieval of crime records have contributed immensely to the delay in delivery of judgement in many instances.

This project attempts to ameliorate or perhaps eliminate the delay in retrieval of crime records using the Police Station Lemu, Niger State as a case study.

A computer program in Dbase IV is constructed to facilitate the proper classification, storage and retrieval of crime records.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

It is apparent that some activities carried out in most offices today are manually handled particularly those relating to records collation.

There is no doubt of course that this method of keeping records has its attendant short comings which has now warranted the requirement for a more convenient and less cumbersome system.

1.2 RECORD: the word 'Record' can be defined as a statement of facts events or an assemblage of information above a particular issue kept for future use.

A close look at this definition reveals how important records are in any organisation. In view of this therefore, there is need to ensure that records are carefully kept, maintained and preserved.

That being as it may, it is important therefore to adopt a more reliable method of record keeping than the present archaic approach.

The present manual system of keeping records in most organisations today is an age long one which is characterised by a lot of problems.

The fact that the system is manually manipulated has given rise to so many errors. The records are sometimes not accurately kept. Most times, some

files are too bulky to accommodate fresh information. In that vein therefore, there is the possibility of having such vital information distorted in various files. Sometimes, too voluminous discarded files are often misplaced without any hope of getting information from them again. It is also customary with the system that as soon as an old file is full, new ones have to be opened. This is a very tedious exercise which is bound to have some pit falls.

The world is going scientific daily and one cannot afford to remain with this unfavourable method of record keeping. It is against this background that the computerization of records generally, comes to mind. This idea simply suggests the use of computer to keep these records.

1.3 **COMPUTER**:

This is defined as an electric machine that can store and recall information and make calculations at very high speeds. With this device, records can be kept for a long time until it is no longer needed. Such records can easily be replaced with new ones or updated at will. The system is easier to operate and less cumbersome. The mental torture that is usually associated with manual effort is out completely. This method is capable of assimilating thousands upon thousands of similar records within the shortest period of time without any difficulty of retrieving any when needed.

Owing to the numerous advantages, most organisations have started putting this modern scientific method of keeping records into implementation. Though for one reason or the other some have not.

1.4 __NIGERIA POLICE FORCE__:

The Nigeria Police force is a very large organisation which is also involved extensively in series of collations of records in the course of the discharge of its constitutional functions to the nation. Most important among these duties is the protection of live and property which it does by way of prevention and detection of crime.

In the contemporary Nigerian society today, everyone needs a harmoneous and secured environment to live his natural life with his family. This is what the Police guarantees for him daily by preventing unwanted guest from unlawfully interfering with his life and property.

Unfortunately, while the Police is busy to accomplish this national mission, the present economic crunch tends to frustrate that by indirectly encouraging some people to commit one crime or the other to make ends meet. Such criminal activities in recent times have increased the volume of work of the Police in the country.

1.4.1 __CRIME__

In the preceeding paragraphs, much has been said about 'crime'. To some, the word sounds nebulous but for a proper and better understanding of the term, it will be interesting to have a short definition of it.

The word 'crime' has been succinctly defined in the contemporary English Dictionary as an unlawful or bad immoral act punishable by law. Some also say it is an offence against the state since it is the latter that provides punishment for violation.

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In pursuance of this major goal of combating crime in the society, apart form the material and human resources the Police have already put in place to realise a set objective of crime control, there is also the need to have an up-to-date crime records to guide its daily performance generally.

1.4.2 **CRIME RECORDS**

What is crime records you may ask. It will be interesting to pause a while to answer this question. Crime records may be defined as a document or device containing all particulars of a crime committed at each given time. Such will ordinarily include the type of crime e.g. murder, the names and addresses of the parties i.e. the complainant and the person against whom the report is made, date, time and place of offence, action taken and final result of trial in court.

From the particulars obtained in respect of a crime, it becomes clear that the essence of keeping vital criminal statistics cannot be overflogged. Therefore, a concise records of criminal activities from time to time, will enable the Police organisation appreciate its achievements in the area of crime control generally. A proper crime records will also aid in the identification of particular areas crime wave is high. This will serve as a spring board to the desired actions to take to ameliorate the ugly situation. There is no doubt also that a good crime record will assist the police to know the habitual criminals (those usually involved in the commission of crime) in a particular geographic region.

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Available records have shown that the present method of collating these records in the force have not yielded much dividend.

It is in realisation of this fact that a computerized system for the Police crime records becomes inevitable. A computerised system simply denotes using a computer to store every information about crime.

1.5 **SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF STUDY**

One may be ask why has emphasis been laid on the Nigeria Police Force in the preceeding chapters. This is so because the essence of this project is solely on the computerziation of their crime records which at the moment is being handled manually throughout the States of the Federation.

In view of the fact that the Nigeria Police Force is a very large organisation with series of activities, it will certainly take much time and enormous work to discuss its mode of record keeping generally. As a result of this constraints, the scope of this project shall be limited to the Divisional Police Station, Lemu, in Gbako Local Government Area of Niger State. The motive behind such limitation is pregnant with the fact that almost every Divisional Police Station in the country has a common feature especially in the are of crime control.

But before going into specifics, it will be important to say something about the historical background of the Police Force and also know its functions to enable those who have not known about the workability of the force to know something about it.

1.6 **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE**

Definitely, every institution must start from somewhere just like a human being is born into the world. He grows up and starts his elementary school secondary to the university level. So also it is for every organisation. An organisation is established in a locality. As it grows year in year out, branches are opened in other places until it becomes nationally or internally recognised and accepted as a major outfit. Such chequered history is true of the Nigeria Police too.

Before the advent of the British in the pre-colonial era of Nigeria, there were local agencies saddled with the task of law enforcement under the various natural rulers in their localities.

The laws made then, were initially to correct breaches of customary activities. There were also provisions made for guarding the national rulers, delivering messages and arresting offenders.

With the coming of the British officials, the assistance of these natural rulers who were considered powerful in their respective domains, was sought for the protection of imperial trade interest and the abolition of slave dealings.

Occasionally, there were instances of confrontations between the British representatives and the native chiefs on political and commercial grounds.

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About the year 1890, some rulers in Cross River area blocked British trade routes and harassed those natives loyal to the British officials. As a result of this development, the acting British consul then was forced to raise the oil Rivers protectorate Police Force whose duties were essentially military to stop the molestation by the natives. This force was soon disbanded because of its incessant atrocities on the natives and in its place, the Hausa constabulary was formed in 1891.

When the oil Rivers protectorate became known as the Niger State coast protectorate in1893, the Hausa constabulary developed into the Niger coast protectorate constabulary with about 500 men. This imperialist force was still a torn in the flesh of the local people who were continuously harassed for the selfish end of the white visitors.

Disturbed by the social economic and political problems prevalent then as a result of the unyielding natives to the imperialistic attitude of the British in most parts of the land, the Lagos consular guard was born as a nucleaus of the present Nigeria Police Force. The then British Consuls made use of this guard to maintain law and order.

'However, in the year 1863, saw the emergence of the armed Haudsa Police Force which had a para-Military characteristics. This Force no doubt symbolises the presence of the imperial authority in Lagos and its environs. Until mid 1906, there were three separate police forces in Nigeria. They were the Lagos police Force, the southern police force and the Northern police force.

In 1914, the Southern and Northern police forces were amalgamated. Under ordinance 2 of 1930, came the existence of the Nigeria police force with its Headquarters in Lagos.

In accordance with the provisions of the 1954 constitution of Nigeria, the Nigeria Police force became a federal force under which a arrangement the federal and regional governments became jointly responsible for the maintenance of law and order in their respective jurisdictions.

On the 1st of October 1963, when Nigeria became a republic state, the same year Mid-West region was created out of the western region, the police was administered under four commands Viz. Lagos, Northern region, Eastern region and mid-western region each with a commissioner of police at the head while the Inspector General who is the boss of the entire force has his office in Lagos the force Headquarters.

In the year 1972, the local government police in deferent parts of the country were merged with the regular police force.

The coming into force of the 1979 constitution of Nigeria was so unique in the historical development of the Nigeria police force in the sense that section 194 (1) of it expressly provided that no other force shall exist in the country than the Nigeria police force.

It is interesting to say that all these beautiful arrangements immensely contributed to the development of the Nigeria Police force to what it is today.

As we can see, the force has now metamorphosed from three regional commands to 36 state commands now including the federal capital territory Abuja which also assumed the status of a state. This wind fall was as a result of the creation of states in recent times by the federal government.

Enormously too, some states of the federation have also shared from this federal government gesture by having the benefit of new local government areas created within them. The creation of these new Local Government Areas has also encouraged to a large extent the establishment of new police stations in the affected states.

