

**DEVELOPMENT OF AN INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEM FOR
A RAPID SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN NIGERIA**

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UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY**

SEPTEMBER, 2023

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**BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE, FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY, NIGERIA, IN
PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.SC), DEGREE IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE
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SEPTEMBER, 2023

DECLARATION

I, **AGBANIGBI LUCKY** declare that this project report is based on a study undertaken by me in the Department of Computer Science under the Supervision of PROF. (MRS.) A.O. EGWALI. This work has not been previously submitted for the award of a degree elsewhere. All ideas and views are products of my personal research and where the views of others have been used and expressed they were duly acknowledge.

AGBANIGBI LUCKY

Date: _____

CERTIFICATION

This is to verify that AGBANIGBI LIUCKY , an undergraduate student in the Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Physical Science, University of Benin, Benin City, with matriculation number PSC1607192 did this project in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of B.Sc. Degree in Computer Science, Faculty of Physical Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria.

PROF.(MRS.) A.O. EGWALI
(PROJECT SUPERVISOR)

Signature/Date

DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to GOD Almighty for His strength and care towards the success of my B.Sc. programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to the God of my heart for the inspiration to write this work and for the strength to carry on from the beginning to end of my programmes.

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My warm gratitude goes to my parents Mr and Mrs Osomiha for their prayers and understanding also to all my siblings.

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ABSTRACT

This study the development of an information gathering system for a rapid socio-economic transformation in Nigeria. The objectives of study are to examine the role of information gathering in the rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria and to identify the approaches to reliable information gathering for the purpose of socio economic development. The finding of the study reveals that the granting of loans by other government financial institutions to small scale agriculture is adequate. It was concluded that technical assistance provided by BOA to small scale industries is adequate to sustain their survival and that Bank of Agriculture has significant impact on agricultural development. the method used in carrying out this project in this section we presents the problems with the existing system with a view to proposing a new system, The architecture of the proposed system in terms of system model, flowcharts, class diagrams, use case diagram, database structure are presented and the network architecture for the system. Concern with the implementation and testing phase, which constitute the main part of the new software. The software and hardware information needed for the development of information gathering system for socio-economic transformation in Nigeria. Training of staff: Staffs that are to use the system are trained as required depending on the complexity of the system and the skill presently available. This programming meets or conforms to the requirements set out in the system specifications are designed and written by the programmers.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Rapid economic development and social well-being constitute the transformation imperative of developing countries of the world and indeed, remain the normative goal of the international community (Ehi, 2009). This involves the attainment of sufficient levels of economic growth to allow for a progressive improvement in the material standard of living of the populace. However, for Nigeria and most African countries, the economies are in an abysmal state. The worsening economic conditions have been generating a mix of domestic, social and political tension. We have had series of development plans in Nigeria. Nigeria is permanently hunted by the spectre of development. Its fifty three years of independence actually are rolling by daily in search of development. The myth of growth and development is so entrenched that the country's history passes for the history of development strategies and growth models from colonial times up to date. No term has been in constant flux as development. This seems the only country where virtually all notions and models of development have been experimented (Aremu, 2003).

Information gathering refers to gathering information about the issue been faced and the ways other organizations and communities have addressed it. The more information one have about the issue itself and the ways it has been approached, the more likely one is able to devise an effective program or intervention of to address the situation (Bala, 2007). There are obviously many sources of information, and they vary depending on what is been looked for. In general, information can be gathered from only 2 sources, existing sources or natural example. Existing sources refers to published material of various kinds that might shed light either on the issue or on attempts to deal with it. These can be conveniently divided into

scholarly publications, aimed primarily at researchers and the academic community, mass-market sources, written in a popular style and aimed at the general public and statistical and demographic information published by various research organizations and government agencies (Iwe, 2000). Natural example includes programs or interventions developed and tried in communities that have addressed similar issue. Studying them can tell can indicate what worked for them and what didn't, and why. By giving the insight into how issues play the other communities, they can provide nuts-and-bolts ideas about how to (or how not to) conduct a successful program or intervention. For the most part, information sources here are the people who are involved in efforts to address issues similar to the one been faced (Iwe, 2000). Additionally, there are a number of natural examples (such as single case studies) that have been written about descriptively in the literature of community psychology or public health that may be relevant to your work.

Security involves freedom from danger or threat to a nation's ability to protect and develop itself, promote its cherished values and well-being of its people. This takes into account the need for information gathering and significance of human well-being in the security considerations of a country especially in a developing country like Nigeria. In this connection, it is easy to establish a nexus between information gathering, national security and development. Accordingly, it is meaningless to talk of social economic transformation in the absence of national security. In other words, insecurity in a nation is a threat to social economic transformation. National security is a sine qua non for political stability and socio-economic development of any nation

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There has been no previous research on role of information gathering in the rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria but however gathering the information that already exists about the issues hindering development and attempts to address it is one of the most important aspects of planning a program or evaluation that can bring about the needed socio economic transformation in Nigeria. By putting together what's known about the issue and the history of the successes and failures of various approaches to it, the nation can build a program structure that includes new innovations and elements that have worked for others in similar situations. However, the researcher is examining the role of information gathering in the rapid socio economic transformation of Nigeria.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aims of this study in the development of an information gathering system for a rapid socio-economic transformation in Nigeria and the objectives of this study is to:

1. examine the role of information gathering in the rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria.
2. identify the approaches to reliable information gathering for the purpose of socio economic development.
3. identify factors that influences rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is the role of information gathering in the rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria?

2. What are the approaches to reliable information gathering for the purpose of socio economic development?

3. What are the factors that influenced rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria?

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

HO: Information gathering cannot be used as a tool for rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria.

HA: Information gathering can be used as a tool for rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The following are the significance of this study:

1. The outcome of this study will be very useful to policy makers and government of Nigeria on how information gathering can be used as a tool for rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria with a view of using this information to address the problems ravaging the country.

2. This research will also serve as a resource base to other scholars and researchers interested in carrying out further research in this field subsequently, if applied will go to an extent to provide new explanation to the topic.

1.7 SCOPE/LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study on the role of information gathering in the rapid socio economic transformation in Nigeria will cover the approaches to information gathering and how it can be used as a tool for socio economic development and transformation of Nigeria.

1.8 LIMITATION OF STUDY

1. Financial constraint- Insufficient fund tends to impede the efficiency of the researcher in sourcing for the relevant materials, literature or information and in the process of data collection (internet, questionnaire and interview).

2. Time constraint- The researcher will simultaneously engage in this study with other academic work. This consequently will cut down on the time devoted for the research work.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 CONCEPT OF INFORMATION

The concept of information as we use it in everyday English, in the sense knowledge communicated, plays a central role in contemporary society. The development and widespread use of computer networks since the end of World War II, and the emergence of information science as a discipline in the 1950s, are evidence of this focus. Although knowledge and its communication are basic phenomena of every human society, it is the rise of information technology and its global impacts that characterize ours as an information society. It is commonplace to consider information as a basic condition for economic development together with capital, labor, and raw material; but what makes information especially significant at present is its digital nature. The impact of information technology on the natural and social sciences has made this everyday notion a highly controversial concept. Claude Shannon's (1948) "A Mathematical Theory of Communication" is a landmark work, referring to the common use of information with its semantic and pragmatic dimensions, while at the same redefining the concept within an engineering framework. The fact that the concept of knowledge communication has been designated with the word *information* seems, *prima facie*, a linguistic happenstance.

For a science like Information Science (IS) it is of course important how fundamental terms are defined; and in IS, as in other fields, the question of how to define information is often raised. This chapter is an attempt to review the status of the concept of information in IS, with reference also to interdisciplinary trends. In scientific discourse, theoretical concepts are not true or false elements or glimpses of some element of reality; rather, they are constructions designed to do a job the best possible way. Different conceptions of

fundamental terms like *information* are thus more or less fruitful, depending on the theories (and in the end, the practical actions) they are expected to support. In the opening section, we discuss the problem of defining terms from the perspective of the philosophy of science.

The history of a word provides us with anecdotes that are tangential to the concept itself. But in our case, the use of the word *information* points to a specific perspective from which the concept of knowledge communication has been defined. This perspective includes such characteristics as novelty and relevance; i.e., it refers to the process of knowledge transformation, and particularly to selection and interpretation within a specific context. This discussion leads to the questions of why and when this meaning was designated with the word *information*. We explore this history, and we believe that our results may help readers better understand the complexity of the concept with regard to its scientific definitions.

Discussions about the concept of information in other disciplines are very important for IS because many theories and approaches in IS have their origins elsewhere (see the section "Information as an Interdisciplinary concept" in this chapter). The epistemological concept of information brings into play nonhuman information processes, particularly in physics and biology. And vice versa: the psychic and sociological processes of selection and interpretation may be considered using objective parameters, leaving aside the semantic dimension, or more precisely, by considering objective or situational parameters of interpretation. This concept can be illustrated also in physical terms with regard to release mechanisms, as we suggest. Our overview of the concept of information in the natural sciences as well as in the humanities and social sciences cannot hope to be comprehensive. In most cases, we can only refer to fragments of theories. However, the reader may wish to follow the leads provided in the bibliography.

Readers interested primarily in information science may derive most benefit from the section on "Information in Information Science," in which we offer a detailed explanation of diverse views and theories of information within our field; supplementing the recent ARIST chapter by Cornelius (2002). We show that the introduction of the concept of information circa 1950 to the domain of special librarianship and documentation has in itself had serious consequences for the types of knowledge and theories developed in our field. The important question is not only what meaning we give the term in IS, but also how it relates to other terms basic terms, such as documents, texts, and knowledge.

