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**INSTITUTION OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF**

**THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (BE. D) IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEGREE**

**PROJECT TOPIC:  
DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CHURCH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In African continent where most developing countries can be found like Ghana always see database to be important and necessary in only business organization forgetting that church administration also need it most valuable information to be properly stored in a safe place.

We realized that most Christian communities (churches) in such countries lack the proper keeping of records of her members and other day-to-day activities due to the old ways of using flat file system and book keeping. We saw that the old ways of book keeping and the flat file system brought about a lot of disadvantages such as inaccuracy of data, errors and omissions of important data during recording and other problems. A Church Management System is an all-in-one system for managing communications, finance, events, reports, small groups, human resources, children check-in’s and more - all accessible via any computer.

In other to achieve the result, I intend to visit the project site to interview the head of the church (i.e. Administrator) to gather required information and to observe the current system base on it functionalities.

Hence forth, there is a need that churches in Africa for that matter Ghana has to make use of database as a way of keeping records and managing their member daily activities.

2.0 SUBJECT AND FIELD OF STUDY

The existing system so limited to managing the affairs of the church members’ details on like their attendance, records on members who are dead, records on new converts and members’ financial contributions. The issue or problem at hand is the existing system does not have detail records of revenue at bank and the expenses that are made. Have difficulties in identifying whether a member belong to particular group or...

The problem of facial recognition of members during church services.

3.0 STUDY OBJECTIVE

GLOBAL OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this proposed system is to assist the pastor and centre committee members in better managing and keeping the data or information of the centre. Facial recognition of members during church service. Low level of learnability is needed in operating this proposed system, and hence it is easier for the targeted users to learn how to use it at a faster pace. Besides, it will be beneficial to the centre as less manpower is employed in categorizing the information as well as less physical space is required for storage.

This system assists the pastor and the president of the centre in assigning the job/responsibility to members. Besides that, accessing and retrieval of information is made easier. It also ensures that the confidentiality of information is maintained.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the proposed system is to overcome the challenges of the existing system.

The prime benefits are:

1.To create a comprehensive database that provides the information on the availability details and the issue details along with the member details.

2.Development and implement of information retrieval system for the members and the management of the church.

3.To automate the entire range of activities or processes that needs to be performed by the management before a request.

4.To put the information on Internet for easy access not only for the managements but also for the members from various places.

5.Utilize the IT to increase the efficiency/productivity

6.To automate facial recognition system for church members.

4.0 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The proposal is to design and implement an Integrated Church Management System which will help synchronize all management processes including attendance records, church activities records, financial records, membership personal data, birthday reminder and many more. The need for a customized Integrated Church Management System for the Church cannot be over emphasized because the system will be tailored in solving the church’s unique needs.

The system will be delivering a single database that will contain all data for the different modules which will be designed. The major unit that would be design in addition to the unit already developed in the existing system are via:

Groups and Department unit (Manage Groups, Manage Departments Activities, etc.) Financial sector (Manage Donations, Search Cash Expenses, Manage Offering Types, etc.) Third Party/Communication unit (Birthday Alert, E-mail, etc.) Church projects

5.0 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The area of the study will be limited to a particular organization which is the Apostolic church used in the research. The research is centered on the effectiveness of designing and implementing the current management system of keeping records of members in the church which will bring out the necessary information pertaining to the topic to light and give out recommendation to ease the associated with it.

6.0 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

There will be a number of limiting factors that the researcher will face. Some of these limitations will

be the inability of some respondents to give the required information for fear of victimization.

Also inadequate financial support and the short period of time available for the completion of the research study.

Furthermore, most organizations are usually not willing to release information for research purposes.

Lastly, the researcher will often be hindered by academic work that will have to be combined with the research study.

7.0 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The designing and implementation of management system has been the current and the safest way of keeping records in most of the churches especially outside Africa.

Database is an integral part of any information system and they often hold sensitive data. Database provide accuracy in the management of the church communications, finance, events, reports, small groups, human resources, children check-in’s and more - all accessible via any computer.