1.7 **ORGANISATION OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE**.

The entire Nigeria Police Force like every other organisation is organised under the principle of division of labour in various departments with each specializing in a particular field of assignment.

To further maximise efficiency, the country has been divided into zones of seven with an assistant Inspector General of Police as the head of each zone comprising a number of state.

'The same is applicable to states commands which have been divided into Area commands. An Area Command is headed usually, by an assistant commissioner of police. An area command comprises some police divisions within a it. The chain of command in the force has the inspector general of police (IGP) as the overall boss of the force with a deputy inspector general of police (DIGP) coming closely behind him.

Apart from the Assistant inspectors general of police (AIGPS) heading the various zonal offices, there are all those appointed to heed the various departments that will be discussed shortly.

The functions of the Zonal Assistant Inspectors General of Police is mainly to co-ordinate the activities of the Police Commands within a particular zone on behalf of the Inspector General of Police. This is also true of the departmental Assistant Inspector General of Police.

At the State level we have the Commissioner of Police (CP) as the head with his deputy both based at the state headquarters with other senior officers. The commissioner of Police is responsible to the Inspector General of Police who appointed him to that office.

On the other hand, though Area Commanders are appointed by the Inspector General to hold offices in the States, they are nevertheless responsible to the Commissioner of Police of each state. Like the Zonal Assistant Inspectors General, the functions of the Area Commander is mainly to co-ordinate the activities of all the Divisional Police Stations within his area command. A division is headed by a Divisional Police Officer (DPO) while a Police Station is headed by a Station Officer (S/O).

1.8 **DEPARTMENTS OF THE FORCE**

In passing, something was said briefly earlier about the various departments making up the Nigeria Police Force. In this paragraph, efforts will be made to itemise them and highlight their functions one after the other.

1. 'A'   Department   - This department is responsible for the administration of the force whether at the state or national level. This department is also broken into smaller offices a discussion of which this project cannot accommodate now. But what is important is that no matter the number of branches this department has been broken into, its main responsibility to the force is purely administration.

2.'B' Department - This department handles the operations of the force e.g. bank escort, guard duties, quelling of riot, traffic duties etc. This department is very large considering the numerous assignments it has to accomplish.

3. 'C' Department - This department is responsible for works and supplies. This is the department that is responsible for building Police offices, and barracks, etc.

4.'D' Department - This is the department that is responsible for the investigation of all cases. It is also responsible for the training of defectives. It is this department that is the of this project focus because the collation of crime records is done here.

5.'E' Department - This is the criminal Intelligence Branch (C.I.B.) whose main duty is information gathering for the Police. It is the department that is currently doing the job of the State Security Services (SSS) since the demise of the latter from the force.

6.'F' Department - This is the department that is responsible for research and planning in the force.

Figs. 1 and 2 below, shows the organisational and command charts of the Nigeria Police Force. It is designed for a better understanding of the establishment.

ORGANISATION OF THE NIGERIA POLICE FORCE: COMMAND CHART

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          FORCE HEADQUARTERS
          INSPECTOR GENERAL
                (IG)
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DEPUTY INSPECTOR GEN.

'A' DEPT: AIG	'B' DEPT: AIG	'C' DEPT: AIG	'D' DEPT: AIG	'E' DEPT: AIG	'F' DEPT. AIG
Admin General Personnel Staff College. AIG Police Colleges, Welfare/Med, First Aid, Sports & Recreation) Police Band PPRO Central Motor Registry Supernumerary Special Constabulary Port Authority Police Railway Police Airport Police	1. Operations: PMF Traffic Warden, Traffic control Beats and patrols 2. Force Amament: a. Arms & ammunition b. Bomb Disposal 3. Communication: a. Force Transport b. Force Marine & Signal c. Force Airwing 4. Force Animals: a. Mounted section b. Dog section c. Police veterinary service	Works Supplies and Stores Budgeting Pay: MSS Board of Survey Printing	1. Investigations 2. Statistics 3. Interpol 4. Narcotics 5. Technical Branches 6. Detective Training School.	CIB Criminal Intelligence Branch	■ Research ■ Planning ■ Inspectorate Division ■ Management Information Div. ■ Organisation & methods

