

DISS
COM
1801

COMPUTERIZATION OF
KIRAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION
NALIAN
LOAN PROCESSING



Developed By:

Hasib Ahmed

Muhammad Naeem Zaffar

PGD-IT (04)

Supervised By:

Mr. Abdul Subhan

MFN-8990

Department of Computer Center
Quaid-e-Azam University
Islamabad

**COMPUTERIZATION OF
KIRAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION
NALIAN**

LOAN PROCESSING



Developed By:

Hasib Ahmed

Muhammad Naeem Zaffar

PGD-IT (04)

Supervised By:

Mr. Abdul Subhan

**Department of Computer Center
Quaid-e-Azam University
Islamabad**



TABLE OF CONTENT

Sr.#	Content Description	Page #
1	Declaration.....	i
2	Final Approval.....	ii
3	Acknowledgement.....	iii
4	Dedication.....	iv
5	Abstract.....	v
6	Project in Brief.....	vi
7	Chapter # 01 Introduction	
	▪ Brief introduction of KWO.....	1
	▪ Institutional arrangement of KWO....	3
	▪ Programme coverage.....	3
8	Chapter # 02 Existing System Analysis	
	▪ Detailed study of existing system.....	5
	▪ Drawbacks in existing system.....	5
9	Chapter # 03 Proposed System	
	▪ Proposed system.....	8
	▪ System proposed.....	9
	▪ Benefits of the proposed system.....	11
10	Chapter # 04 System Design	
	▪ Introduction of system design.....	13
	▪ Input design.....	13
	▪ Output design.....	14
	▪ Code design.....	14
	▪ Interface design.....	15
	▪ Database design.....	15
	▪ Entity relationship diagram.....	17
	▪ Data flow diagram.....	17

Sr.#	Content Description	Page #
11	Chapter # 05 System Implementation	
	▪ Introduction.....	18
	▪ System conversion.....	18
	▪ Types of implementation.....	21
	▪ Post implementation review.....	22
12	Chapter # 06 Future Vision	
	▪ Future vision.....	23
13	APPENDICES	
	➤ Main Organization Structure.....	24
	➤ Labor Force Structure.....	25
	➤ ER Diagram.....	26
	➤ Data Flow Diagram.....	28
	➤ Management Information System (DFD)	29
	❖ Simple Input Forms	
	✚ Login	30
	✚ Main Switchboard.....	31
	✚ Staff Member and Services.....	32
	✚ Consumers and Loan.....	33
	✚ Product and Purchase.....	34
	✚ Staff Member and Salary.....	35
	✚ Staff Member and Funding.....	36
	✚ Consumers and Receipts.....	37
	✚ Purchase and Supplier.....	38
	✚ Services and Service Types.....	39
	✚ Funding and Deduction Types.....	40
	✚ Loan and Loan Types.....	41
	✚ Loan Application Form.....	42
	✚ Staff Member and Purchase.....	43

Sr.#	Content Description	Page #
------	---------------------	--------

❖ Data Tables

↓	Staff Member.....	44
↓	Consumers.....	45
↓	Product.....	46
↓	Purchase.....	47
↓	Loan.....	48
↓	Services.....	49
↓	Receipts.....	50
↓	Funding.....	51
↓	Deduction Types.....	52
↓	Service Types.....	53
↓	Supplier.....	54
↓	Loan Types.....	55
↓	Salary.....	56



DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this software, neither as a whole nor as a part thereof has been copied out from any source. It is further declare that we developed this software and this report entirely on the basis of our personal efforts made under the sincere guidance of our teacher **Mr. Abdul Subhan**.

If any part of this software proved to be copied or found to be a report of some other, we shall stand by the consequences. No portion of the work presented in this report has been submitted in support of any application for any other degree or qualification of this or any other University or institute of learning.

We further declare that this software and all associated documents, reports and records are submitted as partial requirement for the **Postgraduate Diploma of Information Technology (PGD-IT)**.

We understand and transfer copyrights for these materials to Quaid-e Azam University, Islamabad. We shall not sale this software and documents and shall not get any financial gains from these.

Hasib Ahmed PGD-IT(04)	
Muhammad Naeem Zaffar PGD-IT(04)	
Mr. Abdul Subhan Project Supervisor	

FINAL APPROVAL

This is to certify that we have read the project report submitted by the students **Hasib Ahmed, Muhammad Naeem Zaffar** and it our judgment that this report is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by **Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad**, for **PGD-IT diploma**.

Examination Committee

1. Project Supervisor

Signature

Designation

Department

2. External Examiner

Signature

Designation

Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all we would like to expand our sincere and humble gratitude to almighty **ALLAH**, whose guidance, help and blessings have always been a source of encouragement for us. Words cannot express the guidance towards our family especially our parents whose prayers make us able to achieve this goal.

Then we would like to take this opportunity to thank, **Quaid-e-Azam University** for including the final year project, which gave us a chance to benefit a lot and certainly learn something new and precious especially team work.

Although the duration of final project are just a few months, but within such short duration we are able to manage time well to come out with a complete and robust system for the use of company. From that, thanks to co-operation of every member.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank **Mr. Abdul Subhan** for giving us a very good guideline in the process of completing this project. We would like to thank our friends and family for providing us with moral and spiritual support.

We also wish to express our special thanks to our best teacher **Mr. Anees-ur-Rahman** for his encouragement and appreciation in our efforts.

DEDICATION



To my parents and teachers, for what I am today is just because of them

*Hasib Ahmed
PGD-IT (04)*

To my parents and teachers, who let me differentiate what is right and what is wrong.

*Muhammad Naeem Zaffar
PGD-IT (04)*

ABSTRACT

Kiran Welfare Organization conduct their business through manual way which possess lot of drawbacks such as redundancy of data, security, slow processing, no centralized data storage facility. It doesn't provide us facility to retrieve information regarding customers, loan recovery etc.

To remove these problems there is a great need to have a computerized system which not only performs to handle data but it will provide us a best marketing tool which would help in future.

The main objective of proposed system is to provide a tool through which data can be handle in a systematic way with the use of computer due to which data and information can easily be handle, updated, stored, search with security regarding customer, loan etc.

