DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A CRIME RECORD INFORMATION SYSTEM

FOR ENUGU STATE GOVERNMENT

(A STUDY OF STATE C.I.D HEADQUARTERS, ENUGU)

BY

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(GOU/12/1440)

BEING A (B.Sc) PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE OF THE GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY.

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JULY, 2016.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby declare that the work presented herein was done by me, not by a third party.

Should I be convicted of having cheated in this work, I shall accept the verdict of the university.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the Almighty God, for his love and grace upon my life.

Also to my lovely parents, Rev. and Prophetess S.U Ezenwa.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to God almighty for his grace, knowledge and guidance throughout my academic career.

I am grateful to my supervisor, Dr. Ndidiamaka Ozofor, who contributed immensely through his suggestion, correction, encouragement and co-operation, above all his contiring effort in reading through this work.

I extend my profound gratitude to my parents, Rev. and prophetess . Mrs S.U Ezenwa, my siblings, Ugochukwu, Nzube, Somadina, FearGod, Uncle Walter Ikediugwu and Mrs Abigail Ezekweobi for their moral support, unflinching dedication and prayer to my academic course.

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I wish to recognize the contribution of my fellowship members (NIFES), Plesant gathering members and my course mates.

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In this end, I equally seize the opportunity to give kudos to myself for seeing the end of this academic pursuit.

ABSTRACT

Crime record information system is a research work that will help police agency to keep record of criminal records. It is aimed at developing a computerized crime record information system , the developed system will provide required information for quick and accurate prosecution of crime suspects in a court of competent jurisdiction. Those who require this information may include lawyers, police and judges etc.

It will also keep accurate record of those convicted of crimes to help the criminal justice system have accurate record for decision making. With this the government can always know when to grant pardon to repentant prisoners. The data collection of this project work is mainly interview from police officers. The implementation of this crime record information system project was carried out using C# programming language and C# database for the database platform. In conclusion, the work met all the objectives intended, it is thereby recommended for Central Registry of Criminal Identification department of police force.

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

In view of Karl Marx theory, human being are intrinsically, necessarily and by definition social beings that (beyond being “gregarious creatures”) cannot survive and meet their needs other than through social co-operation and association. It is very vital maintain peace and unity in multi-ethnic and multi-religious country of Nigeria. In order to maintain peace and harmony, man has to fashion out constitution that will govern the conduct of the member of the society. When people appreciate this code of conduct and laws, protection of lives and properties are guaranteed.

National security has been a source of concern to all and sundry in Nigeria. There is the issue of religious crisis in some states of the Northern part of Nigeria, ritual killings and kidnappings in some states of the South-East and South-South, sectarian clashes in some states of the South-West, bombings in Abuja and some states of the federation. In order to reinforce Security and Justice in Nigeria, and to ensure the security of citizens, it is important to establish at all levels a concrete and user-friendly system which will enable an efficient exchange of information on previous convictions of criminals. Information about previous convictions shall circulate between judges and prosecutors as well as police authorities. This is essential in order to provide adequate responses to crime and also to prevent new crimes from being committed.

It should not be forgotten that prior to the arrival of the British, criminal laws were existing in this part of the world now known as Nigeria, wherever there was political entity requiring the enforcement of standards of behavior and imposing punishment for their breach.

Peter (2010) describes the computerized crime record system as one that will enable the police to have accurate statistics to draw analysis from, on information of a case, the year a crime was committed, who investigated it, etc.”

The police may decide that an offence is not serious enough to warrant recording. It is important to observe that in Nigeria with, the high level of illiteracy amongst both the public and the police and the high level of corruption, it is not unlikely that it is only very few cases that will ever get recorded. In recent times, with the economic hardship the country is going through it is not uncommon for the police to complain about lack of stationeries in cases which they may wish to record James N. (2010).

In most of the North were highly systematic and sophisticated Islamic laws. The laws were so systematic that there were several schools of jurists, and even differences within them. Nigeria is one of the limited members of the countries in the world that has death penalty, however according to figures in 2007 the Nigerian police annual reports have no records of crimes according to regions, states or cities. However, it is generally known in Nigeria that property crimes are perpetrated more in the Southern states than in the Northern states. This may be due to greater business activity in the South (Nigeria Annual Police Report, 1986 – 1989).

