**CHAPTER ONE**

* 1. **Introduction**

An orphanage home is defined as “an institution that houses children whose parent are deceased or whose where about are unknown created to provide care for protection for children without parent. Orphanages were created in order to address the increasing number of children who were left without parents due to throughout history, children who were abandoned or who lost their parent due to disease or violence were placed in the care of relatives. However not all orphaned children had family members who were willing to undertake the responsibility of caring for them. Government understood that it was essential to develop institution that would provide these children with basic necessity, education and protection. Plato (2015).

**1.2 Background of the Study**

Orphanages, which date from the seventeenth century, were originally workhouse, poorhouse whose is to shelter orphans and abandoned children. Gotlieb (2016). Orphanage homes have records such as child’s name, age, date of admission in the operation and also the adoption process. The manual method used for keeping such records has seen proved to be stress and not convenient especially when the required facilities are incomplete.

In every institution no matter the size and the purpose is concerned with proper keeping of record in order to provide current and accurate information. Organization or institutions today requires tools that will enable them to get relevant information easily and on time. Connell (2015).

Hence, the need for the system in an orphanage home and improving on the limitation of man inefficiency and accuracy has become a paramount necessity for the survival, growth, and development of any orphanage home in other to clear away the error which usually happen when the manual method is put into use.

Orphanage home came about when a parent or care taker physically, emotionally, or sexually mistreat or neglect a child.

Early orphanages called “orphanotropha” were founded by the Orthodox Church in the 1st century Amie various alternative means of orphan support. Jewish law for instance, prescribe care for the widows and the orphans of whose killed in military service until the age of eighteenth should be placed under the care of public guardians. Rochet (2015).

**1.3 Statement of the Problem**

The problem of the manual method used for keeping records in the orphanage home has been proved to be stress and not convenient, loss of files due to lack of effective handling mechanism, and also manual system of record handling makes difficult for files to be managed.

As a result of this inconveniencies caused by the manual method adopted by the orphanage home, the motivation to come up with a new system of orphan adoption with a user friendly and attractive interface came about.

**1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The aim and objective of this project work is to design system which could be used to store all records of orphans in Katsina state children’s home.

The specific objectives include:

1. To design a website that allows users to view orphans and their information for adoption
2. To maintain the records of orphan intakes so as to computerize the records of staff working in orphanage home.
3. To implement the designed website for Katsina state children’s home.

**1.5 Purpose of the Study**

The main purpose of the research work is to develop a website that will eliminate the manual method of adopting a child in an orphanage home and also to maintain the records of orphan intakes so as to computerize the records of staff working in orphanage home.

**1.6 Scope of the Study & Limitations**

This project work covers mainly the adoption system and record of an orphan intake in Katsina state children’s home, and also to find out an appropriate way of computerizing the new system with effective software.

**1.7 Definition of Terms**

It is important to define some of the terminologies used in this research work in order to ensure proper understanding. These are:

1. **Orphan:**  A child whose parents are dead or a child permanently bereaved of or abandoned by his or her parents.
2. **Orphanage Home:** Is defined as an institution that houses children whose parents are diseased or whose whereabouts are unknown. It is a public institution created to provide care for protection of children without parent.
3. **Adoption:** is a process whereby a person assumes the parenting of another, usually a child, from that person's biological or legal parent or parents, and, in so doing, permanently transfers all rights and responsibilities, along with filiation, from the biological parent or parents.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1 Review of Related Literature**

In ancient times, the care of orphans was a private matter. The early Christians recognized the responsibility of the community for the care of orphans, and collections to raise funds were taken among the members of congregations. Later, church charity provided for the establishment of orphanages as well as for the care of orphans in monasteries. Courvoisier (2015).

According to Petersen et al (2014), England in the early 17th century, the government first began to provide for orphans, who were often placed in institutions known as workhouses. However the workhouse system was found to foster abuse and in the 18th century the government establishes separate residential schools for the housing and instruction of orphans. Private groups also founded a growing number of orphanages.

