**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter describes the project and provides some background information. Furthermore, this chapter follows the project's problem description to provide a clear understanding of the project's scope and objectives. This chapter will serve as a blueprint for all subsequent stages of development.

**1.1 Background of the Study**

Birth Registration is a fundamental right of all children and a basic function of all modern governments. Promoting children’s right to birth registration falls clearly within UNICEF’s mandate. Birth Registration comprises two elements: entering details of a child’s birth into official government records, and issuing a birth certificate to the child’s parents, including information on the parents’ names, dates, and places of birth and further information such as nationality. There has been some progress, though small in raising birth registration levels.

Although birth registration is almost complete in all developed countries, the lack of progress on civil registration in many developing countries means that global inequalities in birth registration are now extreme. The births of approximately 230 million children under the age of 5 have not been registered. Of these, around 85 million are in sub-Saharan Africa, 135 million in Asia (east and south Asia and the Pacific), and the remainder in the rest of the world. Birth registration may also be vital for confirmation of nationality following tumultuous events such as armed conflict and situations of state succession. The registration of births and acquisition of citizenship are distinct processes; however, birth registration serves as important proof of the facts that form the basis for the conferral of citizenship at birth. More specifically it establishes a legal record of where the child was born and who his or her parents are and thus whether the child can acquire citizenship based on place of birth or descent. Children who are not registered are excluded from the benefits of citizenship in ways that vary between countries. A birth certificate may be required to obtain access to basic services such as health and education, and it can also help to protect children from situations of exploitation and violence, such as child marriage and child labor, and achieve convictions against those who have abused a child (Sonali, 2021).

The conventional method of birth registration is by human inspection. Manual birth registration is complex and impractical for a large increase in population. The cost of registering a child, loss of registration certificate by the parent and child, and inaccurate population statistics are possible problems that inaccurate birth registration records can cause. Birth registration became an issue of utmost importance as a result of difficulties encountered while obtaining accurate population statistics essential in social services planning for any government and in ensuring that adequate resources and budgets are made available to address the needs of the populace. The use of a globally accessible device for birth registration has shown great potential in this field. The performance of the Online National Database for Birth Registration was evaluated in terms of accessibility, speed, cost, and capacity; and the result confirmed that the proposed Online National Database for Birth Registration will be able to assist government officials in terms of having a globally accessible system, speeding up the birth registration process, reducing the cost of registering a child and capable of keeping registration details for future use (Sonali, 2021).

**1.2** **Statement of the Problem**

The manual method of birth registration is by human inspection which is prone to so many errors. The cost of registering a child, loss of registration certificate by the parent and child, and inaccurate population statistics are possible problems that inaccurate birth registration records can cause. The use of the globally accessible device for birth registration has shown great potential in this field. The performance of the Online National Database for Birth Registration was evaluated in terms of accessibility, speed, cost, and capacity; and the result confirmed that the proposed central e-Birth registration and certificate issuing system will be able to assist government officials in terms of having a globally accessible system, speeding up the birth registration process, reducing the cost of registering a child and capable of keeping registration details for future use.

**1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study**

The research work aims to develop a Central E-Birth Registration and Certificate Issuing System. The objectives are to:

1. Develop a system for easy registration of Birth Certificates and to enable printing of the hard copy of the Birth Certificate.
2. Design a user-friendly application that can easily verify certificates without wasting much time going to the place for Birth Certification.
3. Develop the application using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Django (Python).

**1.4 Scope of the Study**

This research work focuses on the development of a Central e-Birth Registration and Certificate Issuing System, for newly born babies. The system will not cover the registration of adults, the thesis does not go beyond this.

**1.5 Limitations of the Study**

This study's scope has been constrained by several issues, including that the system will be only on a local host as the web application is designed for an undergraduate program, it is also limited by:

**Time** - The time allowed for research for this study was severely constrained due to the researcher's active academic pursuits.

**Finance** - The requirement for a typical functional personal computer unit to execute and debug the application software hampered the task's quick and simple progress.

**1.6 Significance of the Study**

The main importance of this study is that it helps in the provision of an easy way of registering and obtaining Birth Certificates anywhere and at any time.

**1.7 Project Organization**

For ease of study and proper understanding of this project write-up, it is planned and organized into three chapters. The description of what each chapter contains is explained below:

**Chapter One: Introduction**

Chapter one contains an introduction to the whole write-up, the problem of the study, the aims and objectives of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, and the organization of the report.

**Chapter Two: Literature review**

This chapter contains the literature review of the study, an overview of the proposed system, and the contribution of other scholars on the subject matter being discussed.

**Chapter Three: Methodology and Design**

This chapter is concerned with the presentation of the results of system analysis and design. It presents the research methodology used in the development of the system to facilitate an understanding and effective future implementation of the system.

**1.8 Definition of Terms**

1. **Database**: A database is a system intended to easily organize, store, and retrieve large amounts of data. It consists of an organized collection of data for one or more uses, typically in digital form.
2. **Issuance**: the act of supplying an official document, in this context a birth certificate.
3. **Registration**: the act of making an official record of a person’s information
4. **System**: whole compounded of several parts or members, system", literary "composition". Is a set of interacting or interdependent system components forming an integrated whole.
5. **Information**: processed data.
6. **Website:** also written as a website, collection of related web pages, including multimedia content, typically identified with a common domain name, and published on at least one web server.
7. **Hypertext Markup Language (HTML):** HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a text-based approach to describing how content contained within an HTML file is structured. This markup tells a web browser how to display the text, images, and other forms of multimedia on a webpage.