Although the police record of crime is generally acclaimed as being closest to the criminal happenings, it is plagued by the following problems:

The victim may not be aware that an offence has been committed. This frequently happens when employees are dishonest over deliveries of goods, receiving money and thefts by employees within the store or business. Such losses are often written off during stock taking as shortages or breakages. There is an enormous amount of internal dishonesty which is never discovered or which is condoned.

The 'victim' may have been a willing partner to the crime and so it 'is unlikely to be discovered unless a third reports it. This is the case for many sexual offences against children, and criminal abortion and homosexual offences.

Even where the victim knows an offence has been committed and has not consented to it or partaken in it, he or she may decide not to report the offence to the police for a variety of reasons. It may be regarded as too trivial to warrant such a report.

A criminal record is a record of a person’s criminal history, generally used by potential employers and lenders to access his or her trustworthiness.

* 1. **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Manual crime records in Enugu State Crime Investigation Department, were maintained on paper, and were created and updated manually ( typewriter or hand-written).

* + 1. **Problems of Manual Crime Record**

Until 1960’s criminal history records were maintained on paper, and were created and updated manually ( typewriter or hand-written). That is to say that the process of daily task and activities are done manually. Quite unfortunately, manual procedures for job execution delays and reduces ones output quality.

Manual crime record keeping has resulted in many setbacks to the expected standard. The bottleneck encountered includes:

* Time wastage.
* Partial or total loss of file or documents
* Under recording of criminal analysis
* Exposures of confidential information
* Inefficiency of some members of staff due to laziness in searching for.

As a result of these problems, the manual system of crime record system of information storage, input and retrieval is very clumsy, inefficient and time consuming.

* 1. **OBJECTIVE**

The aim of this project is to develop a computerized crime record information systemthat will perform this objective:

* Provides required information or quick and accurate prosecution of crime suspects in a court of competent jurisdiction. Those who would require this information may include lawyers, police , judges etc
* Keep record of those convicted of crimes to help the criminal justice system have accurate information for decision making.
* To use computerized crime record system to replace some of human roles in cases of prosecution of crimes.
  1. **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

This project on computerized crime record system is developed to carryout tedious work and activities performed by human beings, in which they end up misplacing and discarding some important files and case records. But if this (computerized crime record) is installed it will render remedy to this case.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Wikipedia online encyclopedia 2015 defines a crime as an unlawful act punishable by a state. The term “crime” does not in modern criminal law, have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definition have been provided for certain purposes.

For crimes to be effectively controlled, police stations, which presently lack a records management system (RMS) to aid their data capturing ability, should have a RMS where reported crimes, where they were committed, and involving who, amongst other information, will be recorded and stored regularly in a data base. “The police don’t have any crime records management system. They keep their records on paper and this doesn’t help their efficiency. The RMS will enable the police to have accurate statistics to draw analysis from, on information of a case, the year a crime was committed, who investigated it, etc.” (Peter N., 2010).

The advent of the British did not at first alter this situation much, in the colony of Lagos, the English common record, which include the common record of crime introduced badly in “1863”. But outside Lagos it was customary criminal records that in its varying form still obtained even though the occasioned ordinance was enacted against specific types of conduct e.g. scare dealing and witchcraft. With the development of centralized government, moreover some need began to be felt by the British administration for a clearly worded concise and united set of criminal principles to be applied in British courts. The common law of crime was unsuitable because it was, and still relatively complicated and not easily ascertainable. In 1904 the “Lugard administration” in northern Nigeria introduced by proclamations a criminal code whose purpose, that preamble started was to declare consolidated and amend the criminal record.

The Nigeria criminal code, as we know it, came into force in 1916 and applied to the colony and the whole of the protectorate, after the unification of Nigeria in 1914. The code was modeled closely on the code introduced into the state of Queen land, Australia, in 1899. The Queen land code, in turn was based mainly (though by no means entirely) on a criminal code drafted by one of the most eminent English criminal lawyers, “sir James fit Stephen in 1878” and proposed to replace the common law, but never enacted by the British parliament adopted the queen land code, and the colonial office in London used the Nigeria criminal code as a basis for code in East and central African.

In discussing the Nigerian record in this context, we shall refer to some foreign cases from some of these jurisdictions most especially cases decided by the state C.I.D. and High court in queen land. There is no suggestion that such cases and binding in this country.