During the 19th century most orphanages were supported by private charity. Private Child welfare agencies transported orphans by train from crowded East Coast cities to live and work in rural homes in the Midwest and West. More than 150,000 orphans were relocated on “orphan trains” between the 1850s and the 1920s.

During the late 19th century orphanages began to be organized on the so-called cottage system, in which children live together in small groups under the care of “house parents.” In this system caretakers attempt to integrate the lives of the children with the life of the community. For example, such institutions provide for the education of the orphans in public schools where they can meet and associate with other children. In addition, increasing emphasis is given to securing qualified supervisory personnel with medical, psychiatric, dietary, and social work training. (Canfield, 2016)

For a number of reasons, the prevalence and importance of orphanage has declined in the second half of the 20th century. The number of children that lose both parents through death has been greatly reduced due to medical advances and the absence of war. Institutional care is now provided mainly to children who have been abandoned, abused, or neglected, or who have behavioral or emotional problems. Furthermore, as a result of studies demonstrating the harmful effects of long term institutionalization on children, experts have advocated alternative forms of care.

Orphanages hold a well-recognized place in the history of caring for children. In the mid-to late 19th century, orphanages housed children who were orphaned or abandoned or whose parent were temporarily unable to care for them because of illness or poverty. At the time, few other options were available for dependent children. By the early 1900s, however, there were growing concerns about the use of orphanages, and alternative ways of caring for children, including direct supports and services for families, boarding out (the forerunner of foster care), and adoption came to be championed over the institutional care of children.

The negative development, psychological and social effects on children as a result of institutionalization were receiving increasing attention, and alternatives to orphanages become the focus of various social and legislative reforms. Within a few decades, orphanages across the country closed or were redesigned to provide different types of services for children**.** (McKlein, 2014).

An orphan is a child that is permanently bereaved of his/her parents or who have lost both parents. In the common sense, an orphan does not any surviving parent to care for him or her. Various groups such as United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) and Joint United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) categorized orphan into three: a maternal orphan whose mother has died, a paternal orphan whose father has died and the double orphan that loss both parent.

According to Plato (2017) **“**orphan should be placed under the care of public guardians. Men should have a fear of the loneliness of orphans and souls of their departed parents. A man should love the unfortunate orphan of whom he is guardian as if he were his own child. He should be careful and as diligent in the management of the orphan’s property as if it is his own or even more careful still”. The care of orphans was also commended in both religious i.e. the *Bible* and *Qur’an*, such citations include: “Do not take advantage of widow or an orphan.”(*Exodus 22.22*).

“Therefore, treat not the orphan with harshness.”*(The Glorious Qur’an, 93:9).* Orphans are relatively rare in developed countries, as most children can expect both of their parents to survive their childhood. Much number of orphans exists in war-torn nations such as Afghanistan, which after years of war, there are an estimated 1.5 million orphans (UNICEF, 2003)in Nigeria, a rapid assessment of orphans was conducted in 2007 with UNICEF (United Nations Children Education Fund)support revealed that there were about 140,000 orphans.

**2.2 Concept of an Orphanage Home**

An orphanage home is defined as “an institution that houses children whose parent are deceased or whose where about are unknown created to provide care for protection for children without parent. The term is generally considered out mode in the United States, although it is frequently used to describe institution abroad, where it is more accurate term, since the word orphan has a different definition in international adoption and orphanage is a resident devoted to the care of large number of children. Although many people presume that must children live in orphanage are orphans, this is often not the case with four out of five children in orphanage having at least a living parent and most having extended family

**2.3 Origin of Orphanage Home System**

Orphanages were created in order to address the increasing number of children who were left without parents due to throughout history, children who were abandoned or who lost their parent due to disease or violence were placed in the care of relatives. However not all orphaned children had family members who were willing to undertake the responsibility of caring for them. Government understood that it was essential to develop institution that would provide these children with basic necessity, education and protection.