Starting with an objectivist view from the world of information theory and cybernetics, information science has turned more to the phenomena of relevance and interpretation as basic aspects of the concept of information. This change is in no way a turn to a subjectivist theory, but an appraisal of different perspectives that may determine in a particular context what is being considered as informative, be it a "thing" (Buckland, 1991b) or a document. Different concepts of information within information science reflect tensions between a subjective and an objective approach. The concept of interpretation or selection may be considered to be the bridge between these two poles. It is important, to consider the different professions involved with the interpretation and selection of knowledge. The most important thing in IS (as in information policy) is to consider information as a constitutive force in society and, thus, recognize the teleological nature of information systems and services (Braman, 1989).

2.2 THE ROLE OF INFORMATION GATHERING IN RAPID SOCIO ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF NIGERIA

There is no gainsaying that the present world order is one strictly ruled by the power of information and not that of money. Unlike several decades ago, the world today has come to

a full realization of the fact that information “is the prime commodity of the presence age” (Issa, 2002). This is especially so for the advanced countries of the world where this has been long established as a reality. As for majority of the developing countries, that are yet to reach such an advanced stage of the realization of its significance, they are fast coming to terms with the inescapable reality of this.

This is for the simple fact that there seems to be direct link between a nation’s material prosperity and that of her information-wealth; and vice versa. The reason for this assertion cannot be far-fetched as the availability and free flow of information represents a basic requirement for the emergence of a crop of well-informed and participatory citizenry. This is because, a combination of experience and new knowledge brings about information; a commodity quite vital to the healthy development of both individual and society in general. This is to the extent that development rests upon the dissemination and application of different types of information (Issa, 1998).

In his own view, Muhammed (1994) was explicit in asserting that information is the vital resource which provides impetus for a nation’s social, cultural, spiritual, political, economic, scientific and technological advancement; great socio-political equality; and effective and efficient governance, power and followership”. There is no doubt, therefore, that information “has always played a central role in human life, hence a basic human need, which has an over-riding and all-permeating significance to all and sundry” (Issa, 2002), indeed, many believed , as Ojiambo (1992) that an awareness and appreciation of the importance of information for socio- economic development and decision making could lead to formulation of policies for the development of the information infrastructure and the education of the human resources needed to manage information services.

He further confirmed that the one key resource sought by every human being is information. Whether for problem solving, decision-making or both, information is sought by everyone-young and old, educated or illiterate-regardless of their occupation and where they live. It is important to know that information acquisition is not only critical for individual job performance, but also important as a means of influencing decision making positively for the good of all. Instances to illustrate this abound. Managers, for example, who are in possession of information critical for decision-making, have a greater capacity to influence management decisions than those who do not possess information.

Similarly nations, which possess the capacity to gather and process information or have a monopoly of information, can influence socio-economic and political decisions effectively over others that are information poor. Thus, often times, information access has become ready tool used as an economic weapon against hostile nations by an information superior one; simply by disallowing the former all forms of access to information databases under its control. This explains why there is now a greater awareness and appreciation of the power of information as a key resource for development in developing countries today than there was in the 1980s.

It is no longer news that the world has moved from the industrial age into the information age; such that the world now confidently boasts of an economy primarily based on information. This is typified by what has come to be referred to as the “information explosion” that “between 6,000 and 7,000 new scientific articles are now written each day”. It was reported that John Naisbitt, in his 1982 bestseller *Megatrends*, predicted that the total amount of scientific information available in the world will double every twenty months.

By this prediction, it means that we expect an addition of an amount of scientific information equal to all that mankind has stored since the beginning of time at every one and half year or

so. But the trend is not limited to scientific information alone, as “massive collections of information, known as data banks also store facts about business, bank deposits, movies’ reviews, criminal, legal precedents, economic statistics, and engineering data”. Not only are these data banks growing as fast as the scientific information, new data banks which contained collections of information never before accumulated are also being developed rapidly (Brightman and Jeffrey, 1986).

2.3 APPROACHES TO RELIABLE INFORMATION GATHERING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Here is the spirit of this approach. Anyone that has been in child welfare for a while knows that sometimes the conditions that prevail at initial assessment are often not conducive to effective information collection. Often an initial assessment begins at least minimally as adversarial; it does not have to remain that way depending on your approach.

This does not mean that the activity is easy or that you will not encounter hostility, resistance, or anger. However, you must be able to create an atmosphere in which family members can talk. This atmosphere should be neither interrogational nor punitive. This approach can assist you in creating that atmosphere. What you do when gathering information as part of the initial assessment should be a uniform, systematic, and structured approach to all family situations where a child may not be safe. Applying what we suggest here can create situations in which you are in control of the process. That will support you in gathering sufficient information to make decisions, determine with a higher degree of accuracy what is occurring, and insure that all family members are seen and involved.

General issues to effectively collect safety-related information during initial assessment, you must consider a number of crucial issues. Elevate the parent(s).

Your most successful interviews will be associated with a parent's sense of self-respect which has occurred during the process.

You can demonstrate your respect for parents and reinforce their own sense of self-respect by communicating and behaving in a manner that elevates them.

Elevating the parent with respect to information collection refers to what you do to indicate to parents that they are the authoritative source of information about their family. You elevate the parent as you indicate to her that you rely upon her to help you understand the family and to complete your responsibilities. Elevating the parent can be enhanced through a number of actions: You should identify with their feelings and the situation from their point of view. What do things mean to them? Give parents information. To do so empowers them. Use an approach that reduces your power and authority. Seek assistance from the parent(s) in completing the initial assessment.

When you focus your attention on someone, you are indicating to them that you have:

Your Self-Control

This relates to two areas of self-control:

(1) Controlling your emotions in a such that you must relaxed, un-offended, not defending yourself, your agency or you Controlling yourself demands that you recognize parents in positive, open term How you present yourself to the parent is a part of controlling yourself. This refers that she is important, worthy of your time and your interest. That is consistent with the concept of elevating the parent. How effective are you at focusing yourself, your attention, your concentration, and your observations? Skill in focusing yourself demands that you are able to "spotlight" on the parent in penetrating ways while you appear relaxed, calm, and genuine. You must be able to focus yourself as you spontaneously and flexibly respond

to the parent in appropriate and purposeful ways. Whether you are feeling intimidated, are over-identifying with a parent, or maybe being insensitive and

(2) Controlling your focus or concentration so that you are really tuned into the parent. Controlling yourself includes self-awareness and management of your values and intentions. You must remain open as you proceed to understand the situation. Your purpose for being in the home. Self-control should also be thought of as including depersonalizing verbal assault directed at you. It may be difficult to balance being sensitive/gentle with being firm, but it is critical that you remain resolute about the importance of what you are doing and the need to have the client involved. 3. Avoid stereotypes. Refer to the "state of being" which you represent. Among the most personal areas that we have to control is the feeling of not being liked or appreciated which often occurs during the initial assessment.

An Organized Approach

There are hurdles that you will have to be prepared for to assure effectiveness during initial assessment information collection. So you'll need to be well organized and anticipate how you will proceed. Here are some challenges that your approach must take into account: How you introduce the referral. How you justify yourself. How you manage parent anger over the report or CPS interference. How you will interview all necessary persons. How you will manage and balance information needs against relating to parents/children. How you will manage time: *f* number of interviews; *f* extensive information gathering; *f* your organizational skills; *f* your technical facility in content and skill; and *f* balancing time demands against the need to focus on the parent.

An organized approach means you must do some planning prior to contacting the family. You should begin by thoroughly reviewing the information which has been relayed by members in a specific order. This provides you with a method for gaining the broadest understanding of the

that is gathered at intake. You should pay special attention to information which was unknown at intake, but which may influence the threats to child safety. It is important to consider any previous knowledge about the family that may be available from files, records, and staff. You should anticipate whether information suggests that you may need to conduct one or more interviews. Additionally, thought should be given to where interviews should be conducted and when. Having sufficient time to complete all necessary interviews that form your approach should be considered prior to beginning the initial contacts. When you think about it, you actually begin your "focus" on the parent and other family members and on your purposes as you form your plan. An organized approach means you interview family members in a family's situation. The order is dependent upon where the identified child is located at the time the initial assessment begins. When the child is in the home, the order is as follows:

- a. Introduction with parents. Identified maltreating parent.
- b. Interview with identified child.
- c. Interview with siblings.
- d. Interview with non-alleged parent.
- e. Interview with alleged maltreating parent.
- f. Closure with parents/family.

In situations where the child is not at home at the beginning of the initial assessment, the order begins with the identified child, wherever that child is, the approach on your part includes: spend of time with the family members so that the individuals do not believe they are being interviewed in such a manner as to be able to discuss relevant issues while controlling emotional. One of the major benefits of this organized approach is that it enables you to use information from one interview to assist in the next interview. While the child is in the home, the next month we

will consider in detail that you do as you proceed through this information collection approach. So, proceeds as above without introduction with parents. It is our preference to always be mindful of parents' rights and how parents feel when their children are seen and interviewed without their permission. That is why it is so important to communicate with parents as soon as possible following starting information collection with a child. Effective application of a. Privacy should be provided to all family member b. You should be prepared to spend a sufficient amount of little or no importance to the worker. You should prepare for the interviews responses. u approach suggested here emphasizes getting started with the initial contact, it must be remembered that the entire initial assessment process relates to all interviews, not only the initial contact.

2.4 THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCES RAPID SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF NIGERIA

Development appears to occur when a number of necessary components are put in place, and the equivalent checks have been removed. To grow, a plant needs air, light, water, the correct temperature, mineral nutrients and the like. Any one of these can be a limiting factor and restrict the plant's growth. When the supply of any one of these is limiting, then adding what is needed or otherwise adjusting the system to correct the limit will produce a burst of growth. Injections of capital, the creation of security or a change in political balances may correct something which was limiting in the social fabric of a nation, and a burst of activity will follow. Much of the early literature on development extrapolated from individual events of this sort to general - usually economic - prescriptions. We now know that his is an inadequate approach. Nations which are limited in one particular manner - as was, perhaps, China during the cultural revolution and its aftermath - may show rapid and multifaceted growth once this constraint has been removed. Nations in which very few of the required features are in place

will, by contrast, prove refractory to almost all interventions. Nothing happens because too many links in the necessary systems have yet to be put in place.

