

COMPUTERIZATION OF NATIONAL DRUG  
LAW AGENCY'S ACTIVITIES  
(A CASE STUDY OF NDLEA ZONAL  
HEADQUARTERS)

BY

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PGD/MCS/97/98/684

SUBMITTED TO THE  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHS COMPUTER  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND SCIENCE  
EDUCATION

*IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF*

**POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN COMPUTER  
SCIENCE OF:**

THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY,  
MINNA, NIGER STATE.

## APPROVAL PAGE

This project has been approved by the Department of Maths Computer, school of Science and Science Education, Federal University of Technology, Minna.

BY

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**Date**

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**Date**

## DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my Husband Dr. Femi Ogunsola, my mum Mrs. Omabu Okafor, My Brothers Mr. Chike, Dr. Felix, Dr. Emeka, Mr. Uche, Mr. Okey, my sister Rita and Late Father Mr. Omabu Okafor In Reveance and in love.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work affords me a beautiful opportunity to express my indebtedness to many people who have contributed in many ways to the successful completion of this project.

I wish to express my profound gratitude to my project supervisor Dr. Yomi Ayesimi who has patiently and carefully read through the scripts. I also owe gratitude to all lectures of PDG computer science of 1997/98 session.

My gratitude and sincere appreciation also goes to my Zonal Commander ACNS Layi Adekanmbi particularly who permitted me to under the course.

I must also mention colleagues more especially the Admin officer ABU, the 2i/c Bassey Anieti, Kingsley Amadu, Nweke Angela, Alhaji Idi Mohammed and ODO Owoecho who encouraged me to complete the course after almost given up at the end of the semester due to pressure of work in the office and increased volume of class assignments.

I have to thank in a special way NS Alfred Adewunmi who made my coming to the Agency possible. The same indebtedness goes to my friend Agnes Umokoro, Sam Nwanze, Sadiqu Nasiru, Sunny Nkwor who helped me with

some of my project material and Engr. Osazee Ebomoyi for his kindness.

Finally, I will round up by thanking the Almighty God for the good health He granted me all through my stay in the institution and in Minna.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

A computer is a data processing machine, which can receive data, store it, process the data and give the output in the required format based on the specification by the user.

The storage capability of the computer allows for automatic processing of data, which subsequently eliminates manual interferences between data input and information output.

The above explanation is very much in line with the topic of this dissertation and what it intend to achieve.

Computers were introduced in the developed world precisely after the Second World War, they started by developing mainframe computers and later mini and microcomputers commonly used nowadays came to the light.

It has been established both theoretically and in reality that computers are assets to mankind. The era of computer technology has brought about various developments which has made life more convenient and enjoyable

The main objective of this project is to present a detailed study of the present system of enabling management take quicker decisions with a view to computerizing its activities.

It shall be noted that an Agency such as ( NDLEA) National Drug Law Enforcement Agency needs a good record system in order to effectively monitor and carry out its activities. There is no doubt that developing a computer based Management Information System for the activities of NDLEA both Nationally and at the zonal and area command levels will go a long way towards ensuring cost savings, quicker information retrieval to enable management quicker decisions as well as reduction in the space required to keep information when compared to the traditional filing methods.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF NDLEA ZONE

### XI MINA.

The establishment of National Drug Law Enforcement agency (NDLEA) was promulgated in 1989 by Decree Number 48 of 1989, which was aimed at exterminating illicit drug trafficking and the consumption in our society.

It is a well known fact that any involvement in drugs especially there importation, exportation, sales, transfer, purchase, growing, manufacturing, possession, extraction is unacceptable.

Therefore, the establishment of the agency was Nigerian's deliberate attempt at joining the rest of the world in getting rid of this canker worm.

For effective operation of the agency, the national headquarter decided to create zonal commands, hence the creation of Minna Zonal Command. The Zone which is headed by zonal commander with some other units for an effective operation of its activities such as the press units, drug demand reduction unit (DDRU), Legal Unit, Administrative unit, exhibit unit and the intelligence unit was established in December, 1995 but took effect in January, 1996 with three area commanders headed by an area commander who is responsible to the zonal commander at the zonal headquarters.