**2.4 Adoption**

Adoption is a process whereby a person assumes the parenting of another, usually a child, from that person's biological or legal parent or parents, and, in so doing, permanently transfers all rights and responsibilities, from the biological parent or parents.

Unlike guardianship or other systems designed for the care of the young, adoption is intended to effect a permanent change in status and as such requires societal recognition, either through legal or religious sanction. Historically, some societies have enacted specific laws governing adoption; where others have tried to achieve adoption through less formal means, notably via contracts that specified inheritance rights and parental responsibilities without an accompanying transfer of filiation. Modern systems of adoption, arising in the 20th century, tend to be governed by comprehensive status and regulations. Rockley (2008)

**2.5 The Causes of Orphans in an Orphanage Home System**

Every year thousands of children are adopted into living home and even kept in orphanages homes as a result of poverty, natural disaster, abandonment and accident are among some the leading causes that has been recognized as a problem for many years. The healthiest living condition for a child is obviously with a parent who will love and nurture as well as providing food, shelter and clothing that will ensured the child’s survival. Unfortunately this is not reality for many of the world’s children. By definition, the word orphan means a child who was left without parents to care for him/her because they are diseased. Today’s orphan usually have parent but they have abandoned them to their parental rights. There are numerous causes why people abandon their children. Rangarajan (2014).

Below is a list of most common reason or why orphan are placed in an orphanage home:

1. Poor economic situation, poverty.
2. Parental illness, mental and physical.
3. Drug or alcohol by the parents.
4. Mental retardation.
5. Incarceration.
6. Termination of parental rights because of neglect.
7. Political and economic policies of different countries.
8. Complicated medical condition that the family cannot care for.

Poverty remains as the most common causes of abandonment of children. In some countries with extreme poverty an important home is the only viable alternative for this child’s survival. At least in an orphanage the child will receive the minimal daily life requirement as food, shelter and clothing while medical care is somewhat limited. In an orphanage the orphans should be protected from abuse.

Many people have difficulty, understanding why any person would hurt a child. The public often assumed that people who abuse their children from mental disorder. Child abused in another factor that has led to population of orphan/children in an orphanage home system. Child abuse results from a complex combination of person, social and cultural factor. These may be grouped into four primary categories

1. transmission of violence
2. Social stress
3. Social isolation and low community involvement
4. Family structure

**2.6 The Effect of Being in Orphanage Home System**

Aside from the devastating emotional impact of losing their parent, orphans are susceptible their entire live inhibited social, cognitive, psychological and physical development are all common log-term effects or orphan risk powerful cumulative and often negative effect as a result of parent’s death.

Typically the younger the age of a child when orphaned and the longer he/she remains without a home, the more drastic the impact that his/her experiences as an orphan will have an his/her experiment as an orphan will have on his/her development.

A study by researchers found that the natural hormone level of children living in orphanages home tends to be lower than normal. The height approximately 2 centimeter shorter than orphaned individual. In fact living in the orphanages home experience significant increase in weight, body length and head circumference by six months of age. Dickson (2013).

**2.7 The Prevention of Orphanage Home System**

According to Saraf (2014), In order to prevent an orphanage home system there should be a technical assistance from family, community, home and palliative care, widowed are abandoned mother should help by providing them with educational opportunities and other means by which to generate incomes sufficient to maintain their family.

To improve the well-being and protection of orphans, there is strategic way to tackle it by increasing comprehensive and integrated care and support for orphans that is activities focus on providing essential services to orphans. Clothing bedding and across to drink water are also provided to families.

Strengthening the capacity of families to care and support orphan, immobilizing and strengthening the capacity based orphan strengthening the capacity of child serving organization to care for the orphans. Government overseas should provide development enriching education program for the youngest of learning all the way through universities scholarship in order to help orphan children stay on target and prevent achievement gaps that parent or orphanage are unable to.

**2.8 Analysis of the Existing System**

The process involving in manual system of in an orphanage home include a situation where by physical record files are passed from table for it to be assessed. The process allows unauthorized access to manipulate information thereby giving room for inconsistence that compromises the integrity of the information.