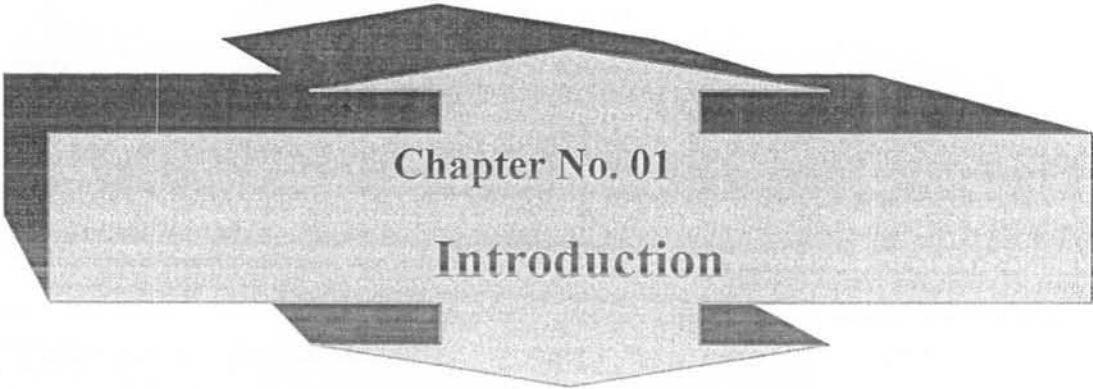
We have thoroughly studied their existing working style and gather required information from them through personal meetings conducting in different periods.

The main drawbacks we find in existing system are no use of computerized data handling system. Information gathering is a complex work. Security is one of the main problems. We use computerized system, which handle data and information in, and interactive way to facilitate user and management.

We conclude that our proposed system increase the working efficiency of ***KIRAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION.***

PROJECT IN BRIEF

Project Title	Computerization of " <i>Loan Processing</i> "
Organization	Kiran Welfare Organization
Objectives	Provide Centralized Database Facility, Facility to user and management And Provide user friendly environment.
Developed By	Hasib Ahmed Muhammad Naeem Zaffar
Supervised By	Mr. Abdul Subhan
Tools Used	MS Access 2002, Microsoft Visual Basics Microsoft Visio Professional
Operating System	Microsoft Windows XP Microsoft Windows 98
System Used	Processor P-IV RAM 128 MB HDD 40 GB



Chapter No. 01

Introduction

1.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF KIRAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION

1.1.1 History:

Kiran Welfare Organization (KWO) is a non-profit and non-governmental organization working for poverty reduction, rural development and women empowerment. Community activists/volunteers of thirty community organizations jointly formed KWO in the year June, 1997. The organization initially worked as a non-registered apex body but later it was registered under Registration and Control Ordinance 1961 and Kashmir Council's Volunteer social Welfare act 1986 in year 1999. Currently, KWO is working at its pilot area of union council Khala and Sehr Nalian of district Pallandri, aiming to expand throughout the vulnerable area's of four districts of AJK in future.

1.1.2 Emergence of KWO:

As mentioned, earlier the committed and competent group of activists working with their local CBOs by the facilitation and support of NRSP since 1994 was motivated to formulate a network of grassroots organizations. The aim of grass root organizations was to mobilize the human and financial resources at village level on sustainable basis to eradicate poverty and improve livelihood of rural communities of Kahala and Sehr Nalian.

It was time when there have been lively discussions among the development professionals at large about the sustainability of this network and capacity of local activists to take over the process of development in their own hands. That was the turning point and first step was initiated towards the emergence of an apex institution to take over the managerial and operational activities by them. They formed an informal setup of cluster organization with a representation of forty-four community activists from twenty-two community organizations.

Initially cluster organization worked on integration and coordination among the 22 CBOs and its programme activities. Informal cluster organization initiated the following salient features;

- Developed a comprehensive constitution of the organization
- Define the role and responsibilities of all office bearers
- Outline the goal and objective of the organization
- Narrate the policy programme areas for future
- Design coordination mechanism at cluster level
- Developed and initiated an innovative micro-credit programme from the community savings with large scope.

1.1.3 Goal:

Improve the livelihood of marginalized community of the area through sustainable institutional development at the grassroots level.

1.1.4 Main Objectives:

- Ensure access of rural and poor community to the financial resources and services for credit and infrastructure development
- Work on social development of the area including education, health, clean drinking water supply, family planning etc.
- Work on resource conservation and environment management
- Expansion and promotion of activities undertaken by the CBOs
- Work on income generation activities through micro-credit and enterprise development
- Work on gender mainstreaming and women empowerment in political, social and economic sector
- Promote philanthropy and self help among community organizations.

1.1.5 Thematic Areas:

The main areas of interventions assessed by KWO during the Process of PRA is;

- Community Mobilization
- Capacity Building of CBOs

- Productive Infrastructure
- Micro-credit and Enterprise Development
- Natural Resource Conservation and Management

1.2 Institutional Arrangement of KWO

Institutional arrangement of KWO comprises of the following;

1.2.1 General Body:

Constituted by the all CBO members male and female, is the superior institution, and have empowered to elect executive body of the organization.

1.2.2 Executive Council:

The elected representatives of all member CBOs and elected by General Body members of the respected Electoral College that is “CBO Members.”

1.2.3 Administrative Council:

Constituted by 15 members elected by Executive Council with the universal principle of democracy through show of hand.

1.2.4 Advisory Board:

It comprises of nine members with six technical and three members from administrative council. The Electoral College for the election of Advisory Board is executive and administrative councils. The role of board is to provide advice on technical matters of the programme.

1.3 Programme Coverage:

KWO initiated its field interventions purely on volunteer action in 1997. With the passage of time, there have been many projects with different organization with TVO, WFP, LG & RD, Islamic Relief, and NRMP. The focus of the programme interventions in terms of coverage remained around three dimensions;

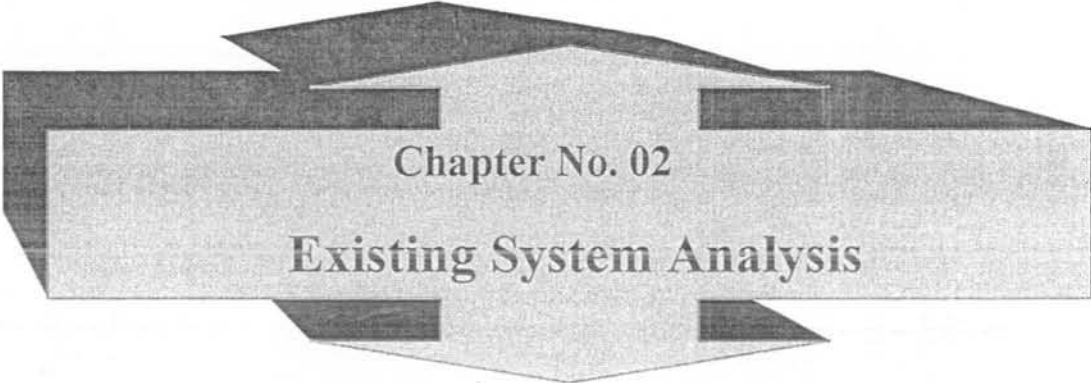
- Geographical Circumference
- Village/Dhok
- Household

So far, the programme is operated in three revenue villages of two union councils. Credit infrastructure development, education, health and resource conservation and development are the prominent interventions introduced in eighty-four dhoks of thirty villages of the area.