The application of the Northern criminal code record was at first strictly limited. Section 4 of the proclamation expressively exempted “Native law and customs”. Taking what happened in the northern part of Nigeria early this year, forcing people lived in that part of the country especially Kaduna, Kano, Nassarawa, Zamfara etc to practice “sharia law”. And this law was based on their native law handling.

They abide in the law since the new panel code for the northern region came into force on “October 1st 1960, the Nigeria criminal code which applied originally in Northern region, only then, was now applies in all parts of Nigeria except northern region.

General principle of criminal responsibility which made to understand that; a person who does or omits to do on act under an honest and reasonable but mistaken, belief in the existence of any state of things is not criminally responsible for the act or omission to any greater extent than if the real state of things had been such as he believed to exercise.

As a general rule a person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission that occurs independently of their exercise of his/her will or for an event which occur by accident. A bonafide claim of right is where there is no intention to defraud, may afford a defense in the case of an offence relating to property. Therefore a crime is committed when it shown that in the mind of the offender there was prior criminal intent and awareness. And this is legally referred to as “measure”.

At Enugu state C.I.D., obstacle arises when trying to adopt a standard set of crime classification, which to some extent the title of classification generally connotes its content.

The areas upon which the need for this can be viewed in various ways looking at the existing manual system in various criminal stages that are involved, it is observed that they are much more slower when it comes to retrieving information. Previously, when a lower face with a problem he/she had to think for days, weeks, or even months to be able to come out with the right idea of the crime and the follow-up case, but with the expert system all that the lawyer need to do is to interact with the system for a few minutes and he/she gets the right idea of criminal committed and now the next step to take, unlike the human expert, this expert system on criminal can be readily replicated the same can e used simultaneously, at various cities across the country or round the world. And will still work with its same system functioning at a close of human expert, though, new simply adding new rules or modifying existing rules can add expertise. The modularity of rules simply means that there is no issue of programming reprogramming overtime, the reasoning knowledge embedded in the rule set can be tailored, revised and expanded to meet with the trend in the change in legal sequence.

The Nigerian police annual reports have no records of crimes according to regions, states or cities. However, it is generally known in Nigeria that property crimes are perpetrated more in the Southern states than in the Northern states. This may be due to greater business activity in the South (Nigeria Annual Police Report, 1986 – 1989).

Although the police record of crime is generally acclaimed as being closest to the criminal happenings, it is plagued by the following problems:

The victim may not be aware that an offence has been committed. This frequently happens when employees are dishonest over deliveries of goods, receiving money and thefts by employees within the store or business. Such losses are often written off during stock taking as shortages or breakages. There is an enormous amount of internal dishonesty which is never discovered or which is condoned.

The 'victim' may have been a willing partner to the crime and so it 'is unlikely to be discovered unless a third reports it. This is the case for many sexual offences against children, and criminal abortion and homosexual offences.

Even where the victim knows an offence has been committed and has not consented to it or partaken in it, he or she may decide not to report the offence to the police for a variety of reasons. It may be regarded as too trivial to warrant such a report. The victim may not wish to become involved in the consequence which may flow from the report, such as interrogation by the police or being called as a witness. He may not wish to see proceedings brought against the offender because he is a child, relative, friend, or because he otherwise deems the bringing of such proceeding inappropriate for the conduct in question. He may wish to avoid publicity. He may be too frightened to come forward.

He may prefer to administer a more homely or less drastic remedy (a beating or the sack). The offender may simply be asked to pay for the goods or make restitution and be given a stem warning. This frequently happens in cases of shoplifting.

There may be no victims, since in some crimes, such as those connected with drugs, alcohol and obscene publications, society condemns behaviours which involve no victim, unless the offender himself is so regarded (James N., 2010b).

The police themselves are involved in defining what is criminal in many ways and the result is distortion in the crime figures as reflected in their reports. For instance, there are several reasons why the police may decide that a matter reported to them as a crime should not be dealt with as such:

They may decide that it is not a crime, but should be regarded in some other way and dealt with accordingly.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

This is the reduction of an entire system by studying the various operations performed and their relationship within the system. An examination of the manual crime record system was with a view to identifying problem areas and recommending alternative solution to overcome the problem. An analysis of the existing system entails careful study of the system and how operation takes place in that particular system.