**2.9 Problems of Manual Record of Orphan-Intake**

The orphanage home is faced with problem in diversity ways in the sense that any record system with a qualitative information system is faced with risk of future failure that is to say they are prone to failure. The following problems are identified in the existing system:

* Poor keeping of record, the existing system which is running on manual method where record of orphan intake is done is in a poor manner. Information is recorded on files which may not be trusted as it is highly unsecured and without adequate protection of all form of alteration.
* Lots of files due to lack of effective handling mechanism.
* Insecurity, that is physical threats such as fire or electrical surge where these files are kept are being affected.
* Difficulty in retrieving record.
* Time wasted that is to say the manual system waste a lot of time.

**2.10 Computerization of Orphanage Home System**

Because of the problem identified within the existing manual system of orphan intake record, the need for computerization becomes eminent. This is so because computerization can tackle or eliminate all the identified problems thereby making orphan intake record to be stored in an organize manner. Gale (2009).

**CHAPTER THREE**

**METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN**

**3.1 Introduction**

This chapter basically describes different methods of data collections and design approach. Data collection is a process by which information is gotten on a particular project or system to know why the system came into existence, also to know its level of operations and needs for replacement. The purpose of design and methodology is to determine the feasibility of the research work and clearly explain the control flow of the proposed software so that the reader would have an insight on how the software will work when it finally built.

**3.2 Method of the Data Collection**

The method of data collection is important in every research work because is only through collecting appropriate data, that the researcher will be able to identify and analyze the problems associated with the existing system. That is why is highly important to collect data before engaging into any project work in other to avoid failure of achieving the desire objectives. There are several methods that are used in gathering data but only two (2) were considered useful in carrying out this research they include the following:-

1. **Interview:** This refers to the source of collecting original data in which the researcher made use of empirical approach such as personal interview. This is the method of data collection in which user asks some research questions about the topic of the study. Face to face interview was involved in this research work which allows the researcher to have the advantage of meeting with some orphanage home staffs. However, in this research work, efforts were made to ensure that each response are understood, the ultimate goals of the system and also to make computerized keeping of orphan intakes record more useful.

I was able to interview few of them that gave some facts and details about existing plan of the organization.

Interviewer: what are the problems you faced when using manual registrations?

Respond: registration activities were manually carried out with the attendant problems of duplications and mistakes in names as well as registration numbers, pilferage and mutilation of records, fraudulent fillings and several other problems.

Interviewer: what are the requirements for business name?

Respond: to register an orphan intake it required the following:-

1. Orphan Id.
2. Orphan name.
3. Area founded
4. **Internet**: this method was to source out some information needed in carrying out the project work through the internet.

**3.3 System Modeling (Using UML-Unified Modeling Language)**

**3.3.1 Use Case Diagram**

Most known diagram type of the behavioral UML diagrams gives a graphic at overview of the actors involve in a system, different functions needed by those actors and how these different functions are interacted. It’s great starting point for any project discussion because you can easily identity the main actors involved and the main processes of the system.

Admin

**Figure: 3.1 Admin use case diagram**

End user

**Figure: 3.2 End user case diagram**

**3.3.2 Class Diagram**

Orphan intake registration

-Orphan\_ID: Int

-FirstName:String

-SurName:String

-OtherName:String

-DateFounded:String

-AreaFounded:String

-TimeFounded:String

-AgeFounded:String

-Gender:String

-Nationality:String

-State:String

-Lg:String

-Picture:String

ADMIN

-UserName:String

-Password:String

+Login():void

Int

+Register():void

+Reset()void

+Reset()void

+Reset():void

+Reset()void

+

Staff

-Staff\_ID: Int

FirstName:String

-SurName:String

-OtherName:String

-Gender:String

-Address:String

-EmailAddress:String

-PhoneNumber:String

-Department:String

|  |
| --- |
| Orphan |
| -Name:String  -Gender:String  -State:String  -PhoneNumber:String  -EmailAddress:String  -MaritualStatus:String  -DateOfBirth:String  -BirthCertificate:String  -MarriageCertificate:String  ProofOfNigerianCitizing:String  -FinancialDocument:String  -PoliceReport:String |
| +Submit():void |