This whole development initiative directly and indirectly benefited the low-income families of the programme area. The total beneficiaries come to 100800 with the following details.

Programme Overview as of December 31, 2003

Intervention Benefited	No. of COs Benefited	No. of Villages Benefited	No. of Household Beneficiaries	No. of Indirect Beneficiaries
Micro-credit	30	30	853	6824
Physical Infrastructure	29	29	6557	52456
Education Services	5	5	287	2296
Basic Health Service	20	20	2430	19440
Poultry Development	8	8	735	5880
Training	30	30	138	1104
NRM	30	30	1600	12800
Total	152	152	12600	100800



Chapter No. 02

Existing System Analysis

2.1 Detailed Study of Existing System

2.1.1 EXISTING SYSTEM:

The process of studying the existing system to see how it works/operates and to mark the areas where the improvements can be made. It is of significant importance for the design and development of an efficient system. It is fact that a reliable and efficient system can't be designed without thorough study of the existing system.

An incorrect and incomplete understanding of the existing system leads to improper/erroneous design of the new system. Hence we can conclude that only after complete and comprehensive study of the existing system, a system analyst can give recommendation for the new system. Detailed study of the existing system is an important phase of the system analysis and design.

The detailed study of the existing system of **KIRAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION** is given as follow;

The **KIRAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION** is a manually based. All information requested and provided is manually.

Some of major works in loan lending and recovery, done manually by the administrator, which is not suitable. There must be change in that field. There is need of such advancement related to that field.

2.2 Drawbacks in Existing System:

These are the main drawbacks in existing system.

2.2.1 System was manual:

In now a days world every thing is getting computerized, but, before coming to computerized systems or technology all organizations uses a manual system to handle their daily office needs. And in doing this they face many

problems regarding saving of their information. So that's why this system moves or say shift to computerized systems. And their system was also doing their daily work and calculations manually on registers and all routine transactions are recorded on the registers. So from here it can be assume that the biggest problem with my system was their system, which was manually driven.

2.2.2 Quality of Services:

In the modern age where every thing is running very fast, the quality of services provided by the current system is too poor. The services provided are neither fast nor efficient. At each step there is wastage of time, the flow of data and information is also very poor. Perhaps it is difficult for the company to afford quick information system, which is the need of day.

2.2.3 Time Consuming:

It is the universal truth that time is very important in today's world. Every person on this earth is very well known with worth of time. Hence time is money proved. But the existing system is very inefficient as far as time consumption is concerned. Extraction of data is so difficult that is cannot be told in words. It is very important for any big company to get data at their earliest in just a splash.

2.2.4 Redundancy and Inconsistency:

There are manual commands for administrator only to upgrade and process data. Therefore excessive maintenance of data is required. There is no such option provided for user/member to update the record. The users is in problem that where he/she insert or update the information.

2.2.5 Difficult Files Handling:

Every thing comes in or out of the system is recorded in files/already printed papers. We have visited the staff office believe me its very clumsy & clattery. That office is full of files, registers and papers and that look very unpleasant to the eyes.

2.2.6 Difficult to Track Old Records:

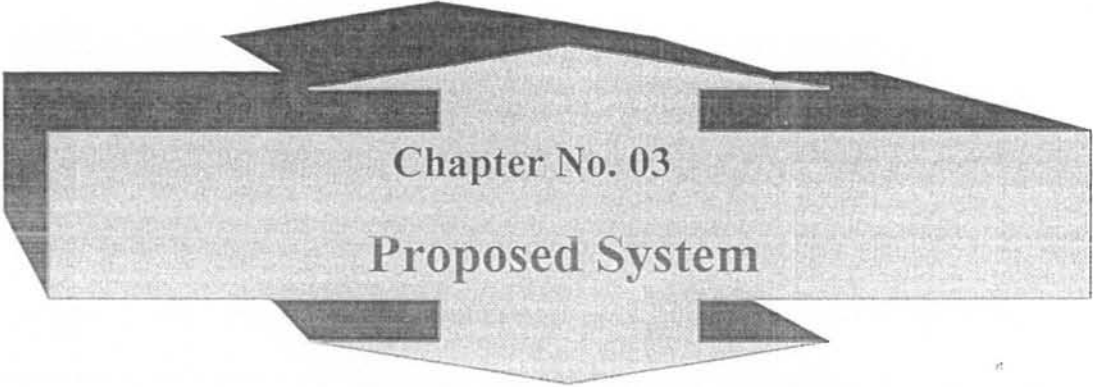
At the moment it is very tedious job for the staff of the office to extract the old data/record. First of all there is no security for old records because they are on files and registers. And there is great chance of misplacement of These old files and registers. If luckily that required stuff is present in bundle of files even that it for more difficult for the staff of the office to extract that information.

2.2.7 Security:

The existing system does not have a proper arrangement for security of the data. There is no security of data so data can be mishandled.

2.2.8 Chance of Error:

We know that system is working manually, so there is great chance of errors. We all know that an account of any organization either it is small or big needs great deal of care and importance. A little margin of errors that is even a single digit can cause a big loss, not for the department but also the big academic loss of any student.



Chapter No. 03

Proposed System

3.1 PROPOSED SYSTEM

There are number of ways to determine the system objectives. The elementary approach towards the objectives is to start with the existing system information structure later to modify and rectify known deficiencies. So keeping in view, the requirements are converted into well-defined objectives that are to be satisfied by the proposed system. After analyzing the existing methods and procedures and the strategic goals. The following are laid;

3.1.1 Broad Based Objectives:

The broad based objectives of this Database System are to give the whole detail of the every aspect about the usage details. Time to time, the major changes take place in the environment of the every system, so therefore the main broad based objective is to **“development of a computerized solution that should have enough features to support future extendibility.”**

The computerization of this system has been developed for the following main objectives:

- To change over an existing (old) manual system to a new and advanced computerized system.
- All the data about the system is stored in one central location to avoid redundancy, so there is no chance of inconsistency.
- Depending upon the hardware installed and quality of software, the system will be speedy, reliable and will require less response time and full effort will be made in this regard.
- State of the art technology will be used in order to avoid unauthorized access of restricted data.
- The software will be easy to alter and will have proper documentation.
- Provide more output in less time.

3.1.2 Specific Objectives:

Following are the specific objectives of the Database System.