The area commands which rose to eleven in 1997 covers Niger State, Kwara State, Federal Capital Territory, and Abuja.

As a result of the vast area commands, the needs for computerization for the speedy information from area commands to the zonal headquarters became necessary.

Taking such measures requires the taking of reasonable precautions to prevent the leakage of official information.

## OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study is to put in place, information management system to ensure convenient and fast record keeping method, revision and updating of such records and retrieval of any relevant information for decision making.

## METHODOLOGY

The method of analysis which is based to a large extent on the centre periphery theory as well as the dependency syndrome will be used in this project to show how effective the computerization of NDLEA activities is likely to be, despite the fact that computer machines are imported from developed world. As for the computerization of NDLEA activities, the cost of buying computers even though, very expensive at the moment, will definitely be a step in the right direction when anticipated out of the machine are taken into consideration.

Apart from the computerization of Agency's activities, there are a thousand and one other areas where the computer will be put into useful and profitable work.

## SCOPE AND LIMITATION

### SCOPE:

This research work focuses only on NDLEA Zone xi, which comprises of Niger State, Kwara State and the Federal Capital with its eleven area commands being controlled from the Zonal Headquarters in Minna.

## LIMITATIONS

In the course of this research, certain factors posed as impediments, which include: -

- i. Lack of relevant literature on this particular topic, it is my belief that much work has not been done on this topic.
- ii. Finance, as students, I have to limit this exercise to the proportion of available resource, hence the decision for choosing NDLEA zone in Minna.
- iii. There is normally the problem of deadline for any work, which does not allow for more detailed findings.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 COMPUTER AWARENESS AND LITERATURE**

It is important to investigate the extent of computer awareness and literacy in Nigeria for centuries, people live on earth without keeping records, but as security organization, adjustments become necessary, the complexities of security organization and in view of the potential magnitude of crimes in terms of Drug Trafficking. In Drugs requires that more detailed approach be taken.

It is however, important to note that computerization is not just for purpose of computerization, but is meant to enhance operational efficiency and effectiveness. It is also meant to simplify repetitive, boring or monotonous activities, which are not handled properly by humans, it thus becomes essential that all hands must be on deck to achieve the desired results.

As we move into the new millennium, Africa's foremost drug control Agency (NDLEA), dedicated to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in Nigeria, has now begun a full-scale computerization process geared towards taking full advantage of the inherent benefits derivable from the computerization process.

The first step in this computerization process is the setting up of a centralized computer based intelligence Databank, which commenced operation in the latter part of 1998.

It is a known fact that manual record keeping techniques continued to develop through the centuries with such innovations as computer and information and accurate record keeping are generally accepted world-wide as being essential for effective performance of research or investigation activity which is the core of NDLEA assignment.

At the 11<sup>th</sup> annual conference of Computer Association of Nigeria held about six years ago in October, 1993 at Abeokuta, the members of the association revealed that, they were still not through with their individual expectation. The expectation expressed at the conference ranged from the need to regulate computer education in the country, the need for promulgation of a decree to deal with computer crimes and criminals. It is believed that the need for computer education is to boost computer awareness and literacy. The fact that for the 16 years of existence, establishment decree for the association reveals its low level of awareness, a low level of awareness indicates a lower literacy level.

At the conference, the president of Computer Association of Nigeria, (COAN) Mr. Tunde Njoku revealed that

computer Association of Nigeria is seriously on except for something, they expected the last regime to accomplish, he revealed his fear over the fact that COAN has not been given regulatory powers to accredit computer schools and that this should not mean that the association is not functioning. What people are getting now in terms of computer education is what is available. What matters most is the awareness and that COAN is doing well in that area.

On 20<sup>th</sup> November, 1993, the same president Mr. Tunde was on NTA Programme of TONIGHT AT NINE with two others to discuss computer awareness and literacy in Nigeria. All the discussants agreed that awareness is not all that low but really high and that the literacy is seriously below the awareness level.