+Regisrer (): void

+Register():void

+

**Figure3.3: Class diagram**

**3.3.3 Activity Diagram**

An activity diagram illustrates the dynamic nature of a system by modeling the flow of control from activity to activity. An activity represents an operation on some class in the system that result in a state of the system. Typically, activity diagrams are used to model workflow or business processes and internal operations. It uses some of the same modeling convection.

Login

Confirm

Display menu

Access denied

(Incorrect password)

**Figure: 3.4:** L**ogin Activity Diagram**

New Staff

Input Data

Confirm

Record is Saved

**Figure: 3.5: New Staff Registration activity diagram**

New Orphan

Open Database for input

New Orphan

**Figure: 3.6: New Orphan Activity Diagram**

New Orphan

Input Data

Confirm

Record is Saved

**Figure: 3.7: Save Orphan Activity Diagram**

Edit Orphan

Input Data

Confirm

Record is Saved

**Figure: 3.8: Edit Orphan Activity Diagram**

Discharge Orphan

Input Data

confirm

Record is saved

**Figure: 3.9: Discharge Orphan Activity Diagram**

Adopt Orphan

Input Data

Confirm

Record is sent

**Figure: 4.0: Adopt Orphan Activity Diagram**

**3.4 Input Specifications**

Input specification is the logical presentation of how data is stored in the computer’s memory. The input specification used in this project work is presented below:

**3.4.1 Database Design**

Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of a database. This logical data model contains all the needed logical and physical design choices and physical storage parameters needed to generate a design in a Data Definition Language, which can then be used to create a database. A fully attributed data model contains detailed attributes for each entity. The term database design can be used to describe many different parts of the design of an overall database system. The Database Management System (DBMS) used in this project is My SQL.

**Table 3.1 Database design for login**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S/N | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | SIZE |
| 1 | UserName | VARCHAR | 15 |
| 2 | Password | VARCHAR | 15 |

**Table 3.2: Database design for orphan registration**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S/No | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | SIZE |
| 1 | Orphan ID | INT | 5 |
| 2 | FirstName | VARCHAR | 15 |
| 3 | SurName | VARCHAR | 15 |
| 4 | OtherName | VARCHAR | 15 |
| 5 | Date Found | DATE/TIME | 10 |
| 6 | Area Found | VARCHAR | 25 |
| 7 | Time Found | VARCHAR | 5 |
| 8 | Age Found | VARCHAR | 5 |
| 9 | Gender | VARCHAR | 5 |
| 10 | State | VARCHAR | 10 |
| 11 | LGA | VARCHAR | 10 |
| 12 | Orphan Picture | VARCHAR |  |

P

**Primary key: Key: ORPHAN ID**

**Table 3.3: Database design for staff registration**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S/N | FIELD NAME | DATA TYPE | SIZE |
| 1 | Staff ID | INT | 5 |
| 2 | FirstName | Text | 15 |
| 3 | SurName | Text | 15 |
| 4 | OtherName | Text | 15 |
| 5 | Gender | Text | 10 |
| 6 | Address | Text | 25 |
| 7 | Email | Text | 20 |
| 8 | Phone Number | Text | 20 |
| 9 | Department | Text | 10 |
| 10 | Sex | Text | 10 |

**Primary key: STAFF ID**

**3.4.2 Input Design**

This involves the selection of the best strategy for getting data into the computer system at the right time and as accurately as possible. Input design captures all the data that the system needs without introducing errors.