What, in broad terms, are these features? They fall into three major categories: the maintenance of stability, constructive economic change and overall social cohesion. We examine these in detail in a moment. Each of these elements consists of many contributory parts. Most of these form cross-links between these categories. Taken together, however, these factors create a system which gives rise to the phenomenon of development. In essence, a complex system - the society - is able to become more even complex only when all of the parts that are necessary to its adaptability are firmly in place. When they are not, then local systems of governance and the scope of individual aspirations are limited to relatively simple and established horizons.

Malfunction or weakness within the individual parts of the overall developing system naturally put a brake on development. Removing one of these limitations may create a spurt of activity. Such responses have led to many false dawns, in which the key to development is seen to be anything from rural credit to female emancipation. Each of these has a role to play, but it is a role within the evolving complex system, not a magic bullet that will kill all ills. In addition, however, there are specific pathologies - such as the pervasive influence of corruption - which create their own, self-contained systems, and these actively oppose constructive change. We discuss corruption later.

External events may help development or they may hinder it. The terms of trade which are currently experienced by the exporters of primary products - that is, by most of the poor or agrarian nations - are worse than they have been for fifty years. The developed countries have often established tariffs against manufactured goods, making it harder for the poor nations to add value to primary products, such as leather, cotton or metals. In addition, many industrial

nations subsidize their domestic agriculture, often to the extent of over-producing food which is then placed on world markets or shipped as aid. As a consequence, world food prices are depressed, to the detriment of the world's peasant farmers. In addition, where food aid is made available over protracted periods, local producers may be driven out of business. Nevertheless, both the world's spectacular development successes and its failures have been conducted against this backdrop, so it cannot be entirely or even primarily responsible for either of these.

Let us return to the factors which drive development. Statistical analysis shows that stability is the most influential of these three components. The term 'stability' can be used in two senses. A nation (or firm, or social group) can be unchanging and predictable if it is paralysed by an oppressive force or an intractable problem. By contrast, a structure may be stable because it reacts flexibly to change: its surface manifestations change, but the core is retained and continues to inform its actions. This second kind of stability creates the conditions for economic development. It affords a framework within which individual agents can operate in confidence, knowing that the society will continue to function within well-understood guidelines, despite its continual re-adjustment to meet changing conditions.

Stability and predictability

- i. Political institutions that generate dynamic stability
 - Separation of powers: checks and balances, all under the law
 - Successful management for overall economic stability.
- ii. Infrastructure provision, including human skills; military security and a stable civil operating environment competition and renewal.

- iii. The 'right' pace of change, balancing erosion with renewal appropriate human resources supply, including labor markets. Consumer purchasing power, confidence and saving social cohesion and paths to self-betterment.
- iv. Cohesion: tolerance across vertical and horizontal divides access to political representation and dispute resolution Policing and security of property, tenure and person. Access to and equality before the law.

Access to education and information

Access to work, security in work, transitions between work management of the extremes of inequality.

This is a protracted list and it is beyond the scope of this site to explore it in detail. The World Bank development reports, UNDP reports on Human Development and related publications offer detailed insight.

The key insight to be gained is how complex a process is involved, and how many things need to be 'got right'. The balance between these component parts need to change as development proceeds, and very fast economic growth may, for example, through balances which used to work out of alignment. For example, the informal networks that characterised decision-taking in the public sector in many Asian countries cease to work once the society becomes more complex and more coupled to the outside world. Internally, they cease to work because the now-educated majority are not prepared to be 'managed' by an oligarchy. As the society couples to the outside world, too, the checks and balances amongst the oligarchs weaken. They find capital and partners overseas, and collectively undertake actions - such as borrowing, or capacity extension - which prove disastrous. Previous systems - of quite discussions in clubs, in possessing a shared intuition of who was doing what - no longer function.

New institutions need new systems of governance. Studies of banking crises in developing countries show that these consume the equivalent of decades of economic growth. Their affects may last for decades, as is presently the case in Japan. The Asian collapse of 1998 - and the Japanese crisis of 1987 - stemmed from inadequate controls and from poorly formed views amongst the actors as to what reasonable. "Development" is, for the wealthy as much as for the poor nations, a matter of increasing the social, economic and political complexity of their societies so as to be able to cope with increased volumes and options in each of these areas.

2.5 THEORITICAL FRAME WORK

2.5.1 THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

The term development is understood as a social condition within a nation, in which the authentic needs of its population are satisfied by the rational and sustainable use of natural resources and systems. This utilization of natural resources is based on a technology, which respects the cultural features of the population of a given country. This general definition of development includes the specification that social groups have access to organizations, basic services such as education, housing, health services, and nutrition, and above all else, that their cultures and traditions are respected within the social framework of a particular country. In economic terms, the aforementioned definition indicates that for the population of a country, there are employment opportunities, satisfaction -at least- of basic needs, and the achievement of a positive rate of distribution and redistribution of national wealth. In a political sense this definition emphasizes that governmental systems have legitimacy not only in terms of the law, but also in terms of providing social benefits for the majority of the population.

Theory of Modernization

According to the modernization theory, modern societies are more productive, children are better educated, and the needy receive more welfare. According to Smelser's analysis, modern societies have the particular feature of social structural differentiation, that is to say a clear definition of functions and political roles from national institutions. Smelser argues that although structural differentiation has increased the functional capacity of modern organizations, it has also created the problem of integration, and of coordinating the activities of the various new institutions.

In a political sense, Coleman stresses three main features of modern societies:

- a) Differentiation of political structure;
- b) Secularization of political culture -with the ethos of equality-, which
- c) Enhances the capacity of a society's political system.

The major assumptions of the modernization theory of development basically are: Modernization is a phased process; for example Rostow has 5 phases according to his theory of economic development for a particular society (i.e. traditional society, precondition for takeoff, the takeoff process, the drive to maturity, and high mass consumption society). Modernization is a homogenizing process, in this sense, we can say that modernization produces tendencies toward convergence among societies, for example, Levy (1967, p. 207) maintains that : "as time goes on, they and we will increasingly resemble one another because the patterns of modernization are such that the more highly modernized societies become, the more they resemble one another".

Modernization is a progressive process which in the long run is not only inevitable but desirable. According to Coleman, modernized political systems have a higher capacity to deal with the function of national identity, legitimacy, penetration, participation, and distribution than traditional political systems. Finally, modernization is a lengthy process. It

is an evolutionary change, not a revolutionary one. It will take generations or even centuries to complete, and its profound impact will be felt only through time. All these assumptions are derived from European and American evolutionary theory.

There is also another set of classical assumptions based more strictly on the functionalism-structuralism theory which emphasizes the interdependence of social institutions, the importance of structural variables at the cultural level, and the built in process of change through homeostasis equilibrium. These are ideas derived especially from Parsons' sociological theories. These assumptions are as follows:

- a) Modernization is a systematic process. The attribute of modernity forms a consistent whole, thus appearing in a cluster rather than in isolation;
- b) Modernization is a transformative process; in order for a society to move into modernity its traditional structures and values must be totally replaced by a set of modern values; and
- c) Modernization is an imminent process due to its systematic and transformative nature, which builds change into the social system.

One of the principal applications of the modernization theory has been the economic field related to public policy decisions. From this perspective, it is very well known that the economic theory of modernization is based on the five stages of development from Rostow's model.

Theory of Dependency

The foundations of the theory of dependency emerged in the 1950s from the research of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean -ECLAC-. One of the most representative authors was Raul Prebisch. The principal points of the Prebisch model are that in order to create conditions of development within a country, it is necessary:

- a) To control the monetary exchange rate, placing more governmental emphasis on fiscal rather than monetary policy;
- b) To promote a more effective governmental role in terms of national development;
- c) To create a platform of investments, giving a preferential role to national capitals;
- d) To allow the entrance of external capital following priorities already established in national plans for development;
- e) To promote a more effective internal demand in terms of domestic markets as a base to reinforce the industrialization process in Latin America;
- f) To generate a larger internal demand by increasing the wages and salaries of workers, which will in turn positively affect aggregate demand in internal markets;
- g) To develop a more effective coverage of social services from the government, especially to impoverished sectors in order to create conditions for those sectors to become more competitive; and
- h) To develop national strategies according to the model of import substitution, protecting national production by establishing quotas and tariffs on external markets.

The Prebisch and ECLAC's proposal were the basis for dependency theory at the beginning of the 1950s. However, there are also several authors, such as Falleto and Dos Santos who argue that the ECLAC's development proposals failed, which only then lead to the establishment of the dependency model. This more elaborated theoretical model was published at the end of the 1950s and the mid 1960s. Among the main authors of dependency

theory we have: Andre Gunder Frank, Raul Prebisch, Theotonio Dos Santos, Enrique Cardozo, Edelberto Torres-Rivas, and Samir Amin.

The theory of dependency combines elements from a neo-marxist perspective with Keynes' economic theory - the liberal economic ideas which emerged in the United States and Europe as a response to the depression years of the 1920s-. From the Keynes' economic approach, the theory of dependency embodies four main points:

- a) To develop an important internal effective demand in terms of domestic markets;
- b) To recognize that the industrial sector is crucial to achieving better levels of national development, especially due to the fact that this sector, in comparison with the agricultural sector, can contribute more value-added to products;
- c) To increase worker's income as a means of generating more aggregate demand in national market conditions;
- d) To promote a more effective government role in order to reinforce national development conditions and to increase national standards of living.

According to Foster-Carter (1973), there are three main differences between the classic orthodox Marxist movement and the neo-marxist positions, the latter providing a basis for the dependency theory. First, the classical approach focuses on the role of extended monopolies at the global level, and the neo-marxist on providing a vision from peripheral conditions. Second, the classical movement foresaw the need for a bourgeois revolution at the introduction of national transformation processes; from the neo-marxist position and based on current conditions of Third World countries, it is imperative "to jump" to a socialist revolution, mainly because it is perceived that national bourgeoisies identify more strongly with elite positions rather than with nationalistic ones. Third, the classical Marxist approach perceived the industrial proletariat as having the strength and vanguard for social revolution;

the neo-marxist approach emphasized that the revolutionary class must be confirmed by peasants in order to carry out an armed revolutionary conflict.

