

**COMPUTER APPLICATION TO MONITORING COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME OF THE CORPS MEMBERS**

*A CASE STUDY OF*

**NYSC SECRETARIAT, MINNA**

*BY*

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*PGD/MCS/98/99/846*

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE,  
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA IN  
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE AWARD OF POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN  
COMPUTER SCIENCE.**

**SEPTEMBER, 2000**

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that this project work was carried out by me ***Raheem Kuburat Joke*** under close supervision of my supervisor, ***Dr. Y. M. Aiyesimi*** and it is found to be adequate and satisfactory both in scope and content as part of the requirement for the award of Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Science by the authority of Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State.

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## DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the memory of my late loving and caring DAD, *Alhaji AbdulRaheem Foyeke* who died on the day of the commencement of the defence of this project, September 6<sup>th</sup> 2000.

May the Almighty Allah bless him with *ALUJANNAT*.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, my gratitude goes to the Almighty Allah for giving me life, strength and courage to undertake this programme and withstand all its requirement.

My profound appreciation goes to my project supervisor, Dr. Y. M. Aiyesimi for his contribution in the development of this project. I am indeed grateful to you Sir. May the Almighty Allah grants you all your heart desire.

My appreciation also goes to the Head of Department, Dr. S.A. Reju for steering the department towards a good direction. May the Almighty God further enrich your knowledge. Also, to the Co-ordinator, Mr. L.N. Ezeako for co-ordinating the programme well.

To the lecturers in the department, I say weldone and thank you for the abundant knowledge imparted into me.

I will also want to acknowledge the contribution of Mr. Yinka Folorunsho, Miss Titilayo Joda and other staff of Datatek Computer Consultants, Minna for the typesetting and co-ordination of the printing and binding of this project.

Finally, to the members of my family, thanks for the moral, spiritual and financial support. Though, this is a trying period for the entire family because of the loss of the arrow head of the family, our caring and loving DAD, Alhaji AbdulRaheem Foyeke. May the Almighty Allah bless him with Alujannat. May the Almighty Allah gives all the family members the fortitude to bear the loss, *Amen.*

To my friends, I say thank you all and God Bless.

## ABSTRACT

One major component of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) scheme is the Community Development Service. Essentially, the service is a deliberate policy of mobilising corps members to make vital contribution to national development, especially at the grassroots.

To achieve the expected objectives, each corps member participate in one form of community development or the other. The NYSC, on the other hand, is expected to monitor the corps members and ensure that they participate fully in a community development service.

Presently, the population of corps members is on the increase with the net effort of difficulty in the monitoring community development service. However, this study is aimed at developing a computerised system for the NYSC to which will be used to control monitor community development service. The software for the computerised system is developed using a database management system.

# TABLE OF CONTENT

Title Page	i
Approval Sheet	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Content	vi

## ***Chapter One***

1.0 Preambles	1
1.1 Historical Background of National Youth Service Corps	1
1.2 Objectives of National Youth Service Corps	4
1.3 The Growth Analysis of National Youth Service Corps	6
1.4 Objective of Study	10
1.5 Method of Data Collection	10

## ***Chapter Two***

2.0 Literature Review	12
2.1 Background to Community Development Scheme	12
2.2 Principles and Objectives of Community Development Service	17
2.3 Organisation of the Community Development Programme	21
2.4 Role of Corps Members in Community Development Service	22

2.5	Funding of Community Development Service	24
2.6	Achievement of Community Development Service	25

### ***Chapter Three***

3.0	System Design and Development	29
3.1	Basis of the System Design	29
3.2	Features of Database Management System	29
3.3	Input and Output Specification	30
3.4	Design of Database Files	31
3.5	Program Documentation	33

### ***Chapter Four***

4.0	System Implementation	35
4.1	Implementing the New System	35
4.2	Software Requirement	36
4.3	Hardware Configuration and Specification	36
4.4	Systems Testing	38
4.5	Systems Conversion	38

### ***Chapter Five***

5.0	Documentation and Conclusion	41
5.1	System Documentation	41
5.1.1	Starting the System	41

5.1.2 Description of the System Menu	41
5.2 Conclusion	43
5.3 Recommendation	43
References	45
Appendix 1 (Screen Design and Program Output)	46
Appendix 2 (Source Program Documentation)	53



# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 PREAMBLES

### 1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Nigeria was created by her colonial authorities purely out of the dictates of imperial convenience. The desire to maximise economic returns by reducing the administrative costs of running a large colony. For the duration of British Colonial rule, no effort was ever made to forge the diverse peoples of the vast country into a united nation held together by a shared vision and a common destiny.

Indeed each colonial administrator had deliberately exacerbated the incipient schisms within the society, choosing to adopt the time-worn practice of divide-and-rule.

While the nationalist struggled had some what healed the more open wounds of colonial policy, Nigeria, at independence in 1960, was yet a state with many distinct and mutually suspicious nationalities. With party politics reduced essentially to a competition between rival ethnic groups, these nationalities grew increasingly hostile, making democracy both unworkable and unstable. A rapid succession of events soon plunged the nation into crisis:

- the declaration of a state of emergency in the Western Region in 1962.
- the treason trials of 1963.

- the controversial general election of 1964/65.
- and the 1965 general strike.

With the nation tottering dangerously on the brink of ungovernability, Nigeria witnessed its first coup d'état in January 1966, bringing a messy and bloody end to the first Republic. But the inconclusive coup only made matters worse, for, by design or by default, it appeared to have favoured one of the contending ethnic groups at the expense of the others. A bloody counter-coup this time with undisguised ethnic and regional motivations, was carried out six months later.

The sectarian massacre which took place and the civil disturbances which erupted in their wake only paved the way for the attempted secession of Eastern Nigeria and the 30-months civil war which, with hindsight, had perhaps become inevitable.

Historians will for long debate the immediate and remote causes of that tragic civil war. It is however generally acknowledged that independence had not automatically brought genuine nationhood, and that no connected effort was made by the first post-colonial government to break down the walls of at our youths.

At the end of the civil war, General Yakubu Gowon, the then Head of the victorious federal government, had announced a "no victor, no vanquished" policy. In order to give substance to this bold pronouncement, the Gowon administration embarked on a national programme of rehabilitation,

reconstruction and reconciliation. With the bitter lessons of First Republic still fresh and the pains of the war yet resounding in the background, it was immediately realised that the proposed national youth service programme would be needed to quickly address the roots of the problem of national unity.

The government however chose to proceed cautiously. It first declared May 27th of every year the National Youth Day.