The following fact finding method were used to carry out the research work and analyze the existing system of crime records:

1. Interview
2. Procedural manual
3. Observations
4. Studying forms/cards
   1. **DESCRIBING THE EXISTING SYSTEM**

The drawbacks of the existing system include:

* The inability to trace criminal’s crime history to know those who deserve pardon.
* More strength and strain of manual labor needed.
* inaccuracy
* Lack of integrity and Efficiency
* Data redundancy due to multiple registration of crime.
* Difficult to handle due to the use of paper
* Difficult to update data
* Record keeping is difficult
* Backup data cannot be easily generated.
  1. **ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The aim of the proposed system is to develop a computerized crime recordibg system over the limitation of the existed system. With the proposed system there will be no loss of information whenever crime information is submitted to the database, the information can be backed up and referred to anytime of the day.

* 1. **DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM**
     1. **INFORMATION FLOW DIAGRAM**

The information flow diagram can be easily been obtained from the annual statistical reports of cases from law court and arrests by the police. Crime classifications used in this project work for the information flow diagram

STATEMENT INPUT POLICE INVITATION MEDICAL REPORT QUIT TO MAIN MENU

ACCEPT ALL DATA INPUT AND STORE IN FILE

OPTION STATEMENT INPUT

IS

OPTION STATEMENT INPUT

YES

ACCEPT ALL DATA INPUT AND STORE IN FILE

OPTION STATEMENT INPUT

IS

OPTION POLICE INVITATION

YES YES

EXIST SUB

IS

OPTION = QUIT TO MAIN MENU

IS

OPTION = MEDICAL REPORT

ACCEPT ALL DATA INPUT AND STORE IN FILE

OPTION STATEMENT INPUT

**YES**

NO

YES

FIG. 5.2 FLOWCHART FOR SUB RECORD INPUT

**PSEUDOCODE FOR SUB REPORT ANALYSIS**

1. Start
2. display menu screen design
3. (i) Male your selection
   1. If you select monthly report, it generate then monthly report of the specified crime
   2. if you select annual report, it generates the annual report of the specified crime
   3. otherwise if quit this module to main menu

IS

OPTION = ANNUAL

REPORT

PRINT THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SPECIFIED CRIME

PRINT THE MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SPECIFIED CRIME

IS

OPTION = MONTHLY REPORT

MONTHLY REPORT ANNUAL REPORT

**PSEUDOCODE OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

1. Start
2. display the menu screen design
3. (i) Make your selection
   1. If you select monthly report, it will open the file, process the file and print the monthly statistical report of specified crime
   2. if you select annual report, it will open the file, process the file and print the annual statistical report of the specified crime
   3. Exit sub

PRINT THE MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

IS EOF = TRUE

PROCESS THE FILE FOR RELEVANT FACTS

PRINT THE MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT

IS EOF = TRUE

IS

OPTION = ANNUAL

REPORT

PROCESS THE FILE FOR RELEVANT FACTS

IS

OPTION = MONTHLY REPORT

MONTHLY REPORT ANNUAL REPORT

Fig 5.5 Flowchart For Sub Menu Statistical Analysis

**PSEUDOCODE FOR PRINT DOCUMENT**

1. Start
2. Display the menu screen design
3. (i) Make your selection
   1. If you select statement input and specifies the record to print, it will search for the record in the file and print hard copy
   2. if you select statement input and specifies the record to print, it will search through the file and print the record
   3. if you select medical report and specify the record, it search for it and print the hard copy
   4. If you select quit to main menu, it transfers control to main menu

IS

OPTION = POLICE INVITATION

Fig 5.5 Flowchart For Sub Menu Statistical Analysis

PRINT THE SPECIFIED RECORD

PROCESS THE FILE FOR RELEVANT FACTS

IS OPTION = QUIT TO MAIN MENU

IS OPTION = MEDICAL REPORT

PRINT THE SPECIFIED RECORD

IS

OPTION = STATEMENT

STATEMENTS POLICE INVITATION MEDICAL REPORT QUIT TO MAIN MENU

**4.5 SYSTEM FLOWCHART**

PRINT DOCUMENT

STOP

DISPLAY ON SCREEN

UPDATE MASTER FILE

PROCESS SUB MODULE

PROCESS MAIN MODULE

CROSS CHECK PASSWORD

KEY IN PASSWORD

START

**INPUT SPECIFICATION AND DESIGN**

All data inputs are entered via or through first main menu item (Record Input). And it has four submenu item (viz statement input, investigation by police, medical reports and quit to main menu).