Theory of World Systems

A central element from which the theory of world-systems emerged was the different form that capitalism was taking around the world, especially since the decade of the 1960s. Starting in this decade, Third World countries had new conditions in which to attempt to elevate their standards of living and improve social conditions. These new conditions were related to the fact that the international financial and trade systems began to have a more flexible character, in which national government actions were having less and less influence. Basically these new international economic circumstances made it possible for a group of radical researchers led by Immanuel Wallerstein to conclude that there were new activities in the capitalist world-economy which could not be explained within the confines of the dependency perspective. These new features were characterized mainly by the following aspects:

- a) East Asia (Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore) continued to experience a remarkable rate of economic growth. It became more and more difficult to portray this East Asian economic miracle as “manufacturing imperialism”;
- b) There was a widespread crisis among the socialist states which included the Sino-Soviet split, the failure of the Cultural Revolution, economic stagnation in the socialist states, and the gradual opening of the socialist states to capitalist investment. This crisis signaled the decline of revolutionary Marxism;

- c) There was a crisis in North American capitalism which included the Vietnam War, the Watergate crisis, the oil embargo of 1975, the combination of stagnation and inflation in the late 1970s, as well as the rising sentiment of protectionism, the unprecedented governmental deficit, and the widening of the trade gap in the 1980s, all signaling the demise of American hegemony in the capitalist world-economy.

The main assumptions of the world-systems theory establish that:

- a) There is a strong link between social sciences - especially among sociology, economics and political disciplines. This school recognizes that more attention is usually given to the individual development of each one of these disciplines rather than to the interaction among them and how these interactions affect in real terms the national conditions of a given society;
- b) Instead of addressing the analysis of each of the variables, it is necessary to study the reality of social systems;
- c) It is necessary to recognize the new character of the capitalist system. For example, the approach followed by the classical political economy perspective is based on the conditions of the capitalist system during the industrial revolution in the United Kingdom. There was concrete evidence to support open competition, more productive patterns in the industrial sector, and wide groups of population which provided labor for the new established factories.

Today this is not the situation especially when we consider the important economic role of transnational corporations, the international political climate, the interdependence that affects the governments of poor nations, and the role of speculative investments. For the world-systems school, present economic conditions are not fully explainable within traditional development theories. This criticism of the capitalist system has been present since its

birth. Under current international conditions, there are specific features of monopoly capital, its means of transaction, and its concrete operations worldwide which have affected international relations among nations to a considerable degree.

Theory of Globalization

The theory of globalization emerges from the global mechanisms of greater integration with particular emphasis on the sphere of economic transactions. In this sense, this perspective is similar to the world-systems approach. However, one of the most important characteristics of the globalization position is its focus and emphasis on cultural aspects and their communication worldwide. Rather than the economic, financial and political ties, globalization scholars argue that the main modern elements for development interpretation are the cultural links among nations. In this cultural communication, one of the most important factors is the increasing flexibility of technology to connect people around the world.

The main aspects of the theory of globalization can be delineated as follows:

- a) To recognize that global communications systems are gaining an increasing importance every day, and through this process all nations are interacting much more frequently and easily, not only at the governmental level, but also within the citizenry;
- b) Even though the main communications systems are operating among the more developed nations, these mechanisms are also spreading in their use to less developed nations. This fact will increase the possibility that marginal groups in poor nations can communicate and interact within a global context using the new technology;

- c) The modern communications system implies structural and important modifications in the social, economic and cultural patterns of nations. In terms of the economic activities the new technological advances in communications are becoming more accessible to local and small business. This situation is creating a completely new environment for carrying out economic transactions, utilizing productive resources, equipment, trading products, and taking advantage of the “virtual monetary mechanisms”. From a cultural perspective, the new communication products are unifying patterns of communications around the world, at least in terms of economic transactions under the current conditions;
- d) The concept of minorities within particular nations is being affected by these new patterns of communications. Even though these minorities are not completely integrated into the new world systems of communications, the powerful business and political elites in each country are a part of this interaction around the world. Ultimately, the business and political elite continue to be the decision makers in developing nations;
- e) Cultural elements will dictate the forms of economic and social structure in each country. These social conditions are a result of the dominant cultural factors within the conditions of each nation.

The main assumptions which can be extracted from the theory of globalization can be summarized in three principal points. First, cultural factors are the determinant aspect in every society. Second, it is not important, under current world conditions to use the nation-state as the unit of analysis, since global communications and international ties are making this category less useful. Third, with more standardization in technological advances, more

and more social sectors will be able to connect themselves with other groups around the world. This situation will involve the dominant and non-dominant groups from each nation.

The theory of globalization coincides with several elements from the theory of modernization. One aspect is that both theories consider that the main direction of development should be that which was undertaken by the United States and Europe. These schools sustain that the main patterns of communication and the tools to achieve better standards of living originated in those more developed areas. On this point it is important to underline the difference between the modernization perspective and the globalization approach. The former follows a more normative position -stating how the development issue should be solved-, the latter reinforces its character as a “positive” perspective, rather than a normative claim.

Generic Theory

Development can be seen as a generic process. By this we mean a gradual process in which one particular being or bring into life a similar thing. For example, one human being gives birth to another human being. Similarly, other animal species produce their kind i.e. cow-cow; goat-goat; dog-dog. In this regard it is abnormal for one animal kind of produce another kind.

Generic development includes the possibility variation, which is an aspect of incompleteness or change in the heredity resemblance. Acquired character or modification in the generic process of development is an individually acquired bodily change due to some peculiarity in the functioning, nutrition and environment for example, exercise strengthens the muscle; sluggishness lead to the deposit of fat; deficient food brings degeneration; altered diet is followed by a change in the stomach; total darkness leads to blindness (Op. Cit).

The concept of generic development became popular with the works of biologists like Charles Darwin and Abbot Mendel. The main contention of the generic perspective in the development process is that development is determined by natural forces and modified by environmental conditions.

Evolutionary Theory

Hebert Spencer is of the view that society develops in an evolutionary manner. As observed by Etzioni:

Spencer saw the development of society as a process of evolution, which like organic evolution, is a process of growth, increasing complexity and function and increasing interdependence among the differentiated parts (Etzioni, 1964, p.3.).

Spencer, being a western scholar sees development in accordance with the 19th century philosophy of development. The main argument of the evolutionary theory is that all societies developed on a line with primitive and simple society at one end and complex industrial society at the other end. A primitive society according to this view is homogenous 'and monolithic. But as it develops, it becomes complex as specialization and division of labour step in.

Like Spencer, Comte belongs to the evolutionary school. He differed from Spencer in his attempt to establish a uniform law governing societal development. He introduced law of three stages of development of human thought theological, metaphysical and positive which were also the bases of the three forms of social organization (Op. Cit).

Cyclical Theory

Spencer's view of development is different from those discussed above. He is of the view that society develops in cycles.

Like waves in the ocean, the great cultures appear, rise to great heights, only to subside again while others rise in their turn. Like the individual organization each culture has a life cycle of birth, childhood, maturity, old age, and death. The cycles have no cumulative meaning. At the end of each cycle, man-kind is essentially it was before (Op. Cit).

The unique thing about interpretation of development is that there is no end to the development process. One stage is directly linked to another one. The highest peak of development marks the beginning of decay and disintegration.

Dialectical Theory

Karl Marx sees human beings as biological entities with needs to be satisfied. These are eating, drinking, habitation, clothing etc. (Hunt, 1963). The first historical act of man is to produce the means of satisfying these needs. The first achievement of man is self-sufficiency in food production survival. After that specialization steps in. specialization brings social differentiation in economic property and means of production and the workers who are essential to means of production.

Social development, according to Marx, is the outcome of the production and the workers.

CHAPTER THREE

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the method used in carrying out this project in this section we presents the problems with the existing system with a view to proposing a new system, The architecture of the proposed system in terms of system model, flowcharts, class diagrams, use case diagram, database structure are presented and the network architecture for the system.

3.2 METHODOLOGY

Information necessary for the development of the new system was gathered by means of interviews and observation. The proposed system is presented using UML diagrams and the corresponding databases are designed using MySql database while the system will be implemented in Python using Django framework.

3.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

One of the existing information gathering softwares is Search engines for Web crawlers. Search engines for web crawlers can be used to fetch information about anything, and this includes companies, persons, services, and even real hacks, as seen in our previous article about Google Hacking.

3.4 PROBLEMS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

- a. Tracking of social-economic record based on registration numbers proves to be difficult due to manual storage methods currently employed in information gathering in social-economic transformation.

- b. Some in social-economic information may not be discovered on time thus leading to loss of valuable data.
- c. Detection of information is not prompt as details are not on a centralized location for ease of access.

3.5 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is the design of an information gathering system for a rapid socio-economic transformation. Here we present a proposal to set up an information gathering system with the aim of carrying the following operations:

- Number generation- the system would be able to generate codes for ease of transformation.
- Record Retrieval – the system would provide an interface to aid the search for reference purposes.
- Centralized Administration - The system would allow for centralized system administration which would enhance monitoring of economic data by authorized personnel.
- Centralized database that will store the record for ease of information transformation.

3.6 ARCHITECHTURE OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

This section presents the working of the system using flow chart design, structure chart and class diagram representation of the proposed system.

We begin with the uses of the system as seen from the workers and administrator in the use case diagram below.