In his 1972 National Day Broadcast, General Gowon spoke of his government intention's to establish two youth service schemes, one voluntary and the other compulsory. The schemes he said, would be designed "to bring together our qualified young men and women and to inculcate in them a sense of discipline, dedication, national pride and consciousness through nationally directed disciplined suspicious and hostility and to build bridges of trust and accommodation between our ethnic groups had clamoured as far back as 1965, for a youth scheme modelled on Kwame Nkrumah"s Young Pioneers of Ghana, nothing concrete was done. Sadly, it was only in the actual heat of war that it was realised that keeping Nigeria one required both physical and psychological measures.

At the beginning of the war, several Nigeria youth groups had asked for a national youth scheme that would begin with providing relief to war damaged people and evolve into more or less permanent agency for national mass mobilisation. In 1969, with the end of the war clearly in sight, the committee of Vice Chancellors called for a one-year national service scheme for Nigerian undergraduates. The proposed service would be for students who had

completed the first year of a three-year course, and it was designed to "inculcate the spirit of service and patriotism" and to promote national unity. The media soon picked up the clamour, and several noted columnists and commentators joined the call for a scheme of national service targeted training, not necessary in the Armed forces, but in servicing the nation in any capacity for a short period in their life before settling down to their chosen careers" And at the Eighth convocation ceremony of the Ahmed Bello University, Zaria, two months later, General Gowon invited Nigeria students to "come forward" with their own ideas on how the proposed scheme could be made to work.

Finally, after months of exhaustive deliberation and consultations, the National Youth Service Corps Decree 24 of 1973.

## **1.2 OBJECTIVE OF NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS**

Any assessment of the achievements of the National Youth Service Corps Scheme must start from a review of the objectives laid down at the very inception of the programme. We must recall that these objectives as contained in the enabling Decree 24 of 1973, are:

- a. To encourage members of the corps to seek, at the end of their corps service, career employment all over the country, thus promoting the free movement of labour;
- b. To inculcate discipline in our youths instilling in them a tradition of industry at work, and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves.

- c. To raise the moral tone of our youths by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of National achievement and social and cultural improvement.
- d. To develop in our youths an attitude of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training which will make them more amenable to mobilization in the national interest.
- e. To develop common ties among our youths and promote national unity by ensuring that:
  - i. as far as possible, youths are assigned to jobs in states other than their states of origin and away from their geographical, ethnic and cultural background;
  - ii. each group, assigned to work together, is as representative of the country as possible;
  - iii. the youths are exposed to the modes of living of the people in different part of the country with a view to removing prejudices, eliminating ignorance and confirming at first hand the many similarities among Nigerians of all ethnic groups.
- f. To induce employers partly through their experience with corps members, to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their states of origin.
- g. To enable our youths to acquire the spirit of self-reliance.

These detailed objective can be categorized into three broad areas as follows:

- a. Fostering national consciousness, unity and integration;
- b. Ensuring more even socio-economic development of the country;
- c. Encouraging the self-development of all youths who participate in the scheme.

In the pursuit of some of these objectives, the achievements of the scheme are empirically measurable. For instance, one can readily appreciate the scheme's contributions and impact in supplying a large number of skilled professionals in such sectors as education, health care, agriculture and rural infrastructural development.

In other areas, however, such as the fostering of national consciousness, unity and integration, the achievements may not be quantifiable, even so, qualitative assessments and the results of public opinion surveys all give clear indications of how much progress has been achieved in these less tangible areas.

### **1.3 THE GROWTH ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS**

When the National Youth Service Corps Scheme was inaugurated in 1973, only 2,364 graduates participated in the scheme for the 1973/74 service year. Since then, however, the number of participant has witnessed a truly

phenomenal increase, such that an average of about 50,000 graduates now participate in the scheme annually.

The first major leap in the number of participants came in 1975/76 service year. This followed the promulgation of the National Youth Service Corps (Extension of application) Decree No.24 of 1973 which extended the eligibility criteria to include every Nigeria who:

- i Successfully completed his first degree at the end of the 1973/74 academic year at a university or degree awarding institution of higher learning outside Nigeria;
- ii Successfully completed his first degree at a university or degree awarding institution of higher learning, outside Nigeria before the 1973/74 academic year but had since been engaged in post-graduate studies.

With this inclusion of foreign-trained graduates, the number of participants passed the 3,000 mark for the first time during the 1975/76 service year.

Even more dramatic increase were to follow during the 1976/77 and 1977/78 service years. Another amendments to the NYSC establishment decree of 1973 now stipulated that:

- i Every Nigerian shall be under obligation to make himself available for service for continuous period of one year, if at the end of the 1975/76 academic year or any subsequent academic year, such a Nigerian obtained the Higher National Diploma (HND) or the National Certificate of education (NCE) or similar professional qualifications.

- ii Age shall cease to be a ground for exemption for those graduating as from January 1977.

The inclusion of graduates from polytechnics and colleges of education (HND and NCE holders) raised the number of participants from the 3,513 of 1975/76 to 6,107 in 1976/77.

This amounted to an increase of 2,594 Corps members or 73.84 percent between 1975/76 and 1976/77.

The removal of the 30 year age limit in January 1977 again increased the number of participants in the 1977/78 service year. This time, the number of corps members grew to 10,814 up from 6,107 during the previous service year. This increase of 4,707 Corps members amounted to a further 77.08 percent leap in the number of participants. Although the rate of increase in subsequent years was less dramatic, the number of corps members remained steadily on the rise. By the end of the first decade in 1983/83, a total of 146,294 youths have served under the scheme. For the 1984/85 service year, the number of participants in the scheme reached a staggering 46,685.

This upsurge in the number of participants was a reflection of the vast expansion of tertiary educational institutions in the Country between the late 1970s and the early 1980s. By the 1984/85 academic session, there were now in addition to 24 universities, some 27 polytechnics and 47 colleges of education in Nigeria.



This large turn-out from tertiary institutions put tremendous strain on both the NYSC material resources and its management capabilities. It was also recalled that this was at a time when the nation was experiencing serious economic problems and the Federal Government had to adopt national belt-tightening programme. Thus in 1985, the Government issued another decree amending the former eligibility criteria.

The 1983 Decree exempts from the service corps, with effect from 1st August 1985, persons who are over 30 years old or who have been conferred with National Honours or who have served in the Armed Forces of Nigeria or Nigeria Police Force for a period of more than 9 months at the date of graduation. It also excludes from service, with effect from the end of the 1984/85 academic year, holders of the National Certificate of Education.

When this decree came into effect, commencing from the 1985/86 service year, the number of participants dropped sharply to 24,804. But, since then the number of participants has gradually but steadily been on the rise again. The decrease in the number of corps participants in the 1991/92 and 1992/93 service years as against the figure for 1990/91 was only due to frequent disruption of universities academic programmes occasioned by students unrest.