Research on previous design management system has reveal every religious denomination has its own management system due to their way of practices and believe.

There is therefore the need to design and implement management system for Agogo Apostolic Church Ghana. This will help to improve the administration work in the church.

8.0 METHODOLOGY

Developing top of the grid efficient standard application requires proper implementation and proper implementation begins with a good design. Ultimately, a good design also starts with a thorough analysis. The process of analysis and design is quite complex. Many methodologists have developed methods of the design process. A software development methodology refers to the [framework](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_framework) that is used to structure, plan, and control the process of developing an information system. A wide variety of such frameworks have evolved over the years, each with its own recognized strengths and weaknesses. One system development methodology is not necessarily suitable for use by all projects. Each of the available methodologies is best suited to specific kinds of projects, based on various technical, organizational, project and team considerations. In the development of this Project, the waterfall model is used.

Tools used

The application tools used are:

HTML

PHP

MYSQL Server

JavaScript

9.0 EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE STUDY AND POSSIBLE USE

[RESEARCH/STUDY DELIVERABLES].

Databases will be created for each member in the church where members can be updated, deleted, registered new members and others in the church.

Authorized users will not abuse their privileges granted them by the organization.

Excessive and unused privileges granted to some users by the organization will be eliminated.

The use of book in the church will minimize.

There will be transparency in the calculation and the use of money in the church.

10.0 PRESENTATION OF THESIS

(CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER SUMMARY OF THESIS)

Chapter 1:

Introduction and summary of the study.

Chapter 2:

Literature review focusing on trends in designing and implementation of management system for the church.

Chapter 3:

Examining the current trend in designing and implementation of a system to manage the church.

The limitations of the design and implementation of system

The current control in designing and implementation of a system.

Chapter 4:

The existing control measures will be studied and examined. Research methods to employ include observation and desktop review.

Chapter 5:

Conclusion, evaluation and recommendation for further studies.

11.0 STUDY OF WORK PLAN

This project began with identifying of the problems faced by Klo Apostolic church to the evaluation from the expected users on the developed system. Refer Appendix A for further information on the schedule.

Literature review

Church management software are tailor-made computer programs for churches or religious groups that can be used as an effective tool to manage the operation of an entire organization. Using a church management software, painstaking tasks such as storing and managing member information, keeping track of contributions and donations, as well as connecting with members, becomes a lot easier and manageable.

Repository of members’ information

As the number of membership of a particular church or a religious organization increases, the administration, homes address, emails, members’ history as well as participation details might end up being mishandled by overwhelmed administrators due to the sheer size of membership; thus using this software is highly-recommended nowadays. With the help of this program, churches leaders and administrators can quickly check on member’s information without needing to go through piles of papers; hence, saving time and precious resources. This software indirectly reduces church expenses as it lessens the work load of the administration.

FROM THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA, The term church (Anglo-Saxon, cirice, circe; Modern German, Kirche; Swedish, Kyrka) is the name employed in the Teutonic languages to render the Greek ekklesia (ecclesia), the term by which the [New Testament](http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14530a.htm) writers denote the [society](http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14074a.htm) founded by [Our Lord Jesus Christ.](http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08374c.htm) The derivation of the word has been much debated. It is now agreed that it is derived from the Greek kyriakon (cyriacon), i.e. the Lord's house, a term which from the third century was used, as well as ekklesia, to signify a [Christian](http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/03712a.htm) place of worship

Also church is defined (Wikipedia) as a [Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian) religious organization made up of a congregation, its members and clergy. They are organized more or less formally, with constitutions and by-laws, maintain offices, sometimes seek non-profit corporate status in the United States and often have state or regional structures. Church bodies often belong to a broader [tradition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tradition) within the Christian religion, sharing in a broad sense a history, culture and doctrinal heritage with other church bodies of the same tradition

According to salkind (2003), literature review is an extensive and complete review of the literature that gives us the vital perspective to observe what has been done and where is our direction and could be an alternative for the Centre in overcoming their problems are reviewed

It is essential to review the existing systems in order to have insights and knowledge regarding the proposed systems. For this reason, the design of the interfaces and the functions of the existing available of the proposed system.