Fig. 1·1

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF STATE POLICE COMMAND

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                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │   STATE HEADQUARTERS    │
                    │  COMMISSOINER OF POLICE │
                    │          (CP)           │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                      DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
                        OF POLICE 2i/c
                                │
'A' DEPT      'B' DEPT      'C' DEPT      'D' DEPT      'E' DEPT      'F' DEPT
                                │
                     DIVISIONAL POLICE OFFICER
                              (DPO)
                                │
ADMIN               TRAFFIC           │      DCB                    CID
                                │
                    POLICE POST (INSPECTOR OR NCO)
```
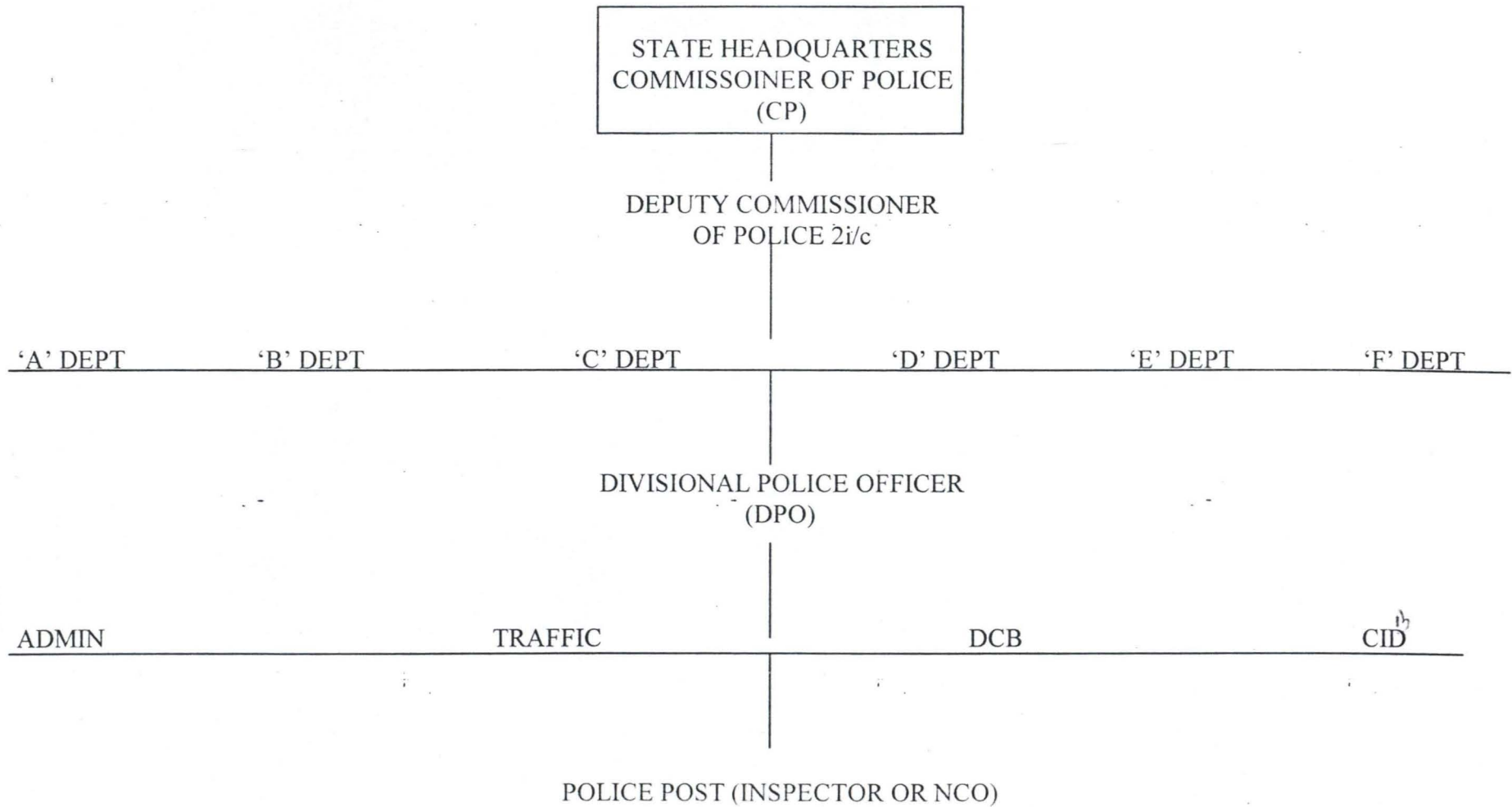
Fig. 2

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 **INTRODUCTION**

In the preceding chapter, efforts had been made to discuss the evolution of the Nigeria Police Force with a tabular organisational chart to better explain its structure throughout the country.

Like every other Federal Government Department, the force was not established just for the fun of it. It was set-up to perfect some useful functions that will ensure a conducive environment for all. The most important of these duties will be discussed below since this piece will not be able to assimilate all because of their numerous assignments.

2.2 **Functions of the Nigeria Police Force**

Going by the historical background of the force, it could be seen that in the pre-colonial era, the type of Police they had then was that merely performed some traditional functions which tend to protect the natural rulers and customary laws of the natives.

During the colonial period, the Police force then was established to protect the commercial interest of the imperialists.

This was the position until Nigeria became a Republic State when the functions of the Police was reviewed to reflect the interest of the government and generality of the people of Nigeria. Such review was manifested in various laws and constitutions of the country.

By section 194 (2) (b) of the 1979 constitution of Nigeria, members of the Nigeria Police force have such powers and duties as may be conferred upon them by law.

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Under section 4 of the Police Act 1967, the following are the general duties of the Police Force:

(a) The prevention and defection of crime.

(b) The protection of life and property

(c) The apprehension of offenders

(d) The preservation of law and order

(e) The due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged and

(f) The performance of such military duties within and without Nigeria as may be required of them by or under the authority of any Act.

There are also various sections of the criminal procedure Act (CPA) and criminal procedure code (CPC) which made provisions for the duties of the Nigeria Police force as well.

Nevertheless, for brevity, these duties as provided for under the Police Act, will be discussed one after the other. They are the duties normally performed by the general duty Policemen within the force. Others are regarded as specialists tradesmen.

2.2.1 **THE PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME**

In every society, people want some kind of protection from the acts of criminals. The need security for their lives and properties as well as protection from unnecessary harassment and molestation by hoodlums particularly now that there is economic crunch globally. The same is true of the people of Nigeria.

Two methods are usually adopted to facilitate this for numbers of the public.

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These are Prevention and Detection of crime.

PREVENTION: This they say is better than cure. In crime, it is easier than detection. The duty of crime prevention is a very onerous one which the Police has a constitutional role to do. In fulfilling this obligation, members of the force have to forsake their lives to save others and their properties.

In doing this, they are usually posted to prone areas of the society to guard certain personalities and valuable properties. A man who has a guard in his house will certainly prevent the intrusion of unwanted guests but where there is no guard on vigile, your guess is as good as mine.

To prevent a crime therefore, the law empowers the Police to interpose. Section 53 of the criminal procedure code (CPC) respectively provides that every Police officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing and shall to the best of his ability prevent the commission of any crime. Also, a Police officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property moveable or not.

DETECTION: This simply implies to find out the cause of an event and who is behind it. It is when and after a crime has been committed that the necessity for this arises.

Like has been said earlier, this is a more tedious task than preventing the commission of a crime. It involves a lot of energy and materials since there may be need to recover the items stolen for instance and a possible apprehension of the culprit who may have fled with his loot to other areas far from the jurisdiction the offence took place. This indeed is not an easy task.

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However as soon as the offence has been committed and reported to the Police, efforts will be made by way of investigation to uncover those behind it and recover whatever article involved too.

At the Federal, State and Divisional levels, there is usually a section of the force staffed with trained personnel to handle such situation. At the Federal and State levels we have the Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) while at the Divisional level we have the Divisional Crime Branch (DCB). There work is aided by the Police Finger Prints, photographic and handwriting sections.

The main advantages of a successful detection of crime is that the offender if caught is punished thereby serving as a deterrent to those who may wish to emulate his ways. Also the victim who now finds relief will be more precautions in the future never to allow such happen to him.

It is important to say here that investigating a crime, involves a lot of activities which need to be documented properly for future reference and guide to checking criminal excesses generally. Therefore, a good collation of these records cannot be underscored. Manual effort in such collation with its attended errors here and there cannot serve the desired result hence a computerisation of it is being suggested as the main topic of this project work.

2.2.2 The protection of live and property

After a man has struggled to acquire the basic essentials of life, what readily comes to mind next is security for his life and those things he had suffered to acquire.

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Such fear is usually alleviated by posting Policemen to guard these persons ,and their belongings. With this security measure, people are rest assured of their lives and properties.

2.2.3. **The Preservation of Law and Order**

This aspect of Police duties involves activities such as the enforcement of traffic laws and regulations to give every road user a right of way. The regulation of public meetings and processions under the Public Order Decree 1979, falls under this too. The main purpose is to ensure order by apprehending and prosecuting offenders.

'2.2.4. **The Enforcement of All Laws and Regulations with which they are charged, directly**

The Police do not make laws rather they enforce those laws with which they are directly charged. No matter how unpopular any law is therefore, even if such contravenes the fundamental rights of a citizen, provided he is directly charged to enforce it, he has no option. He has no such powers to question the veracity of that law since he is not the maker.

2.2.5. **The Performance of such Military duties within and without Nigeria as may be required of them by or under the authority of any Act**

In the year 1960, the Nigeria Police was deployed to serve in Congo to assist in the restoration of peace in that country. In furtherance to that also, the Nigeria Police has been sending its contingent to war-torn African countries for Peace Keeping Mission in recent times. Examples of such countries to mention a few are Angola, Rwanda Yugoslavia, etc.

All the above mentioned functions are purely the duties and responsibilities of the Police whether at the national, state or local government levels.

Among these various functions, the one that will interest us here is that which has to do with the prevention and detection of crime particularly the latter using the Divisional Police Station Lemu in Gbako Local Government Area of Niger State as Case Study.

While this area of Police functions becomes necessary for discussion is that it is here crime records are collated.

2.3   Divisional Police Station Lemu

Gbako Local Government Area was created in the year 1991. Within it, are so many wards. The coming into being of the LGA, also saw the emergence of the Nigeria Police with a station located at the LGA Headquarters, Lemu. The head of the Police in the Local Government Area is the Divisional Police Officer (DPO) who is appointed by the State Commissioner of Police to whom he is responsible.

Apart from the DPO, there are presently two other officers appointed by the same Commissioner to assist the DPO in various fields. One of such officers is designated as the Divisional Crime Officer (DCO) while the other is the Administrative Officer (A/O). Suffice it to say that the DPO and his two Lieutenants are usually Superior Police Officers (SPOs) i.e. from the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police. The responsibility of the Divisional Crime office covers the investigation of crime while that of the Administrative Officer is to co-ordinate all the administrative functions of the Division.

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Under the Divisional Police Station are some Police post created to handle 'cases in distant areas from the main station. The heads are designated as Station Officers (S/O) and are responsible to the DPO who appointed them. Since the main function of the Police in the Local Government Area is mainly the prevention and detection of crime, efforts shall be made firstly to know or identify the categories of offences the Police guide against always.

2.4. Categories of Offences

'A' - Offences against persons

'B' - Offences against property

'C' - Offences not A and B

'D' - Offences against Local Acts

These categories shall be evaluated one after the other by also showing examples of offences that comes under each.

2.4.1. Offences Against Persons:

These are the offences that affects a person directly e.g. murder, assault causing hurt etc. Murder is the killing of another person without any justifiable reasons. An unlawful touch on the body of a person by another is 'regarded as assault while causing hurt is the unlawful infliction of injury on the body of another by a person.

2.4.2 Offences Against Property.

The offences hare bothers on the unlawful infringement on the property of another by a person. Theft which is the taking of property of another

without the owner's consent is a good example of this. Unlawful destruction of the property of another is another example also.

2.4.3 **Offences not A & B**