While it took the first nine service years for the first 100,000 participants to pass through the scheme, the cumulative number of participants has been growing in leaps and bounds since then. During the 1984/85 service year, the cumulative total crossed the 200,000 mark. The cumulative figure further rose

beyond 300,000 during the 1987/88 service year and beyond 400,000 in 1990/91. By the end of the second decade, a total of over 500,000 Nigerian youths had passed through the scheme.

#### **1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

A study of this nature is aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- i. To study all the operational activities and target of the organisation.
- ii. To gather information about the corps members posted to Niger State.
- iii. To study and analyse the information gathered on Community Development Scheme of the Corps members.
- iv. To design an improved computerised monitoring of the Community Development Scheme of the Corps Members.
- v. To install the required software that will execute the appropriate task.
- vi. To recommend the appropriate environment for the proper execution of the newly designed system.

To provide a good documentation manual for reference purpose.

#### **1.5 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION**

It has been observed that in carrying out feasibility study of an efficient computerised shareholding record keeping system, a lot of research and data collection and personal interaction are necessary. In recognition of this, primary and secondary sources of data collection were used in this study.

The primary source of data involves information collected directly by the researcher. In this case, observation, interviewing and record sampling techniques were adopted in collecting data. Each of these techniques is described as follows:

- i. **Observation:-** This method was used to study the operations of the existing system directly.
- ii. **Interviewing:-** Interviewing method was used to confirm some information gathered using the two methods above. It was also used to obtain suggestions that can be considered relevant to the proposed system.
- iii. **Record Sampling:-** Selected records representing the whole information were studied as against studying all the available records for the purpose of reducing time wastage.

The secondary sources used are the review of already published text such as the use of newspapers, magazines, text-books, professional journals, pamphlet, seminar and conference papers, government publications and host of other materials that may be considered relevant to this study.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 BACKGROUND TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

One of the enduring and flourishing heritages of traditional societies in Africa is their involvement in community Development. It has been the indigenous mechanism and technique developed and employed by the people to identify their felt needs , choose what they want and take co-operative action to satisfy their needs. Long before the introduction of the science of development planning and studies many rural communities in Nigeria has learnt to pool their resources and provide both functional and physical facilities for themselves. It was in this way that they involved themselves in the construction of fortification - the ancient walls, ramparts and trenches round their settlement. Community service was, and still is part or the way of life in many rural areas in Nigeria. Indeed, many

Communities have, through various forms of traditional education, sought to perpetuate training in self help and self reliance among appropriate age groups. From tender ages, the spirit and purposes of mutual work assistance get inculcate in the people through practical work-experience in communal projects, and moonlight stories extolling the virtues of self help. Elders in the communities also teach the young, through systematized apprenticeship and guilds necessary skills in agriculture and crafts so that the community are appropriately equipped to change and control their environments for the better.

However, such simplicity and meaning of traditional community service are now belied by the complexities of modern living conditions, especially in the urban areas. The tendency, therefore has been to view the principles and practice of community development.

As a process which is essence is a planned and organised effort to assist individuals in acquiring attitude, skills, and concepts required for community self-improvement:

As a method with emphasis on educating people in a community about the how and why of projects being executed in and by the community,

As a programme with emphasis on a sequence of activities:

As a movement with some ideological connotations and ideas such as "self reliant citizens"; "democratic participation" and "co-operative ventures".

There is another definition which has the widest universal acceptance, especially in government circles. It summaries community development as "the process by which the efforts or the people themselves are united with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the nation and to enable them contribute fully to national progress". There can be no doubt that community development has meant different things to different people over the ages. No matter the definitions, para-phrases and interpretation are affixed to community. Development there are usually complements, principles and areas or emphasis which are expressed or implied namely:

- i. people need change and are capable of organising themselves to bring social and physical benefit to their community.
- ii. Self or collective effort is at times necessary, desirable and effective for achieving progress;
- iii. Local initiative can be stimulated and mobilised in the interest of the community. External assistance may provide additional motivation or incentive if properly channelled:

Community development connotes voluntarism, selfless service and participation. Formal education, even though helpful is not a pre-requisite for it. Despite the long standing commitment of our forefathers to the development of their communities the truth is that Nigeria today is still a developing country. The underdevelopment of our resources is very much present in the present in the inadequacy of infrastructural facilities such as roads, water and housing; health facilities and educational opportunities. Furthermore the unequal and contrasting levels of development between rural and urban areas of the country has been too conspicuous to be overlooked. It will be recalled that it was these circumstances which prompted the identification, in the Second National Development Plan, of five objectives to establish Nigeria firmly as:-

- (a) A united, strong and self-reliant nation
- (b) A great and dynamic economy
- (c) A just and egalitarian society
- (d) A land of bright and full opportunities for all the citizens

- (e) A free and democratic society. It was also realized that the ambition to create a just and egalitarian society and transform the community into a fully participatory and modern one required the mobilization of all available resource and talents in the country.

It was against this background that the Federal Military Government promulgated Decree number 24 of 22nd May, 1973, setting up the National Youth Service Corps Scheme. The aim is to provide Nigeria Youths a platform for the self realization of our national objectives, and the opportunities to imbue the youths with a spirit of selfless service to the nation , and the tradition of industry at work to mention only a few of the objective of the scheme.

Above all, there is the additional opportunity for the Nigerian Graduates of Higher Education to demonstrate that they can utilized their talents and acquired the skill in the service of their fellowmen.

It is a well know fact that during the service year, corps members are deployed to various sectors of the economy and a wide range of establishment including educational institutions, health care delivery centers, undertakings, etc. However, it is through the community Development programme that corps members are consciously involved in grassroots development. Some questions which arises at this stage are:-

- a) What is the purpose of community development in the National Youth Service Corps?

- b) In what fields of community development have the past generation of corps members been involved and with what achievements?
- c) What problems and shortcomings have been identified over the years?
- d) How does the experience of the NYSC relates to other known approaches and techniques for community development?

Among the programmes which been designed for the actualization of the National Youth Service Corps, the involvement and active participation of corps members in community development in rural areas. Stands out a concrete manifestation that Nigeria Youths if given the necessary motivation and opportunity, can utilize their talents and acquire skill in the service of their fellowmen . For example, in the National Youth Service Corps, the objective of the community development programme could be summarized as four fold namely to:

- (a) instill in corps members the traditions of dignity of labour;
- (b) endear them to their host communities by enabling them contribute tangibly and visibly to local development efforts;
- (c) afford the corps members, through working with local inhabitants, greater insights into local traditions and customs and general knowledge of the people;
- (d) motivate local communities towards self-help projects.



As the National Youth Service Corps sets out to build the man and forge the spirit of oneness and brotherhood among all Nigerians, the adoption of the stated objectives is understandable, even through the self interest in seeing Community Development entirely as a tool for actualizing some aims of scheme may be questionable. It has to be added that many communities and a nations have found community development to serve more diverse purposes.