- For fast and accurate retrieval of information.
- To release the burden from the administrator to manually copy information from other locations.
- To make easiest access of information.
- Information integrity and security.
- It should have provision of change and enhancement.
- To improve the level of service and quality of output.
- To fulfill needs that cannot be achieved by manual system.
- To provide user-friendly interface.
- To provide the detailed form to display all the records.
- To provide security.

3.2 System Proposed

Our proposed system consist of following main modules

1. A Computerized Loan Handling System
2. Centralized Database

3.2.1 A Computerized Loan Handling System

This module consist of two main sub modules

1. Administration
2. User

Administration:

In this module the only administration can interact and edit the information regarding loan, customer etc.

Administration module has special password facility to restrict unauthorized access.

In this module following main tasks are performed;

- Data is stored and updated
- Different security parameters can be set
- Data is checked for evaluation



User:

In this module the user can interact, following tasks are performed;

- User can get information regarding organization
- User can fill an application form to contact the management if he/she has a desire to borrow a loan
- It acts as an marketing tool

3.2.2 Centralized Data Base:

This module provides the following stunning facilities;

- Facility to store data regarding borrowers, lending amount, recovery of loans daily transactions etc.
- Provide central administering facility with the use of data base.
- Provide different security facility to protect valuable data.
- Data and information can easily be updated, searched, deleted etc.
- Chances of errors are less and if occur then easy to remove or be removed.

3.3 Benefits/Main Features of the Proposed System

Our propose system will contain following main features;

1. Record of borrowers
2. Record of reserves
3. Daily transaction records
4. Keep bank record
5. A centralized database facility
6. An interactive and user friendly environment
7. Information be on single mouse click
8. Facility for multiple loans

3.5.1 Record of Borrowers:

In this category all records regarding borrowers is maintained in a centralized database due to which it will be easy to get information about borrowers.

3.5.2 Record of Reserves:

In this category all records of reserves which is for loan lending purpose are maintained. It helps us provide facility to quickly locate reserves.

3.5.3 Daily Transaction Records:

In this category daily transaction record is maintained which is helpful in further planning regarding loan lending.

3.5.4 Keep Bank Record:

In this category bank related records are maintained such as loan amount and funding source.

3.5.5 A Centralized Database Facility:

Proposed approach provides a centralized database facility in which all records are maintained and highly secured.

3.5.6 An Interactive and User Friendly Environment:

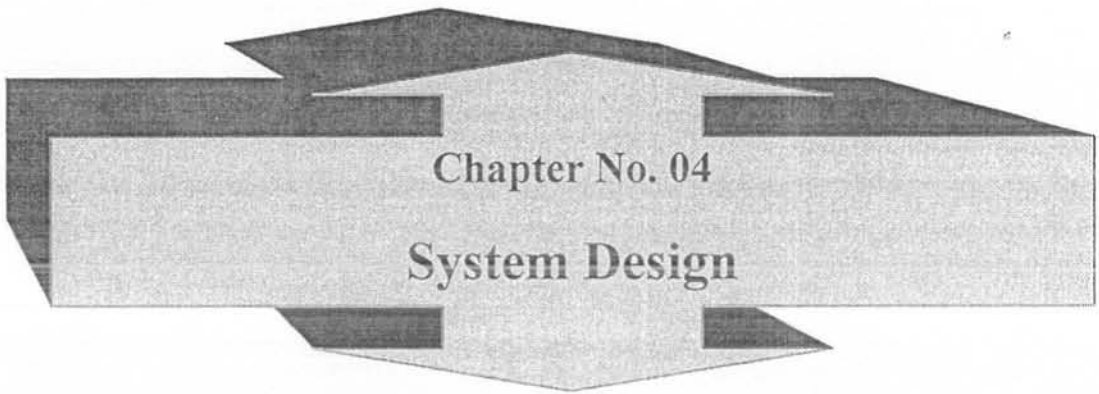
Proposed approach provides a use friendly environment through which user can easily use this facility.

3.5.7 Information Be on the Single Mouse Click:

It means that a user or an administrator can get information with no difficulty and complete information.

3.5.8 Facility for Multiple Loans:

The organization provides multiple loan facility to all the borrowers, i.e. a single person can borrow two, three or more loans at one time.



Chapter No. 04

System Design

4.1 Introduction of system design

Designing has become one of the most attractive strategies in the present era. Design is the phase where quality is fostered in software development. Design phase is the realization of the peoples developed in the requirement analysis phase of system analysis, so system designing is the most challenging job of all the system life cycle.

The system designed has followed the manual system with the provision of computer system addition and now have spanned on more geographical area. The design of a system produced detail that states how a system meet the requirement identified during the system analysis.

Often it is referred as a logical design in contrast developed program (Software) that referred to physical design. Analyst should plan a new system which meets the requirement of the organization before development of any system; it is very important to sketch the preliminary specification and with more analysis draw a detail designed output report query formats, layout for all data base file and their relationship.

The procedure and functions to be developed are also included in the detailed design. These requirements may best be achieved with the modest start and a careful testing of each face before proceeding to the next. For convenience the design phase has been divided into the following sub-phases.

- ✓ Input Design
- ✓ Output Design
- ✓ User Interface Design
- ✓ Database Design

4.2 INPUT DESIGN:

Input designing is the process of converting user-oriented input to computer based format. Input is the information that is required from user for further processing by the system. Required output cannot be produced until and unless adequate information about the data objects is not inputted. Input design activity is related to design of receiving such information from the

user in proper format. Input design also concerns with data contents what is actually needed and data format i.e. (description of data) and auditing (tracing the data through the system). Before designing the data entry system the length and type of each field were determined.

Keeping in view that it not only save time and memory, but also avoid duplication and redundancy. Data entry screens were designed and applications were written to get data. While other output are rare or entered only once. Input design includes the following;

- Code Design
- Form Design

4.3 OUTPUT DESIGN:

The output design constitutes an important part any computerized system, because the end users of the system have more working with their results and their formats, rather than the design and working of the system. Initial output considerations in discussion with the users; include what information is needs, how it should be presented, what format it should have, when it is needed and what its volume will be. In designing outputs the following factors are kept in mind.

- It should be good looking.
- It should be easy to understand.

4.4 CODE DESIGN:

Code provides an efficient meaning of storing information, which repeats and takes extra space. Codes are used to minimize both the storage and data entry time. These also provide efficient and faster retrieval information. The data input to a computer system eventually has been retrieved. So to avoid time consuming data entry and minimize error chances codes have been assigned to different entities, whenever found feasible, in the designed system. Code designing also makes information retrieval quick and efficient.