These are offences which have nothing to do with the property or body of another. A good example of such may be escaping from lawful custody after the commission of an offence. Bribery and corruption is another example of this category of offences.

2.4.4. **Offences Against Local Acts**

These are those offences the government had thought it proper to legislate on. The main essence is to regulate the use of certain things or control the behaviour of people under certain situations. For instance, any person wishing to have a fire arm, must possess a pre-requisite licence for that. The licence authorised such possession. Also any one wishing to embark on the sale of liquor must have a valid licence.

2.5. **Classification of Offences**

Apart from the categories of offences mentioned above, offences are also classified into various forms under our laws.

The criminal code Law which is applicable only in the southern part of the country classifies offences into three viz. Felony, misdemeanour and simple offences under its Section 3.

2.5.1 **FELONY.** This is defined by law to be a felony or which is punishable without proof of previous conviction with death or with imprisonment for 3 years or more e.g. murder i.e. a felony.

2.5.2 **MISDEMEANOUR** This is an offence declared by Law to be a misdemeanour or which is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 6 months but less than three years.

2.5.3 **SIMPLE OFFENCE**. This is an offence other than felony or misdemeanour and which is punishable with imprisonment for less than 6 months.

2.6 **INDICTABLE AND NON INDICTABLE OFFENCES** Apart from this classification under the criminal code (CC) there is another form of classification under the criminal procedure Act (CPA) too. Under Section 2 of the Act, we have indictable offence and non-indictable offence.

2.6.1 **INDICTABLE OFFENCE.** This has been defined as an offence which on conviction may be punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 2 years or which on conviction may be punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 2 years or which on conviction may be punished by imposition of fine exceeding N400.00 or N500.00 in Lagos alone) by Lagos State Edict 14 1984.

2.7 The Penal code which is the law applicable only in the Northern States of the Federation, has its classification of offences too. Under it we have

    (a) bailable or non-bailable offences

    (b)   compoundable and non-compoundable offences.

    (c)   offences against the person, property, public order, administration of justice, state and miscellaneous offences.

It is important to know the above classification because it determines Police powers of arrest. The classification also determines the right to bail either by the Police or judge before whom a person is arraigned.

CHAPTER THREE

INTRODUCTION

Having said much about the categories of offences as well as their classifications, in this chapter efforts will be made to look into how crime records are collated and the various forms of crime records. But before then, it will be important to know the events that normally takes place before records are collated. That brings us to the main fundamental issue of this project which is investigation and like has been said earlier, the Divisional Police Station Lemu in Gbako local government area of Niger State shall be a case study of this topic. As at the moment, the station which is also seriously involved in investigation, still keeps its crime records manually. It is against the background of the disadvantages of such method that a computerised crime record system is being advanced here. But for this method to work well too, a case has to be thoroughly investigated first with a proper collation of records of all the important events that took place in the course of such investigation particularly those relating to the crime under investigation.

3.1. **INVESTIGATION:** This can be defined as an inquiry into an event to unravail the cause. Criminal investigation denotes finding out by means of descrete inquiry the author of a crime. Apart from knowing the author, it may also entail looking for some items related to the crime also. Investigation could be very vast depending on the type of offence and issues involved.

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Let it be understood from the onset that it is not every case that is reported to the police that is usually incident for investigation. Some cases may be refused at the police counter on the basis that they are civil, frivolous, or trivial.

3.1.1 **<u>CIVIL:</u>**   The police dose not help people to recover debts owed them by others. This is purely a civil issue. Where a person reports a case of his nature at the counter, he may be advised to better take a civil action to recover such money. He may do that by going to court for redress personally. Issue involving husband and wife are most often considered civil too. It may look preposterous to entangle a husband and wife in a legal tussle. However, this depends on the gravity of the offence against each other. No law protects any spouse from liability against the other if the mater under consideration seriously affects the person of another or property. It is only when a case is too mild that they are usually advised to home and maintain the peace since it is not the duty of the police to separate them but to make them live in harmony.

3.1.2   **<u>FRIVOLOUS:</u>**   The police may also refuse a case at the counter level on the basis that it is frivolous when it is not serious. For instance , if two people are playing and in the process one sustain a minor injury, this may not be considered serious in the sense that there was no intention on the part of the other to cause injury and moreover the injury was sustained in the course of their playing together as friends.

3.1.3 **TRIVAL:** A Case may be refused trivial also when it is not a very important issue to worry about.

3.2   HOW COMPLAINTS ARE MADE AT THE POLICE STATION.

A person whose case does not fall within the three instances where it may be refused above, is free at any time to go to the police station nearest to him to lodge a complaint. The person going to make that complaint is usually regarded as the complainant.

At the counter, he meets those on duty with a head called the chargeroom officer (CRO) whose duty it is to listen to the complaint and incident if i.e. entering it into a crime diary designed for that purpose if it is to be investigated. Among the vital information the charge room officer will need from the complainant are his name and address, the name and address of the person complained against, date and place of offence as well as the very offence committed.

After such necessary information had been gathered, the case is formally incidented and referred to the Divisional crime Branch (DCB) for investigation. As the case gets to this branch of the station, an officer designated as the investigating police officer (IPO) takes over the case for investigation by opening a case file for it. The IPO commences his work by obtaining voluntary statements from the complainant and his witnesses if they are available immediately.

The statement of the complainant will contain such records as his names, sex, address, religion, tribe, nationality, age, date, occupation etc. The complainant in his statement, will state all that happened giving every

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'information also that will assist the IPO in the case. He can write his statement himself or through an interpreter where he cannot write. This is also applicable to his witnesses who must be ready to give a good account of exactly what happened since it is theirs the Police will rely strongly on in determining whether to prosecute the case in court or not. They are therefore bound to be truthful and honest so as not to allow an innocent man to be punished. However, beside the statements of witnesses, other material evidence could be used to prosecute the suspect too.

The suspect is the person against whom a complaint has been made. He is arrested formally and volunteers a statement under caution (i.e. he is not forced to say anything but whatever he says will be used in evidence against him). His statement too will contain information like his name, sex, address, religion, occupation, nationality, age, date, tribe etc.

The investigating Police Officer files every statement made in the case file and extends his inquiry to other places for a possible recovering of useful facts. He will visit the scene of crime to see how the offence was committed and record statement from those there at the time of the offence and also look for exhibits connected with the case. Where any exhibit is recovered, he registers it in the appropriate register with the exhibit keeper who takes custody of the exhibit until when needed by the IPO.

Apart from the statements, other vital documents relating to the case are also kept in the case file.

The case file has a normal format designed in columns to accommodate different information like the name of the police station, section of offence in law, station entry diary number, charge register number, Registered

number of the case name, address, nationality and age of the complainant, name, nationality, address and age of the accused, name, address and nationality and age of the deceased if any; date, time and place of offence; date and time reported to the Police and by whom; value of property stolen, destroyed or recovered; name of investigating Police Officer, exhibit, date accused arrested and by whom, date accused released on bail, date he was first remanded in prison custody, date investigation completed, date accused forwarded to court, date fixed for hearing and result of trial with date and name of court.

3.3 **Petitions**

Let me say in passing that the manner highlighted above is not the only way complaint of incidents can be lodged before the Police. In some cases, it is through anonymous petitions whereby the complainant would not want to disclose his identity by coming physically to the Police Station for reasons best known to him. But it should be understood that no matter the way a complaint comes to the police, the same method of inquiry is carried out to uncover the circumstances surrounding the crime and the manner of information gathering too remains the same.

From the foregoing, it could be seen that a lot of information are collated in the course of investigating a case by the police.

3.4. **Records Collation**

Against the above background therefore, it becomes necessary at this juncture to discuss how all these records will be carefully kept and

maintained for continuous use until such a time they are no longer needed. Therefore, moving from the old method of keeping police crime records to the new method of computerisation brings us to focus two important aspects of such evolution which involves system analysis and design.

3.5 SYSTEM ANALYSIS.

The analysis of a system involves a procedural study of its operations with an attempt to discover what it basic problems are. The analyst must examine all the facts he has gathered in order to make a proper assessment of the existing system. He must resist the temptation to include ideas in the new system which have not been fully worked out.

The main aim of this stage is to ensure that all feasible alternatives are eventually produced. The old system is studied carefully with a view to removing those disadvantages hindering its effective workability. It is only when the old system has been fully analysed that the design of the new system becomes possible.

3.6 SYSTEM DESIGN.

This could be described as the logical management of the various elements to enhance the realisation of a set goal successfully.