Below is the input specification of first three submenu of report input.

**FILE DESIGN**

This new system is database development and we had to choose the better data file design that will suit our data file processing.

We did not chose sequential access file processing owing to the following reasons:

1. Access method used here is always sequential
2. Information are stored as ASC II characters
3. Occupies more memory space
4. It is slow in accessing a record
5. It does no allow record structure etc.

Thus we have seen the advantages which the random access files have over the sequential access file. In this file design, we undertook or used the random access file.

**FILE STRUCTURE**

When individual data items (called field) are collected together, they form a record. Record is the collection of related fields that make up the basic unit of information in a data base.

Also, when related records containing data or any subject are collected together it forms a FILE. While collection of related files forms a database or data bank.

The file structure discussed the data type of the various fields that make up a particular file. In this new system design, we have three files namely:

1. STATEMENT.DAT
2. INVITATION.DAL
3. MEDICAL.DAL

Below is the file structure for each file

**STATEMENT.DAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD NAME | FIELD TYPE | FIELD WIDTH | FIELD DESCRIPTION |
| STCODE | ALPHANUMERIC | 12 | STATION CODE |
| STADO | ALPHABATIC | 40 | STATION ADDRESS |
| CASFNUM | ALPHANUMERIC | 15 | CASE FILE NUMBER |
| CLIENT | ALPHANUMERIC | 12 | CLIENTS |
| NAMOFPERS | ALPHABETIC | 30 | NAME OF PERSON |
| ADDOFCLNT | ALPHABETIC | 40 | ADDRESS OF CLIENT |
| SEX | ALPHABETIC | 1 | MALE/FEMALE |
| AG | NUMBER | 2 | AGE |
| NATION | NUMERIC | 15 | NATIONALITY |
| WAMOFDECEASE | ALPHABETIC | 30 | NAME OF DECEASE |
| SEXDECS | ALPHABETIC | 1 | SEX OF DECEASE |
| ADDFDECE | NUMERIC | 2 | AGE OF DECEASE |
| OFFENC | ALPHANUMERIC | 40 | OFENCE COMMITTED |
| PLACECOMM | ALPHANUMERIC | 40 | PLACE COMMITED |
| DTCOM | ALPHANUMERIC | 11 | DATE COMMITED |
| TMCOM | ALPHANUMERIC | 8 | TIME COMMITED |
| DTREP | ALPHABETIC | 11 | DATE COMMITED |
| NAMOC | ALPHABETIC | 8 | NAME OF OFFICER INCHARGE |
| RANKOC | ALPHANUMERIC | 30 | RANK OF OFFICER INCHARGE |
| DATARR | ALPHANUMERIC | 11 | DATE ARRESTED |
| DTREL | ALPHANUMERIC | 11 | DATE RELEASED |
| DATE INVEST | ALPHANUMERIC | 11 | DATE OF INVESTIGATION |
| DT HEARING | NUMERIC | 11 | DATE OF FIRST HEARING |
| DPSTOLEN | NUMERIC | 11 | VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN |
| VPAMAGED | NUMERIC | 8 | VALUE OF DAMAGES |
| VPRETRIEVED | NUMERIC | 8 | VALUE OF PRO RETRIVED |
| EXHIBITS | ALPHANUMERIC | 8 | NAME OF EXHIBITS |
| MEDREPFNUM | ALPHANUMERIC | 30 | MEDICAL REPORT FILE NUMB |
| HOSPBILL | NUMERIC | 15 | HOSPITAL BILL |
| NAME OF UNIT | ALPHADETIC | 8 | NAME OF WITNESS |
| DISORAQUIT | ALPHANUMERIC | 40 | AQUITTED OF CONVICTED |