## 2.2 CONSISTENCY

Computers unlike frail human beings do not become bored or less concentrated when performing a highly repetitive task, if a computer has to compute a million numbers, it will compute each one with equal diligence. This is something that cannot be attributed to human beings, because if any human being has to add up 100 numbers and did so three times, there are chances that different answers may be obtained but a computer will get the answers correctly the first time and the same answer all the times. This means that we can frequently give credence to the output

produced by computers, which we would not and cannot give to human beings.

### ACCURACY

It is however important that once the program and the data are correct; there is no reason for a computer to produce erroneous results. It can only do so when the human elements involved make a mistake. Of course the computer is a machine and like every other machines, it can go wrong, but if the proper precautions are taken, the error will not occur.

Like the intelligence Databank Project of NDLEA which is being carried out in collaboration UNDCP, has the basic functions of collecting, collating, processing and storing reliable and accurate drug-related data electronically for research purposes, planning, investigation activities, archival records and making information easily available at the touch of button for use by all its departments. Other interested Sister Agencies and the general public.

### 2.3 COMPUTER APPLICATIONS:

The early computers were built at Universities and scientific establishments to carry out specific tasks example ENIAC to undertake innumerable calculations in the field of ballistics, later, it was demonstrated that

computers could be designed for use as aids to general business and office administration.

S. C. Bhatnagr and K. V. Ramani (1989) in their book "Computers And Information Management", A primer for practicing managers, categorized the evolution of the use of computers in organization into three. Data Processing represented the first stage. It enabled the organization to perform efficient transaction process to produce summary reports.

The second stage of the evolution has focus on the Management Information System (MIS) through MIS; it was possible to provide useful information. Such information was generally integrated with functions and provides facilities for enquiry and report generation from Databases.

The third stage of evolution is the emergence of application system, which is interactive, and aims at helping decision makers to utilize data and models to solve unstructured problems.

## STORAGE, RETRIEVAL AND VALUE OF INFORMATION:

Computers can store vast amounts of information. The volume of information generated and processed by the zone is so great that it would be impossible to deal with it at all without using computers. In other words, it is valuable to be able to build large banks of information, which like an encyclopaedia can be tapped or referenced when required.

The value of using the computer is that a great mass of information can be retained and any individual item can be found very quickly when decisions have to be made. And as such, the area commands under the Zonal Headquarters are to be linked up to a network by a process known as Wide Area Network (WAN).

The idea of computerization will enhance documentation and record keeping, it will no doubt be a welcome development, especially as it will also help to solve other problems such as communication between the area command officers and the zonal headquarters in Minna. On line maintenance of watch lists and keeping tracks of suspects with previous crime (drug related) records in form of Database records.

The agency's activities includes the following spheres:  
Personnel Records, Investigation Records, Security

Records, Exhibit Records, Forensic Records, Drug Demand Reduction Records, Money Laundering Records,

Facilities like a corporate E-mail Network are to be installed to facilitate easy and regular communication with area commands and zonal headquarter and discretionally with the rest of the world. With the networking facilities been installed, alert can easily be sent to all formations (Area Commands) including Pictures, Thumb Prints of the wanted persons and this will be possible with the investigation unit and the press unit of the agency that are watch dogs of the agency.

Likewise in Government Department, Computers are also widely used. These are essentially administrative bodies, which functions smoothly rely heavily on repetitive clerical type efforts.

This is just the sort of applications for which computers are ideally suited. The volume of information generated and processed is so great that it would be impossible to deal with it all without using computers. In educational sectors, computers are beginning to be used more and more, just like any business. Computers can play an administrative important role behind the source. As an aid to time tabling, one big advantage is the ease with which computers can provide printouts of all timetable to suit individual needs. In many subjects, it is helpful to make use of a computer to

carry out lengthy calculations in others; it is valuable to be able to build up large Databanks of information.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **3.1 SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN**

System Analysis is concerned with the detailed procedures in the system as it shows on picture of the processing activities of the system, which determines how best to use computers with other resources to perform tasks that meet the information needs of an Organization. It is developed as a specialised branch of Organisation and method, which is general approach to solving procedural problems. Therefore, the focus of this chapter is to examine reference as tools in security organisations with specific reference to NDLEA.