4.5 INTERFACE DESIGN

Human computer interface design is the engineering interactive computer.

User:

In this module the user can interact, following tasks are performed;

- User can get information regarding organization
- User can fill an application form to contact the management if he/she has a desire to borrow a loan
- It acts as an marketing tool

Systems so that they are efficient, pleasing and easy to use and do effect what people want the human computer inter face more than software and hardware design. It is also consultant the system environment and human organization. Issue relate to the design processes are;

- ✓ Understanding the essential properties of people will affect their interaction with computers.
- ✓ Analyzing what people do with computer system and their interfaces, understanding user's task and requirements.
- ✓ Specifying how the interface should the function, how it should respond to the users, and its appearance.
- ✓ Designing interface so that user's need is fulfilled and the system matches user's character tics.

4.6 DATABASE DESIGN

In this context, we consider both static and dynamic aspects of database design.

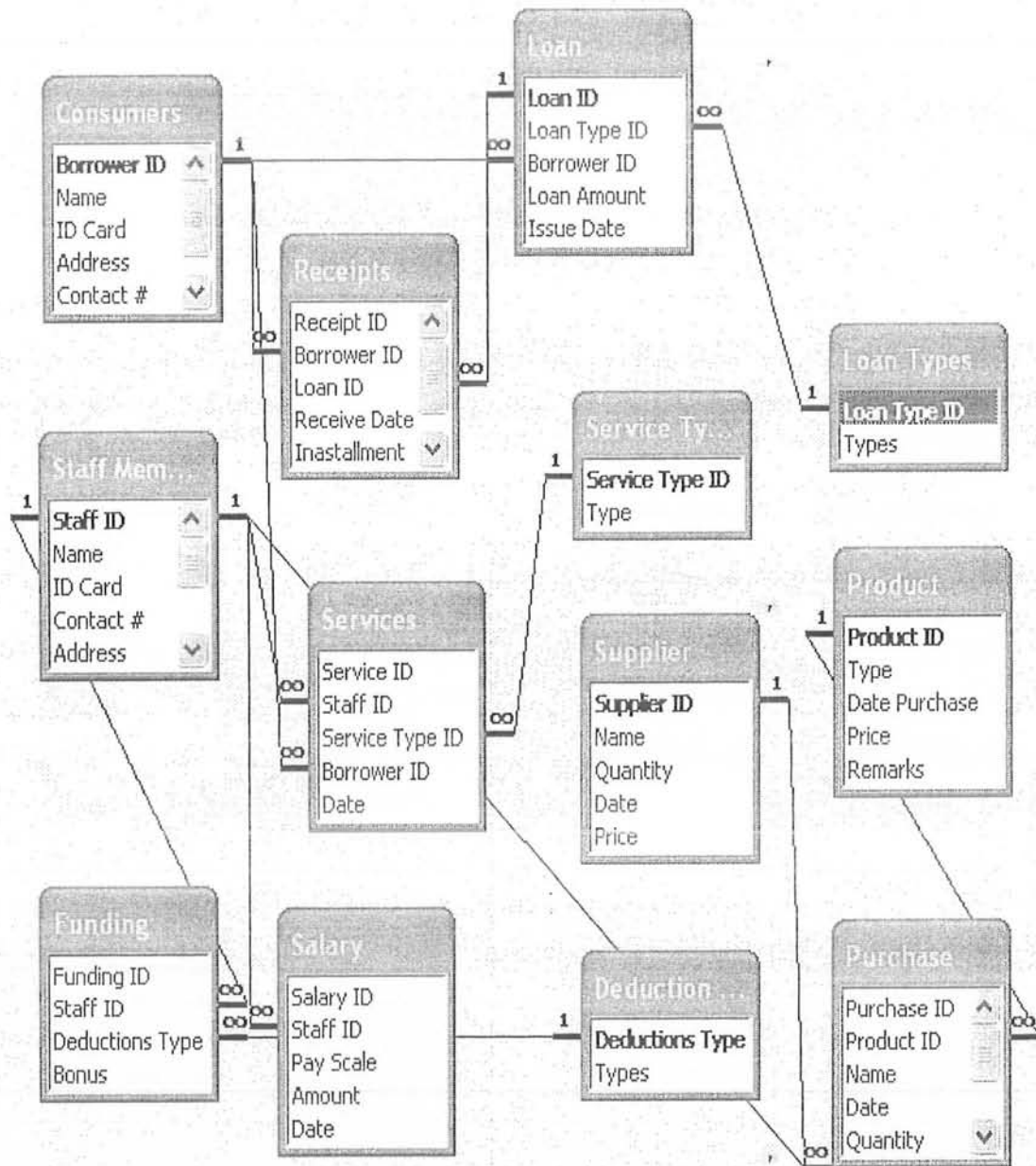
4.5.1 STATIC ASPECTS

These are the design of the data structure (relations and views) and time independent integrity constraints (domain, keys and referential constraints)

4.5.2 DYNAMIC ASPETS

The dynamic aspects describe the actions operating on these data structure and the sequences of transactions modifying the data base from one consistent to another. In this section we shall concentrate on static aspects, although we encompass they whole database process and consider dynamic aspect where necessary. Database design really means schemed design. Database design process is divided into following phases.

- ✓ Capture and abstraction of user, requirements
- ✓ Integration of conceptual relations
- ✓ Normalization of conceptual relations
- ✓ Optimizations of the internal scheme



Database design modeling can be viewed through following ways

- Entity Relationship Diagram
- Data Flow Diagram

4.6 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

The entity relationship diagram (ERD) depicts relationship between data objects. A set of primary components is identified for the ERDE, data objects, attributes, relationships and various type indicators. The primary purpose of the ERD is to represent data objects and their relationships. It basically shows the relationships between all entities (both external and internal entities) of the software.

The entity relationship diagram is essential part of software. This diagram gives us the complete idea about all the possibilities of present in any software. So it is necessary that, this diagram should be made with great attention and interest for the better designing of the software.

4.7 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical technique that depicts information flow and the transforms, that are applied as data moved from input to output. The DFD may be used to represent a system or software at any level of abstractions. The DFD also known as dataflow graph bubble chart.



Chapter No. 05

System Implementation

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Implementation is the final stage of the system development life cycle. It starts at the beginning of the software development phase with the plan, known as “implementation phase” in system development life cycle, a phase that focuses training the operating staff, creating computer compactable files and installing hardware and software. It is the phase where manual system is replaced by computerized system. The goal of system implementation is to transfer the plans, schedule and design into integrated functioning operation. Basically implementation means converting new system design into operation. The main part of this phase is system conversion which is as follows

5.2 SYSTEM CONVERSION

System conversion is the process of replacing the old system with new one. There are three methods of system conversion, which is used to implement a system. These methods are as follows

- ✓ Direct conversion
- ✓ Pilot conversion
- ✓ Parallel conversion

5.2.1 DIRECT CONVERSION

In this method of conversion the present system is stopped and the new system is implemented at once. Direct conversion method stems upon the introduction of a completed a new system without any reference of existing system.