## **2.2 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNITY**

### **DEVELOPMENT SERVICE**

Under the National Youth Service Corps scheme, the objectives of community development can be summarized

As six-fold. Firstly, community development service is supposed to instill in corps member, the traditions of dignity of labour.

As the entire national service scheme instills in the youths the spirit of selfless service to the fatherland, the community development programme imbues them with a service of pride at having contributed in a practical visible manner , towards the completion of a development project. In having to work hand in hand with local people, the youths learn that there is nothing disdainful say in moulding blocks weeding grass off a farm or clearing a refuse dump which had been identified as a threat to public health. They also learn that all Nigerians, the educated and the unlettered alike, should work together, indeed must strive together, towards the achievement of our common aspirations.

Secondly, the NYSC community development programme is designed to enlist the corps member's commitment to his or her host community. In deploying them to serve in various communities the expectation is that corps members would not conduct their lives in the manners of tourists or visitors, but as full members of their host communities.

The community development programme, therefore by compulsory involving corps members in local projects, motivates them to take active interest in the affairs of the community. Their involvement with local projects and people makes it impossible for them to remain aloof to, or isolated from day to day development around them. In this way, the community programme ensures that for the one year duration of their service the corps members are part and parcel of the communities to which they are deployed, sharing in the pains and joys of the local people.

Thirdly, the NYSC community development programme affords the corps members, through their interaction with member of the rural communities greater insights into the people's customs traditions and overall culture. In the course of executing project jointly with the local communities, corps members are exposed at first hand to the people's work habits, their communal values and developmental aspirations. In this intimate working partnership with the local people's corps member are afforded the opportunity to ask questions regarding any aspect of the peoples history, customs, traditions, folklore and philosophy. This close interaction is supposed to enable the corps member to attain a clearer and better appreciation of the culture of the host community. So

that long-held prejudices can be dispelled. The positive impression made on corps member as during this close interaction with the local people and their culture is expected to sustain much healthier attitude towards Nigerians of the other ethnic, religious and culture groups, long after the service year has come to an end.

Fourthly, the community development programme is designed to rekindle the self-help spirit among local communities and motivate their people toward greater emphasis on self reliance. In some parts of the country, as we pointed out earlier, particularly the urban and semi urban communities, the spirit of self help has been progressively eroded and the people have tended to look up to government as the sole agent of development.

This trend was particularly fuelled by the illusion of an oil boom which availed government of enormous resources. But even before the recession set in the early 1980s, the NYSC Scheme had been emphasizing self help as the most important ingredient of development. Now that it is becoming increasingly clear that there are severe limits to what government can do, the NYSC Community Development programme has emerged in the forefront as in instruments for reeducating the people and re-orientating their attitudes in the direction of communal self-help.

A fifth purpose of the NYSC Community Development Programme has been to enlighten and educate the local people on the operations of NYSC and on life in other parts of the country. The presence of the corps members in rural areas and their involvement in projects within the local community, serve to

stimulate greater interest in the NYSC among various villagers. The presence of the corps members in their midst afford the villagers the opportunity to meet, sometime for the first other parts of the country. By making enquiries from such a novel visitor, some of the villagers can learn a great deal about life in the corps member's area of origin. The information and ideas imparted by such a corps member to his or her host may, for instance enable the local people to realize that the problems of development are similar in various parts of the country and that in no single state or community has the scourge of poverty been vanquished. Such a realization should bring the local people to a better appreciation of government's efforts towards a more balanced development of the entire country. The corps members are also expected to serve as positive models for the rural youth.

A sixth objective of the NYSC community Development Scheme is to provide a forum for training youths in the leadership of development initiatives. The process of conceiving and implementing of a project involves a long sequence of activities, demanding various levels of decision-making. At each stages, such as the identifications of a public need, design of the project, motivation of the local people for work mobilization of material resources and evaluation of executed jobs, corps members informally acquire practical training in leadership and management participation in community development activities, thus assists the corps members in developing their individual leadership talents and encourages them not to shy a way from social responsibilities. As it is expected that the country's future leadership will evolve

from her contemporary youth, the community development service is supposed to develop the leadership capabilities of those youths and give them some basic preparation for the challenges of the future.

## **2.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Since the NYSC Scheme was inaugurated in 1973, it has been obligatory for all corps members to participate in the community development programme. At inception, the programme was designed as a vacation assignment and carried out during the short easter schools vacation. Over the years, however, and in the light of cearing circumstances, the programme has under gone various modifications, all geared towards ensuring greater effectiveness and achieving better results. Today, the NYSC follows a two-prong approach in implementing the programme.

First, there is the Traditional community Development (TCD) exercise, in which corps members participate, working alongside rural communities, in concrete identifiable projects such as constructing roads and bridges or building the local schools health center, post office etc.

Secondly, there is year round community Development programme under which corps member are expected to undertake. In their spare time, project in any of the following areas:-

### **A Education**

- (i) campaigns against illiteracy

(ii) extra-moral and adult literacy classes.

**B Health**

(i) public health campaigns

(ii) special health service in rural areas, including the operating of mobile health clinics

**C Social Service**

(i) community theatre (indigenous drama, music, dances etc)

(ii) care for the destitute and the disable.

**D. Others**

(i) development of sporting activities

(ii) organization of co-operative ventures

(iii) agricultural extension services

As in the Directorate Headquarters, each NYSC State Secretariat has a community development service (CDS) unit. There are also planning committees in each state and local council. These committees, whose member representatives of various interest groups, are responsible for the planning, coordinating and overall implementation of community development projects.

## **2.4 ROLE OF CORPS MEMBERS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE**

Corps members participate actively in decision making and implementation at various stages of each community development project.

Sitting on the development planning committees, they are usually involved:-

- A The identification of projects
- B Preliminary inspection of projects;
- C Conduct of feasibility studies (design and costing)
- D Final selection of projects
- E Procurement of tools and materials to work alongside corps members
- F Mobilization of local communities
- G Launching and publicity arrangements
- H Transportation and accommodation arrangements.
- I Record keeping
- J Evaluation of projects and the entire exercise
- K Arrangement for community maintenance of the completed project.

Some corps members also serve as liaison officers between the various communities, other corps members and the state secretariat. These liaison officers, another things, have the following responsibilities in relation to community Development Service.

- a) ensure that every corps members takes active part in community development projects with his or her host community
- b) assist the zonal inspectors in keeping proper records of corps of corps members participation in the community Development Service exercise

- c) assist zonal officer in ensuring that corps members are properly mobilized ( with due regard to their talents, skill and professional training) to implement such programme as would of benefit to the host community
- d) ensure that any corps members projects which are of commercial value are properly verified and documented, and subsequently brought to the knowledge of the State Director. Possibly
- e) for commercialization and mass production
- f) liaise with local government community development schedule officers, local government chairman, traditional rulers and community leaders in monitoring and assessing corps members performance in the year round community development programme with a view to recommending outstanding project for national recognition.