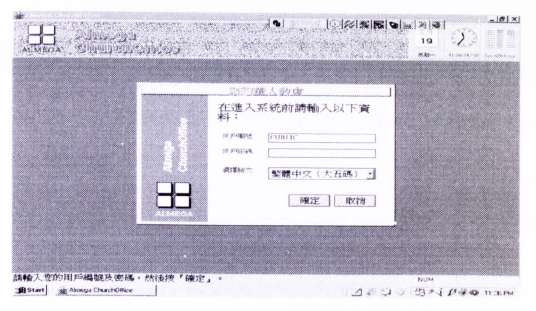
Review on existing church management systems

The existing systems found on the internet through search engines such as yahoo and google that exhibited similar functionality to the proposed system are studied. There are Almega church Office, Church community builder, church management system, creative church information system and membership information system. Methodist church in Sarawak currently use Almega church Office, and the others are used mostly by the churches in United States of America.

Almega church office

Currently, almost all churches under Chinese annual conference are using Almega church office level produced by Almega Analysts Limited, Hong Kong. This application is specially developed for Chinese churches in which it has ten modules categorized into levels, and the comprises four modules; Members, Groups, Offering and Attendance is used by the churches at present.

According to Almega System Analyst Limited, this system is an infrastructure for effective church management at present. It has the advantages of modernized information management that it integrates different and groups in a church. It can assist the churches in assigning the usages of resources as well as storing and managing the attendance of members which is a time consuming

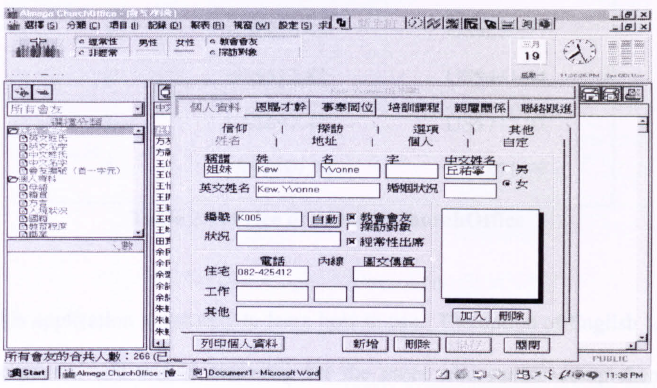


The main interface of Almega church

The main interface of Almega church office logo, time and date are displayed on the main interface and the access verification with choice of English or Chinese Language.

The member module stores all the necessary members’ information. This module also has the user-defined field for members to add additional information that is not defined in this application. Personal profile report can be printed.

The group module allows the viewing of the organization charts on various groups of a church. It also enables the searching of information pertaining to any group in bulk form.



**Screen of member module**

The offering module enables the sorting of data by name of members. Reports on offering can be printed in various formats.

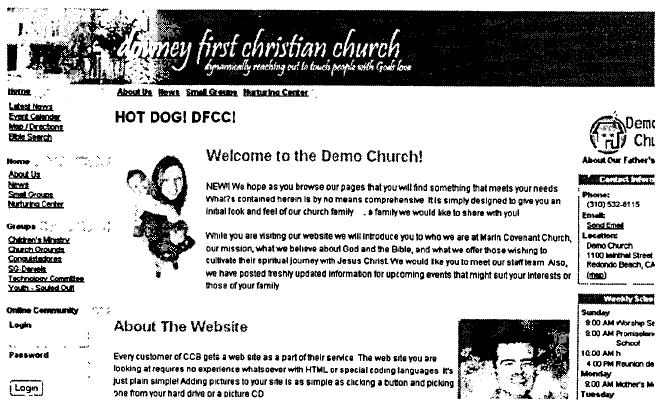
The Attendance module allows the church committee members to arrange the person who serves as liturgist on Sunday Worship and the arranging of regular meetings only.