There is no computer that is capable of performing calculations or manipulating data without instructions in the form of programme written in the language the computer understands.

An information system or software package may require several programmes all integrated and designed to work together harmoniously.

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The same is true of word processing software where a single programme may address some specific problem.

Any written programme is intended to solve a particular problem. Therefore in attempting to solve a problem on a machine like the computer, the programme to execute such work has to be properly created. Creating the programme is like constructing a building. The plan or design of every programme is usually done before it is written into a programme.

Having succeeded in the design, the next step is to translate the system design and specifications into instructions that can be interpreted and executed by the computer.

Note also that it is important to take into cognisance the associated constraints like cost etc. that may limit the definition and design of the target system.

3.7 Elements of Design

Certain things are necessary to perfect a good design. These are called elements of design. It can be defined as those components which when put together will procure the intended result. Examples of such are: input, output, procedure and files.

(a) Input: All data must be entered into the computer system before processing will commence. This is conventional hence the need for input devices. These are elements which help to process a data into the desired result.

There are other components which also form part of the input of a system. Some of these are: The keyboard which is used to enter data into

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a computer, the scanner which is used for the design of diagrams and photographs in the computer and the mouse used for instructions and commands.

(b) Output: Just as the computer needs its input devices so also it need some output devices too. The output devices helps to procure the result of the processed data. It is an already processed data which has been translated into a form the user can understand.

Other associated output devices are the monitor which is used in viewing an already processed alphanumeric and graphic results. There is also the printer which produces a hard copy of the result of every processed data and loud speakers which produces voice from response units.

(c) Procedure: The user or programmer must be conversant with the operational technicalities of a computer. This in effect is the mastering of the various functions and systems of the computer.

(d) File: This is described as that flat jacket in which data relating to a particular subject matter are kept for easy reference e.g. a case file commonly found in the Police crime offices in which every information pertaining to a case could be retrieved with ease.

Files are usually designed in such a way that every information concerning them could be sorted out easily in its appropriate position or location.

The main use of a file is for the storage of information, historic data or reference information relating to a subject matter. A file therefore is like a safe in which vital records are kept.

3.8 Police Crime Records:

In Lemu Divisional Police Station which is typical of every Police station in the country, five main crime records are kept from time to time. The existing system of collating these records is manual. This method has its short comings hence the need to computerised it is now being advocated. The crime records kept by this old method presently are:

(a) Police Records

(b) Complainant's Records

(c) Surety's Records

(d) Exhibit Records

The Police Records generally covers complainant, accused surety and exhibit records.

The complainant's records gives a vivid account of the relevant information about him. This is same of the accused and the surety. The surety is usually that person who has signed a bond guaranteeing the presence of the accused any time he is needed by the concerned authority which may be the Police or court. The exhibit records on the other hand relates to information about every exhibit received during investigation.

3.9 Objectives of Good System Design

As soon as a good analysis of the existing system is made and problems associated with it are identified, energies will be concentrated in identifying opportunities for the co-ordination of efforts, integration of the system and the efficient use of information. This knowledge is them formalised as system objectives.

3.10 **APPROACHES TO GOOD SYSTEM DESIGN**. There are six main approaches to good system design.

(a) **THE ORGANISATION CHART APPROACH**. This assumes a system that is based on the current organisational boundary and structure whose functional areas will normally include finance, production, marketing personnel, sales, research and development.

(b) **THE INTEGRATE LETTER APPROACH**.

This is essentially a laissez fair approach to system development where systems are developed in an organisation as and when required without any attempt to conform with any pre-conceived notion on how a Management Information System (MIS) will develop in the organisation. The approach which may be useful to a company with eight factories is expensive and complex and thus become less acceptable.

(c) **DATA COLLECTION APPROACH:**

This stresses the gathering of all data that may be relevant in the management information systems as the first step in the design. The problem associated with this approach is that of the source and validity of the data and also the problem of being able to throw away when it is no longer required.

(e) **THE DATE BASE APPROACH:**

This involves the collection, storage and maintenance of a large pool of data. It should be detailed enough to contain all that is required for the operational and managerial control of the business.

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(f) **TOP-DOWN APPROACH**:

This involves defining information needs for successive layers of management starting from an appraisal management and overall business goals of the organisation.

3.11 SYSTEM EVALUATION:

Having designed the new system, it has to be evaluated to ensure that it is perfect before implementation. There are two operational goals for evaluating a system.

(i) **RELIABILITY**: A system is reliable if it does not produce dangerous or costly failures when used normally.

There are usually two ways to ensure system reliability.

(a) ensure that the system equipment are not wet

(b) ensure that system is actually working

There are also three approaches to reliability.

(a) error avoidance - the system should prevent error from occurring in the software that is used.

(b) error detection and correction. This must be built into the system.

(c) error tolerance strategies.

This keeps system running even in the presence of errors.

(ii) **MAINTAINABILITY**:

It is not just designing a system that matters. Efforts must be made to ensure a possibility of keeping the system working under any condition and this involves a proper identification of system features.

3.12 **TOOLS TO CHECK THE QUALITY OF A SYSTEM**

(a) The quality of a system can be checked by code testing and specification tests i.e. examine what the programme should do, how it should do it in line with the result obtained.

(b) Verification testing. This is achieved by testing the system in a similated environment (using some assumptions, testing a data for error finding).

(c) Validation testing: This refers to the process of using a software in live environment for the purpose of sporting error.

(d) Certification test: This is software endorsement for correctness.

3.13 **Research/Methodology**:

This is very important when moving from an old system to a new one. Therefore, there is need for a thorough research to be conducted initially so as to be able to address and ameliorate the problems associated with the present system.

,Research could be defined as a systematic investigation towards increasing an undertaking or venture. A good research in that direction can therefore be conducted in the following manner for optimum result.

(a) Feasibility Study: This stage of research is otherwise referred to as preliminary investigation. It is purposely to determine whether or not the proposed system is desirable. An analyst working on this should have at the bottom of his mind (i) what is being done (ii) why.

He should also be able to determine the size of the project to be able to evaluate the amount of time and the number of people required to develop 'the system.

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The analyst has to take into consideration also the cost of the intended project and also the cost of training and training the end-user of the system. He should be able also in the course of his assignment as analyst to determine the technical, financial, operational and economic feasibilities of the intended system.

(i) Technical Feasibility: This tends to clarify whether the proposed system can be carried out with the current materials and available personnel.

(ii) Financial feasibility. The test of this is undertaken in order to assess the cost of implementing the proposed system.

(iii) Operational feasibility: This has to do with the workability of the proposed system when fully developed and installed.

(iv) Economic feasibility: What readily comes to mind here is the benefit of the new system when it comes into manifestation.

3.14 Design of Control:

Here, it is assumed that certain mistakes may be made when entering a data into a programme or requesting a certain function to be performed therein e.g. when a name is wrongly entered. To correct this on the programme, the command "update" is used to regularise the programme.

3.15 How the New System will work:

Since it has not been possible to assemble all Police crime records in an easily assessable manner in the present systems, the followings are the newly designed system for the collation of all such crime records having done a lot of research and design analysis on it.

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3.15.1 **Police Records:**

This record will generally incorporate every information about the other four that have already been mentioned. Have a look at the following for better understanding.

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec.
1.	Name of state	C	12	
2	I.P.O.	C	7	
3.	Case Type	C	10	
4.	Date Reported	N	18	
5.	Last Name of	C	26	
6.	First name of	C	26	
7.	Residential Address	C	30	
8.	Case Diary No	N	8	
9.	Phone Number	N	10	
10.	Age	N	3	
11.	Occupation	C	16	
12.	Nationality	C	12	
13.	Marital Status	C	10	
14.	Sex	C	6	
15.	Religion	C	8	
16.	Date	N	8	

3.15.2 COMPLAINANT'S RECORDS

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec.
1.	L - Name	C	23	
2.	F - Name	C	28	
3.	Address	C	30	
4.	Religion	C	10	
5.	Occupation	C	10	
6.	Sex	C	6	
7.	Phone Number	N	10	
8.	Marital Status	C	10	
9.	Age	N	2	

3.15.3 SUSPECT'S RECORDS

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec.
1.	L - Name	C	26	
2.	F - Name	C	26	
3.	Address	C	30	
4.	Occupation	C	12	
5.	Religion	C	10	
6.	Sex	C	6	
7.	Marital Status	C	12	
8.	Phone Number	N	10	
9.	Age	N	2	

3.15.4 SURETY'S RECORDS

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec.
1.	L - Name	C	26	
2.	F - Name	C	26	
3.	Address	C	30	
4.	Occupation	C	12	
5.	Religion	C	10	
6.	Sex	C	6	
7.	Marital Status	C	12	
8.	Phone Number	N	10	

3.15.5 EXHIBITS RECORDS

Field	Field Name	Type	Width	Dec.
1.	Name of Exhibit	C	8	
2.	Type	C	8	
3.	Registration Number	N	3	

POLICE CRIME RECORDS

3.13.6   **MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM CHART DESIGN FORMAT CHART**