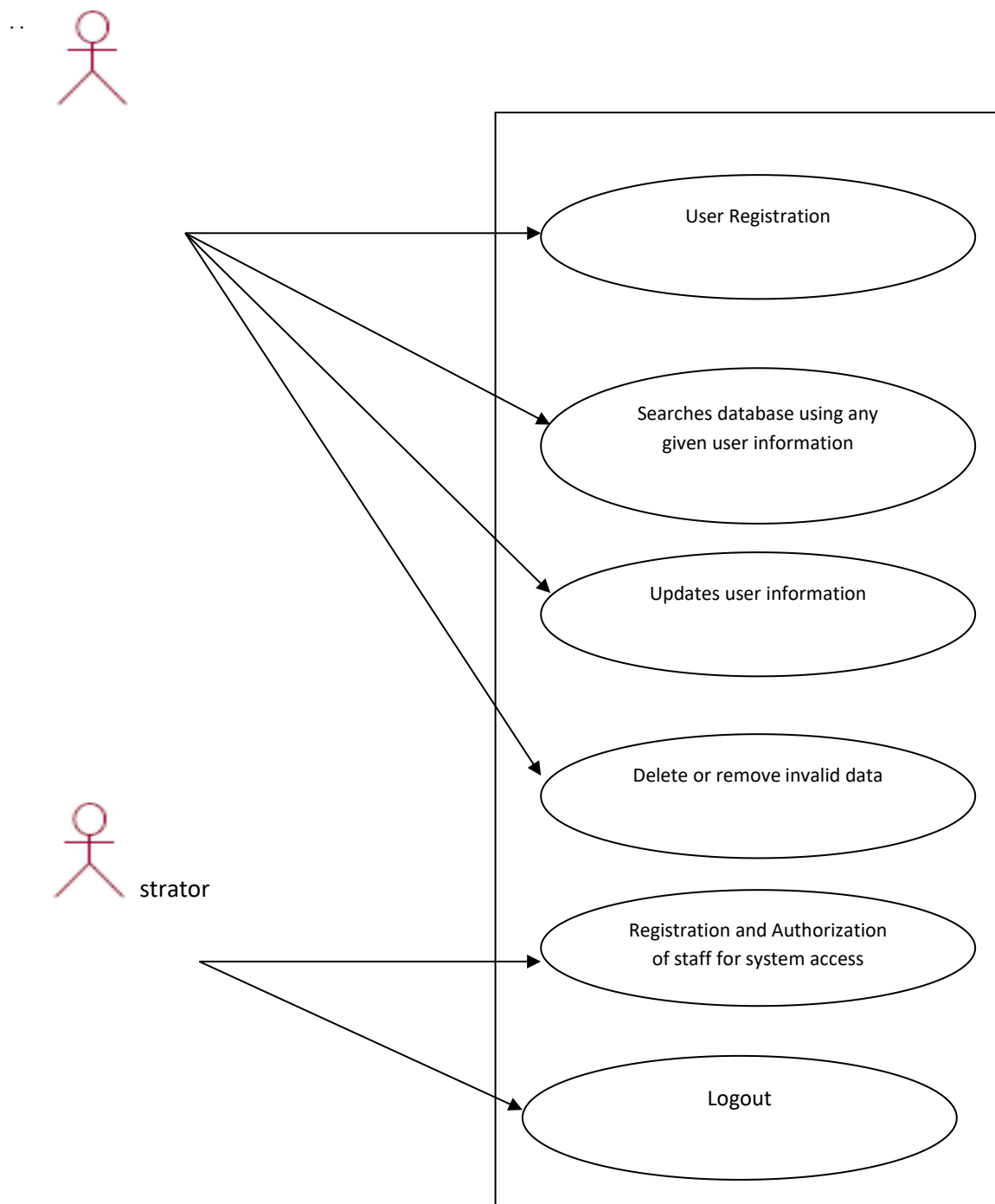


Fig 3.1 Use case view of Proposed System

3.7. COMPONENT OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The system is interacted with using a web browser interface. This gives access to user information, socio-economic information, and admin information. All these objects submit data to an database which is on the web server hosted online or offline.

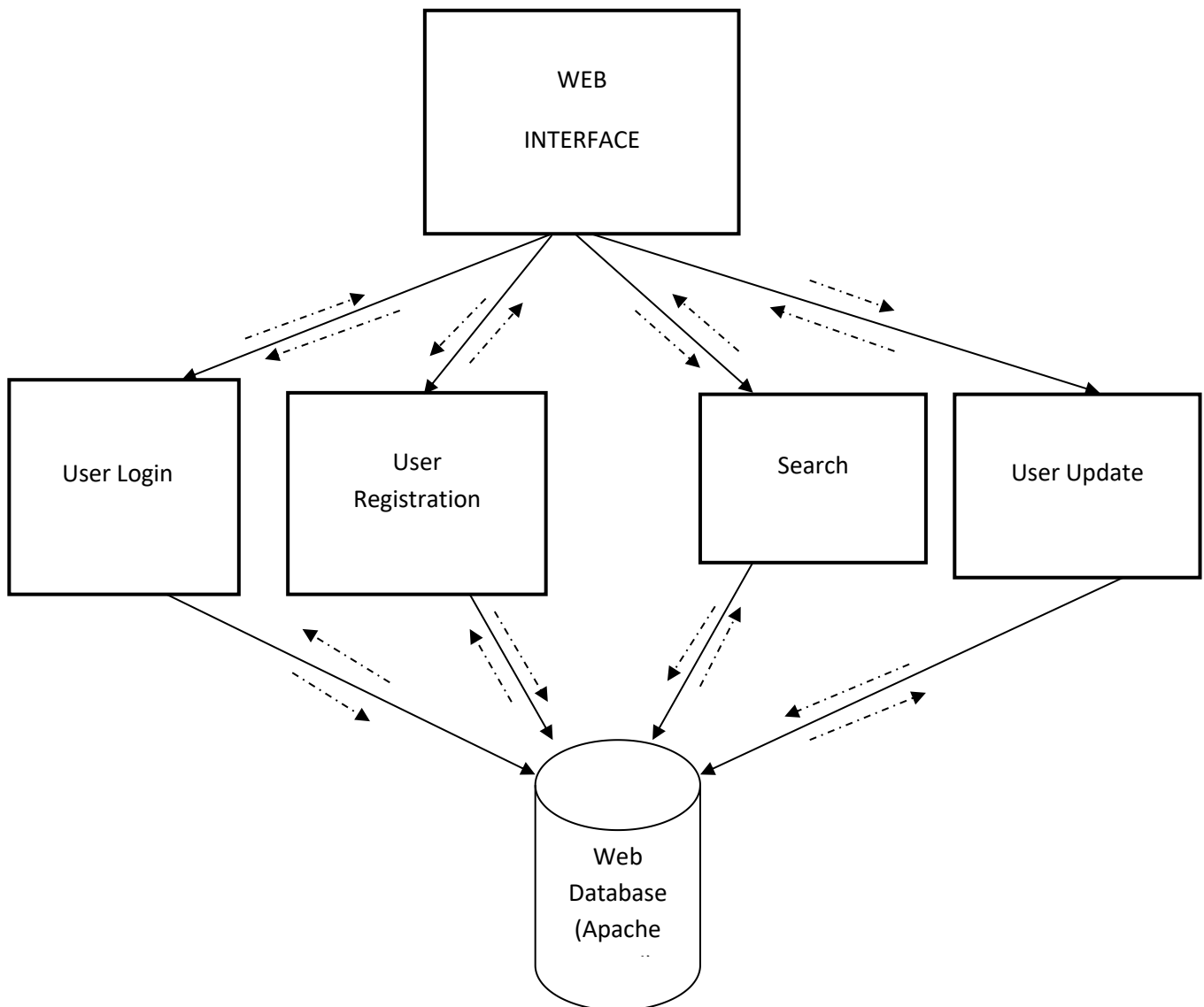


Fig. 3.2: The System Work flow architecture of the Proposed System

3.8 ALGORITHM OF CLASS DIAGRAM

Class diagram is regarded as a base-line for modeling of information which show the attribute and the behavior of an object in a class. The quid-line is control, and was developed by, the Object Management Group. UML consist of a set of graphic notation methods to develop visual models of software-intensive systems. We make use of class diagrams here to mimic our model for the proposed system operations