This method is mostly adopted in such cases when the proposed system is entirely different from the present system. Since over new is based on the existing system, so this method is not suitable for conversion. So all the activities of the present system or finished before the proposed time and after that new system is started

ADVANTAGES OF DIRECT CONVERSION

The advantages of direct conversion are as follows.

- ✓ This method is most cost beneficial then other methods. Since the present system is directly replaced by the proposed system, so it reduces he cost that would have needed to replace the two system parallel
- ✓ No cost that would have been needed to replace the two system parallel
- ✓ It is often completed in less time

DISADVANTAGES OF DIRECT CONVERSION

The disadvantages of direct conversion are as follows

- ✓ The main disadvantage of this system is an error occurrence due to sudden changes over which can result in an unaccepted problem.
- ✓ Staff may get confused with new system due to sudden changes made
- ✓ The sudden change over creates a lot of strain of an organization

5.2.2 PILOT CONVERSION

In this method, new system is implemented in a part of the results; the system is implemented in the whole organization. As the new developed system firstly works on one unit, so this method is also not suitable.

ADVANTAGES OF PILOT CONVERSION

The advantage for the pilot conversion is given as under

- In this method new system is first introduced in a sub system, so its failure of other methods.

DISADVANTAGES OF PILOT CONVERSION

The disadvantage for the pilot conversion is given as under

- In some case the nature of organization may differ from the subsystem and it is not possible to implement system by its subsystem.

5.2.3 PARALLEL CONVERSION

A technique in which the old or the manual system and new systems are run simultaneously. The data is processed or move through system currently and only when the new system is checked out. This is considering as the safest conversion method.

ADVANTAGES OF PARALLEL SYSTEM

The advantages of parallel system are given as under

- ✓ When the results produced by the new and old system are more or less same then this method is more useful than the other methods.
- ✓ Even if the system flops due to any reason the old system is available as a backup.
- ✓ The efficiency of new system can be compared with the old system and if the result are satisfactory then implementation can be made
- ✓ Changes and adjustments if, can be made easily.

DISADVANTAGES OF PARALLEL SYSTEM

The disadvantages of parallel system are given as under

- ✓ Cost required updating both systems in one of the major disadvantages of this method.
- ✓ Users have to spend more time made both systems operational

5.3 TYPES OF IMPLEMENTATION

There are three types of implementations

- ✓ Implementation of a new computer system to replace a manual system
- ✓ Implementation of a new system to replace to new one
- ✓ Implementation of the modified application to replace an exiting one known as conversion

5.3.1 METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION

As the main objectives of new proposed system is to computerized and to improve efficiency of the existing system. The existing can not be discoursed at once; the direct conversion is not at all suitable. Similarly the pilot approach is also not suitable because the system is not implemented as a whole.

Parallel conversion method is selected because it provides an opportunity compare the result of existing system with those of devolved system. The parallel conversion reduces the problems that may erase due to new system. If the problems fail, the data will not lose due to working of existing system. It also gives a chance to compare performance of the two systems. Secondly it takes some time for the manual user to get acquainted with the concept of

computerization and this approach gradually molds the manual users to computers.

The only drawback that is insignificantly compared to the merits of this approach is the double work that has to be done. Although this implementation is more expensive how ever the system will be safe and the procedure should be followed for some time until it is confirm that newly design system is working perfectly. This also helps to familiarize the personnel with the new system. The objective is to put the tested into operation while holding cost, risks, personal irritation to a minimum. Several procedures are unique to the conversion phase, they include

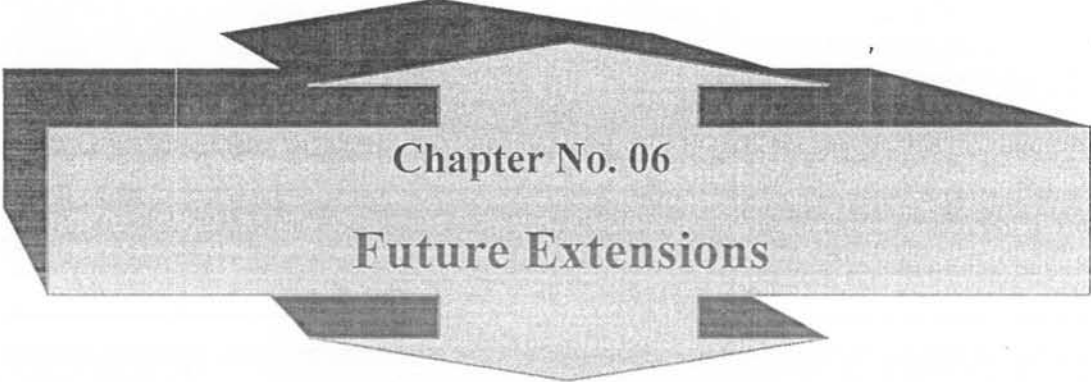
- ✓ The conversion plan of the implementation is finalized and approved.
- ✓ Parallel processing between the existing and the new system is initiated.
- ✓ Implementation results are documented for reference

5.4 POST IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW

After the phase of implementation, a post implementation review is conducted. A post implementation review measures the system's performance against predefined requirements.

A post implementation review is an evaluation of system in terms of the extent to which the system accomplishes the adapted objectives and actual cost exceed initial estimates.

As there is always a chance of improvement, so many enhancements were made during the phase of implementation, which were over looked are assumed solved during the testing phase. Now this implementation phase will gave the way for full operational system and finally the manual will be stopped as now running parallel computer system.