## **2.5 FUNDING OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE**

Funds for NYSC Community Development service projects come from various sources. For construction projects, the host community normally provides necessary funds and materials, while corps members contribute their labour and skill.

The NYSC Directorate annually provides substantial grants for the purchase of non-expandable tools for the CDS exercise in all state secretariats



in the federation. In addition to these, where necessary corps members may solicit for funds through:

- a. Donations from wealthy members of the community.
- b. Launching of the project
- c. Donation from the Local Government
- d. Donation from the State Government.
- e. Donation from commercial enterprises, Industrialists, philanthropists, social clubs and other voluntary agencies etc.

Whatever the source funding, however, great emphasis is laid on prudence and accountability in the application of funds.

## **2.6 ACHIEVEMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE**

Over the two decades since the NYSC was inaugurated, the Community Development programme has continuously earned acclaim as one of the most effective aspects of the entire scheme. In states local government areas and rural communities across the country, Corps members have left their marks both as selfless patriots and as catalysts of social-economic development, through their execution of numerous CDS projects. The success of the CDS has been particularly noteworthy in the following areas.

### **a. DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

Corps members have contributed actively to the execution of numerous communal works all over the country, notably road, culverts, bridges,

post offices, town halls and public toilet system. They have also carried out plot numbering exercises in many cities and have contributed immensely to environmental protection programmes (including landscaping and beautification, erosion control and afforestation efforts etc).

**b. IMPLEMENTATION OF LITERACY PROGRAMMES**

Corps members have always been engaged in adult literacy programmes and extra-mural classes as part of the CDS programme. Reports from various parts of the country continually testify that corps members are playing leading roles in mass literacy campaigns and in extra-mural classes for school drop-outs.

**c. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES**

Through their community development activities, corps members have greatly assisted in propagating preventive healthcare delivery systems. They have been doing this through immunisation campaigns against AID and drug abuse and pilot projects for improved waste disposal and water purification.

**d. PROMOTION OF CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES**

Over the years, many corps members have been actively involved in promoting sporting and cultural activities in the communities to which they are deployed. The NYSC itself has been involved in organised, competitive sports since 1986, when the National Director's Cup Competition, featuring soccer and volley ball for male and female corps members create an avenue for greater interaction among them and help

in stimulating sporting interest among the local Community. Corps members, during their CDS, have also contributed to the development of community theatre, specifically by organising performances of the local peoples drama, music and dance. This has helped in keeping the artistic heritages of many host communities.

**e. CONTRIBUTIONS TO FOOD PRODUCTION AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Since 1984 when the CDS was expanded to include agricultural activities, corps members have established farms in all states of the federation, including Abuja. The CDS farming programme has evolved to embrace both arable and livestock farming. The scheme now cultivates a minimum of 100 hectares of land in each of the states, producing a large tonnage of food annually .

The NYSC, under its CDS, has also established a growing number of agro-based industries at selected locations across the country. There is now:

- i An NYSC Feeding industry in Ipaja Lagos State;
- ii A garri processing factory in Afon, Kwara State
- iii Two Rice mills at Ezeillo, Anambra State and Talata Mafara, Sokoto State.
- iv A garment factory in Minna, Niger State.
- v A shoe factory in Benin City, Edo State

**f. INVENTION OR FABRICATION OF SIMPLE MACHINERY**

Since the inception of the NYSC in 1973, Corps members have, as part of their contributions to community Development, designed, fabricated or even invented simple machinery made purely from local materials.

These fabrications and inventions have been applied in the improvement of agriculture and food production, health service delivery, educational instruction and small scale industrial processes.

In November 1992, the NYSC management mounted a three-day national exhibition at the National Theatre Iganmu, Lagos. Tagged "The NYSC inventors Forum", the exhibition brought to national focus, the Scientific ingenuity and technological creativity of the nation's Corps members. Among the inventions on display were photo therapy sets, Combined incubator, DZ sterilizer, sangstaken tube and breathalyser tube.

Also exhibited were light machinery such as water pumps, hand corking crown machine, simple slicer, trisect local oven, vegetable cutter and local food warmer. There were also electrical and electronic inventions including a digital ignition lock, a digital electronic safe, a radio broadcasting transmitter, steam pressing iron and an uninterrupted power supply system. Particularly noteworthy at the exhibition was fact that most of the inventions and fabrications on display were produced from locally sourced materials. The obvious implication is that if these tools and appliances could be mass-produced within Nigeria, the country would thereby conserve a huge amount of its foreign exchange.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.1 BASIS OF THE SYSTEM DESIGN**

The new system is to be designed to meet all the requirements of the current system and other additional facilities that will be considered necessary. Given the tools to use, the design consider the software that would best suit the objectives.

However, the software package for the new system is to be developed using Database Management System (DBMS). This is a package of computer programs and its associated documentation used to create, maintain, organise and retrieve information from a database. The database is regarded as a databank where data are stored. Therefore, a Database System has the capabilities to help establishments and institutions manage their data resources.

#### **3.2 FEATURES OF DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

The basic features of Database Management Packages which make it relevant for this purpose are discussed below:

##### **i. DATA INTEGRATION**

This is the ability of DBMS to co-ordinate, access and operate an information from several files as if it is contained in the same file.

ii. **DATA REDUNDANCY**

This is the duplication of similar data in two or more files. A DBMS package is not designed to store the same data more than once except the need for the duplication arises.

iii. **INDEPENDENCE OF DATA FROM PROGRAM**

This is the separation of data files from program files in order to allow for modification on one file without necessarily affecting the other.

iv. **INTEGRITY OF DATA**

This is an important feature of DBMS because of the reliability of information retrieved in a database environment. Data integrity is achieved in DBMS as a result of lack of duplication of data.

v. **DATA SECURITY**

This involves the centralization of data storage in an organisation which is the premise on which database was introduced. The possibility of the centralization allow for security of data.

### **3.3 INPUT AND OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS**

Input is defined as the raw data submitted for processing by the computer, while output is the processed version of input. For a proper design of a computerised system, the required output needs to be analysed in order to identify the input required.

In software development, the method and format of data entry are important. This is because other processes of the system depends to a large

extent on the information supplied by the users. If the data supplied is erroneous, the result from the system will also be wrong. This confirms the sayings in the computer environment that garbage in garbage out. It is against this background that data entry design needs to be properly done.

The proposed system requires data entry such as registration detail of all the corps members, available and acceptable community development scheme, etc. All these are to be built into the new system.

In the case of output from the new system, necessary reports that will aid in loans and advances monitoring by the authority of the National Assembly, Abuja are expected to be generated.