The chapter will also look at the constraints that security organisations encounter in their struggle to survive before the introduction of computers and the present option available today to existing security outfits that have computers.

### **3.2 COMPUTERIZATION/FEASIBILITY**

In view of the potential magnitude of transaction in terms of the sheer number of arrest and seizure and monthly frequency of report as well, the arrest to Zonal headquarters for the system to anticipate and be capable of responding to every one simultaneously timely and efficiently, the underlying operating philosophy is

for the full computerization of Zonal commands. Such comprehensive data storage and retrieval system will enhance the quality and timeliness of results, information and the reporting obligations of the zones. In this regard, the agency will acquire a computer system with a large configuration such that its Zonal offices will be networked for multi-user on wide area operation with mini computers at the national head offices. This will enable the transmission of data between offices promptly and without loss of information. The advantage is that, information will be accepted from Zonal and area command offices and electronically processed.

The computerisation programme is to be implemented in phases, the liaison office Abuja and the national headquarters Lagos will be equipped with ESCALA model D-201 computer system with 8Gb hard disk drive which provides a very fast processing and memory capacity system will be installed in the Zonal offices with micro computers in area command.

A preliminary study within the agency at the inception will establish the corporate architecture of the information system that would be needed for operation. The essence is to provide an indication of the data base that would be required and how each aspect of the operation would work with any and all others. The will quite clearly reveal that there will be no off-shelf

software that will meet or be accepted to the required operating systems. Hence a customised information technology system was to be procured. As this will take some time to be developed and installed, data processing will undertake with microcomputers using off-the-shelf software to minimize a build-up of data bank log.

### 3.3 TESTING THE PROGRAM

A test run of this program on the computerization of the activities of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency revealed the followings:

- a) ***Information of Retrieval Time:*** The information retrieval time in the existing manual procedure was reduced by 90% thereby confirming that it takes about 10 percent of time in computerized activities when compared to a manual system.
- b) ***Accuracy of information:*** In testing the program, it was discovered that stored information in respect of the drug addicts and criminals with cases of drug related offences remained accurate for over the period of this study and is assumed to remain the same for a long period of time.
- c) ***Loss of Data:*** The frequently reported cases of data loss peculiar with the manual system were completely

eliminated. With a password (a code known only to the primary user of the information) information was restricted and protected from intruders.

d) *Data Storage*: As in most computerized system, the test revealed that data management by way of storage was very efficient. Individual files were maintained by name, location and even alphabetically in small storage areas thereby creating more and more rooms for better working environment and spaces.

e) *Tracking of Criminals*: A very important revelation also of the test was that both the photographs and the detailed information regarding the criminals were easily recorded as part of their personal information rather than attachments.

### 3.4 OPERATION

It is however important to note that computerization is not just for the purpose of Computerization but is meant to enhance operational efficiency and effectiveness it is also meant to simplify repetitive, boring or monotonous activities which are not handled properly by humans, it thus becomes essential that all hands must be on deck to achieve the desired results and as such the primary responsibility of the operation is the actual computerised processing of any job that enters or leaves the computer, controlling flows

of data to processing supplies tapes, disc and feeding of data to the computer and operate necessary hardware then distribute to management information on a timely basis and maintain records on equipment utilization.

It also over sees all data base activities to ensure prompt system response, satisfactory user support and data security at the same designed data security measures to restrict unauthorized access also prepare and maintain a data base dictionary which offers standardize procedure for access to the database.

### 3.5 TECHNICAL

This can be conveniently divided into inputs, outputs, files and procedures. Considering of inputs will be influenced greatly by the needs of output, that is, the necessity for quick response from the system would determine the need for an online type of input. It is necessary to consider what is required from the system before deciding how to set about producing it. This requirement would have become clear as the project progresses. The analyst will need to consider forms, types, volume and frequency of reports and document with choice of output media, which also have to be made.

**FILES:** - This is very much linked to input and output; input is processed against the files to produce the necessary output. The considerations involved in designing

the files are storage media, file security, layouts and method of file organization and access.