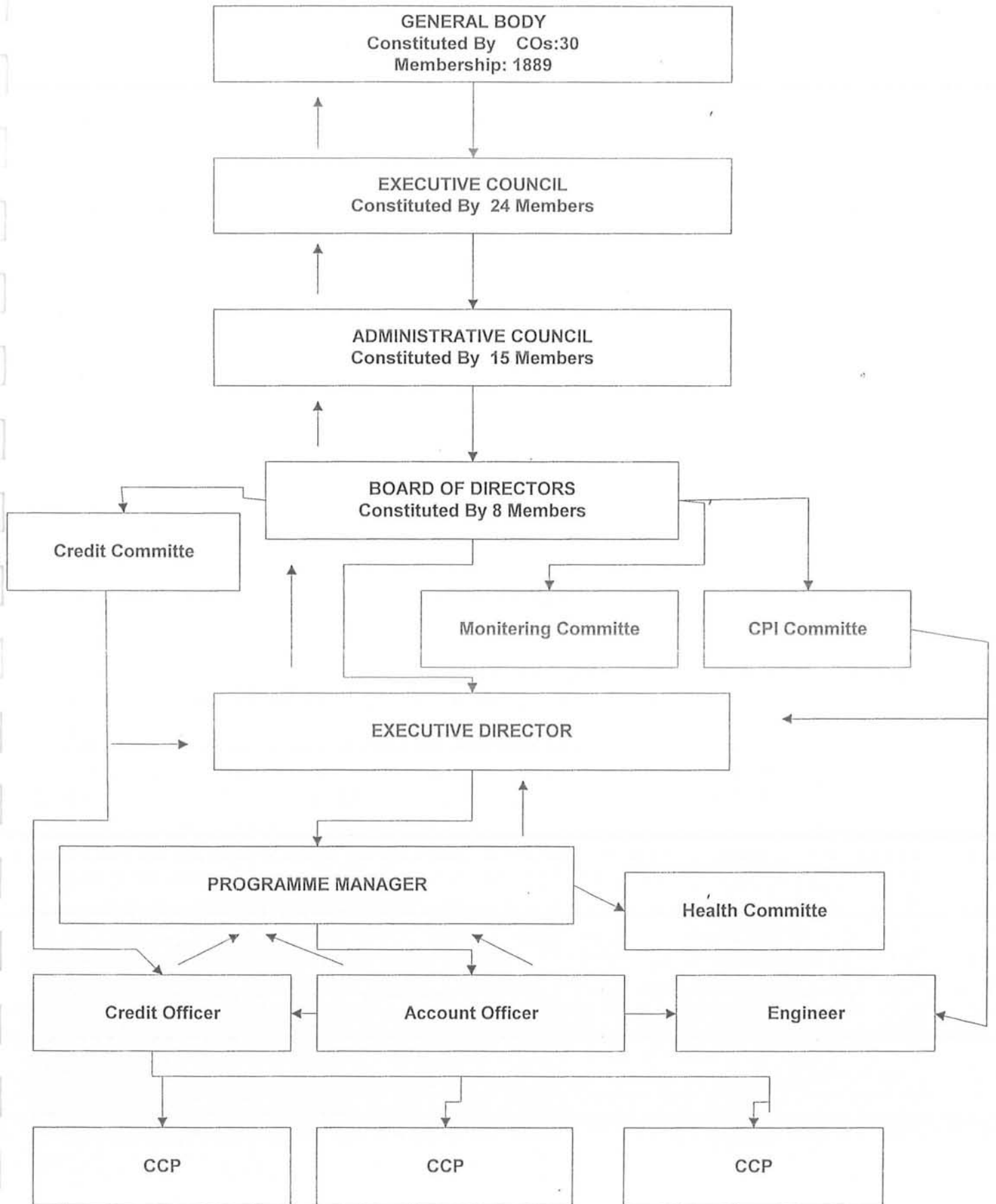
Chapter No. 06
Future Extensions

6.1 FUTURE VISION:

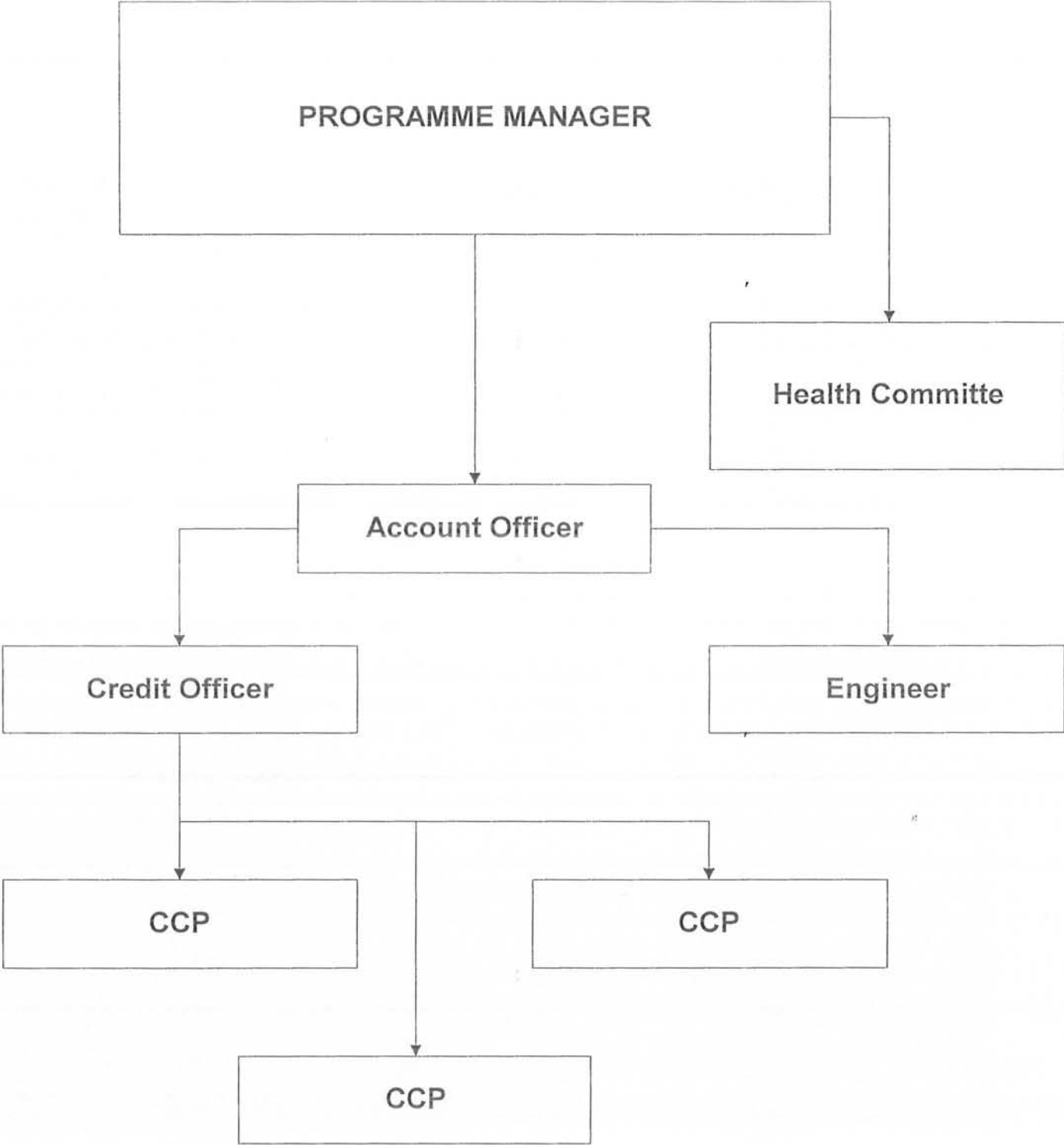
The flexibility for future extensions is one of the basic futures of any distinguished system. The environment changes its requirements with the passage of time and the system does not have the tendency to amend itself than the system is never considered as a good system. Such system out dates frequently and causes the loose for the both the manufacturer of the organization, which adopts that systems as new system requirements come forward to replace to old once. In contrast the flexible system allows changes according to the changed environment and thus resist for the larger period of time. Our system also demands the changes / extensions so allowing future extension in our project of time. We have tried to make our system flexible enough that the changes could be possible in it on all most any stage.