However, this application is not easy to learn how to use. The option of English Language is not fully function and this is confusing for the users who cannot comprehend Chinese Language, furthermore, many functions are unusable for small churches and some features are not appropriate for churches in Ghana due to differences in practices.

Church community builder

According to church community builder, Inc., church community builder (CCB) is the technological backbone and central nervous system for a church (church community builder, 2004). CCB is an online web-based database management system for churches. It comprises Church Management system, Private Member Community and Public Website Content Management.

Base on the Demo church by church community builder(CCB), the interface comprises contact information, weekly schedule and event calendar. They are arranging in such a way that it is intuitive to users.



**Index Page of Demo Church of CCB**

This system has four main application suites, Groups, Event Calendar, Giving and Tasks and nine functions that enable its members to have sharing online, keep track of its members and visitors, manage the resources and produce report as well as to customize the setting of the website page level and structures for the church easily.

This system claimed that they are the leader in the we-based church software as inexperienced personals can customize the web page and upload the articles and news easily.

The most fascinating function of this system is its event calendar that shows all the events in monthly format. The members can view the details by clicking on the hyperlink as well as making selecting based on the month.

It includes online discussion and forum for the members to participate as well as email functionality.

Outcome of the Review

Based on the reviewed, most of the studied information obtained from electronic and non-electronic data media of the church management system were windows application. The reoccurring factors for using an online system were response rates, quality, anonymity, and flexibility. These were important considerations for the development of CMS, especially with the intent of integrating the system intoautomate facial recognition system.

Chapter three

Crystallization of the problem

The Apostolic church Ghana national president is the head of the apostolic church. The national president is assisted by the vice president to manage the affairs of the churches within the country. The regional pastors represent the national president in the regions to supervise the activities of the churches within the region. The area pastors also supervise the activities of the district pastors and carries information to the regional pastors. Under the district pastors seeks to the work of the local pastors and send information to the regional pastors under the district. The local pastors also seek to the affairs of the church members. Within the church, we have the elders, dickens, dicknesses, finance and the members within the church. Information from the national president to the local pastors takes number of days before reaching its members due to the channel of communication with the manual system.

Disadvantage using the manual system of sending information

It delayed information reaching church members on time.

Information may be lost as a result of its channels of communication to its church members cross the country.

Information to the church members may be very expensive since it involves typing, printing and distribution of the information.

The designing and implementation of management system has been the current and the safest way of keeping records in most of the churches especially outside Africa.

Therefore, the development of church management system will help to fasten the sending of information on time.

It will also help to update, delete, register church members.

Members will be alert on tithe paid by the church members.

Messages on birthday will be alert to church members.

This system will help to minimized the work load of the administration.

Database is an integral part of any information system and they often hold sensitive data. Database provide accuracy in the management of the church communications, finance, events, reports, small groups, human resources, children check-in’s and more - all accessible via any computer.

Research on previous design management system has reveal every religious denomination has its own management system due to their way of practices and believe.

There is therefore the need to design and implement management system for the Apostolic Church Ghana. This will help to improve the administration work in the church.

Chapter four

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

Introduction

The system specification of this project deals with the software specification and the hardware specification required in the accomplishment of the final output of results which is the overall project.

Hardware Application

Since there is advancement in technology to replace the existing system, there would be some major hardware specification to enable the application to run very effectively and efficiently since it is a computer base. Below are the standard hardware requirements for the church management system.

**Hardware Specification**

Processor: 1.70 GHz and Above

Main Memory: 512 MB.

Hard Disk: 20 GB.

Disk Space: 100 MB.