**INVITATION.DAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD NAME | FIELD TYPE | FIELD WIDTH | FIELD DESCRIPTION |
| STCODE | ALPHANUMERIC | 12 | STATION CODE |
| STADD | ALPHABATIC | 40 | STATION ADDRESS |
| CASFNUM | ALPHANUMERIC | 15 | CASE FILE NUMBER |
| NAMOFPERS | ALPHABETIC | 30 | NAME OF PERSON |
| ADDOFCLNT | ALPHABETIC | 40 | ADDRESS OF CLIENT |
| SEX | ALPHABETIC | 1 | MALE/FEMALE |
| AG | NUMBER | 2 | AGE |
| NATION | NUMERIC | 15 | NATIONALITY |
| OFFENC | ALPHANUMERIC | 40 | OFENCE COMMITTED |
| PLACECOMM | ALPHANUMERIC | 40 | PLACE COMMITED |
| DTCOM | ALPHANUMERIC | 11 | DATE COMMITED |
| DTEXP | ALPHANUMERIC | 15 | DATES EXPECTED |
| DTREP | ALPHABETIC | 11 | DATE REPORTED |
| TMREP | ALPHANUMERIC | 8 | TIME REPORTED |
| NAMOC | ALPHABETIC | 30 | NAME OF OFFICER INCHARGE |
| RANKOC | ALPHABETIC | 11 | RANK OF OFFICER INCHARGE |
| DISORAQUIT | ALPHANUMERIC | 10 | AQUITTED OF CONVICTED |

**INVITATION.DAT**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD NAME | | | | | | FIELD TYPE | FIELD WIDTH | FIELD DESCRIPTION |
| STCODE | | | | | | ALPHANUMERIC | 12 | STATION CODE |
| STADD | | | | | | ALPHABATIC | 40 | STATION ADDRESS |
| MFIVUM | | | | | | ALPHANUMERIC | 15 | MEDICAL FILE NUMBER |
| NAMOFPERS | | | | | | ALPHABETIC | 30 | NAME OF VICTIM |
| ADDOFCLNT | | | | | | ALPHABETIC | 40 | ADDRESS OF VICTIM |
| SEX | | | | | | ALPHABETIC | 1 | MALE/FEMALE |
| AG | | | | | | NUMBERIC | 2 | AGE |
| NATION | | | | | | ALPHABETIC | 15 | NATIONALITY |
| DTREP | ALPHANUMERIC | 11 | DATE REPORTED |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NAMOC | ALPHABETIC | 30 | NAME OF OFFICER INCHARGE |
| RANKOC | ALPHABETIC | 11 | RANK OF OFFICER INCHARGE |
| NAMHOSP | ALPHABETIC | 30 | NAME OF HOSPITAL |
| ADDHOSP | ALPHANUMERIC | 40 | ADDRESS OF HOSPITAL |
| NAMODR | ALPHABETIC | 30 | NAME OF DOCTOR |
| HOSPBILL | NUMERIC | 8 | HOSPITAL BILL |
| DTSGN | ALPHANUMERIC | 8 | DATE SIGNED |

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**4.1 IMPLEMENTATION**

in this chapter, we concentrated on how we achieved this new system design, we gave the program design where the summary of the work was stated, we also gave the pseudo code and the flowchart of the various modules that make up this program; all in the aim of enhancing the understanding of the reader. You can proceed.

* 1. **PROGRAM DESIGN**

This program has six menu items in the MAIN MENU, but with five MODULES;

1. RECORD INPUT MODULE
2. FILE MAINTENANCE
3. REPORT ANALYSIS MODULE
4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS MODULE
5. PRINT DOCUMENT MODULE
6. QUIT

Other modules include the PASSWORD MODULE the WELCOME MODULE

SUB STA ANALYSIS

SUB STA ANALYSIS

SUB FILE MAINTENTANCE

SUB REPORT ANALYSIS

SUB RECORD INPUT

IS

OPTION = EXIST TO DOS

IS

OPTION = PRINT DOCUMENT

IS

OPTION = STA. ANALYSIS

IS

OPTION = REPORT ANALYSIS

IS

OPTION = FILE MAINTENANCE

IS

OPTION RECORD INPUT

RECORD INPUT, FILE MAINTENACE REPORT ANALYSIS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, PRINT DOCUMENT, EXIT TO DOS