3.8.2. PRODUCT GENERATOR CLASS

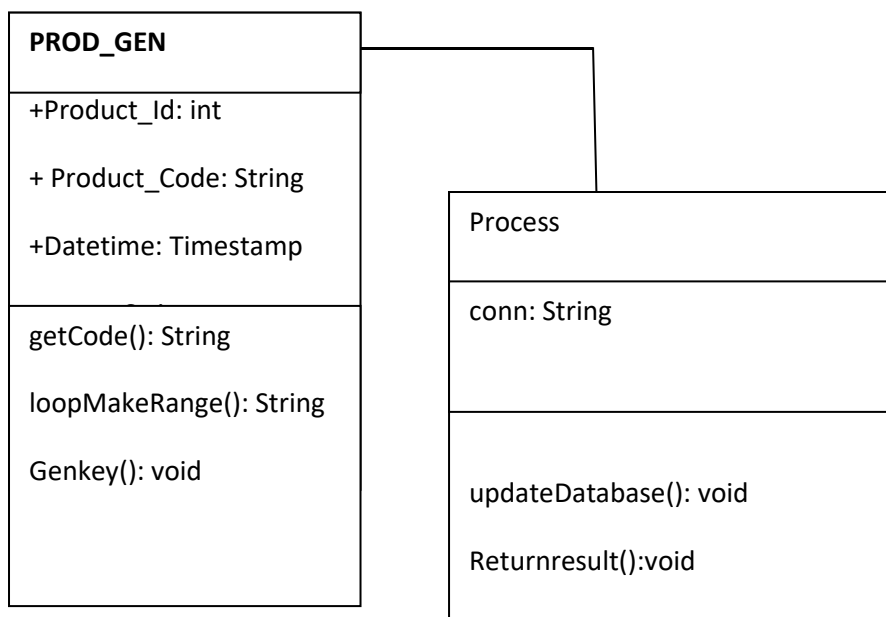


Fig. 3.3: Class Diagram for Product generation

3.8.2. USER REGISTRATION CLASS

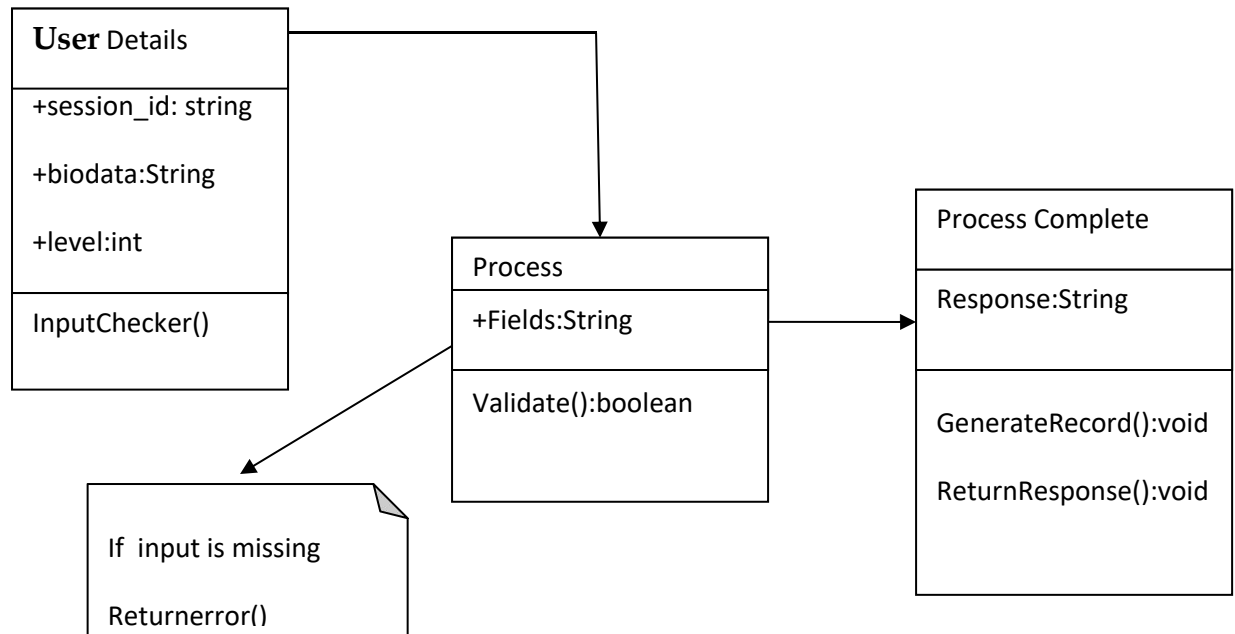


Fig. 3.4: Class Diagram for user registration

3.8. 3. BUSINESS CATEGORY REGISTRATION CLASS

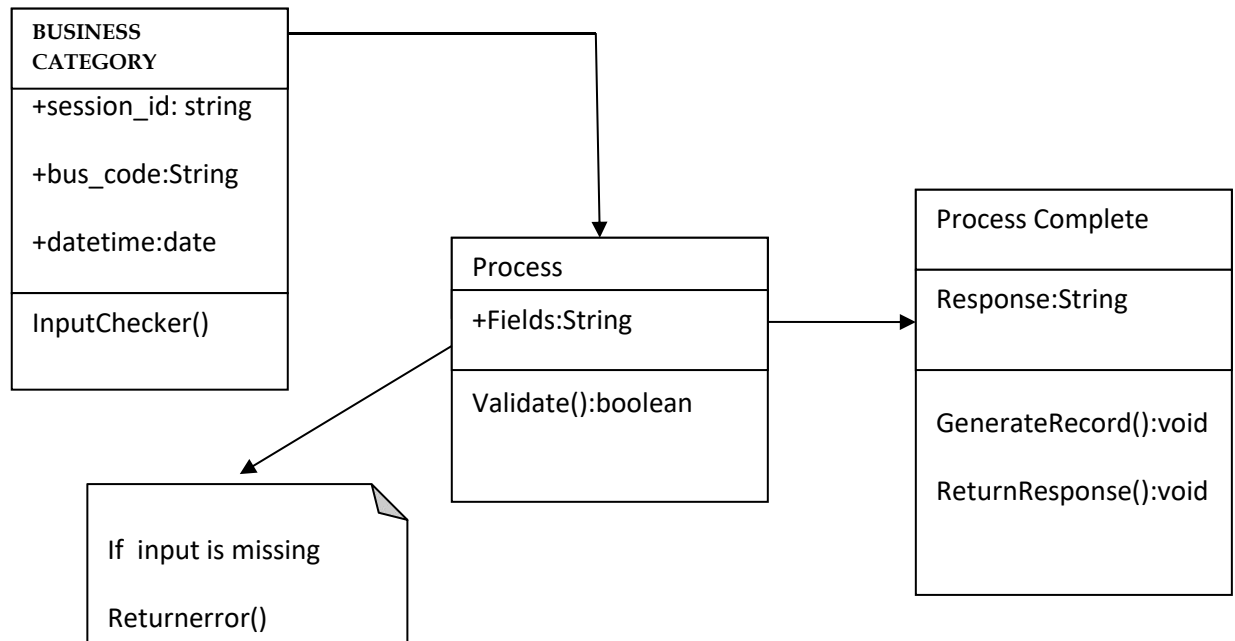


Fig. 3.5: Class Diagram for business category registration

3.8.4 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

The sequence diagram is focused on the overall working sequence of the proposed system. The program sequence is triggered from the main interface which has methods for login and search for Product. This is linked to scanning sequence for barcode scan. The checkpoints section handles entering data to checkpoint database and retrieval to the main interface. The database manages all data from users. Sequence returns a trace result to the main interface.

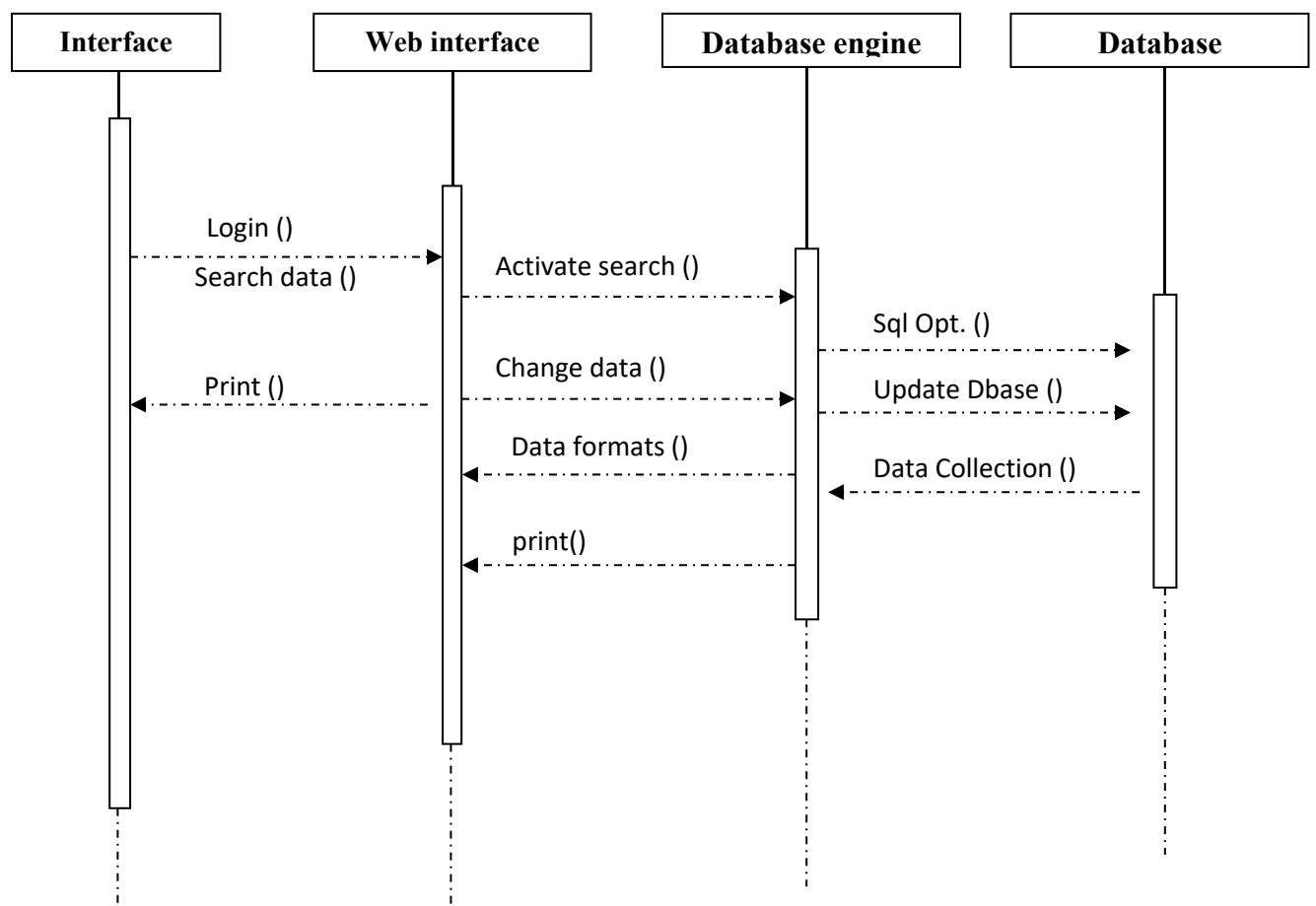


Fig 36: Sequence diagram for the proposed system.