**PROCEDURES:** - This is the step, which unifies the whole process that links everything together to produce the desired output. It also involves both computer and clerical procedure that starts with the origination with the source document and ends with the output document being distributed. This is similar in concept to parallel running that is data from one or more previous periods for the whole or part of the system. This is not as disruptive as parallel operation since timing is less critical. This is more like an extended system, but it may be considered a more practical form of change over for organizational reasons.

### 3.6 CHARGE

African foremost drug control Agency NDLEA dedicated to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in Nigeria has begun a full-scale computerization process geared towards taking full advantage of the inherent benefits derivable from the computerization process. This first step in this computerization process has been the setting up of a centralized computer-based intelligence databank.

This intelligence databank project, which is carried out in collaboration with the (UNDCP) United Nations Drug control program, has the basic functions of collecting, collating, processing and storing reliable and accurate drug-related data. Electronically for research purposes, planning, investigative activities archival records and making information easily available at the touch of a button for use by all its departments, other interested or sister agencies and the general public.

### 3.7 COST AND BENEFIT

This cost and benefit analysis is necessary to determine economic feasibility

And in this project, it is economically worthwhile to invest in the project on the ground that the agency has enough building to install the computers and enough personnel to man the computers and saves the agency a lot of stress using the manual filing method.

# CHAPTER FOUR.

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter concentrates on the development of software and its implementation. Here, the discussion will focus on the method of programming language and the features of the chosen language, software requirements and its features, software development and testing the operational manual of the developed software and how to quit and exit the program.

## 4.2 CHOICE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE/FEATURES OF THE CHOSEN LANGUAGE.

For the purpose of this study, the QBASIC compiler was used, because of the following features:

- i. Absence of line-numbering which is a must in all BASIC interpreters.
- ii. It is user-friendly: It supports the use of pull-down menus for system commands (like RUN, SAVE, LOAD, EXIT, ETC.) This allows for quicker execution of these commands.

- iii. QBASIC supports blocked operations, particularly useful for structured programming. For instance, the blocked IF \_ \_ \_ THEN ELSE \_ \_ \_ END IF statement is supported by QBASIC.
- iv. QBASIC program files can be converted to executable files (that is, files with extension EXE), which can be run from the DOS prompt.
- v. QBASIC also supports instant syntax checking as instructions are entered and it gives instant help on errors.
- vi. The QBASIC compiler also comes along with a tutor, which allows the user to learn more about the compiler and how to use it when writing programs.

#### 4.3 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT AND FEATURES.

The software developed in this research work can only run on computers with Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS - DOS) version 5.0 or other higher versions of DOS.

#### 4.4 SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING:

When software is to be developed, it becomes necessary to express the requirement in a number of ways. The requirement must initially be expressed in terms that the

user can understand and agree to ultimately, these requirements will be represented to the computers in the form of instructions which the computer can obey i.e. program.

The principle of modular programming was applied in this research work. Instead of writing a single bulky and cumbersome program in which errors would have been difficult to detect and correct.

#### 4.5 OPERATIONAL MANUAL

Software development will be incomplete until the program had been written and tested for a substantial period of time and documented. The operational manual is an important part of documentation. The following steps are taken when activating the program:

Step 1 Booting the system from the hard disk; successful booting will lead the user to C prompt (i.e. C:)

Step 2 At C: type cd-Qbasic press the enter key.  
Note QBASIC is the directory of the hard disk containing the computer.

Step 3 Insert the floppy diskette that contains the project program into drive A.

Step 4 At c:/ QBASIC type QBASIC- Opening bas and press the enter key. This activates the program. Carry out the instructions displayed on the screen based on your choice.

#### 4.6 MENUS/OUTPUTS DESCRIPTION

#### 4.7 OPENING MENU

On the activator of the opening program (i.e. Opening bas), the computer displays the message below:

**COMPUTERIZATION OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW  
ACTIVITIES.**

**(A CASE STUDY OF NDLEA HEADQUARTERS)**

**WRITTEN BY**

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There is a fifteen-second delay before the screen is cleared for the next menu-The main menu

After the screen of the previous menu (i.e. the opening menu) has been cleared, what appears on the screen is displayed below.