### **3.4 DESIGN OF DATABASE FILES**

The proposed new system requires three database files for the purpose of storing data. The database files are STAFF.DBF, LOAN.DBF and ADVANCE.DBF. The explanation of the files are given below:

#### **3.4.1 NYSC.DBF**

This file contains the information of each of the available corps members in Niger State. The detail contains both their personal and official information.

The structure of the file is as given below:

S/NO.	FIELD NAME	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
1	Sregno	State Registration No	Character	10
2	Nyscno	NYSC No	Character	10
3	Surname	Surname	Character	15
4	First Name	First Name	Character	15
5	Oname	Other Names	Character	35
6	Addr	Contact Address	Character	35
7	Sex	Sex	Character	1
8	Age	Age	Character	2
9	PA	Primary Assignment	Character	25

### 3.4.2 CDS.DBF

This database file is like a reference file which contain the details of various Community Development scheme that each of the corpers can select from. The structure of the file is described below:

S/NO.	FIELD NAME	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
1	CDSno	CDS Code No	Character	2
2	Descript	Description	Character	25



### 3.4.3 ALLOCATE.DBF

The database file is designed to contain the details of corps members and their allocated Community Development Scheme for the purpose of monitoring. The structure of the file is described below:

S/NO.	FIELD NAME	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
1	Sregno	State Registration No	Character	10
2	Nyscno	NYSC No	Character	10
3	Surname	Surname	Character	15
4	First Name	First Name	Character	15
5	Oname	Other Names	Character	35
6	Addr	Contact Address	Character	35
7	Sex	Sex	Character	1
8	Age	Age	Character	2
9	PA	Primary Assignment	Character	25
10	CDS	Community Development Scheme	Character	25

### 3.5 PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

The source program for the new package was developed using the programming mode of dBASE IV. The complete package was divided into various subproblems and modules such that each module is responsible for a

subproblem. In this case, related jobs are grouped together to form a subproblem and a module designed for each. The details of the source program for the software is included in Appendix 2.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## 4.0 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.1 IMPLEMENTING THE NEW SYSTEM

This next stage of system development is the implementation and application stage. The sequence is such that after the physical system has been designed as contained in the last chapter, the stage is set to turn the design into a working system and then monitor the operation of the system in order to ensure that it is working efficiently.

System implementation, therefore, is the stage of system development when the conceptual requirement of the new system and the overall objectives are to be transformed into physical reality. This is an important stage because it is the most crucial in achieving a successful new system and giving the users the confidence that the new system will work and be effective.

It is for proper analysis of the task of implementation and application that this chapter attempts to describe the hardware configuration and software required for the proper application of the newly designed system. The mode of testing used in order to ascertain that the system is working correctly is also described. In addition, for easy implementation of the newly designed system, the mode of conversion in terms of changeover method is recommended. All these were described to suit the requirement and configuration of the newly developed system.

## **4.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT**

The new system will require the installation of some software for the purpose of its proper execution. In this vein, dBASE IV is required to be installed for the sake of execution and future modification. The developed source program cannot be executed if the computer does not contain the dBASE IV installation files, while the modification is for the purpose of changing the design.

However, the newly designed program can be executed in both DOS and Windows environment. In this vein, it is recommended that DOS 6.22 and Windows '98 are to be installed.

In addition, for other computer usage, a WordProcessing Package is required for text processing, a Spreadsheet Package for calculation and a Desktop Publishing Package for designing letter headed paper and memo paper.

Summarily, the required software are:

- dBASE IV
- Windows '98
- Microsoft Word 2000
- Microsoft Excel 2000
- Microsoft Power Point 2000

## **4.3 HARDWARE CONFIGURATION AND SPECIFICATION**

The new system is designed to work on a stand-alone micro-computer. Specifically, the hardware configuration should include a Micro-computer,

Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) and Printers.

The specification and type of each are stated below.

### ***Computer Hardware***

A Micro-computer of a reasonable feature is recommended. This is required in order to meet the future needs of the organisation. The configuration of the computer should not be less than the configuration below.

- Pentium 466 MHz (Megahertz)
- 64MB RAM (Random Access Memory)
- 8.4GB Hard Disk
- 3.5" Floppy Disk Drive
- 48X CD-ROM
- SVGA Monitor
- Windows 98 Keyboard
- Mouse + Mouse Pad
- Software pre-installed.

### ***Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS)***

This facility will ensure constant power supply to the computer hardware. It has capability for automatic provision of power in case there is a sudden power failure while the computer is performing a task. The power sustenance allows for job continuity so that the user can reach a meaningful point and shut than the system instead of ending abruptly as a result of power failure. The recommended UPS is APC Back-up Pro 1.2 KVA with the capability of holding power for up to 45 minutes.

## ***Printer***

A computer printer is an output device use to generate an hard copy result of a computer processing. The required printer, in this case, is to be used for the production of the hard copy reports from the new system. Considering the type of report needed from the printer, Dot Matrix printer is recommended. The Dot Matrix Printer is a line printer capable of printing on computer continous paper. The printer is to be used directly with the software for the generation of the required reports in the system. Specifically, the recommended model is the Epson LC. 2170 given its speed and the volume of job to be placed on it.

## **4.4 SYSTEM TESTING**

The new system has been tested and confirmed working in accordance with its requirement. A test-run was conducted using data that already exist. In the test analysis, the data were used to execute the program and the computer result was compared with the result obtained originally. With the comparison, it was confirmed that the program is working perfectly.

## **4.5 SYSTEMS CONVERSION**

This involves file conversion, file set-up and changeover. File conversion requires changing the old (existing) system files to the format and content required by the new system. File set-up is the process of setting up the converted files on the computer. Changeover is the full replacement of all the

old procedures by the new ones.

The changeover could be in any of the three following forms:

- i. Parallel Changeover.
- ii. Direct Changeover
- iii. Pilot Changeover

### ***Parallel Changeover***

This requires the old and new system to run concurrently for some time using the same inputs. The output of the two systems are compared. This will continue until the new system is confirmed to be working satisfactorily.

### ***Direct Changeover***

This method is the complete replacement of the old system by the new system in one move. It is a bold move which should be undertaken only when everyone concerned has confidence in the new system.

### ***Pilot Changeover***

This is similar in concept to parallel changeover, it requires changing to the new system on a piece meals.

All the above highlighted procedures of a system conversion are required for the new system. It should be noted that the file conversion and file setup can be performed by a computer operator under close supervision.

However, with respect to the new system, a parallel changeover method is to be used for conversion. This is chosen mainly because of its reliability and continuity of the operations. In this conversion technique, the old and new

systems are in operation for a short while in order to make possible the comparison of their performance and effectiveness.



# CHAPTER FIVE

## 5.0 DOCUMENTATION AND CONCLUSION

### 5.1 SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION

Systems documentation is the description of how a system works. This is required to ensure a better understanding of the system by the users. The documentation of the new system provides information on how the system can be started and its operation.

#### *5.1.1 STARTING THE SYSTEM*

The execution of the programs required the installation of dBASE IV into the system. The source program would then be copied into a directory (e.g. CDS) on the hard disk (i.e. drive C). To start the system is as follows:

- \* Type CD\CDS + <ENTER> Key
- \* Type DBASE + <ENTER> Key
- \* At the dot prompt of dbase IV, type DO CDS + <ENTER> Key

The execution of the above steps allows the first level menu appear on the screen from which the user would select an appropriate choice.

#### *5.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM MENU*

The first level menu consists of five options as displayed in Chart 1 in the Appendix. Each of this is itemised and discussed as follows:

- \* Corps Registration Data
- \* Allocation to CDS
- \* CDS File Update
- \* Report Production
- \* Exit.

### **CORPS REGISTRATION DATA**

This option is used to manipulate the content of the master file i.e. NYSC.DBF which contain the details of the corps members posted to Minna. The sub-option for this menu item are Adding Registration Data for entering new corps members' details, Editing Registration Data for editing corps members' details, Viewing Registration Data for displaying corps members' details, Deleting Registration Data for deleting corps members' details, Exit for moving out of the sub-option. The format of this is as displayed on Chart 2.

### **CDS FILE UPDATE**

This option is used to update CDS.DBF as regards various CDS programme that can be undertaken by the corps members. It has a suboption which has five items as shown on Chart 3. They are Adding CDS Data for entering new CDS programme, Editing CDS Data for editing CDS programme, Viewing CDS Data for displaying CDS programme, Deleting CDS Data for deleting CDS programme, Exit for moving out of the sub-option. The format of these are as presented on Charts 4 - 7.

## **REPORT PRODUCTION**

This is used to produce reports from the system representing the result of processing. It gives the users the hard copy result.

## **EXIT**

This option is used to move out of the system.

## **5.2 CONCLUSION**

The realisation of computer application into all area has made computers relevant in modern days. This forms the basis of computerization and its introduction in order to replace manual procedures in most organisations.

The computer approach becomes necessary because of its features such as reliability, speed, accuracy, efficiency, data security etc.

In this regard, the introduction of computer based system in terms of management and control of loans and advances would further enhance the operation of the NYSC Secretariat, Minna.

## **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

In order to achieve the benefit of the application of the proposed system, the following recommendations need to be adopted.

### **TRAINING REQUIREMENT**

For a successful implementation and application of a computerised system, the potential users would be required to be trained on various computer

application and operation. It is in recognition of this that training is recommended for the would-be users. This would expose the potential users to the facilities of the new system. In addition, a general computer training which would expose the users to compute operations for the purpose of other manipulations.

### **COMPUTER COMMITTEE**

A committee to monitor the installation and operation of the new system needs to be set-up. The committee should be given responsibility of ensuring proper implementation of the system.

### **SECURITY OF COMPUTER ENVIRONMENT**

The expected computer environment should have the necessary cooling facility and security. The security should be designed in such a way that unauthorised users cannot operate the system.

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# APPENDIX 1 (SCREEN DESIGN AND OUTPUT)

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS - MINNA	
COMPUTERISED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION SYSTEM	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">FIRST LEVEL MENU</div>	
1	----- CORPS REGISTRATION DATA
2	----- ALLOCATION TO CDS
3	----- CDS FILE UPDATE
4	----- REPORT PRODUCTION
5	----- EXIT
PICK CHOICE:	

Chart 1

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS - MINNA

COMPUTERISED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION SYSTEM

CORPS REGISTRATION MENU

- 1 ----- ADDING REGISTRATION DATA
- 2 ----- EDITING REGISTRATION DATA
- 3 ----- VIEWING REGISTRATION DATA
- 4 ----- DELETING REGISTRATION DATA
- 5 ----- EXIT

PICK CHOICE:

Chart 2

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS - MINNA

COMPUTERISED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION SYSTEM

CDS FILE UPDATE MENU

- 1 ----- ADDING CDS DATA
- 2 ----- EDITING CDS DATA
- 3 ----- VIEWING CDS DATA
- 4 ----- DELETING CDS DATA
- 5 ----- EXIT

PICK CHOICE:

Chart 3



COMPUTERISED CDS ALLOCATION SYSTEM

CDS UPDATE - ADDING CDS DETAIL

CDS CODE (Press ENTER Key to exit): 02

CDS DESCRIPTION: ROAD SAFETY

(S)AVE or (C)ANCEL:

Chart 4

COMPUTERISED CDS ALLOCATION SYSTEM

CDS UPDATE - EDITING CDS DETAIL

CDS CODE (Press ENTER Key to exit): 02

CDS DESCRIPTION: ROAD SAFETY

(S)AVE CHANGES or (C)ANCEL CHANGES:

Chart 5

COMPUTERISED CDS ALLOCATION SYSTEM

CDS UPDATE - VIEWING CDS DETAIL

CDS CODE (Press ENTER Key to exit): 02

CDS DESCRIPTION: ROAD SAFETY

Press any key to continue

Chart 6

COMPUTERISED CDS ALLOCATION SYSTEM

CDS UPDATE - DELETING CDS DETAIL

CDS CODE (Press ENTER Key to exit): 02

CDS DESCRIPTION: ROAD SAFETY

(D) ELETE      or      (U) NDELETE:

Chart 7

## APPENDIX II - SOURCE PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION

### CDS.PRG

```
set talk off
set scor off
set safe off
set bell off
set stat off
set date brit
set devi to scre
do while .t.
  clea
  @ 1,10 to 23,69 doub
  @ 2,22 say 'NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS - MINNA'
  @ 3,11 to 3,68
  @ 4,14 say 'COMPUTERISED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ALLOCATION SYSTEM'
  @ 5,11 to 5,68
  @ 7,30 to 9,49
  @ 8,32 say 'FIRST LEVEL MENU'
  @ 11,20 say '1 ----- CORPS REGISTRATION DATA'
  @ 13,20 say '2 ----- ALLOCATION TO CDS'
  @ 15,20 say '3 ----- CDS FILE UPDATE'
  @ 17,20 say '4 ----- REPORT PRODUCTION'
  @ 19,20 say '5 ----- EXIT'
  @ 21,11 to 21,68
  @ 22,33 say 'PICK CHOICE:'
do while .t.
  resp = ' '
```

```
@ 22,46 get resp pict '!'  
read  
if resp $ '12345'  
  exit  
endi  
endd  
do case  
  case resp = '1'  
    do reg  
  case resp = '2'  
    do pro  
  case resp = '3'  
    do update  
  case resp = '4'  
    do rep  
  othe  
  exit  
endc  
endd  
clea  
retu
```