3.8.5 SYSTEM MODEL DESIGN

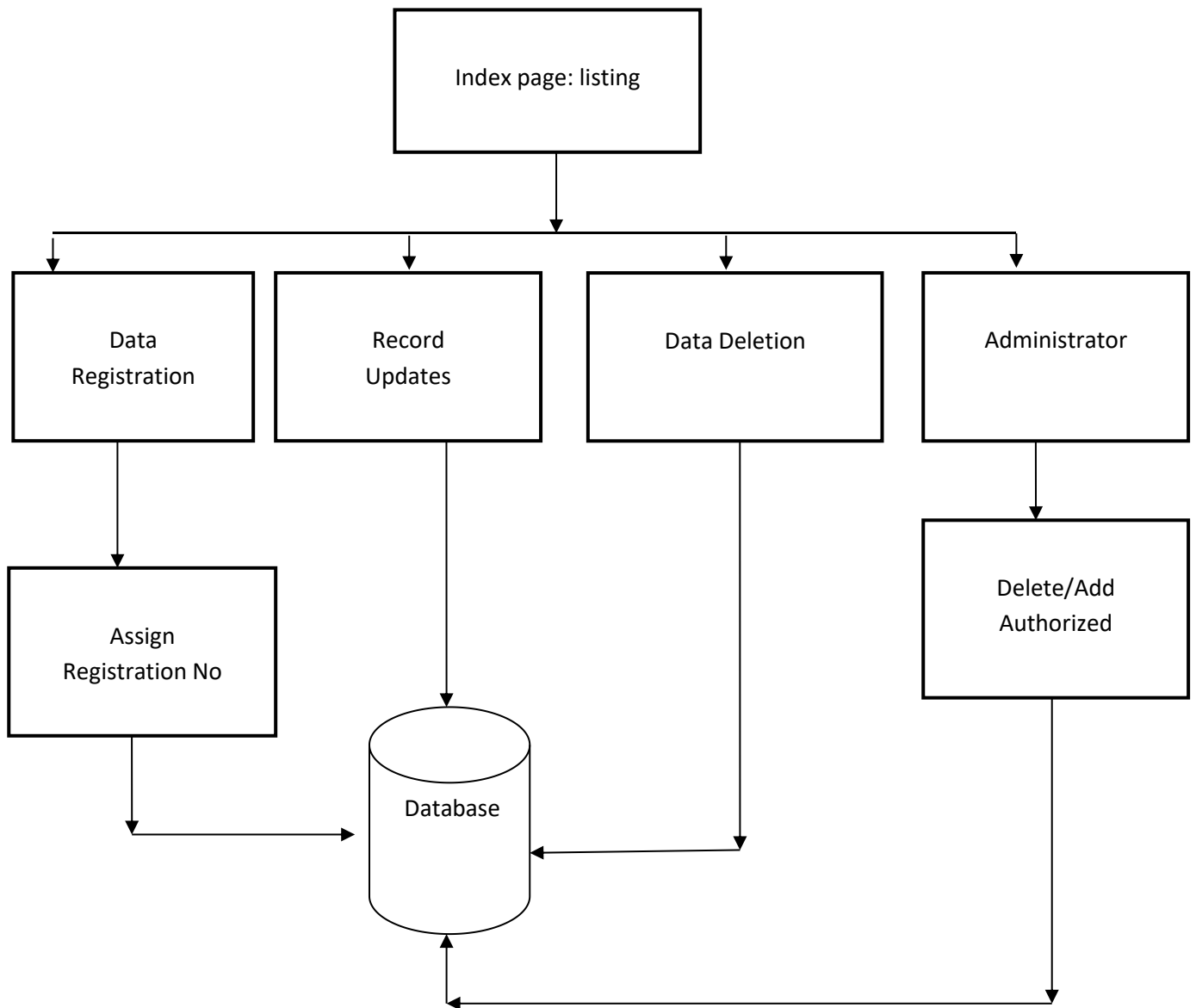


Fig 3.7: Data Model Design for Information Management System

3.9 STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF THEB PROPOSED SYSTEM

Strength

The structure of a system is defined by a Class Diagram by showing its attributes, relationships among objects, and so on. It is the backbone of object-oriented modeling and could also be used for Data modeling. Class Diagrams help in making pre-plans which eases the programming process. Moreover, you could always make changes to the Class Diagram as it's kind of annoying to code different functionality after facts. It is a design plan based on which a system is built. It is easy to understand without much technical knowledge required.

Class Diagram provides a static view of the application, and its mapping ability with object-oriented language makes it ready to be used in construction. Unlike the sequence diagram, activity diagram, etc., the class diagram is the most popular UML diagram.

Below is the purpose of a Class diagram.

- The static view of an application is designed and analyzed.
- A system's responsibilities are described by it.
- The components and the deployment diagram's base is the class diagram.
- The forward and reverse engineering is influenced by the Class Diagram.

Weakness

Though Class Diagram is the first thing to consider in a production environment to build a flawless system, it certainly has its fair share of cons as well.

- The class diagrams might often take a longer time to manage, and maintain which is sometimes annoying for a developer. It requires time for the synchronization with the software code to set it up and maintain. Often developers or small companies find it difficult to synchronize the code as it required an added amount of work.
- A lack of clarity in understanding the beneficiary of the diagram is also a disadvantage. As software developers work with code, sometimes the class diagrams are not that helped much. However, project managers could be benefited from the diagrams as it gives an overview of the workflow of a particular tool. Hence, there is often an argument to not waste time on the class diagrams and focus rather on using a whiteboard or paper to draw the diagram.
- An overcomplicated or overwhelming diagram doesn't help software developers in their work. There could be situations when the developers are frustrated due to the structure of the class diagrams. Mapping out every single scenario could make the diagram messy and hard to work with. Using high-level information could somehow help to combat such issues.

Putting overemphasis on the design could cause a hindrance to the developers and companies. The stakeholders could easily overanalyze the problems after looking into the class diagram, and putting too much effort into the features of software might lead to a loss of focus. People need to get down on the actual work rather than spending time looking into the diagram and solving issues.

3.10 CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

This work will help in addressing the lapses and problems complained by doctors and patients. The gap in doctor-patient interaction will be bridged and will lead to patient satisfaction. More so this study would add to the body of literature review on the development of an information gathering system for a rapid socio-economic transformation in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

4.4 INTRODUCTION

This section is concern with the implementation and testing phase, which constitute the main part of the new software. The software and hardware information needed for the development of information gathering system for socio-economic transformation are stated below:

4.4.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

The software required for implementing of the development of information gathering system for socio-economic transformation are:

Operating system	: Minimum Windows 7/windows vista/windows xp
Programming language	: Python, MySql
Web development tool	: Xampp for database server
Word processor	: Microsoft word (Ms Office 2007)

4.4.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

To successfully implement the proposed system, the following hardware information is needed:

Minimum system requirement; 1 gigabyte (GB) RAM (32-bit) or 2 GB RAM (64-bit)
1 gigahertz (GHz) or faster 32-bit (×86) or 64-bit (×64) processor
16 GB available hard disk space (32-bit) or 20 GB (16-bit)

RECOMMENDED SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

Intel (R) core 2 Duo CPU T5670 @ 1.80 GHz processor, 3.0 GB RAM or higher.

4.5 UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE {UML}

The UML is a basic modeling language used for creating software systems of different complexities. UML brings a set of notations and procedure for developing a simple, well-documented and easy to comprehend software models

Grady Booch, James Rumbaugh, and Ivar Jacobson created UML, which is a base-line modeling language and the initial version was created in June 1996 (Booch, Rumbaugh, and Jacobson, 1996). UML Is a non-propriety language the goal of UML is:

- to create a simple and ready-to-use expressive visual modeling language that allows the user to visualize the system
- to be process independent
- to be language independent

UML enables system engineers to create a standard blueprint of any system. It provides a number of graphical tools that can be used to visualize a system from different viewpoint. These multiple views of the system that are represented by using diagrams together depict the model of the system.

UML can be applied to represent different aspects of a software intensive system through different kinds of view. The views typically apply are:

1. User view: depict the aim and objectives of the system from the viewpoint of the user's.
2. Structural view: depict the static's or idle point of the system
3. Behavioural view: represents the changing point of the system
4. Implementation view: depict the distribution of the logical element which made up of source code structure and un-time structure implementation of the system.

5. Environment view: depict the distribution of the physical elements of the system.

The surrounding view represents nodes that connote a part of the physical hardware requirement for the deployment of the system.

4.6 IMPLEMENTATION

This section deals with the implementation phase, which constitutes the main part of the new system. Documentation in the new system provides adequate information and instructions that enables the user to use then new systems effectively. Programming is the process of writing series of instructions {otherwise called codes} in a programming language to perform a particular task. it is a set of rules for instructing the computer what operation to perform.

4.4 FEATURES OF PHP (HYPERTEXT PRE-PROCESSOR) AS A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

A computer language also known as programming languages is used to write computer programs. Common computer languages have the following features:

- The language should contain inbuilt data structures and data types
- The language should have a syntax that is consistent, natural and promotes the readability of the programs.
- The ability to freely format a code, which enables programmer the ease to use the methods, such as indentation and blank lines to bring out the structure and improve the readability of the program.
- The language should allow the user of meaningful identifier to name program objects, and should have a consistent syntax.
- A language should have clarity and simplicity

- A language should support the concept of data hiding, inheritance, polymorphism, dynamic binding and user-defined data types.

4.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

The choice of programming language here is guided by the following characteristics;

- Availability of resources and support for maintaining programs such as libraries
- cross-platform capabilities
- networking capabilities
- Good memory management.
- Simplicity
- Security

The programming language chosen by the researcher to build the program in this project is PHP {Hypertext pre-Processor formerly known as personal Home Page Tools} as it supports the above features, therefore it is the language of implementation in this project.

Choosing it because of its server-side nature is mainly for security and ability to protect program code from users who may wish to exploit it. By being server-side, all the users get at their end is the HTML, resulting from the output of the PHP Code execution.

Its sole purpose of existence {which is to build dynamic web pages} is a factor that makes it very popular programming language to use. servers using PHP For their dynamic content are cheaper than web servers using other technologies because PHP is free and its interpreter is even open source, meaning programmers may get the PHP source code and make modifications on it that best suit their needs and compile the code.