ENTER THE VALUE OF THE NUMBER OF THE  
COMPUTATION TO BE CARRIED OUT.

The next statement displayed is

ENTER THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS, NAME OF  
SUSPECTS, AGE, SEX, PLACE OF ARREST, DATE OF  
ARREST, STATE OF ORIGIN, AND KIND OF DRUG  
SEIZED.

This allows the arrest to be entered as many computation(s)  
to be carried out. The screen is then cleared and the next  
display on the screen is given.

### QUITTING THE PROGRAM.

To quit the program, all the user has to do is select the  
option and press the ENTER KEY. This carries the user to  
the DOS Prompt.

```
LOSE ALL
ET TALK OFF
ET BELL ON
ET COLOR TO R/W
LECT 5
LEAR
, 24 SAY "ENTER YOUR NAME AND PASSWORD"
, 25 SAY "TO GAIN ACCESS TO THE WORK"
0, 19 FILL TO 19, 53 COLOR N
, 21 TO 18, 51 DOUBLE
, 21 FILL TO 18, 52 COLOR B/G*
E PASSWORD
HILE .T.
SER = USERNAME
ASS = PASSWORD
= 1
HILE A < 3
ORE SPACE(10) TO MUSER, MPASS
2, 22 SAY "ENTER LOGIN NAME "GET MUSER
AD
MUSER = " "
AR
URN
IF
ATE FOR MUSER = USERNAME
NOT. FOUND()
30 SAY "ACCESS DENIED, TRY AGAIN "COLOR R*+
30 SAY "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"
L SAY " "
R
ACE USERNAME WITH MUSER
F
INTENSITY OFF
22 SAY "ENTER PASSWORD"
40 GET MPASS COLOR N/N
MPASS = " "
AR
URN
IF
INTENSITY ON
ATE FOR MPASS = PASSWORD
.NOT. FOUND()
18 SAY "*** ACCESS DENIED, TRY AGAIN ***" COLOR R*/B
```

PLACE PASSWORD WITH MPASS

NDLEA  
DIF  
DDO  
DSE ALL  
TURN  
DDO

FINE  
FINE  
FINE  
FINE

FINE  
FINE  
FINE  
FINE  
FINE

SELE  
SELE

IVALE

EDUSE

SE  
BAR() = 2  
TO 0.00  
SAY  
SAY  
2 SAY  
FORUM  
TO 20.00  
DATE

BAR() = 2  
0 TO 20.00  
0 SAY  
2 SAY  
0 SAY  
12 SAY  
BORDER  
5 TO 20.00

SYSTEM  
BAR() = 2  
0  
IVALE  
SE  
IN

## PROCEDURE OFFENDER

```
DO CASE
SET COLOR TO B/W
CASE BAR() = 2
DO ENTRY
CASE BAR() = 4
DO VIEW
CASE BAR() = 6
DO ENQUIRE
CASE BAR() = 8
CLEAR
DEACTIVATE POPUP
ENDCASE
RETURN
```