## REG.PRG

```
set talk off  
set scor off  
set safe off  
set bell off  
set stat off
```

```

set date brit
set devi to scre
do while .t.
  clea
  @ 1,10 to 23,69 doub
  @ 2,22 say 'NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS - MINNA'
  @ 3,11 to 3,68
  @ 4,14 say 'COMPUTERISED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ALLOCATION SYSTEM'
  @ 5,11 to 5,68
  @ 7,26 to 9,52
  @ 8,28 say 'CORPS REGISTRATION MENU'
  @ 11,20 say '1 ----- ADDING REGISTRATION DATA'
  @ 13,20 say '2 ----- EDITING REGISTRATION DATA'
  @ 15,20 say '3 ----- VIEWING REGISTRATION DATA'
  @ 17,20 say '4 ----- DELETING REGISTRATION DATA'
  @ 19,20 say '5 ----- EXIT'
  @ 21,11 to 21,68
  @ 22,33 say 'PICK CHOICE:'
  do while .t.
    resp = ' '
    @ 22,46 get resp pict '!'
    read
    if resp $ '12345'
      exit
    endi
  endd
  do case
    case resp = '1'
      do add1

```

```

@ 5,11 to 5,68
@ 7,28 to 9,51
@ 8,30 say 'CDS FILE UPDATE MENU'
@ 11,24 say '1 ----- ADDING CDS DATA'
@ 13,24 say '2 ----- EDITING CDS DATA'
@ 15,24 say '3 ----- VIEWING CDS DATA'
@ 17,24 say '4 ----- DELETING CDS DATA'
@ 19,24 say '5 ----- EXIT'
@ 21,11 to 21,68
@ 22,33 say 'PICK CHOICE:'
do whil .t.
  resp = ' '
  @ 22,46 get resp pict '!'
  read
  if resp $ '12345'
    exit
  endi
endd
do case
  case resp = '1'
    do add2
  case resp = '2'
    do edit2
  case resp = '3'
    do view2
  case resp = '4'
    do delete2
  othe
  exit
endc

```



```
endd  
clea  
retu
```

## ADD2.PRG

```
use cds  
do while .t.  
  clea  
  @ 5,12 to 23,67 doub  
  @ 4,21 to 6,58 doub  
  @ 5,22 say ' COMPUTERISED CDS ALLOCATION SYSTEM '  
  @ 8,25 say 'CDS UPDATE - ADDING CDS DETAIL'  
  @ 9,25 to 9,54 doub  
  @ 18,13 to 18,66 doub  
  mcode = ' '  
  @ 12,14 say 'CDS CODE (Press ENTER Key to exit):' get mcode  
  read  
  if mcode = ' '  
    exit  
  endi  
  go top  
  loca for code = mcode  
  if foun()  
    @ 21,21 say 'CDS CODE already exist - Press any key'  
    set cons off  
    wait  
    set cons on  
  loop
```

```

endi
mdescr = spac(30)
@ 15,14 say 'CDS DESCRIPTION:' get mdescr pict '@!'
read
do while .t.
  ans = ' '
  @ 21,25 say '(S)AVE or (C)ANCEL:' get ans pict '!'
  read
  if ans $ 'SC'
    exit
  endi
endd
if ans $ 'S'
  appe blan
  repl code with mcode
  repl descr with mdescr
endi
endd
use
clea
retu

```

## EDIT2.PRG

```

use cds
do while .t.
  clea
  @ 5,12 to 23,67 doub
  @ 4,21 to 6,58 doub

```

```

@ 5,22 say ' COMPUTERISED CDS ALLOCATION SYSTEM '
@ 8,24 say 'CDS UPDATE - EDITING CDS DETAIL'
@ 9,24 to 9,54 doub
@ 18,13 to 18,66 doub
mcode = ' '
@ 12,14 say 'CDS CODE (Press ENTER Key to exit):' get mcode
read
if mcode = ' '
    exit
endi
go top
loca for code = mcode
if .not. foun()
    @ 21,21 say 'CDS CODE does not exist - Press any key'
    set cons off
    wait
    set cons on
    loop
endi
mdescr = descr
@ 15,14 say 'CDS DESCRIPTION:' get mdescr pict '@!'
read
do whil .t.
    ans = ' '
    @ 21,20 say '(S)AVE CHANGES or (C)ANCEL CHANGES:' get ans
pict '!
    read
    if ans $ 'SC'
        exit
    endi

```

```
endd
if ans $ 'S'
    repl code with mcode
    repl descr with mdescr
endi
endd
use
clea
retu
```

## **VIEW2.PRG**

```
use cds
do while .t.
    clea
    @ 5,12 to 23,67 doub
    @ 4,21 to 6,58 doub
    @ 5,22 say ' COMPUTERISED CDS ALLOCATION SYSTEM '
    @ 8,24 say 'CDS UPDATE - VIEWING CDS DETAIL'
    @ 9,24 to 9,54 doub
    @ 18,13 to 18,66 doub
    mcode = ' '
    @ 12,14 say 'CDS CODE (Press ENTER Key to exit):' get mcode
    read
    if mcode = ' '
        exit
    endi
    go top
    loca for code = mcode
```

```
if .not. foun()
  @ 21,21 say 'CDS CODE does not exist - Press any key'
  set cons off
  wait
  set cons on
  loop
endi
mdescr = descr
@ 15,14 say 'CDS DESCRIPTION:' get mdescr pict '@!'
clea gets
@ 21,27 say 'Press any key to continue'
set cons off
wait
set cons on
endd
use
clea
retu
```

## **DELETE2.PRG**

```
use cds
do while .t.
  clea
  @ 5,12 to 23,67 doub
  @ 4,21 to 6,58 doub
  @ 5,22 say ' COMPUTERISED CDS ALLOCATION SYSTEM '
  @ 8,24 say 'CDS UPDATE - DELETING CDS DETAIL'
  @ 9,24 to 9,55 doub
```

```

@ 18,13 to 18,66 doub
mcode = ' '
@ 12,14 say 'CDS CODE (Press ENTER Key to exit):' get mcode
read
if mcode = ' '
    exit
endi
go top
loca for code = mcode
if .not. foun()
    @ 21,21 say 'CDS CODE does not exist - Press any key'
    set cons off
    wait
    set cons on
    loop
endi
mdescr = descr
@ 15,14 say 'CDS DESCRIPTION:' get mdescr pict '@!'
clea gets
do whil .t.
    ans = ' '
    @ 21,24 say '(D)ELETE or (U)NDELETE:' get ans pict '!
    read
    if ans $ 'DU'
        exit
    endi
endd
if ans $ 'D'
    dele
    pack

```

endi  
endd  
use  
clea  
retu