Keyboard: ANY

Mouse: ANY

Monitor: ANY

CD ROM Drive: 52x hp CD ROM

Software Specification

Software Specification

Operating System: Windows or LINUX

Software: PHP, JAVASCRIPT, HTML, Apache

Data Base: MYSQL

# System Architecture

The system we have developed is mainly a web based system. The three-tier architecture is followed in the development of the system. A three tier architecture has three separate components: a client, an application server and a database server. In implementing a three tier architecture the number of choices is more than the traditional client server architecture. The communication protocol used to communicate between the client and the application server can be different from that used to communicate between the application server and the database server. The workload distribution among the three components can vary widely across applications.

Most web-enabled database relies on a three-tier model. Typically, an existing database server is made available for web-based access. To make the database available, the server must be accessible via an external network. To provide this network access, a second server is commonly used as a firewall, restricting the kinds of commands that can be passed to the database server. The application server can act as a firewall.

CLIENT

APPLICATION SERVER

DATABASE SERVER

Request

Reply

Command

Result

The above figure shows one possible configuration for a web enabled system. The client is a computer with access to the Internet, running a browser. The client communicates with the application server via the Hypertext Transfer Protocol(HTTP). The application server in turn executes commands against the database, formats the result in Hypertext Markup Language(HTML), and return the result to the client.

In this configuration, the application server provides authentication services (to make sure the client is allowed to initiate the request), database connection service, and application processing service. The client’s role is to initiate the request and display the result returned, while the database serves as the repository for the data

Software description

PHP

Introduction:

PHP is a server-side scripting language for creating dynamic Web pages. You create pages with PHP and HTML. When a visitor opens the page, the server processes the PHP commands and then sends the results to the visitor's browser, just as with ASP or ColdFusion. Unlike ASP or ColdFusion, however, PHP is Open Source and cross-platform. PHP runs on Windows NT and many Unix versions, and it can be built as an Apache module and as a binary that can run as a CGI. When built as an Apache module, PHP is especially lightweight and speedy. Without any process creation overhead, it can return results quickly, but it doesn't require the tuning of mod\_perl to keep your server's memory image small.

In addition to manipulating the content of our pages, PHP can also send HTTP headers. We can set cookies, manage authentication, and redirect users. It offers excellent connectivity to many databases (and ODBC), and integration with various external libraries that let us do everything from generating PDF documents to parsing XML.

We used the PHP in our Web pages to enable user information to kept in our database and moreover to verify the database if you are the right person login into the system. This is a block of PHP code:

<? php

if(isset($\_POST['submit'])) {

require ('function. Php'); // data posted will be

$forname=varifypassword($\_POST['username']);

$forpassword=varifypassword($\_POST['password']);

//creating connection to database

require\_once ("connection. Php");

if ($forname && $forpassword) {

$query="SELECT username, password FROM church\_member WHERE username='$forname' AND password='$forpassword'";

$result=mysqli\_query ($conn, $query);

if(mysqli\_num\_rows($result)>0) {

while($row=mysqli\_fetch\_assoc($result)) {

$fname=$row['username'];

$fpassword=$row['password'];

}

$\_SESSION["propass"]=$fpassword;

$\_SESSION["proname"]=$fname;

header ("Location: profile. Php");

} else {

$error= 'Please enter your name and password!';

}

} else {

$error= 'Please enter your name and password!';

}

mysqli\_close($conn);

}

?>

which is checking if your username and password is correct.PHP's language syntax is similar to C's and Perl's. You don't have to declare variables before you use them, and it's easy to create arrays and hashes (associative arrays). PHP even has some rudimentary object-oriented features, providing a helpful way to organize and encapsulate your code.

JavaScript

# JavaScript Introduction

JavaScript is a technique for manipulating HTML documents in the browser. This is often called client-side scripting. It allows the page author to incorporate facilities such as buttons that change in appearance when you move the mouse over them and menus that expand. It also provides facilities to manipulate the browser window in various interesting ways.