Login

User Name

Password

Login

**Figure 3.0 Admin Login**

Figure 3.10: Admin login design

Orphan Registration

Orphan ID

SurName

FirstName

OtherName

Date Found

Area Found

Time Found

Age Found

Gender

State

LGA

Orphan Picture

Register

Reset

**Figure 3.11: input design for Orphan intake Registration**

Staff ID

SurName

FirstName

OtherName

Address

Email

Phone Number

Department

Sex

Staff Registration

Register

Reset

**Figure 3.12: input design for staff Registration**

**3.5 Output Specification**

This declares and show the result obtained from the input specified. The output product by the orphanage system depends on the input.

3.5.1 **Database Report**

A Database report presents information from a database. The information is displayed briefly and efficiently.

**Table 3.4: Table showing orphan report**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Orphan ID** | **Name** | **Gender** | **Date** | **Age** | **Area** | **State** | **LGA** | **Pic** | **Delete** | **Edit** |
| **99999** | **Xxxx** | **Xxxx** | **Xxx** | **Xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxx** | **xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxx** |
| **99999** | **Xxxx** | **Xxxx** | **Xxx** | **Xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxx** | **xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxx** |
| **99999** | **Xxxx** | **Xxxx** | **Xxx** | **Xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxx** | **xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxx** |
| **99999** | **Xxxx** | **Xxxx** | **Xxx** | **Xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxx** | **xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxx** |
| **99999** | **xxxx** | **Xxxx** | **Xxx** | **Xxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxx** | **xxx** | **xxxx** | **x** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Orphan ID** | **Name** | **Gender** | **Address** | **Email Address** | **Phone Number** | **Department** | **State** |
| **99999** | **xxx** | **Xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxxx** |
| **99999** | **xxx** | **Xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxxx** |
| **99999** | **xxx** | **Xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxxx** |

**Table 3.5: Staff report**

**Table 3.6: Discharged report**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Orphan ID** | **Name** | **Gender** | **Date Founded** | **Age discharge** | **Time discharge** | **Area discharge** |
| **99999** | **xxx** | **Xxxx** | **Xxxx** | **xxxx** | **xxxx** | **Xxxx** |

**3.5.2 Output Design**

An output design shows the way data are entered by the user is presented back to him by the system.

Orphan intake Registration

Orphan ID

SurName

FirstName

OtherName

Date Founded

Area Founded

Time Founded

Age Founded

Gender

State

LGA

Picture

99999

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

99/99/99

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Register

Reset

**figure 3.13: output design showing orphan registration**

Staff Registration

Staff ID

SurName

FirstName

OtherName

Address

Email

Phone No

Department

Sex

State

LGA

999999

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

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9999999999999

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xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Register

Reset

**Adoption**

**Figure 3.13 output design showing staff registration**

Adopt Orphan

Name

Gender

State

LGA

Phone No.

Marriage

Proof

Financial Rep.

Police Report

Birth certh



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**Figure 3.14 output design showing Orphan**

**3.7 System Requirement**

All system software developed has a predetermined system requirement on which it has been designed to operate for maximum performance. However, the system requirements are the maximum hardware requirements for the development of the software to be designed.

**3.7.1 Hardware Requirements**

Hardware is the computer equipment and devices that are involved in the function of a computer system together with the software components. Hardware are the physical components of the computer system assembled together to interact with the software in order to form a composite system.

The minimum hardware requirements are:

1. CPU Pentium III (886 MHz) processor
2. 100MB available disks space
3. RAM (256MB)
4. 14’SVGA Colored Monitor
5. U.P.S 650va (uninterruptible power supply)
6. Hard Disk Drive (HDD) of 60GB

**3.7.2 Software Requirements**

Software is set of program modules needed to control and co-ordinate the activities of the hardware device of the computer system.

The software requirements are:

* Operating System (O/S) (e.g. Windows XP)
* Xammp
* Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)
* Hyper text Make up Language (HTML)
* Java Script
* Programming Hyper TextPre-processor (PHP)

**3.8 Choice of programming Language**

This project is design-using HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT and PHP as the programming language for the front-end while the My SQL is used for the design of the database (back-end).

PHP is the web development language written by and for web developers. PHP stands for Programming Hyper Text Pre-processor. It is a robust server-side open source scripting language that is extremely flexible and very easy to learn.