4.6 MYSQL

My SQL is a structural quarry language that enables us to perform some operations in the database with the use of an SQL command. MYSQL it can also use SQL commands, such as ADD, DROP, INSERT, and UPDATE.

JUSTIFICATION OF USE OF MYSQL

MYSQL was chosen for the following reasons:

- Its portability, as it works on different platforms, apply multi-layered server design with stand-alone modules.
- Security, as it has a role and password system that is very flexible and secure.
- Connectivity, as clients can connect to it using several protocols.
- Localization, as servers can produce error messages to users in many languages.

4.7 INSTALLATION AND CONFIGURATION OF WEB DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

The tools used for the development of information gathering system for socio-economic transformation system includes PHP, MySql, php, MyAdmin (all these are available in the Apache2Triad1.54 Server) and Abode Dreamweaver.

The procedure and configuration are as follows

1. Download Apache2triad1.54 server from
<http://www.Apache2Triad1.54server.com/en/>
2. Click on download and select the appropriate version to download, which is based on the system configuration.

3. This downloads the installer setup, you double click on it, and then the wizard will guide you through the installation of Apache2Triad1.54 Server contents that is MySql, PHP.

4.8 DOCUMENTATION

The codes used for the implementation of information gathering system for socio-economic transformation system application consist of home/index.php or home page and other web pages that are linked to the web page.

The php are as follows:

1. Index.php – the home page
2. Login form.php– logon page
3. index.php – convict profile module access
4. Admin/index.php – Administrator module access.

4.9 SOFTWARE TESTING

User Interface

This page enable user to login and have access to the system

LOGIN FORM

This is the first form that appears when the software is run. The user is required to provide the information (i.e. username and password) needed in order to access the features of the software. User can login and register his/her detail. This is shown in figure 4.1below.

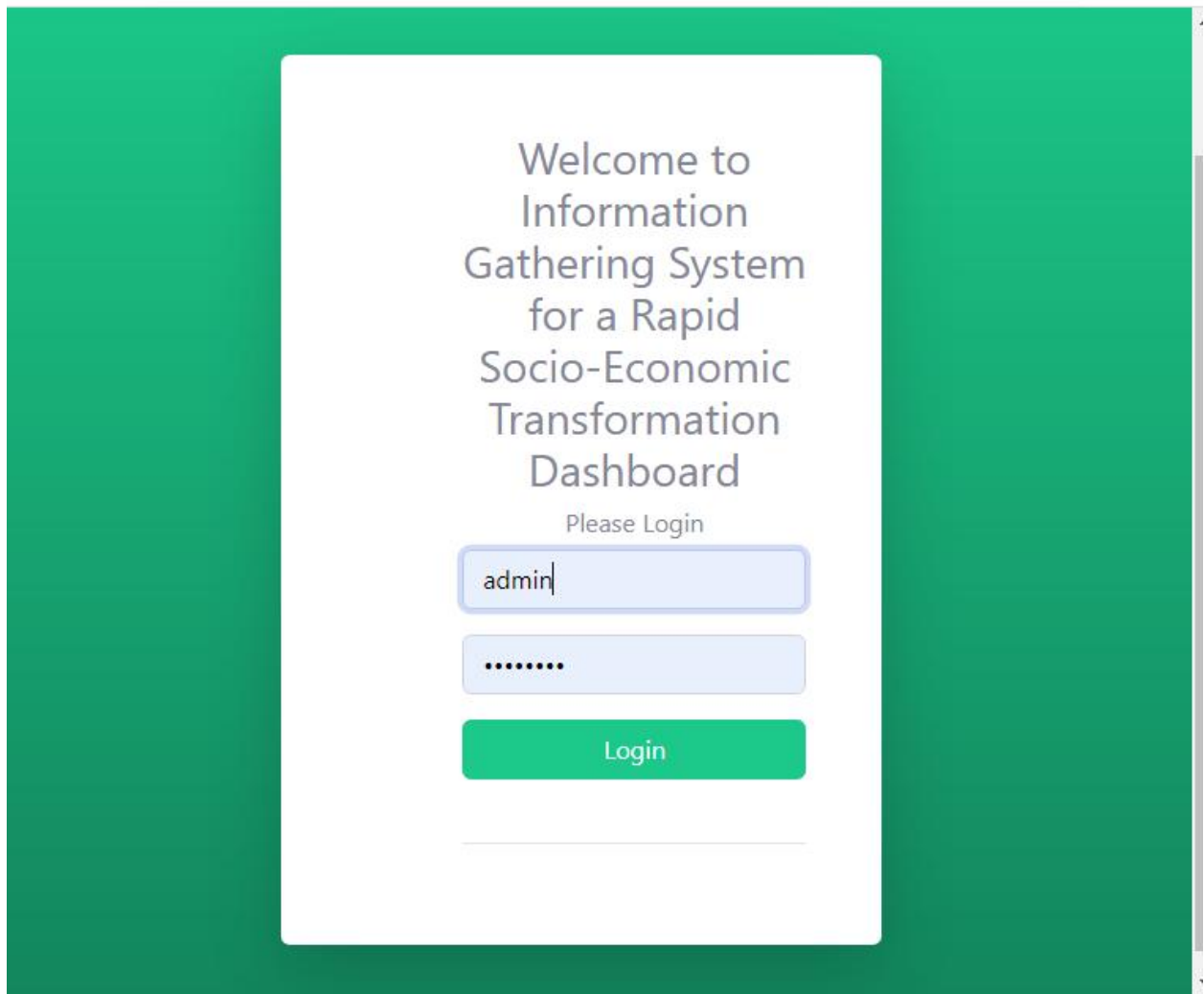


Figure 4.1: login page

Socioeconomic Information Registration Page

Welcome to Socioeconomic information Report Platform

Admin

Please enter these basic information

Name of Business *

Contact Phone *

Address*

Business Type*

LGA of SOCIO-ECONOMIC :

Select LGA

Upload an Image*

Choose File

No file chosen

Category of SOCIO-ECONOMIC :

Select Category

Save

All Rights Reserved @2021

Figure 4.2: Registration of Product Page

Admin Dashboard

In the admin dashboard, they can constantly monitoring the event popping up in their dashboard. The various activities are display in the admin dashboard. This is shown in figure 4.3 below

The screenshot displays the 'Admin View page' of the 'Socioeconomic information Report Platform'. The interface features a green sidebar on the left with the user name 'USER1' at the top. Below the sidebar, there are three menu items: 'Information on socioeconomic DashBoard', 'Information System', and 'Report'. The main content area is titled 'Welcome to Socioeconomic information Report Platform' and includes a 'Logout' link. The 'Business Report Dashboard' section contains several input fields: 'Business Name *', 'Contact Phone *', 'Bussiness Address*', 'Socioeconomic Type*', 'LGA of Business Location:' (with a dropdown menu showing 'Select LGA'), 'Upload an Image*' (with a 'Choose File' button and 'No file chosen' text), and 'Category of Bussiness:' (with a dropdown menu showing 'Select Category'). A blue 'Save' button is located at the bottom right of the form. At the very bottom of the page, there is a footer that reads 'All Rights Reserved @2021'.

Figure 4.3: Admin View page

Admin Information Report Page

In this page, the admin can click on view on a particular event, to see the details of such socioeconomic data, as well as user details such as name of sender, contact number, address of the business, and time of event or business transaction as well as the report of the year outcome. This is shown in figure 4.4 below

USER1

Information Gathering System for a Rapid Socio-Economic Transformation Dashboard

Information System

Report

Logout

INFORMATION REPORT TABLE

Show 10 entries Search:

Sent By	Address	LGA	Category	Socioeconomic Type	Time Sent	Image
					2021-07-23 14:04:02	

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Previous 1 Next

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Figure 4.4: Product View Page

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

In this study, research have shown that Rapid economic development and social well-being constitute the transformation imperative of developing countries of the world and indeed, remain the normative goal of the international community. This involves the attainment of sufficient levels of economic growth to allow for a progressive improvement in the material standard of living of the populace.

An automated patient medical record is a representation of all a patients' data that would originally be found in the paper based record. It contains all information ranging from pathology, radiology and clinical information that has been combined and structured in a digital form.

The system is designed to capture and re-present data that accurately capture the state of the socioeconomic activities at all times. It allows for an entire information history to be viewed without the need to track down the previous record volume and assists in ensuring data is accurate, appropriate and legible. It reduces the chances of data replication as there is only one modifiable file, which means the file is constantly up to date when viewed at a later date and eliminates the issue of lost forms or paperwork. Due to all the information being in a single file, it makes it much more effective when extracting socioeconomic data for the examination of possible trends and long term changes in the society.

5.2 Conclusion

The need for automated socioeconomic data record software, employed to tackle the inconsistent records being kept by individuals and various agencies in the society cannot be overlooked nor over-emphasized. This is simply because existing surveys shows that information and record are misplaced and does not get to the appropriate agencies as at when needed most especially during planning situations and this has led to inappropriate treat measures that has resulted to loss business or live. This has necessitated the need for automated socioeconomic data records that can be accessed accurately and on time. Automated socioeconomic data record systems especially using real time should be made available to all agencies that might involve in day to date activities of socioeconomic activities or records should be provided without error or time inefficiency using automated services. I will like to conclude by saying that in actual effect the relevance of this project far outweighs any disadvantages it might have.

5.3 Recommendation

When all is set for full implementation, the following operations are carried out:

1. Training of staff: Staffs that are to use the system are trained as required depending on the complexity of the system and the skill presently available.
2. Programming: that meets or conforms to the requirements set out in the system specifications are designed and written by the programmers. These programs are debugged until they are error free.
3. System Testing: the new system has to be tasted to ensure the program has been written correctly and that the system as a whole will work. This is achieved with the help of test data. Test data is a set of data specifically prepared to meet different test requirements which is used in the initial test running of a new system

to ensure that all programs are correctly written and that the system as a whole works well.

4. Master File Conversion: This involves the conversion of existing master file into magnetic form such as tapes and disks, depending on the file keeping method adopted.

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