IS PASSWORD CORRECT

ENTER PASSWORD

N = H + 1

IS N = 3

**PSEUDO CODE**

a) Start

b) (i) Accept a password

(ii) Compare the password accepted with the password existing in a file if it matches then get step C else give the user a max of 3 chances to try enter the correct password by going back to step b(i). If after three trials/chances to enter correct password then abort automatically.

c) Display the screen design to WELCOME the user

d) Display the main menu. This has six menu items from which you must make your choice.

e) Make your choice

i) If you select RECORD INPUT it takes you to the module

ii) If you select FILE MAINTENANCE it takes you to module

1. If you select REPORT ANALYSIS it takes you to the module
2. If you select STATISTICAL ANALYSIS it takes you to the module
3. If you select PRINT DOCUMENT it takes you to the module
4. If you select EXIST to DOS it exists or quit the program

**4.3 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT**

While considering the system requirement, we need to state it in two classifications, namely:

1. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT
2. HARDWARD REQUIREMENT

**SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

For this new system to work effectively the following software must be provided.

1. Any disk operating system (e.g. MSDOS, MSWINDOWS)
2. Visual BASIC Interpreter
3. Then this software design (on crime record)

**HARDWARE REQUIREMENT**

The hardware requirement includes

1. A CPU of model 386 and above
2. A VDU (colored i.e. VGA/EGA)
3. Enhanced keyboard
4. A printer (laser jet or dot matrix)
5. A UPS (i.e. uninterrupted power supply) of about 30 min capacity
6. Diskettes

**4.4SYSTEM DOCUMENTATION**

Going purely on the program of the project, it is more of an interactive system. The project consists of several main menus that have or keeps other sub-program that is made up of several types of analysis.

In the main menu it consists of a software restriction called password, which must be obeyed before accessing the main menu which provides some other multiplying options of the sub-menu, which in turn asks series of questions as the case may be.

As this is an operational guide; a manual guide and follow up procedures were carefully documented for easy use of the system and for future modifications.

The software developed in this design will be very useful to the Nigeria police, also specially to Enugu State CID Headquarters. So many factors were taken into cognizance for flexibility of the system. The error trapping measures were to avoid unnecessary interrupt in the program.

It makes the work of crime control very easy and the lawyers in the law court will have lesser time for decision making.

* 1. **PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION**

From the numerous existing high level and low level programming language, I made Visual BASIC program my choice for this project/application, due to certain factors and features, they include:

1. Visual Basic is very flexible and it allows the programmer to develop new programs and to alter existing program with relatively little effort.
2. Visual Basic uses direct mathematical functions for computation. For instance, this application has an elimination module, which consists of different arrays and also can be easily sorted with this programming language.
3. Beginners can use it without causing any havoc to the memory of the computer and it is fast in accessing a record either sequentially or randomly.
   1. **USER DOCUMENTATION**

The main menu here represents the basic database management provided in this project. When the main menu is invoked, the menu show is displayed. One can select task from the main menu by entering the task code after the option point.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

1. **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

**5.1 CONCLUSION**

This work has gone a long way in easing off the tedious work of the legal practitioners and police detectives, of having to spend a lot of time looking up different types of judgments of cases from different case file, weekly, monthly, Nigeria Law Times reports e.t.c. of different volumes.

This software package makes for easy and speedy viewing, retrieving and printing of any of these verdicts/judgments in any order from the storage medium, once any of these fields is supplied, STATION CODE, COURT NO, NAME OF OFFICER INCHARGE, NAME OF LAWYER INCHARGE AQUITTED, CONVICTED etc.

Also I feel, with the implementation of this package in various law courts, it will lead to the legal practitioners and police detectives doing their work more effectively with ease.

**5.2 RECOMMENDATION**

This piece of work was embarked upon with the hope that, from the design and implementation of this software package, it will lead to improving the practice system of the police. Based on this, the following suggestions are recommended.

* + I have not attempted in this work to explore all the possible area in which, computer can be of use in the legal profession. I have only done the much I could within the constraints I had, during the study. But I would suggest that the library session of the court be computerized.
  + That maintenance culture should be practice, as regard, the computer machine. The computer and its peripherals should be subjected to occasional maintenance checks. This can be done either by calling on a trained computer engineer or alternatively trained personnel in the court, who will carry out simple checks.
  + Training and retraining programmers should be organized for the operational staff to update their knowledge in the field of computer science from time to time.

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