```
                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │   MANAGEMENT    │
                    │   INFORMATION   │
                    │     SYSTEM      │
                    └────────┬────────┘
                             │
                    ┌────────┴──────────┐
                    │ POLICE CRIME RECORDS │
                    └────────┬──────────┘
     ┌────────────┬──────────┼──────────┬──────────┬──────────┐
┌──────────┐ ┌────────┐ ┌────────┐ ┌────────┐ ┌────────┐ ┌──────┐
│  POLICE  │ │  CASE  │ │ COURT  │ │EXHIBIT │ │ UPDATE │ │ EXIT │
│ RECORDS  │ │ RECORD │ │ RECORD │ │ RECORD │ │        │ │      │
└────┬─────┘ └────────┘ └────────┘ └────────┘ └───┬────┘ └──────┘
 ┌───┼────────┐                          ┌────────┼────────┬────────┐
┌──────────┐┌────────┐┌────────┐  ┌──────┐┌────────┐┌──────┐┌──────┐
│COMPLAINANT││SUSPECT ││SURETY'S│  │ EXIT ││ AMEND  ││DELET ││ VIEW │
│ RECORD   ││ RECORD ││ RECORD │  │      ││        ││      ││      │
└──────────┘└────────┘└────────┘  └──────┘└────────┘└──────┘└──────┘
```
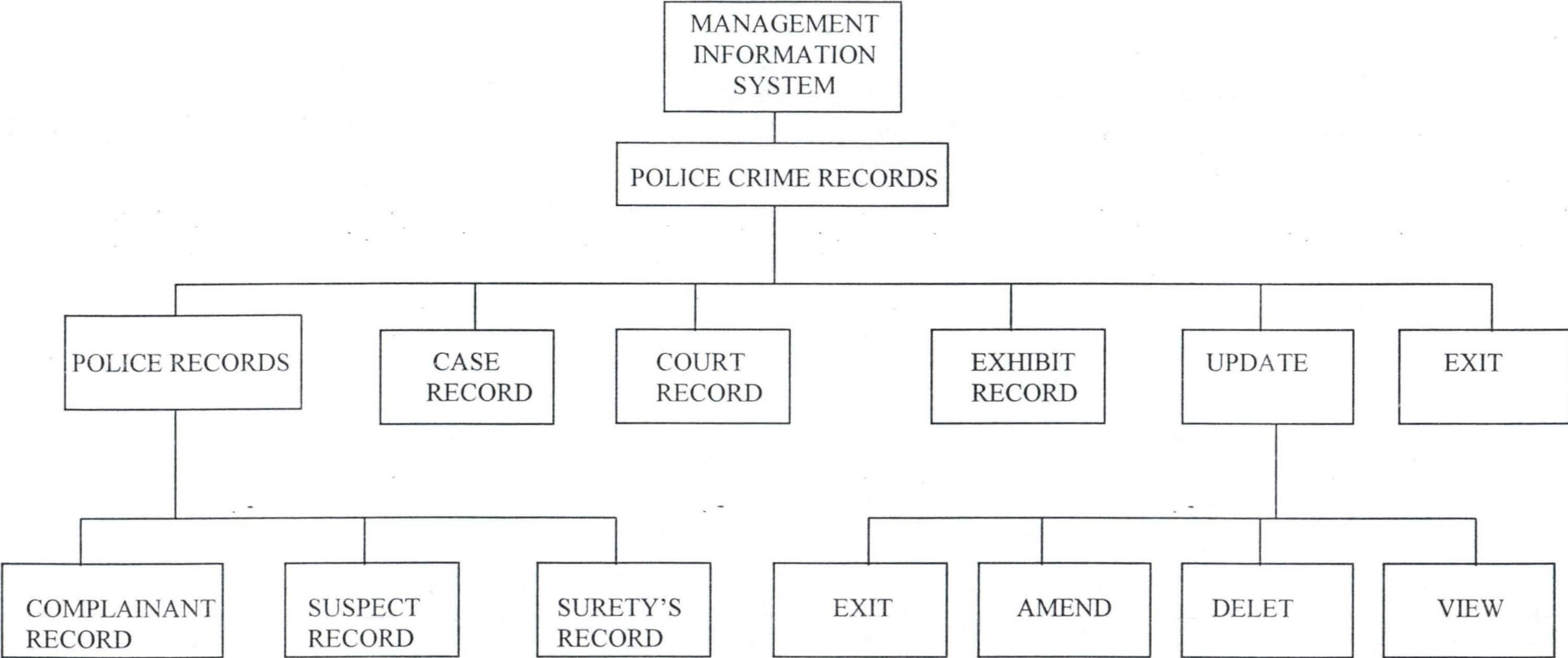
CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 <u>SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION</u>:

This defines all the activities that takes place to convert from old to new system. The new system may be totally new or it may be a major modification of an existing one.

In either case, proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet organisational need.

There are three aspects of implementation. One is personnel training, another is conversion and lastly, post implementation review.

4.1 <u>Training</u>:

Even well designed and technically elegant system can succeed or fail because of the way they are operated. Therefore, the quality of training given to the personnel involved in the system in various capacities helps or hinders and may even prevent the successful implementation of information system (I.S.).

Those who may be associated with the system must know in detail what their role will be and how they can use the system or what the system will not do. Both system operators and users need adequate training.

4.1.1. <u>TRAINING SYSTEM OPERATORS</u>:

This is defined as those people that ensures or are able to handle all possible operations both routine and extra ordinary. Training of operators must also involve data entry personnel.

The operators should be acquainted with the installation of new equipment, use it, power it down i.e. off it and knowledge of what constitutes normal operations and use.

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Training also involves familiarisation with wrong procedure which involves working through the sequence of activities needed to use a new system on going basis.

These procedures allows the computer operators to become familiar with the action they need to take when error occurs.

4.1.2 **FILE CONVERSION**:

This is the conversion of the old file date into the form required by the new system. This is a very vital activity which is sometimes underestimated. Though sometimes this is called changeover, it is a complete and separate task in itself.

Conversion may take place after the analysis of the following factors:

- The system has been tested and proved suitable and satisfactory for the system analyst.
- Managers of the system are satisfied with the result of the system tests, staff training and reference manuals.
- The target date for the changeover is due.

Conversion from the old to a new system can occur in four main ways viz:

1. Direct changeover: This is the complete replacement of the old system by the new in one more. It is a step always taken when everyone is already confident of the new system.

2. **PARALLEL RUNNING**:

This means processing the current data by both the old and new systems to cross-check the results. The main attraction is that the system is kept alive and operational until the new system has been proved for at least one system

circle. It allows the results of the new system to be compared with the old system before acceptance by the other. This in effect promotes the users confidence.

3. **PILOT RUNING:**

This method is more or less similar to parallel running. Here data from one or previous system is run on the new system after result have been obtained from the old system and new results are compared with the old.

4. **STAGE CHANGE:**

This involves a series of limited size direct change over - The new system being introduced piece-by-piece. A complete part or logical section is committed to the new system while the remaining parts or sections are processed by the old system. Only when the selected part is operating satisfactorily is the remainder transferred.

4.3 **POST IMPLEMENTATION**

After the system is implemented and conversion completed, a review of the system is usually conducted by the users and analysts alike.

This is a formal process to determine how well the system is working, how it has been accepted and adjustment needed.

4.4 **COST AND BENEFITS**:

This includes development cost including the cost already incurred for the system study on which the report is based. This will approximately cost N10,000.00.

Owing to the new controls and improved procedures that is installed along with the new system, errors and unnecessary delays will be reduced.

The system will produce benefits that are classified as intangible. Although they are both important and noticeable, it is usually difficult to quantify them in naira value.

The new system has anticipated a life span of three years when the police crime records is fully implemented on the computer. The system no doubt will pay for itself under 36 months hence the pay back period for the proposed system is more better than average and it is cost effective investment.

If the Nigeria Police wishes to adopt the new system, it is estimated that training of personnel will only take four weeks.

A system which is as twice as another system and which cost twice as much should be considered as the basis of a cost benefit analysis.

4.5 **MAINTENANCE:**

This is a fact of life in the development system. However, the making of changes and adjustment do not necessarily signal correction of errors or the occurrence of problem.

Among the most frequent changes required by the end user is the addition of information to a report format.

Information requirement may be raised as a result of system usage or change of operational needs.

Often the need will arise to capture additional data for storage in a data base or transaction file or perhaps it will be necessary to add any error detection features to prevent system user from inadvertently taking undesirable actions.

The system will be maintained by me for a period of two years for problems and errors detected.

4.6 **HOW THE SYSTEM OPERATES**

On booting the system and entering Dbase IV environment, the user then sets defaults to the drive containing the diskette then he types Do PRC MIS and the first screen appears introducing the project (fig. 4.1).

> THIS CRIME RECORD OPERATION SYSTEM IS THE ARCHITECT OF MR ANTHONY EVBOOMAEROMONSELE IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN COMPUTER SCIENCE, 1995/96 SESSION AT FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA
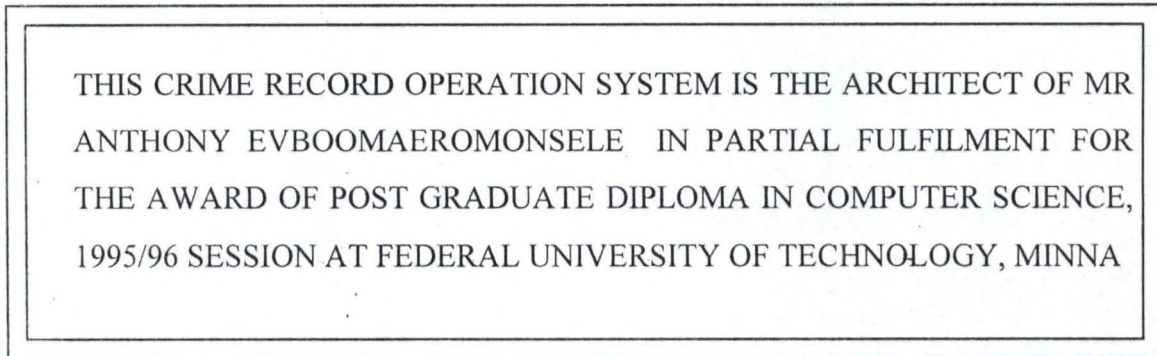
Fig. 4.1

The screen prompts the user to enter the return key. On obeying this command, the user is ushered to the "main menu" screen (fig.4;2). On highlighting the first letter of the words on the main menu, the sub-menu under them will be accessed.

Records	View Recorder	Report	Update	Exit

Fig. 4:2

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Stating with Records ® on striking "R" at the key board, the Records format will be displayed on the screen to enable the user enter the types of Records e.g. Police Records Fig. 4:3

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
|                    POLICE RECORD                          |
|                                                           |
|  Station                                                  |
|  Case Diary No.                    IPO's No./Rank         |
|  IPO's name                        Address of suspect     |
|  Occupation                        Religion               |
|  Sex                               Tribe                  |
|  State of Origin                   Nationality            |
|  Type of Case                                             |
|                                                           |
|  Name of complainant               Name of surety         |
|                                                           |
|               Entry confirm (Y/N)?                        |
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
```