## PROCEDURE ENTRY

```
SET CLOCK ON
SET STATUS ON
SET TALK OFF
SET COLOR TO B/W
CLOSE ALL
CLEAR
SELECT 1
USE DATA
DO WHILE .T.
STORE SPACE(15) TO MCODE
STORE SPACE(30) TO MOFFENDER
STORE SPACE(40) TO MADDRESS
STORE SPACE(1) TO MCHOICE
STORE SPACE(20) TO MZONE
STORE SPACE(20) TO MAREA
STORE SPACE(20) TO MN_DRUG
STORE SPACE(20) TO MD_GROUP
STORE SPACE(20) TO MD_EXAMPLE
STORE SPACE(20) TO MCLASS
CLEAR
5,20 TO 8,57 DOUBLE
6,21 SAY "NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY"
7,30 SAY "ZONAL HEADQUARTERS"
4,71 TO 19,72 COLOR B/B
18,6 TO 19,72 COLOR B/B
4,6 TO 18,71 DOUBLE
4,5 TO 19,5
3,5 TO 3,72
SET INTENSITY ON
12,20 SAY "ENTER CODE OF OFFENDER" GET MCODE
READ
IF MCODE = " "
CLEAR
RETURN
ENDIF

ELE 1
SE DATA
```

```

LOCATE FOR CODE = MCODE
IF FOUND()
15,25 SAY "DUPLICATE CODE NOT ALLOWED" +CHR(7)+CHR(7) COLOR R*/W
17,25 SAY "PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE"
WAIT " "
LEAR
LOSE ALL
LOOP
ENDIF
LEAR
1,1 TO 23,76 CHR(177)
3,4 SAY DATE()
3,67 SAY TIME()
5,25 SAY "OFFENDER'S CODE"
3,17 SAY "OFFENDER'S PERSONAL RECORD"
5,50 SAY MCODE
6,3 SAY "NAME ...."
8,3 SAY "ADDRESS ...."
10,3 SAY "ZONE ...."
12,3 SAY "AREA COVERED ...."
14,3 SAY "NAME OF DRUG ...."
16,3 SAY "GROUP OF DRUG ...."
18,3 SAY "EXAMPLES OF DRUG ...."
20,3 SAY "OFFENDER'S CLASS ...."

24 GET MOFFENDER
28 GET MADDRESS
32 GET MZONE
36 GET MAREA
40 GET MN_DRUG
44 GET MD_GROUP
48 GET MD_EXAMPLE
52 GET MCLASS

LOAD
MSTORE " " TO MSTORE
58,15 SAY "DO YOU WISH TO SAVE THIS RECORD? (Y/N)" GET MSTORE PICT "@!" VALID (
LOAD
MSTORE = "N"
LEAR
RETURN
LOSE ALL
ENDIF
SELECT 1
USE DATA
APPEND BLANK

REPLACE CODE WITH MCODE
REPLACE OFFENDER WITH MOFFENDER
REPLACE ADDRESS WITH MADDRESS
REPLACE ZONE WITH MZONE
REPLACE AREA WITH MAREA
REPLACE N_DRUG WITH MN_DRUG
REPLACE D_GROUP WITH MD_GROUP

```

Program Editor (NDLEA.PRG)

```
REPLACE D_EXAMPLE WITH MD_EXAMPLE  
REPLACE CLASS WITH MCLASS  
CLOSE ALL  
CLEAR
```

```
@9,13 TO 11,60 CHR(177)  
@10,15 SAY "DO YOU WANT TO ADD MORE RECORDS" GET MSTORE PICT "@" VALID (MSTORE  
READ  
CLEAR  
IF MSTORE ="Y"  
LOOP  
ENDIF  
EXIT  
ENDDO  
RETURN
```

```
PROCEDURE VIEW  
DEFINE POPUP VIEW FROM 12,45  
DEFINE BAR 2 OF VIEW PROMPT "1. ZONAL"  
DEFINE BAR 4 OF VIEW PROMPT "2. OFFENDER CLASS "  
DEFINE BAR 6 OF VIEW PROMPT "3. EXIT"  
ON SELECT POPUP VIEW DO DISPLAY  
ACTIVATE POPUP VIEW  
PROCEDURE DISPLAY  
SET BORDER TO SINGLE  
CASE  
CASE BAR() = 2  
DO ZONE  
CLEAR  
CASE BAR() = 4  
DO CLASS  
LEA  
CASE BAR() = 6  
CLEAR  
DEACTIVATE POPUP  
ENDCASE  
RETURN
```

```
PROCEDURE ZONE  
SET TALK OFF  
SET STATUS OFF  
CLEAR  
DO WHILE .T.  
@1,1 SAY DATE()  
@1,72 SAY TIME()  
SELECT 1  
USE DATA  
ANS =" "  
STORE SPACE(20) TO MZONE  
ANS =" "  
@2,5 SAY "ZONE OF OFFENDER" GET MZONE  
READ  
IF MZONE =" "
```

```
T TALK OFF
T STATUS OFF
PEAR
) WHILE .T.
,1 SAY DATE()
1,72 SAY TIME()
6,30 SAY "CHANGE USER" COLOR R/G
SE PASSWORD
ANS = " "
MUSERNAME1 = " "
MPASSWORD1 = " "
MUSERNAME2 = " "
MPASSWORD2 = " "
@11,22 SAY "ENTER OLD PASSWORD"
@11,42 GET MPASSWORD1 COLOR N/N
READ
@13,22 SAY "ENTER OLD USERNAME" GET MUSERNAME1
READ
IF MUSERNAME1 = " " .OR. MPASSWORD1 = " "
CLOSE ALL
RETURN
ENDIF
LOCATE FOR USERNAME = MUSERNAME1 .AND. PASSWORD = MPASSWORD1
IF .NOT. FOUND()
@12,20 SAY "USER DOES NOT EXIST" COLOR R*+
@19,10 SAY "DO YOU WANT TO TRY AGAIN (Y/N)" GET ANS
READ
IF UPPER(ANS) ="Y"
CLEAR
LOOP
ELSE
@23,1 SAY " "
WAIT
RETURN
ENDIF
ELSE
@15,22 SAY "ENTER NEW PASSWORD"
@15,42 GET MPASSWORD2 COLOR N/N
@17,22 SAY "ENTER NEW USERNAME" GET MUSERNAME2
```