It is used by incorporating programmers in parts of HTML pages known as **scripts**. Browsers must include JavaScript **interpreters**. It should be noted that JavaScript has nothing whatsoever to do with the Java programming language. We used the JavaScript to enable some of our menu and content to change their behavior on mouse hover and to restrict user to provide the right information for instance, by not putting figures at place that require alphabet and also we JavaScript to validate databefore it is submitted to a server. This saves the server from extra processing.

HTML

## Introduction to HTML

HTML or Hyper Text Markup Language is designed to specify the logical organization of a document, with important hypertext extensions. It is not designed to be the language of a WYSIWYG [WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET] word processor such as Word or WordPerfect. This choice was made because the same HTML document may be viewed by many different "browsers", of very different abilities. Thus, for example, HTML allows you to mark selections of text as titles or paragraphs, and then leaves the interpretation of these marked elementsup to the browser. For example, one browser may indent the beginning of a paragraph, while another may only leave a blank line.

HTML instructions divide the text of a document into blocks called elements. These can be divided into two broad categories -- those that define how the BODY of the document is to be displayed by the browser and those that define information `about' the document, such as the title or relationships to other documents. The vocabulary of these elements and a description of the overall design of HTML documents are given in the rest of Section 2. The Last part of the section also describes standard naming schemes for HTML documents and related files.

The detailed rules for HTML (the names of the tags/elements, how they can be used) are defined using another language known as the standard generalized markup language, or SGML. SGML is wickedly difficult, and was designed for massive document collections, such as repair manuals for F-16 fighters, or maintenance plans for nuclear submarines. Fortunately, HTML is much simpler!

However, SGML has useful features that HTML lacks. For this reason, markup language and software experts have developed a new language, called XML (the Extensible Markup Language) which has most of the most useful features of HTML and SGML.

Moreover, our content interface in the web page, the Web presentations with synchronized text, images, audio, video, and streaming media both timed and interactive we used HTML.

These blocks of code enable us to create a form for Login interface:

<! DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body class="bcolor">

<h1>Login Profile</h1>

<form action="<? php echo htmlspecialchars($\_SERVER['PHP\_SELF’]) ;>" method="post">

<div>

<label for="uername">Username</label>

<input type="text" name="username" id="username" placeholder="username">

</div>

<div> <label for="uername">Password</label>

<input type="password" name="password" id="password" placeholder="password">

</div>

<button type="submit" name="submit">SUBMIT</button>

</form>

</div>

</body>

</html>

MySQL

MySQL is a database system used on the web. Basically, a MySQL database allows you to create a relational database structure on a web-server somewhere in order to store data or automate procedures. If you think of it in comparison to Microsoft Access, MySQL is what holds all of your tables, PHP acts as your queries (among other things), and your forms are basically web pages with fields in them. With all of this combined, you can create truly spectacular projects on the web.

MySQL is also open source in that it’s free and falls under the GNU General Public License (GPL). Chances are, if you are getting your own web-page or already have one – your host supports MySQL and PHP. They are generally associated with (though not limited to) Unix/Linux based servers. If by chance you are considering getting your own page and want MySQL and PHP support check out Dreamhost – I’ve been using them for years and they absolutely can’t be beat.

Interacting with a MySQL database is a little weird as you don’t have the tried and true WYSIWYG [WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET] interface that something as easy as Microsoft Access affords. When creating tables, you’ll either have to create them by using SQL Statements, or by using another open-source tool available online called PHPMyAdmin. PHPMyAdmin gives you an easy-to-use interface that allows you to create tables and run queries by filling in a little bit of information and then having the tables created for you. This is good if you’re either lazy, or don’t feel like bothering with big and complicated SQL Statements.

In our webpage MySQL database was used as our database system where we keep record of all members in church, other related information and also enabling us to update our website easily.

Feasibility Study and System Analysis

Feasibility Study

Feasibility can be established sometimes using investment appraisal techniques so that a detailed analysis of the existing system is conducted. Feasibility study is referred to as the likelihood that the system would be useful to the organization or institution. This stage is very important because it produces the results of all investigations which are determined by the system. The feasibility study is assessed in three main ways. They are:

1. Economic feasibility
2. Technical feasibility
3. Operational feasibility

Economical Feasibility Study

This type of feasibility study deals with resources; some of which are time factor, cost involved in terms of hardware, training employee and the cost of the software. All these are considered during the development of the software application.

A system that can be developed technically and that would be used if installed must also be a good investment for the organization. These financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs. Some questions to be asked are:

1. Are there sufficient benefits in creating the system to make the cost acceptable?
2. Would the software be beneficial to speed up transactions and also reduce stationary for record keeping?

A system financial benefit must exceed the cost of developing that system, i.e. a new system being developed should be a good investment for the organization. Economic feasibility considers the following:

1. The cost to conduct a full system investigation.

2. The cost of hardware and software for the class of application.

3. The benefits in the form of reduced cost or fewer costly errors.

4. The cost if nothing changes (i.e. the proposed system is not developed).

The proposed “Church Management System” is economically feasible because

The system requires very less time factors.

1. The system will provide fast and efficient automated environment instead of slow and error prone manual system, thus reducing both time and man power spent in running the system.
2. The system will have GUI interface and very less user-training is required to learn it.
3. The system will provide service to view various information for proper managerial decision making.

Technical Feasibility

The technical feasibility study is the large part which determines resources. Can the work of the project be done with current equipment, existing software technology and available personnel? If new technology is required, what is the likelihood that it can be developed? These are some very important questions that need to be answered to ensure the technical feasibility of a system.

The software demands no sophisticated equipments for its implementation. Users only require slight training to use it effectively. Also the development of the software application was based on the current existing technology equipment. The technical resources are easy and the user will not find it difficult in using them.

Technical feasibility centres around the existing computer system (Hardware and Software) whether it can support the addition of proposed system, if not, to what extent it can support and the organization’s capacity to acquire additional components.

Our proposed system is technically feasible because:

1. The hardware and software required are easy to install and handle (The necessary hardware configuration and software platform is already there).
2. The system supports interactivity with the user through GUI.
3. Expandability will be maintained in the new system. New modules can be added later on the application, if required in the future.
4. The application will have User-friendly Forms and Screens, all validation checks. So the new system guarantees accuracy, reliability, ease of access and data security.

Operational Feasibility

This type of feasibility study is dependent on the human resources that are available. It mostly consists of how the projects are beneficial if only they are turned into information systems that would be able to meet the organizations operations requirements. Behavioral feasibility is tested with answers to questions like:

1. Will the system be used if it is developed and implemented?
2. Will there be resistance from users that will undermine the possible application benefits?
3. Will the system to be produced receive maximum support from the management and workers of the institution?

If the application is developed and implemented, there will be no resistance from the users that will undermine the possible application benefits.

Behavioral feasibility determines how much effort will go in the proposed information system, and in educating and training the employees on the new system, along with the new ways of conducting the business. Behavioral study strives on ensuring that the equilibrium of the organization and status quo in the organization are not disturbed and changes are readily accepted by the users.

The proposed system is behaviorally feasible because of the following:

1. The executives of the church will accept it because they are already acquainted with computers.
2. This system is also meant for the general user i.e. church members. Nowadays the Internet is almost familiar to everyone. So, it is not difficult for the user to use the system.
3. Most of the members are familiar with the web browser and the process of browsing the website will be simplified for the members. The organization is definitely ready to welcome the computerized system.

System Analysis

System analysis is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and using the information to recommend improvement to the analysis. The system analysis specifies what the system should do at a particular time. Design states the process involved in how to accomplish the objectives. System analysis is an activity that encompasses the tasks. In terms of this project, it will be the system development life cycle. The process of system analysis is conducted with the following objectives in mind:

1. Identify the need of computerization of the church information system
2. Evaluate the system concept for feasibility
3. Reform economical and technical analysis
4. Allocate function of hardware, software, database and other system elements
5. Establish cost and schedule constraints
6. Create a system definition that forms the foundation for all subsequent production work