Fig. 4.3

If the entry is confirmed and no more records is taken, format to open complainant's Records. See (fig. 4.4)

```
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
|                COMPLAINANT'S RECORDS                      |
|  Surname                           Other names            |
|  Residential Address               Date                   |
|  Occupation                        Sex                    |
|  Age                               Nationality            |
|  Sex                               Tribe                  |
|  Religion                          State                  |
|                                                           |
|               Entry confirm (Y/N)?                        |
+-----------------------------------------------------------+
```

Fig. 4.4

On confirming the entry and answering no to demand for more information/records, suspect's records appear.

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```
┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                    SUSPTECT'S  RECORDS                       │
│  Surname                        Other names                  │
│  Address                        Date                         │
│  Religion                       Sex                          │
│  Occupation                     Tribe                        │
│  Age                            Nationality                  │
│  Types of offence          ,    State                        │
│                 Entry confirm (Y/N)?                         │
└────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Fig. 4.5

On confirming the entry and answering no to demand for more information,

surety's Records appears fig. 4.6

```
┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                    SURETY'S  RECORDS                         │
│  Surname                        Other names                  │
│  Residential Address            Date                         │
│  Occupation                     Tribe                        │
│  State of Origin                Age                          │
│  Nationality                                                 │
│  Sex                                                         │
│                Entry confirm (Y/N)?                          │
└────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Fig. 4.6.

If the entry is confirmed and as more record is taken, To Exhibit Record.

Format to open an exhibit Record fig. 4.7

```
┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                    EXHIBIT  RECORDS                          │
│  IPO's Name                          Rank                    │
│  Complainants Name  Address                                  │
│  Suspects Name and  Address                                  │
│  Station                                                     │
│  Case File No.                                               │
│  Exhibit No.                                                 │
│  Case Diary No.                                              │
│  Description of Exhibit                                      │
│  Date Recovered                                              │
│  Remarks                                                     │
│  Name of Exh. Keeper and Rank                                │
│                Entry confirm (Y/N)?                          │
└────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Fig. 4.7

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The present day to day method of compiling Police crime records in Gbako Local Government Area of the State has been critically surveyed in the course of which it was revealed that there are some lapses currently being occasioned in that direction which calls for a more reliable and competent scientific method rather than the present manual system.

It is in view of this that a computerised system is recommended to collate all Police crime records in the area under review. Its advantages cannot be overemphasised. Apart from the volume of information and data if is capable of keeping at a particular time, it does so with speed and accuracy. Also the speed at which any needed information or data is retrieved from it is fantastic. Except its handler, everything about a computer is perfect.

In conclusion, from the foregoing, it is certain that the adoption of a computerised system in the collation of Police crime records, will no doubt enhance efficiency and total eradication of errors normally associated with voluminous manual labour.

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APPENDIX I

```
****************PUBLIC ,STATUS,TALK,ECHO, STATUS, MCRIME*****************
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STATUS OFF
,SET DATE BRITISH
SET COLO TO W/R+
KOUNT =0
A =1
DO WHILE A <=20
@ A, S SAY REPL {CHR{I76},74
A =A+1
ENDO
SET COLO TO W/B+
B=19
DO WHILE B>=2
@ B,8 SAY REPLACE{CHR(178),67}
B=B-1
ENDO
SET COLO TO G/N+
@ 3,11 CLEAR TO 18,71
@ 4.13 TO 17,69 DOUBLE
@ 7.18 SAY THIS POLICE CRIME RECORD SYSTEM IS THE ARCHITECT
@ 9,18 SAY OF ANTHONY ,EVBOOMA  IN PARTIAL
@ 11,18 SAY FULFILMENT OF AWARD OF POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
@ 13,18 SAY COMPUTER SCIENCE, 1995/1996 AT FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF
@ 15,18 SAY TECHNOLOGY, MINNA
SET COLO TO G/N+*
DO WHILE .T.
@ 5.14 CLEAR TO 16, 69
@ 2.5 TO 4,75 DOUBLE
@ 3,6. SAY 'POLICE RECORD'
@ 3, 20 SAY 'VIEW'
@ 3.30 SAY 'REPORT'
@ 3,47,AY 'UPDATE'
@ 3,60, SAY 'EXIT'
@ 3,6. SAY 'P'
@ 3,20, SAY 'V'
@ 3,30, SAY 'R'
@ 3.47, SAY 'U'
@ 3,60, SAY 'E'
STORE TO CHOICE PICT!
'READ
IF {(CHOICE<> 'N') .OR.(CHOICE<>'W') .OR.(CHOICE<>'T') .OR.(CHOICE<>'R') .OR.
(CHOICE<>'E')}
IF CHOICE='E'
CLEAR
EXIT
ENDIF
@
```

```
16,50 SAY 'PRESS ANY OF THE HIGHLIGLED LETTERS FROM'
@ 16.60 SAY CHR(017) + CHR(196)+CHR(196)+CHR(217)
SET COLO TO W/B+
WAIT"
* EG=0
* SET CONSOL OFF
* DO WHILE EG<=350
*?
* EG= EG+1
* ENDD
* SET CONSOL ON
,DO WHILE ,C
 DO ASCII
(@ 2. 5 TO 4,75 DOUBLE
(@ 3,6 SAY ' POLICE RECORD '
@ 3.20 SAY ' COMPLAINANT RECORD
@ 3,30 SAY' SUSPECT'S RECORD'
(@ 3.47 SAY ' SHORTEE'S RECORD'
@ 3,60 SAY ' 'EXHIBIT RECORD'
@ 3 74 SAY ' REPORT'
(@ 3,85 SAY 'UPDATE'
(@ 3,90 SAY 'EXIT '
SET COLO TO R+
(@ 3,6 SAY 'P'
@3,20 SAY 'C'
@ 3,30 SAY 'S'
@ 3,47 SAY 'S'
@ 3,60 SAY 'E'
@ 3.68 SAY 'R'
,(@ 3.73 SAY 'U'
@ 3.80 SAY 'E'
 * DO WHILE .R.
STORE ' ' TO CHOICE
(@ 15,42 GET CHOICE PICT '!'
READ
DO CASE
CASE CHOICE = 'P'
DO PASSI 1
CASE CHOICE ='C'
DO CONPLIANANT
CASE CHOICE ='S'
DO PASSI 2
CASE CHOICE = 'S'
DO PASS 4
CASE CHOICE =E
DO UPDATE
CASE CHOICE ='E'
 DO ENDD
```

```
OTHERWISE
@ 12,16 SAY 'PRESS ANY OF THE HIGHLIGHTED LETTERS FROM THE MENU ABOVE
WAIT''
ENDCASE
ENDD
RETURN:
***************PROGRAM TO OPEN  RECORD************************
SELE A
USE POLICE INDEX RECORD SELE B
USE IPO =.I.
DO WHILE NEW IPO
STORE SPACE (17) TO
SURNAME, OTHERS, MOCCUPATION, MPOS, MNATION
STORE SPACE(45) TO MADDRESS, MPAD, MADDP
,MCASE TYPE = 0
 MCASE = ''
MCASE DIARY NO =0 ''
MPHONE = ' '
MSTATUS = ' '
MAG = 0
STORE CTOD ('/   /') TO MDATEPAY
MMONTH = 0
MCASE DIARY = 4
STORE CTOD ( '/  /') TO MDATE, MDATED
STORE SPACE (12) TO  MREF
MCASE = 4
IF.NOT. EOF ()
GO BOTTOM
ENDIF
MDIARYCASE= DIARY-NO+1
CLEA
DO WHILE .T.
DO FORMAT
READ
@ 24,21
SET COLO TO G/B+
WAIT SPACE (30)+'ENTRY CONFIRMED?(Y/N)' TO ENTER
SET COLO TO W/B
IF UPPER (ENTR) = 'N'
LOOP
ELSE
IF UPPER (ENTR) = 'Y'
ENDIF
ENDIF
EXIT·
ENDD
APPEND BLANK
REPL L-NAME WITH SURNAME, F- NAME WITH OTHERS,ADDRESS WITH MADDRESS.
REPL DATE - CASE WITH CDATE
* CLOSE DATEBASES
EXIT
'ENDD
DO IPO'S RECORD.
```