# CHAPTER FIVE.

## SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

### 5.1 SUMMARY.

The aim of computerising NDLEA activities is basically for data storage and the ability to retrieve a record within the shortest possible time. The record/activities will enable one to update, add, delete and review records.

The report to be generated will also allow for the display of each area commands activities quarterly, as an up-to-date record will also be available whenever required. This exercise will definitely reduce data duplication in inconsistency as well as increase data sharing and eliminate data redundancy.

It will also be possible to carry out some enquiries from each of the files when it is necessary. The ability to get required details instantly will help the zone tremendously.

It should be noted that computer is only as secured as we make it, the computer is very vulnerable and on its own helpless. Vulnerability is defined as the cost that an organisation would incur if the event took place, for this

reason, the issues of who uses the computer, those who write the program and the government that is in power.

## 5.2 RECOMMENDATION:

### TO THE COMPUTER USERS.

- i. Managers should define responsibilities of those involved in system design in system use and in auditing.
- ii. Develop for all the users a computer code of conduct and watch out for violators.
- iii. Ensure adequate training is given at all levels and allow realistic time and budget schedules for developing security in computer systems.
- iv. Computer room employees should be aware for the needs for security, ensure programmers and analyst possess general business skills as well as technical expertise and allow sufficient time to develop, secure systems during program development.
- v. It is pertinent to note that, there will be reduction in operational cost and more effective utilisation of resources to increase the present and future efficiency and effectiveness of the agency.

- vi. The application of computer will equally increase the speed, flexibility and promote national expansion of the whole system.

### 5.3 CONCLUSION:

This has been tested and found to function effectively to solve the problems of duplicating security records, it also the problem of communication gap between the area command offices and the zonal Headquarter that is located in Minna.

In addition, other automation of National Drug Law Enforcement Agency records also provide second trade for all staff of this office to acquire new skills in manning the computer, and there will be better management of Data information with high degree of accuracy and speed of response.

In National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, the volume of work and information generated is so great that it would be impossible to deal with it all without using computers.

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## ABSTRACT

When the idea was mooted some nine years ago in Nigeria, one could hardly imagine what impact the tube will have on the populace.

During the opening ceremony of NDLEA in Nigeria in October 1989, the then president of the Federation General Ibrahim Babangida (Rtd. Now), declared that NDLEA would serve as a teacher, counsellor and reformer for drug barons and a stimulus for all of us to transform the image of Nigeria into a prosperous nation.

Presently, over 120 million people in Nigeria and neighbouring countries are aware of NDLEA through the enlightenment department known as Drug Demand Reduction Unit (DDRU) as against a few thousands about nine years ago.

And apart from the eleven area commands that make up zone xi, the Drug Demand Reduction Unit has two hours of enlightenment program on the dangers of drug abuse weekly for the populace.

The rapid expansion therefore justifies the need for the computerization of activities of the agency especially at the zonal levels, which produces information to the National Headquarters.

In Minna, it is strongly believed that computerising the activities and schedules will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency.