

COMPUTERISED SCHOOL FEES COLLECTION AND
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (A CASE STUDY OF NIGER
STATE, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, MINNA)

BY

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APPROVAL PAGE

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DEDICATION

This project is with honour and praises to Almighty Allah, I dedicated to the entire lecturers of the department and my family for the support rendered.

ABSTRACT

Since the introduction of school fees in post-primary Institutions in Niger state, the state have been faced with problem of proper collection and management of the school fees. This project is therefore conceived designed and developed to improve on record keeping of the school fees.

The system is designed for easy, effective and efficient record keeping of the school fees. With the proposed system, it is easy to add new record, retrieve, and have access to records by authorized users. It also enhances speedy production of monthly and termly report on school fees.

Database program language was used to develop the user's software and the programs can run on both Dbase III plus and Dbase IV program environments.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Ministry of Education was one of the Ministries established in February 1976 when Niger State was created by Late General Murtala Ramat Mohammed's Military Regime. Among the Educational functions that were performed by the Ministry includes the over-seeing of all public post-primary schools in the State.

Before Niger State was created in 1976, with the exception of Borgu and Agwara Local Governments, there were only twelve post-primary schools, with student Population of only 5,200 in the remaining areas that made up of Niger State today.

However, with the creation of the state, which has 25 Local government areas today, and the New Federal Capital of Nigeria very close to it, there has been continuous migration of people from other areas of the country to Niger State. This consequently has also resulted to continuous rapid growth in both pupils and students population in our primary and post-primary schools respectively. As at September 1982 there were 70 post-primary schools, with a population of 7,961 students. Today, the state has 174 post-primary schools comprising of Secondary, Science colleges, Technical, Commercial and Vocational Schools, with a population of about 170,000 students.

Formerly the state Government was solely responsible for the financing of post-primary education both capital and recurrent. That is, the Government was responsible for the provision of basic educational infrastructures, payment of teachers/staff salaries/allowances and instructional materials without and fee charged. However, in 1982, with increase in students' population, educational infrastructures, staff strength and other instructional materials, the Government introduced subsistence fee of thirty naira per student per session for boarding students only. As time went on, this was changed to up keep fee covering both day and boarding students. The up-keep fee was thirty naira per student per session for day students and forty-five naira per student per session for boarding students. However, with sharp and rapid growth in our students population, due to mass influx of people from other areas of the country to the Federal Capital and its environs in the late 1980s to early

1990s and with precarious financial position of the government, the Government felt it necessary to introduce school fees in our post-primary schools in 1995.

The schools fees charges are as follows:

1. Day schools: Indigenes are to pay one hundred and fifty naira per student per term and Non-indigenes are to pay three hundred and fifty naira per term.
2. Boarding Schools: Indigenes are to pay five hundred naira per student per term and Non-indigenes, seven hundred and fifty naira per student per term.

Unfortunately, since the introduction of these fees, there have been problems confronting proper collection and management of the school fees. Various methods have been adopted for the collection and management but none has proved satisfactory. It is in the light of the above problems that the researcher decided to work on this topic.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this project can be outlined as follows:

- i) To investigate the various problems associated with the present system of collecting and maintaining school fees record in post-primary institutions in Niger State.
- ii) To propose a more reliable system of collecting and maintaining the record.
- iii) Carry out the analysis and design of the proposed system.
- iv) To develop software that will be used if the proposed system is to be accepted and implemented by the authority.
- v) To give recommendations of both materials and human resources requirements of the new system.

1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

With the emphasis on accountability and transparency in all sectors of our economy today, the significance and usefulness of studies of this nature cannot be over-emphasized

It is hoped that if the outcome of this project is eventually adopted and implemented by Ministry of Education most of the problems associated with present system of collecting and maintaining school fees record will be a thing of the past. Problems such as improper keeping of the account records, imbalance of the individual school

Account, manipulation of figures on bank tellers by changing the amount or date by students and parents, shortage in payment due to improper record of number of students in each school. Lost of vital documents and lack of easy access to information by the user.

The proposed system will also reduce if not completely eliminates fraudulent practices by all those that are involved in collection and keeping of school fees in the state.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This project work is aimed at computerized school fees management system for Ministry of Education, Niger State. Hence, the work has no bearing with other types of revenue that are being generated in the Ministry of Education or any Ministry in the state.

In the same vein, the software to be produced will serve the school fees record only. However, it will be of great assistance to other states Ministries of Education who might wish to computerize their School fees management system.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

Research methodology, has to do with the methods and techniques used to collect data and information used for this project work.

There are various techniques that could be employed to collect project data. Among them are:

i) Questionnaire (ii) Observation (iii) Interview; and (iv) Record Inspection.

The choice of one or combination of these techniques for a particular project work depends on certain criteria. These are

- i) The nature of the data to be gathered;
- ii) The sample population; and
- iii) The area.

Having put the above criteria into consideration, the following techniques are found to be most suitable for this project work.

- 1) Interview
- (2) Record Inspection.

1.5 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

For a study of this nature, it is pertinent to define some words that were used in the work. These words are:

- 1) Computer: Is an electronic device that is capable of accepting data (Input), store, process and produce information (output) faster, accurately and thus more efficiently than any other machine or human efforts.
- 2) System: Is a set of elements or components that are formed and interact to accomplish goals or objectives.
- 3) Computer System: This is made up of the user, the hardware (Computer) and the software (programs) and has a goal of solving problems for the user.
- 4) System Analysis: Is defined as the method of determining how best Computer and other resources could be used to perform task which will meet the information needs of the organization.
- 5) Up-keep fee: This is fee paid by both day and boarding students to support the government in maintaining the schools.
- 6) Enrollment fee: This is fee paid by student at the time of admission into a school.
- 7) Subsistence fee: This is fee paid by boarding students to support the government in maintaining the boarding schools.
- 8) Registration fee: This is the same as enrollment fee. Thus, it replaces the enrollment fee.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The importance of Education in any society cannot be over emphasized. Education has been identified as the most important instrument of change as no meaningful social, economic or political reforms are possible without it. It is in the realization of this fact that made both Federal, State and Local Government always take issue of education very serious. In fact, in most cases, Government commits substantial percentage of its budget to Education and Health.

In Niger State, in the 60s and 70s, the Government was solely responsible for the funding of Education. At that time, due to good financial position of government and less number of schools and students in the state, government was able to fund Education alone. However, with sharp increase in the number of our students in early 80s, government realized that she alone could no longer fund education successfully. Therefore the need to introduce school fees.

2.1 HISTORY OF NIGER STATE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Niger State Ministry of Education was established in February 1976 when Niger State was created from defunct North Western State.

When the Ministry was first established, the Honourable Commissioner was the Head and responsible for educational policy decision. The Permanent Secretary was the Administrative Head and Chief Executive with a Deputy Permanent Secretary assisting him, and all professional and administrative actions were executed in his official title- "For Permanent Secretary".

When the Civilian Administration came to power in 1979 the Commissioner became the policy and Executive Head of the Ministry and all professional and administrative actions were executed in the official title of the Commissioner- "For Commissioner". The functions of the Permanent Secretary were reduced to that of coordinating officer and the post of the Deputy Permanent Secretary was abolished.

Between 1985-1997 the Permanent Secretaries were changed to Directors General and the Commissioners still remain the policy and administrative head of

their Ministries. However, with the implementation of Civil Service Reform 1997, the Directors General regained their position as the accounting officers of their Ministries, and the post converted back to Permanent Secretary.

The administrative structures of the Ministry in 1976-1978 and the present one are shown in figures 1,2, and 3 respectively.

2.1.1 FUNCTION OF MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NIGER STATE PRIMARY MANAGEMENT BOARD AND SECONDARY BOARD

Before the establishment of Niger State Primary Management Board and Secondary Education Board, Niger State Ministry of Education and Local Government Education Authority were solely responsible for Policy formulation and implementation.

At that time the following were the major functions of the Ministry:

- a) To formulate educational policy;
- b) To control, approve and develop educational curricula to be used in primary and post-primary institutions;
- c) To approve or disapprove establishment of community or voluntary agency schools;
- d) Sitting and establishment of new post-primary institutions and Model primary schools;
- e) Establishment and management of public schools;
- f) Inspections of all institution, including inspections for recognition by National examination bodies such as West African Examinations Council;
- g) Closure of educational institutions on the recommendations of officials of Ministry of Education;
- h) To hold or arrange for conduct of examinations for the award of diplomas or certificates of any National or International body recognized by an organ of Federal Government;
- i) Admission of pupils into state post-primary institutions and Model primary schools;
- j) To sponsor students to tertiary and Federal post-primary institutions;
- k) Establishment and management of reference libraries at zonal level;
- l) Compilation of educational statistics;

- m) Research and publication in cooperation with tertiary institutions in the country;
- n) Training and development of all grades of teaching staff;
- o) Attendance to National and international conferences on formation of educational policy;
- p) The implementation of government policy on education;
- q) The management of all post-primary institutions and model primary schools;
- r) Appointment, transfer, posting, promotion and disciplinary control of all teachers and other staff of the Ministry;
- s) Fixing school fees for the students with the approval of the Governor; and
- t) Preparation of annual estimates for budget for submission to the governor.

2.1.2 FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NIGER STATE PRIMARY MANAGEMENT BOARD AND SECONDARY EDUCATION BOARD

The establishment of primary management board and secondary education board in Niger State reduced the functions of the Ministry of Education. Today, the National Primary Commission is fully in charge of primary education in all the states of the Federation. For effective management and control of the primary schools, each state has primary schools' management board, which is answerable to the National Commission while each Local Government Council has local Education Authority, which is answerable to state management board.

At the Secondary level, Secondary Board was established in November 1996. The board manages and controls all conventional secondary schools, science colleges and technical colleges leaving the Ministry with vocational schools, unity colleges and Model primary/secondary schools.

With this arrangement, the following are presently the detail functions of the Ministry.

- a) To formulate educational policy;
- b) To control, approve and develop educational curricula to be used in post-primary institutions in the state;
- c) To approve and disapprove establishment of private schools;
- d) Siting and establishment of new post-primary institution;
- e) Establishment and management of schools for special education;

- f) Inspection of all institutions including inspection for recognition by National Examination bodies such as west African Examination Council;
- g) Closure of educational institutions, on the recommendation of officials of the Ministry of Education;
- h) In conjunction with the secondary education board admit students into state post-primary institutions and model primary/secondary schools;
- i) Compilation of educational statistics;
- j) Research and publication in cooperation with tertiary institutions in the country;
- k) Fixing school fees for the students with the approval of the Military Administrator;
- l) In conjunction with the Secondary board, prepare annual estimates for budget of the Board and the Ministry;
- m) Appointment, transfer, posting, promotion, dismissal and disciplinary control of teachers and other staff of the Ministry;
- n) In conjunction with Board place JSCE students into SS1, Tech1, Voc1, and SC1.

2.2 PREVIOUS APPROACHES TO SCHOOL FEES COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Among the numerous functions of the Ministry of Education today, are the fixing, collection and management of school fees. The issues of school fees in our secondary schools can be traced back to 1982 when the then Civilian Government felt it necessary to introduce subsistence fees of thirty naira per student per session for boarding students only. This was increased to sixty naira per session in January 1983.

Due to the growing cost of providing education in the state, by 1984, the then Military Government felt that the Government alone cannot fund education. It therefore found it imperative to introduce other fees in our post-primary schools.

These fees are: -

School up-keep fee

JSS N5.00 per term

SSS N10.00

Enrollment fee

N10.00 per child for JSS and

N20.00 per child for SSS

Subsistence fees of

N30.00 per student per term for "Government boarders"

N120.00 per term per student for "Parent boarders"

In September, 1995 the Government found it necessary not only to review all the above mentioned fees upward but also to harmonized the school fees being charged in our post-primary institutions, due to the following reasons.

- a) School fees had not been reviewed in the state since 1984 though our economic position has changed drastically and there is the need to align the fees with current economic reality of the country;
- b) It has been discovered that principals charge many unrecognized fees such as practical examination fees, sport fees, health fees, stationary fees, identity card fees etc.;
- c) Niger State charges the least school fees in the country though it has become necessary to boost the state revenue sources;
- d) The need to allow school principals to retain part of the school up-keep fees collected by them so that they can have fund to use at anytime the need arises.

Therefore as from September, 1995, the following fees were approved by the State Government.

- School fees:

Day student (Indigenes) N150.00 per term

(Non-indigenes) N350.00 per term

Boarding student (Indigenes) N550.00 per term

(Non-indigenes) N750.00 per term

- Registration fees:

Indigenes (boy) N50.00 once per course

(Girl) N25.00 once per course

Non-indigenes N150.00 once per course

For the day to day running of the school the principals were allowed to retain N50.00 out of N150.00 to be collected from each day student and N100.00 to be collected from each boarding student.

However, from the time school fees were introduced in our schools in 1982 up till today, our problems have not been on the fees charged but on the modes of collection and

management. Various methods have been adopted for collection and management but none has proved satisfactory.

When subsistence fees was introduced in 1982, principals were responsible for the collection. They now in turn paid the fees to the Government treasury. Although the system was used for long period of time, it has never proved to be very satisfactory. There was no year that the Government realized up to half of the expected revenue from fees.

In 1995 when the fees were reviewed, the Government decided also to change the system of collection. This time, students were to pay fees to designated banks in the State. The banks will issue bank tellers to the students which they will in turn present to schools. The schools will collect the bank tellers and issue revenue collectors receipt to the students. Initially, the system proved effective, however, after some time, both parents and students started using different method to defraud the government. The bank normally issues two tellers to either the student or parent that made the lodgment. One teller is sent to the school while the student or parent retains one copy. The two copies are tempered with or altered by the students before presentation to the school. As a result of this practice, it was very difficult if not impossible for the planning, research and statistics department of the Ministry to cross check the total amount being collected by each school from the banks. In addition, it was difficult for the banks to provide figures of amount collected from each school per month since students from different schools could pay to the same bank without giving details of the amount collected from each school. In fact in most cases, it is very difficult to reconcile the Returns made by school principals and the amount collected by the various banks.

Also due to this problems of reconciliation the Ministry always send its monitoring staff to the various designated banks not only to collect the bank drafts on the amount paid by the students but also to verify the actual.

As a result of fraudulent practices by students or parents the bank method was modified in January 1997. In this case, students are to pay to their school principals and they will in turn pay to the banks. This is the system currently in operation.

CHAPTER THREE

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Analysis is the process of gathering facts, interpreting it and using the information obtained to recommend improvement to existing method. With system analysis both the strength and weakness of the present system are determined and used to establish the need for computerization of the system.

System analysis consist of several steps, among which are:

- a) Problem definition and identification;
- b) Feasibility study;
- c) Testing project feasibility;
- d) Analysis.

For the purpose of this work, the above steps will be strictly adhered to:

The system design has to do with the full description of the expert system (proposed system). Here effort will be made to discuss the system requirement and specification.

3.2 PROBLEMS DEFINITION AND INDENTIFICATION

From the time school fees were introduced in our secondary schools in 1982 up till today our problems have not been on the fees charged but on the mode of collection and management. Specifically, among the problems are: -

- a) Inaccurate figure of students population, school by school;
- b) Improper updating of students population, school by school;
- c) Inability to realize upto half of the expected revenue from the school fees yearly;
- d) Discrepancies between the figures submitted by principals and the actual amount in the banks;
- e) Fraudulent practices by the principals, parents and students;
- f) Delay by bank official in submission of monthly returns to the Ministry of finance.

3.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The purpose of feasibility study is to analyze the current system of collection and management of school fees in our secondary schools in order to determine whether it should be enhanced or an entirely new system is developed.

The facts finding methods employed for this research are interview, Record inspection and mode of operation.

In an effort to discuss the strength and weakness of the present system, the principle of procedures shall be adopted. These principles are: -

- a) Purpose: One of main criteria used in adopting any method for carrying out a giving task is the achievement of the purpose. However, judging from the problems enumerated under the problem definition, it is clear that all the various methods adopted so far have not met the purpose for which they were used.
- b) Economical: to adopt any method for a task, the economic aspect has to be considered. Also from the problems enumerated above, one can say that none of the methods adopted so far has proved to be economically valuable. For it will be over-emphases, to mention that apart from the fact that all the methods give room for fraudulent practices there was no any fiscal year that the Government has realized half of the estimated revenue from the school fees.
- c) Workflow: The workflow is not satisfactory. As indicated in the problem definition, the submission of monthly returns to the Ministry of finance is always delayed.
- d) Flexibility: Going by the problems of the present system there is no way one can say that it is flexible. Certainly additional volume of work will compound the problem.
- e) Reliability: The study also confirmed that the current system is not reliable. Apart from the fact that it creates loopholes for fraudulent practices, there are always discrepancies between the figures submitted by principals and the actual amount in the banks.
- f) Time: With regard to time, the current system is far from being satisfactory. Due to problem of reconciliation of the returns made by the schools principals and the amount collected by the various banks, the Ministry has to wait until its monitoring staff comes back from the designated banks before it can work

on the monthly returns. This is always delay in the submission of the monthly returns to the Ministry of Finance.

3.4 TESTING PROJECT FEASIBILITY

For Testing project feasibility the following were under taken:

- a) Operational feasibility: This relates with the workability and acceptability of the proposed computerized system of school fees management in Ministry of Education, Niger State. The result of the feasibility study carried out through interview, clearly indicated that the Ministry authority welcome the project ready and willing to support it. They all agreed that if the recommendations of the researcher are implemented it will reduce, if not completely eliminate the problem of fraudulent practices of all those concerned with the collection and management of school fees in the state.
- b) Technical feasibility: The result of the technical feasibility shows that there are adequate equipment and software in the market to be used for the proposed system. However, there is need to train some of the account personnel that are concerned with the collection and management of the school fees.
- c) Economical feasibility: The test for financial feasibility is undertaken to assess the cost of implementing the proposed new computerized system of school fees management in the state. From the cost and benefit analysis carried out of which the result is given 3.5, it can be seen that apart from the initial cost of equipment which might seem to be high, the Ministry stand to gain financially from the implementation of the new system.

3.5 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM

The requirement specification for the proposed new system will be divided into two.

These are:

- i) Hardware requirement; and
- ii) Software requirement.

Hardware Requirement: For the hardware the following equipment are required to set up computer unit for school fees processing.

- i) Two personal computer (Pentium 2000 compliant);

- ii) One Printer (Laser Jet)
- iii) Stabilizer/UPS;
- iv) One Mouse; and
- v) Diskettes

Software requirement:

- i) Disk Operating System (Window 95 or 98)
- ii) Word processing software (Microsoft word);
- iii) DBMS Package (DBASE IV)

3.6 COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.6.1 Cost Analysis

Although the initial cost of the proposed system may seem to be high, the system has lots of both short and long term benefits. The estimated cost of the new system will be discussed under two headings. These are: -

- 1) Operating cost ; and
- 2) Developmental cost

Development cost: This consists of the cost of system analysis and design, software development and implementation, cost of computers, printers, stabilizers and installation.

i) System analysis and design (Analysis fir four weeks)	₦30, 000.00
ii) Software Development and implementation	₦100, 000.00
iii) Two PC Computers	₦ 300.000.00
iv) One Printer	₦ 70, 000.00
v) Two Stabilizers	₦50, 000.00
vi) Installation	₦10, 000.00
vii) Training of two staff for four weeks	₦24, 000.00

TOTAL COST	₦584,000.00
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Operating Cost: The Operating cost is the same as the running cost. This has to do with the stationery, labour, equipment, maintenance and miscellaneous expenses.

- i) Supply of stationery (Diskettes, printing papers, printing ribbon) per month ₦ 20,000.00

ii) Labour cost (one programmer and two operators per month)	₦30,000.00
iii) Equipment maintenance	₦ 5,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	₦55, 000.00
GRAND TOTAL	₦629, 000.00

Benefit to be derived

The proposed new system has both short term and long term benefits. These benefits will be discussed under the following headings:

- 1) Timely and Accurate students population: With the introduction of computer system, the issue of inaccurate number of students population will be a thing of the past. The computer will enhance the easy computation of number of students.
- 2) Easy updating of student population, school by school: With the introduction of computer system the problem of updating student's population, school by school will be to some extent eliminated. This will enable the Ministry and the Board to have up to date record of students at any given time.
- 3) Reduce or Eliminate fraud: With the introduction of computer the fraudulent practices by all those concerned with the collection and management of school fees will be reduced if not completely eliminated. These will enable the government to realize more revenue from school fees.
- 4) Allowed payment to government treasury or Ministry directly: The introduction of computer in the account section of the Ministry for processing of school fees will allow direct payment to the designated revenue bank account or to the Ministry Headquarters. This will save the money being paid to the bank for commission. One of the important purposes of using the banks is to check the fraudulent practices of those concerned in the collection and management of school fees, unfortunately the bank have not been able to meet this requirement, therefore it will be unnecessary to continue using the banks.
- 5) Increase revenue base: Since with computer the Ministry and the Board will always have accurate number of students, school by school, they will be able to know the actual amount to be collected per term by each school. Also

schools that are unable to collect the actual amount will be known and necessary action will be taken. With this system government will be able to collect more revenue from school fees.

- 6) Timely submission of monthly Returns to the Ministry of Finance: With the introduction of computer, monthly computation of school fees collected will be fast and accurate. Therefore the problem of submission of monthly Returns to the Ministry of Finance will be a thing of the past.

3.7 INPUT AND OUTPUT SPECIFICATION

- 1) Output Specification: It is necessary to consider the output from the system before deciding on how to go about producing it. For the purpose of determining the output requirements, consideration will need to be made on the form, types, volume and frequency of reports and documents. Since the main concern of this work is on school fee management, emphasis will be on updating of students population on termly basis, computing the amount collected monthly by each school, producing hard-copies of both students population and amount collected monthly by each school and preparing monthly Returns to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, for the purpose of this work there will be three output files. These files will generate report for monthly Returns, Quarterly students' population school and yearly total amount realized from school fees.

The output files will bear the following names.

- i) Monthly returns output file named MON.DBF
- ii) Termly students population file named TERM.DBF
- iii) Session total amount realized from school fees file named YEAR.DBF

- 2) Input Specification: Consideration of input specification will be influenced greatly by the need of output. In determining the input, consideration will be given to:

- A) Data collection method and validation;
- B) Volume of input document;
- C) Design of input layout

In designing the input layout, for convenience and better understanding the input files will be grouped as follows:

- a) Day student population input file named DSP.DBF

- b) Boarding student population input files named BSP.DBF
- c) Day student monthly collection input file named DSMC.DBF
- d) Boarding student monthly collection input file named BSMC.DBF
- e) Indigene student population input file named NSP.DBF

Finally, detailed descriptions and functions of these files will be discussed under files in chapter four.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter concentrates on software development and implementation.

Here discussion is based on files description, choice of software packages, programming and programs, operational manual and change over procedure.

4.2 FILE DESIGN

Once data design is completed, the next step is to make the final organization of the data into files. This is very important because once you enter data into a database and decide to add field, you must go to through all the existing records and enter the new file values.

The method adopted in this design is to group the data into logical classes.

These data have been grouped into population and financial files. The following criteria are considered when designing all the database files used in the package.

- (1) Accessing the file: - None of the file is indexed or sorted files.
- (2) Date redundancy in file design for the database is minimized.
- (3) Complex relationship between the fields in each file is avoided.
- (4) Too many fields in each file are avoided;
- (5) The main objective of integration of database file is strictly pursued.

The following are the files created and the data structured are written below:

- (1) Day students population file. DSP.DBF

This contains information about the population of day students in each school. It is a master file updated on termly basis and it is referred to when there is need to obtain day students population. Amount expected to be collected and actual amount collected per term.

DAY STUDENT POPULATION FILES. DSP. DBF

DATA STRUCTURE FOR DSP. DBF

S/NO.	DESCRIPTION	__F/NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC.
1.	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	C	30	-
2.	YEAR	YEAR	N	40	-
3	TYPE OF ADM.	T-ADM	C	3	-
4.	1 ST TERM IND POP	FTDIND	N	5	-
5.	1 ST TERM NONIN POP	FTD NONIND	N	5	-
6.	1 ST TERM TOTAL POP	FTD TOTAL	N	5	-
7.	1 ST TERM AMOUNT EXP.	FTBA EXP	N	8	-
8.	1 ST TERM AMOUNT COLL.	FTDA COLL	N	8	-
9.	2 ND TERM IND POP	STDIND	N	5	-
10.	2 ND TERM NON IND POP	STD NONING	N	5	-
11.	2 ND TERM TOTAL POP	STD TOTAL	N	5	-
12.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT EXP	STDAEX	N	8	-
13.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT COLL.	STDA COLL	N	8	-
14.	3 RD TERM IND POP	STDIND	N	5	-
15.	3 RD TERM NONIND POP	STDNONIND	N	5	-
16.	3 RD TERM TOTAL POP	TTD TOTAL	N	5	-
17.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT EXP	TTDAEX	N	8	2
18.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT COLL.	TTDACOLL	N	8	2
19.	TOTAL AMOUNT COLL. FOR THE SESSION	TDACS	N	8	2

(2) Boarding students file. DSP. DBF

This file contains information about the population of boarding students in each school. It is a master file updated on termly basis and it is referred to in order to obtain the boarding students population, amount expected to be collected and actual amount collected per term.

BOARDING STUDENT POPULATION FILE. BSP. DBF

DATA STRUCTURE FOR BSP. DBF

F/NO.	DESCRIPTION	F/NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC.
1.	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	C	30	-
2.	YEAR	YEAR	N	4	-
3.	TYPE OF ADM.	T-ADM	C	18	-
4.	1 ST TERM IND POP	FTB	N	5	-
5.	1 ST TERM NON-IND POP	FTBNONIND	N	5	-
6.	1 ST TERM TOTAL POP	FT TOTAL	N	5	-
7.	1 ST TERM AMOUNT EXP.	FT TOTAL	N	5	-
8.	1 ST TERM AMOUNT COLL.	FTA COLL	N	8	8
9.	2 ND TERM IND POP	STEIND	N	5	-
10.	2 ND TERM NON IND POP	STB NONING	N	5	-
11.	2 ND TERM TOTAL POP	ST TOTAL	N	5	-
12.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT EXP	STAEX	N	8	2
13.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT COLL.	STA COLL.	N	8	2
14.	3 RD TERM IND POP	TTBIND	N	5	-
15.	3 RD TERM NONIND POP	TTBNONIND	N	5	-
16.	3 RD TERM TOTAL POP	TT TOTAL	N	5	-
17.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT EXP	TTAEX	N	8	2
18.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT COLL.	TTACOLL	N	8	2
19.	TOTAL AMOUNT COLL. FOR THE SESSION	TACS	N	8	2

(3). DAY STUDENTS MONTHLY SCHOOL FEES COLLECTION FILE

DSMC. DBF

This file contains the monthly school fees collected. It is a transactional file, which will always be used to update Day Student population file on termly basis. It will also serve as a monthly report-generating file

DATA STRUCTURE FOR DSMC. DBF

F/NO.	DESCRIPTION	F/NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC.
1.	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	C	30	-
2.	YEAR	YEAR	N	40	-
3.	TYPE OF ADM.	T-ADM	C	3	-
4.	1 ST TERM IND POP	FTDIND	N	5	-
5.	1 ST TERM NONIN POP	FTD NONIND	N	5	-
6.	1 ST TERM TOTAL POP	FTD TOTAL	N	5	-
7.	1 ST TERM AMOUNT EXP.	FTBA EXP	N	8	-
8.	1 ST TERM AMOUNT COLL.	FTDA COLL	N	8	-
9.	2 ND TERM IND POP	STDIND	N	5	-
10.	2 ND TERM NON IND POP	STD NONING	N	5	-
11.	2 ND TERM TOTAL POP	STD TOTA	N	5	-
12.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT EXP	STDAEX	N	8	-
13.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT COLL.	STDA COLL.	N	8	-
14.	3 RD TERM IND POP	STDIND	N	5	-
15.	3 RD TERM NONIND POP	STDNONIND	N	5	-
16.	3 RD TERM TOTAL POP	TTD TOTAL	N	5	-
17.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT EXP	TTDAEX	N	8	2
18.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT COLL.	TTDACOLL	N	8	2
19.	TOTAL AMOUNT COLL.				
	FOR THE SESSION	TDACS	N	8	2

(4). BOARDING STUDENTS MONTHLY SCHOOL FEES COLLECTION:

FILE BSMC.DBF

This file contains the monthly school fees collected. It is a transactional file, which will always be used to update boarding students population file on termly basis. It will also serve as a monthly generating report file.

F/NO.	DESCRIPTION	F/NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC.
1.	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	C	30	-
2.	YEAR		N	40	-
3.	TYPE OF ADM.	T-ADM	C	3	-
4.	1 ST TERM IND POP	FTBIND	N	5	-
5.	1 ST TERM NONIN POP	FTB NONIND	N	5	-
6.	1 ST TERM TOTAL POP	FTB TOTAL	N	5	-
7.	1 ST TERM AMOUNT EXP.	FTBA EXP	N	8	-
8.	1 ST TERM AMOUNT COLL.	FTBA COLL	N	8	-
9.	2 ND TERM IND POP	STBIND	N	5	-
10.	2 ND TERM NON IND POP	STB NONING	N	5	-
11.	2 ND TERM TOTAL POP	STB TOTAL	N	5	-
12.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT EXP	STBAEX	N	8	-
13.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT COLL.	STBA COLL.	N	8	-
14.	3 RD TERM IND POP	STBIND	N	5	-
15.	3 RD TERM NONIND POP	STBNONIND	N	5	-
16.	3 RD TERM TOTAL POP	TTB TOTAL	N	5	-
17.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT EXP	TTBAEX	N	8	2
18.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT COLL.	TTBACOLL	N	8	2
20.	TOTAL AMOUNT COLL. FOR THE SESSION	TBACS	N	8	2

5) DAY STUDENTS MONTHLY SCHOOL FEES COLLECTION FILE DSMC.DBF

This file contains the monthly school fees collected. It is a transactional file, which will always be used to update day student population file on termly basis. It will also serve as a monthly generating report file.

F/NO.	DESCRIPTION	F/NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC.
1.	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	C	30	-
2.	YEAR	YEAR	N	4	-
3.	JANUARY	DJAN	N	8	2
4.	FEBRUARY	DFEB	N	8	2
5.	MARCH	DMAR	N	8	2
6.	APRIL	DAPR	N	8	2
7.	FIRST TOTAL	FDTOTAL	N	8	2
8.	MAY	DMAY	N	8	2
9.	JUNE	DJUN	N	8	2
10.	JULY	DJUL	N	8	2
11.	AUGUST	DAUG	N	8	2
12.	SECOND TOT	SDTOTAL	N	8	2
13.	SEPTEMBER	DSEP	N	8	2
14.	OCTOBER	DOCT	N	8	2
15.	NOVEMBER	DNOV	N	8	2
16.	DECEMBER	DDEC	N	8	2
17.	THIRD TOT	TDTOTAL	N	8	2
18.	GRAND TOT	GDTOTAL	N	8	2

(6) BOARDING STUDENTS MONTHLY SCHOOL COLLECTION
FILE BSM.DBF.

This file contains the monthly school collected. It is a transactional file, which always is used to update boarding students population file on termly basis. It will also serve as a monthly generating report file.

DATA STRUCTURE FOR BSMC.DBF

F/NO.	DESCRIPTION	F/NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC.
1.	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	C	30	-
2.	YEAR	YEAR	N	4	-
3.	JANUARY	BJAN	N	8	2
4.	FEBRUARY	BFEB	N	8	2
5.	MARCH	BMAR	N	8	2
6.	APRIL	BAPR	N	8	2
7.	FIRST TOTAL	FBTOTAL	N	8	2
8.	MAY	BMAY	N	8	2
9.	JUNE	BJUN	N	8	2
10.	JULY	BJUL	N	8	2
11.	AUGUST	BAUG	N	8	2
12.	SECOND TOT	SBTOTAL	N	8	2
13.	SEPTEMBER	BSEP	N	8	2
14.	OCTOBER	BOCT	N	8	2
15.	NOVEMBER	BNOV	N	8	2
16.	DECEMBER	BDEC	N	8	2
17.	THIRD TOT	TBTOTAL	N	8	2
18.	GRAND TOT	GBTOTAL	N	8	2

(7) YEARLY TOTAL SCHOOL FEES COLLECTION FILE. YEAR.DBF

This is a master file, which will also serve as a output file for yearly report on school fees collection. It will be updated on termly basis by the DSMC.DBF and BSMC.DBF files.

DATA STRUCTURE FOR YEAR.DBF

F/NO	DESCRIPTION	F/NAME	TYPE	WIDTH	DEC.
1.	SCHOOL	SCHOOL	C	30	-
2.	YEAR	YEAR	N	4	-
3.	1 ST TERM AMOU. EXP.	FTDAEX	N	8	2
4.	1 ST TERM DAY ST. AMOUNT COLL.	FDTOTAL L	N	8	2
5.	1 ST TERM BOARDING ST. AMOUNT COLL.	FBTOTAL	N	8	2
6.	1 ST TERM TOTAL	FTTOTAL	N	8	2
7.	2 ND TERM AMOUNT EXP.	STAER	N	8	2
8.	2 ND TERM DAY ST. AMOUNT COLL	SDTOTAL L	N	8	2
9.	2 ND TERM BOARDING ST. AMOUNT COLL.	SBTOTAL	N	8	2
10.	2 ND TERM TOTAL	STTOTAL	N	8	2
11.	3 RD TERM AMOUNT EXP.	TTAEX	N	8	2
12.	3 RD TERM DAY ST. AMOUNT COLL.	TDTOTAL L	N	8	2
13.	3 RD TERM BOARDING ST. AMOUNT COLL.	TBTOTAL L	N	8	2
14.	3 RD TERM TOTAL	TTTOTAL	N	8	2
15.	YEAR TOTAL	YTOTAL	N	8	2

4.3 CHOICE OF SOFTWARE PACKAGES AND PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE.

For any software package to be chosen certain criteria have to be considered. among these are:

1. The effectiveness and efficiency of the package with regard to the functions of the user's Programs;
2. The facilities for different types of files processing;
3. The security of the records in the file;

4. The facilities for maintaining the files such as adding new record, modifying and easy retrieval of the records:
5. The flexibility of the package: and
6. Users friendless quality of the package.

Based on the above outlined criteria and the types of files that will be required for process, DBASE IV software package is found to be most suitable for this work and the users programs will be written in DBASE programming language.

DBASE IV is one of the most efficient version of Database management software (DBMS) packages. DBASE IV is flexible software, which can be used to construct; expand and maintain database. It also provides a full relational database environment to users. In addition to files, maintenance programs that allow the DBMS to maintain the data in the pool by adding new records, deleting, "dead" records and amending records, it provides and interfaces with users programs. This means that with DBASE IV. Users can write and run their own application programs. The programming language command include command to perform conditional branching, looping, calculations, sort records, format input screen and output report.

4.4 PROGRAMMING AND PROGRAMS.

One of the most essential components of a new system is the user's program. Therefore, in the development of the new system, the programming aspect is of paramount importance:

This section of the study is therefore devoted to operational procedure of the programs while the program codes would be found in the appendix.

The new system is developed in such as way that user could run the programs sequentially from the main title modular programs independently from the dot prompt.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE MODULAR PROGRAMMS.

Below are functions of the modular programs that make up the software.

1. Title program (ALHAJI.PRG). This program enhances the displacement of the project title page on the screen. It also runs with main menu program.
2. Main menu program (MMENU.PRG). This modular program enhances the displacement of the menu on the screen. The menus are; set-up, Append, update, view, process, reports and exit. One can perform any of the above tasks simply by pressing the key of the first letter of the task.

3. SET-UP PROGRAMM (SET.PROG). The execution of this modular program displays all the database files for school fees collection on the screen. It also enables user to activate the file he intends to use.
4. APPEND PROGRAM(APP.PROG). This enables user to add new records to any of the files.
5. Update program: (Update prog.) It enables users to update any of the files on monthly and termly basis.
6. Process program(Pro. Prog). This is the modular program that enhances all the necessary compilation work on the school fees files. This is used for the calculation of total termly collected and the balance expected from the schools termly.
7. View program (New. Prog.) This can also be called inquire program. It enhances the viewing of any of the records from any of the files when there is need.
8. Report program (Rep. Prog). This modular program enhances the generation of termly report on school fees collection and produces the hard copies for both day and boarding schools.

4.5 OPERATIONAL MANUAL:

This is part of the documentation aspect of the software development. It serves as a guide for user who intends to use the software developed.

As already stated, the database management system software that is used for the development of the user's program is Dbase IV and the programming language used is Dbase programming.

Below are the steps to be following for any user who intends to run the software.

Step 1: Booting the system from the hard disk, a successful booting will lead the user to C: prompt.

Step 2: At the C: prompt, type CD\ Dbase IV and pre 'ENTER' key. This will lead the user to control panel.

Step 3: At control panel, press ESC. Key and you are at the dot prompt.

Step 4: Now at this point, insert the floppy diskette that contains the project programs into A: drive of the system and type SET DEFAULT to A: and press ENTER key.

Step 5: At this point, simply type, Do ISAH and on your screen will be displayed the title of the project and from here you press the back slash to display the main menu.

The lists of functions that can be performed by the software developed are displayed on the main menu. The functions are arranged similar to that of Dbase III. And the user needs to press the first letter of the function he/she intends to use to run the program.

4.6 CHANGE – OVER PROCEDURE:

Among the major functions of a system analyst is to suggest to an organization that intend to computerize some or all its functions on the most suitable change-over procedure.

There are three methods of changing over from old system to new system. These are:

- i. Parallel; ii. Direct: and pilot.

The parallel method involves the concurrent running of both the old and the new systems, using the same inputs. Outputs from the old system continue to be distributed until the new system has proved satisfactory before the old one is finally discarded.

Although this method might seem to be costly and also need the employment of extras staff because of the duplication involved, it does give the management the facility of fully testing the new system.

In the case of direct change-over the old system is discontinued immediately the new system is introduced. Therefore with the change-over there must be complete confidence in the new system reliability and accuracy.

Going by the description of the three change-over methods the direct change-over will be most suitable for this work.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY/CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY/CONCLUSION

The general objective of this project work is to develop a better method of keeping and managing school fees records in Niger State.

The result of the system feasibility clearly shows that the proposed new system is highly accepted by the authority. It also indicated that there is lot of benefits to be derived from the new system.

Among these benefits are: -

1. Effective and efficient record keeping of the school fees accounts.
2. Reduction in the fraudulent practices by all those concerned with the collection and management of school fees.
3. Easy update of records.
4. Fast and accurate means of processing of school fees data.
5. Provide means of producing timely and accurate report on m monthly return to Ministry of Finance.

Finally, although the design and testing of the new system were done on Amstrad Personal Computer, while the programming environment is DBASE IV, the user's program developed for new system will work in any other Database management system-programming environment.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.

Considering the number of advantages that will be derived from the computerization of school fees management in Niger State, the following suggestions are hereby recommended:

1. That the Ministry of Education should, endeavour to setup a computer section within the account department, that will take care of proper keeping of school fees account and any other job which can be performed.
2. Computer scientist should head the section.
3. Encourage staff of the department to undergo training in computer, particularly those that might be directly concerned with the management of school fees account.

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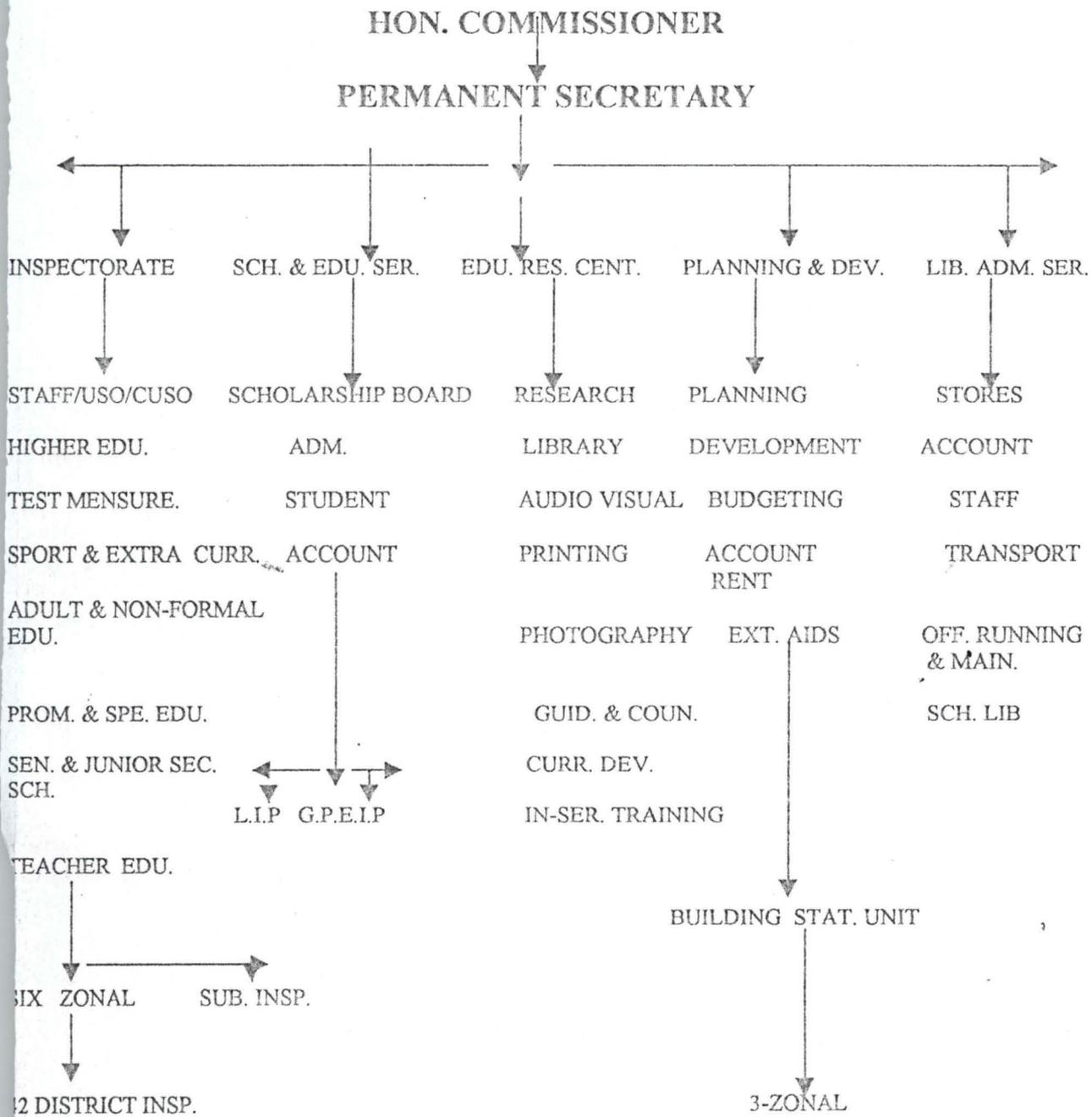


FIG. 2

ORGANISATION CHART OF MINISTRY OF EDU. NIGER STATE

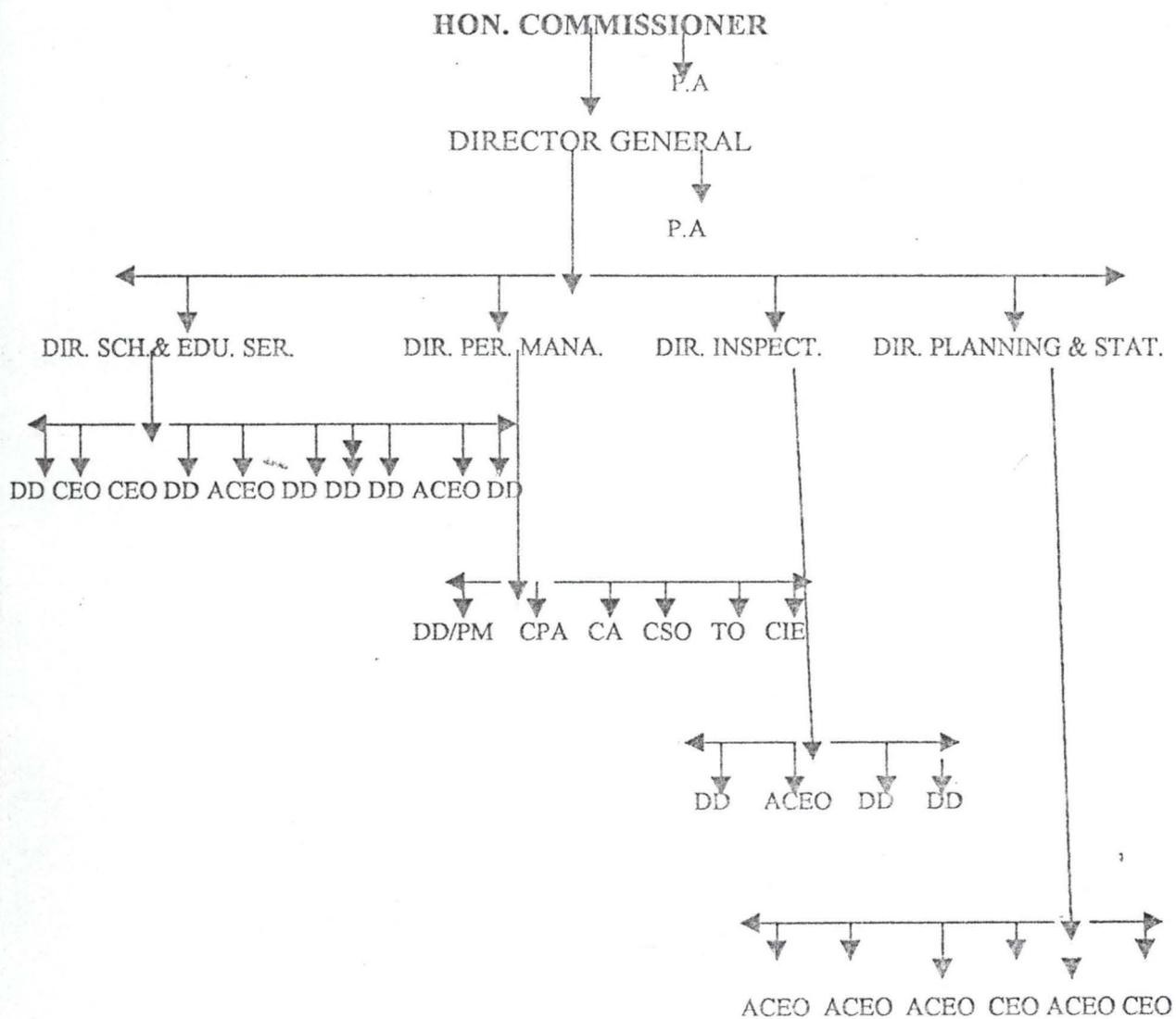


FIGURE 3

COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR SCHOOL FEES MANAGEMENT

THIS SOFTWARE IS DEVELOPED TO BE USED
BY
NIGER STATE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
WITH
RESPECT TO SCHOOL FEE MANAGEMENT

THE PROGRAM SOFTWARE IS WRITTEN
AND DEVELOPED BY
ABDULLAHI K. ISAH
PGD/MSD/97/98/438

SUPERVISED

BY
MALLAM AUDU ISAH

SET-UP APPEND UPDATE VIEW PROCESS REPORT QUIT

DSP
BSP
DSMC
BSMC

ENTER THE FILE NAME INTENDED TO USE

School DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL MINNA Year 1999 Type of Adm.DAY

1ST Term Ind Pop	3000	1ST Term Non. Pop	1500
1ST Term Tot Pop	4500	1ST Term Amt Exp	975000.00
1st Term Amt coll	188800.00	2ND Term Ind Pop	3500
2nd Term Nonind. Pop.	2000	2nd Term Tot Pop.	5500
2nd Term Amt Exp	1225000.00	2nd Term Amt col	69700.00
3rd term Ind Pop	3500	3rd Term Nonind Pop	2500
3rd Term Tot	6000	3rd Term Amt Exp	1285000.00
3rd Term Amt col	137600.00		

School DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL MINNA Year 1999

JAN 56400.00 Feb 54600.00 Mar 43700.00

Apr 34100.00 1st Tot 188800.00

May 20300.00 Jun 3400.00 Jul 12000.00

Aug 34000.00 Sep 23000.00 2nd Tot. 69700.00

Oct 24000.00 Nov 45000.00 Dec 45600.00

3rd tot 137600.00

1ST TERM DAY STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION

=====

SCHOOL	YEAR	AMOUNT EXP.	AMOUNT COLL.
DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL MINNA	1999	975000.00	188800.00
DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL MAITUMBI	1999	900000.00	163000.00
DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL TUNGA	1999	825000.00	235700.00
ARMY DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL MX	1999	1275000.00	240800.00
BOSSO SECONDARY SCHOOL BOSSO	1999	400000.00	219200.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. M/KELE	1999	325000.00	172100.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. CHANCHAGA	1999	575000.00	212020.00
NDAYAKO SECONDARY SCH. BIDA	1999	975000.00	241230.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. SULEJA	1999	1050000.00	249100.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. KONTAGORA	1999	1050000.00	244200.00
ARMY DAY SECONDARY SCH. BIDA	1999	1025000.00	222000.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. LAPAI	1999	875000.00	181100.00

3RD TERM DAY STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION

=====

SCHOOL	YEAR	AMOUNT EXP.	AMOUNT COLL.
DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL MINNA	1999	1225000.00	69700.00
DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL MAITUMBI	1999	900000.00	149300.00
DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL TUNGA	1999	825000.00	165899.00
ARMY DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL MX	1999	1275000.00	187200.00
BOSSO SECONDARY SCHOOL BOSSO	1999	400000.00	197700.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. M/KELE	1999	325000.00	178500.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. CHANCHAGA	1999	575000.00	213000.00
NDAYAKO SECONDARY SCH. BIDA	1999	975000.00	233200.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. SULEJA	1999	1750000.00	229300.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. KONTAGORA	1999	1750000.00	260700.00
ARMY DAY SECONDARY SCH. BIDA	1999	102500.00	253300.00
DAY SECONDARY SCH. LAPAI	1999	1575000.00	189000.00
DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL ERENA	1999	110000.00	227800.00

1ST TERM BOARDING STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION

=====

SCHOOL	YEAR	AMOUNT EXP.	AMOUNT COLL.
ARYAM BABANGIDA SCI. COL. MX	1999	300000.00	275900.00
HAMDU BAHAGO SECONDARY SCH.M	1999	500000.00	275900.00
OVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.MX	1999	435000.00	275900.00
OVT.SECONDARY SCH. BIDA	1999	264000.00	275900.00
OH'D KOBO SECONDARY SCH.LAPAI	1999	200000.00	275900.00
OVT. SECONDARY SCH. SULEJA	1999	600000.00	300400.00
OVT. SECONDARY SCH. K/GOR	1999	400000.00	282100.00
OVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH. BIDA	1999	100000.00	255000.00
OVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.K/KOR	1999	83450.00	275900.00
OVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.K/GOR	1999	58000.00	275900.00
OVT. SECONDARY SCH. TEGINA	1999	120000.00	214610.00
	0	0.00	0.00

2ND TERM BOARDING STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION

SCHOOL	YEAR	AMOUNT EXP.	AMOUNT COLL.
MARYAM BABANGIDA SCI. COL. MX	1999	567500.00	314610.00
AHAMDU BAHAGO SECONDARY SCH.M	1999	1900000.00	314610.00
GOVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.MX	1999	1112500.00	314610.00
GOVT.SECONDARY SCH. BIDA	1999	550000.00	314610.00
MOH'D KOBO SECONDARY SCH.LAPAI	1999	450000.00	314610.00
GOVT. SECONDARY SCH. SULEJA	1999	3400000.00	239400.00
GOVT. SECONDARY SCH. K/GOR	1999	725000.00	266900.00
GOVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH. BIDA	1999	650000.00	254100.00
GOVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.K/KOR	1999	375000.00	314610.00
GOVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.K/GOR	1999	795000.00	314610.00
GOVT. SECONDARY SCH. TEGINA	1999	425000.00	253000.00
	0	0.00	0.00

3RD TERM BOARDING STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION

SCHOOL	YEAR	AMOUNT EXP.	AMOUNT COLL.
MARYAM BABANGIDA SCI. COL. MX		567500.00	347100.00
AHAMDU BAHAGO SECONDARY SCH.M		0.00	347100.00
GOVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.MX		1112500.00	347100.00
GOVT.SECONDARY SCH. BIDA		552000.00	347100.00
MOH'D KOBO SECONDARY SCH.LAPAI		470000.00	347100.00
GOVT. SECONDARY SCH. SULEJA		3400000.00	291500.00
GOVT. SECONDARY SCH. K/GOR		770000.00	303000.00
GOVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH. BIDA		670000.00	312000.00
GOVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.K/KOR		356000.00	347100.00
GOVT. GIRL SECONDARY SCH.K/GOR		8300000.00	347100.00
GOVT. SECONDARY SCH. TEGINA		460000.00	316000.00
		0.00	0.00


```
*   TITLE PROGRAM (ALHAJI.PRG)
Set talk off
Set scoreboard off
Set status off
Set color to w/r+
@ 0,18 say "COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR SCHOOL FEES MANAGEMENT"
DO WHILE..T.
    @ 3,15 clea to 9,65
    Set color to w/b+
    @ 3,15 to 9,65 double
    @ 4,22 say "THIS SOFTWARE IS DEVELOPED TO BE USED"
    @ 5,39 say "BY"
    @ 6,25 say "NIGER STATE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION"
    @ 7,38 say "WITH"
    @ 8,26 say "RESPECT TO SCHOOL FEE MANAGEMENT"
        Set color to w+/rb
    @ 14,24 say "THE PROGRAM SOFTWARE IS WRITTEN"
    @ 15,33 say "AND DEVELOPED BY"
    @ 16,33 say "ABDULLAHI K. ISAH"
    @ 17,33 say "PGD/MSC/97/98/438"
    @ 19,35 say "SUPERVISED"
    @ 21,39 say "BY"
    @ 22,32 say "MALLAM AUDU ISAH"
    @ 12,15 to 23,65 double
    wait
    @ 3,0 clea to 23,79
    ch = space(1)
    @ 10,5 say "TO CONTINUE WITH THE MAIN PROGRAM? (Y/N)"
    @ 10,60 get ch pict "@"
    read
        Do case
            Case ch = "Y"
                Do mmenu
            Case ch = "N"
                cancel
        Endcase
ENDDO
RETURN
```


*MMENU.PRG

```
Set echo off
set statu off
DO WHILE .T.
    @ 3,5 CLEA TO 22,70
    @ 2,31 say "MAIN MENU"
    @ 3,31 say replicate ("=",18)
    @ 4,5 say "SET-UP" + space(3) + "APPEND"
    @ 4,27 say "UPDATE" +space(3) + "VIEW"
    @ 4,43 say "PROCESS" + space(3) + "REPORT"
    @ 4,62 say "QUIT"
    Ch = space(1)
    @ 20,10 say "PRESS FIRST LETTER OF TASK"
    @ 20,50 get ch pict "@!"
    read
    Do case
        Case ch = "S"
            do setup
        case ch = "A"
            do app
        case ch = "U"
            do update
        case ch = "P"
            do pro
        case ch = "V"
            do view
        case ch = "R"
            do rep
        case ch = "Q"
            clea
            cancel
    Endcase
    close all database
ENDDO
RETURN
```

*REP.PRG

```
set status off
Set scoreboard off
Set echo off
mfile = space(4)
Term = space(8)
@ 3,5 say "Enter file name" get mfile
@ 5,5 say "Enter Term" get term
read
Set device to printer
If mfile = "DSP" .AND. Term = "1st Term"
  clea
  use DSP
@ 3,21 say "1ST TERM DAY STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION"
@ 4,21 say replicate ("=",37)
@ 5,13 say "SCHOOL" + space(16) + "YEAR"
@ 5,41 say "AMOUNT EXP." + space(2) + "AMOUNT COLL."
  r = 6
  DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
    r = r + 1
    @ r,5 say school
    @ r,35 say year
    @ r,41 say ft daexp
    @ r,55 say ft da coll
  skip
  ENDDO
  Endif
If mfile = "DSP" .AND. Term = "2nd Term"
  use DSP
@ 3,21 say "2ND TERM DAY STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION"
@ 4,21 say replicate ("=",37)
@ 5,13 say "SCHOOL" + space(16) + "YEAR"
@ 5,41 say "AMOUNT EXP." + space(2) + "AMOUNT COLL."
  r = 5
  DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
    r = r + 1
    @ r,5 say school
    @ r,35 say year
    @ r,41 say st daexp
    @ r,55 say st da coll
  skip
  ENDDO
  Endif
If mfile = "DSP" .AND. Term = "3rd Term"
  use DSP
@ 3,21 say "3RD TERM DAY STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION"
@ 4,21 say replicate ("=", 37)
@ 5,13 say "SCHOOL" +space(16) + "YEAR"
@ 5,41 say "AMOUNT EXP." + space(2) + "AMOUNT COLL."
  r = 5
  DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
    r = r + 1
    @ r,5 say school
    @ r,35 say year
    @ r,41 say st daexp
    @ r,55 say st da coll
  skip
  ENDDO
  Endif
If mfile = "BSP" .AND. Term = "1st Term"
```

```

    use BSP
@ 3,21 say "1ST TERM BOARDING STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION"
@ 4,21 say replicate ("=",37)
@ 5,13 say "SCHOOL" + space(16) + "YEAR"
@ 5,41 say "AMOUNT EXP." + space(2) + "AMOUNT COLL."
r = 5
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
    r = r + 1
@ r,5 say school
@ r,35 say year
@ r,41 say ftbaexp
@ r,55 say ftbacoll
    skip
ENDDO
Endif
If mfile = "BSP" .AND. Term = "2nd Term"
    use BSP
@ 3,21 SAY "2ND TERM BOARDING STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION"
@ 5,13 say "SCHOOL" + space(16) + "YEAR"
@ 5,41 say "AMOUNT EXP." + space(2) + "AMOUNT COLL."
    r = 5
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
    r = r + 1
@ r,5 say school
@ r,35 say year
@ r,41 say stbaexp
@ r,55 say stbacoll
    skip
ENDDO
Endif
If mfile = "BSP" .AND. Term = "3rd Term"
    use BSP
@ 3,21 say "3RD TERM BOARDING STUDENTS FEES COLLECTION"
@ 5,13 say "SCHOOL"+ space(16) + "YEAR"
@ 5,41 say "AMOUNT EXP." + space(2) + "AMOUNT COLL."
    r = 5
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
    r = r + 1
@ r,5 say school
@ r,41 say ttbaexp
@ r,55 say ttbacoll
    skip
ENDDO
Endif
close all database
Set device to screen
RETURN□

```

□