TABLE 4:1   **SUSPECTS OUTPUT**

S/No	Name of Subject	Address	Religion	Nationality	Type of offence	Remarks
1.	Jibrin Abubakar	Lemu	Moslem	Nigerian	Theft	
2.	Audu Bako	"	"	"	Assault	
3.	Amed Sale	"	"	"	Theft	
4.	Yakubu Isa	"	"	"	Homicide	
5.	Yusuf Mali	"	"	"	Causing Hurt	
6.	Bala Tanko	"	"	"	Theft	
7.	Hassan Doko	"	'	'	Assault	
8.	Aminu Dada	"	"	"	Mischief	
9.	Reuben Oke	"	"	"	Intimidation	
10	Patricia Ike	"	Christian	"	Threatening life	
11.	Dauda Isiaka	"	Moslem	"	Theft	
12.	Tajudeen Amao	"	"	"	Obstruction	
13.	Emeka Chukudi	"	Christian	"	Assault	
14.	Mamman Tsado	"	Moslem	"	Theft	
15.	Mohammed Kuta	"	"	"	Intimidation	
16.	Paiko Sule	"	"	"	Mischief	
17.	Isa Kolo	"	"	"	Theft	
18.	Zakari Amed	"	"	"	Assault	
19.	Agaie Zhitsu	"	"	"	Homicide	
20.	Ibrahim Aliyu	"	"	"	Indecent Assault	
21.	Mumuni Idris	"	'	'	Unlawful assembly	

TABLE 4:2   <u>NAME OF SUSPECTS FOR ASSAULT CASES</u>

S/No	Name of Subject	Address	Occupation	Age	Sex	Tribe	Religion	Nationality	Date of offence	State of Origin	Remark:
1.	Audu Bako	Lému	Trader	32 yrs	Male	Hauśa	Moslem	Nigerian	3/1/98	Borno	
2.	Hassan doko	"	Farmer	29 yrs	"	Nupe	"	"	"	Niger	
3.	Tajudeen Amao	"	Capenter	40 yrs	"	Yoruba	"	"	4/1/98	Lagos	
4.	Zakari Ahmed	"	Tailor	42 yrs	"	Hausa	"	"	5/1/98	Kano	
5.	Daniel Obina	"	"	25 yrs	"	Ibo	Christian	"	7/1/98	Abia	
6.	Rasheed Adewale	"	Trader	30 yrs	"	Yoruba	"	"	11/1/98	Ondo	
7.	Morenikan Dauda	"	Farmer	40 yrs	"	"	"	"	12/1/98	Oyo	
8.	Ojo Buraima	"	"	35 yrs	"	"	"	"	12/1/98	"	
9.	Lateef Job	"	"	52 yrs	"	"	Moslem	"	3/2/98	Kano	
10.	Maria Isida	"	Trader	38 yrs	Female	"	"	"	"	Lagos	
11.	Raji Usman	"	"	32yrs	Male	Hausa	"	"	4/2/98	Abuja	
12.	Nanye James	"	"	30 yrs	Female	Ibo	Christian	"	5/2/98	Imo	

22.	Peter Amadi	"	Christian	"	Assault	
23.	Daniel Obina	Lemu	Christian	Nigerian	Theft	
24.	Rasheed Adewole	"	Moslem	"	Assault	
25.	Morenikon Dauda	"	Christian	"	"	
26.	Morufu Tajudeen	"	Moslem	"	Theft	
27.	Garba Lapai	"	"	"	"	
28.	Ojo Buraima	"	"	"	Assault	
29.	Thomson Jacob	"	Christian	"	Theft	
30.	Lateef Job	"	Moslem	"	Assault	
31.	Isah Jacob	"	Christian	"	Theft	
32.	Okon Akpan	"	"	"	"	
33.	Samuel Sambo		"	"	"	
34.	Maria Ishiola	Female	Christian	"	Assault	
35.	Raji Usman	Male	Moslem	"	"	
36.	Rakia Bello	Female	"	"	Theft	
37.	Useni Bole	Male	"	"	"	
38.	Nonye James	Female	Christian	"	Assault	

TABLE 4:3   **SUSPECTS FOR THEFT CASES**

S/No	Name of Subject	Address	Occupation	Age	Sex	Tribe	Religion	Nationality	Date of offence	State of Origin	Remarks
1.	Jibrin Abubakar	Lemú	Farmer	42 yrs	Male	Hausa	Moslem	Nigerian	11/1/98	Kano	
2.	Ahmed Sale	"	"	40 yrs	"	"	"	"	16/1/98	Niger	
3.	Bala Tanko	"	"	32 yrs	"	"	"	"	16/1/98	"	
4.	Dauda Isiaku	"	"	28 yrs	"	Yoruba	Christian	"	19/1/98	Oyo	
5.	Mamman Tsado	"	"	30 yrs	"	Nupe	Moslem	"	20/1/98	Niger	
6.	Isa Kolo	"	"	24 yrs	"	"	"	"	23/1/98	"	
7.	Daniel Obina	"	Tailor	19 yrs	"	Ibo	Christian	"	23/1/98	Anambra	
8.	Norufu	"	Welder	29 yrs	"	Yoruba	"	"	24/1/98	Ogun	
9.	Thomson Jolob	"	Bricklayer	40 yrs	"	Ijaw	"	"	"	Rivers	
10.	Isa Jacob	"	Trader	42 yrs	"	Hausa	"	"	"	Kaduna	
11.	Okon Akpa	"	"	40 yrs	"	Calabar	"	"	25/1/98	Cross Rivers	
12.	Samuel Sambo	"	"	52 yrs	"	Ijaw	"	"	"	Rivers	
13.	Rakia Bako	"	"	30 yrs	Female	Hausa	Moslem	"	27/1/98	Kano	
14.	Usman Bale	"	Farmer	32 yrs	Male	"	"	"	27/1/98	Sokoto	

TABLE 4:4 **OTHER OFFENCES**

S/No	Name of Subject	Address	Occupation	Age	Sex	Tribe	Religion	Type of offence	Nationality	Date of offence	State of Origin	Remark
1.	Yakubu Isa	Lemu	Farmer	40 yrs	Male	Hausa	Moslem	Homicide	Nigerian	3/1/98	Kano	
2.	Yusuf mali	"	"	42 yrs	"	"	"	Causing hurt	"	7/1/98	Sokoto	Court
3.	Aminu Dauda	"	"	32 yrs	"	"	"	Mischief	"	15/2/98	Ogun	
4.	Reuben Oke	"	Tailor	52 yrs	"	Ibo	Christian	Intimidation	"	16/2/98	Abia	
5.	Patricia Ike	"	"	25 yrs	Female	"	"	Threatening life	"	17/2/98	Enugu	
6.	Tajudeen Amo	"	"	35 yrs	Male	Yoruba	"	Obstruction	"	24/2/98	Oyo	
7.	Moh'd Kuta	"	"	32 yrs	Male	Gwari	"	Intimidation	"	25/2/98	Niger	
8.	Paiko Sale	"	"	29 yrs	Male	"	"	Mischief	"	27/2/98	Niger	Court
9.	Agaie Zhitsu	"	Farmer	24 yrs	"	Nupe	Moslem	Homicide	"	2/3/98	"	
10.	Ibrahim Aliyu	"	"	30 yrs	"	Hausa	"	Indicent assault	"	2/3/98	"	
11.	Muhammd Idris	"	"	42 yrs	"	"	"	Unlawful assembly	"	5/3/98	"	