APPENDICES

EXISTING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



LABOUR FORCE STRUCTURE



Staff Member:

Staff ID	Name	ID Card	Contact #	Address	Hire Date	Retirement Date
----------	------	---------	-----------	---------	-----------	-----------------

Age	Designation
-----	-------------

Service Types:

Service Type ID	Types
-----------------	-------

Services:

Service ID	Staff ID	Service Type ID	Borrower ID	Date
------------	----------	-----------------	-------------	------

Consumers:

Borrower ID	Name	ID Card	Address	Contact #	Issue Date
-------------	------	---------	---------	-----------	------------

Loan Types:

Loan Type ID	Types
--------------	-------

Loan:

Loan ID	Loan Type ID	Borrower ID	Loan Amount	Issue Date
---------	--------------	-------------	-------------	------------

Product:

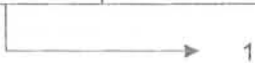
Product ID	Type	Date Purchase	Price	Remarks
------------	------	---------------	-------	---------

Purchase:

Purchase ID	Product ID	Name	Date	Quantity	Amount	Supplier ID
-------------	------------	------	------	----------	--------	-------------

Supplier:

Supplier ID	Name	Quantity	Date	Price
-------------	------	----------	------	-------



Salary:

Salary ID	Staff ID	Pay Scale	Date	Amount
-----------	----------	-----------	------	--------



Deduction Types:

Deduction Type ID	Types
-------------------	-------

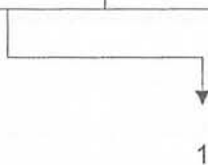
Fundings:

Funding ID	Staff ID	Deduction Type ID	Bonus
------------	----------	-------------------	-------

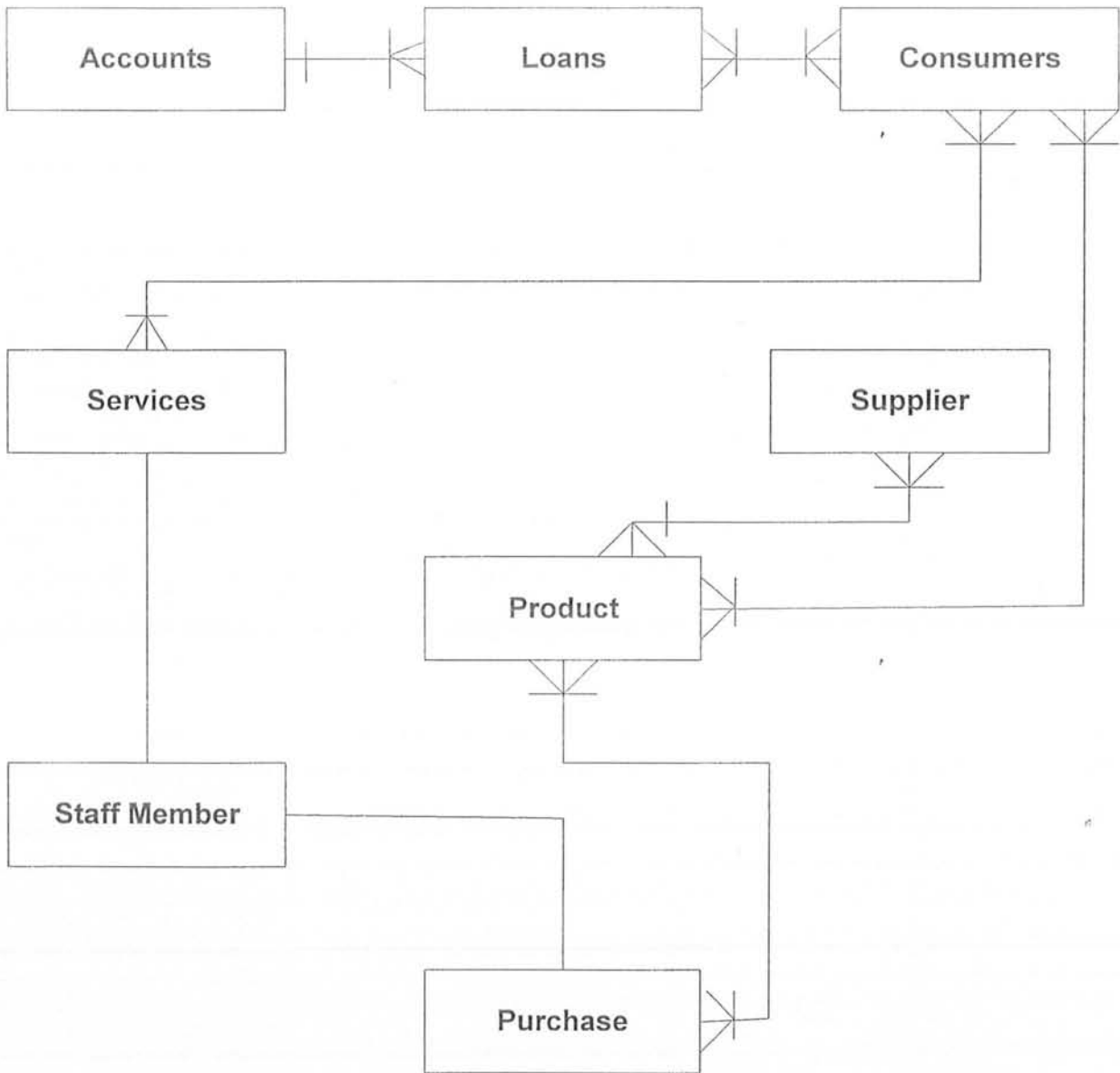


Receipts:

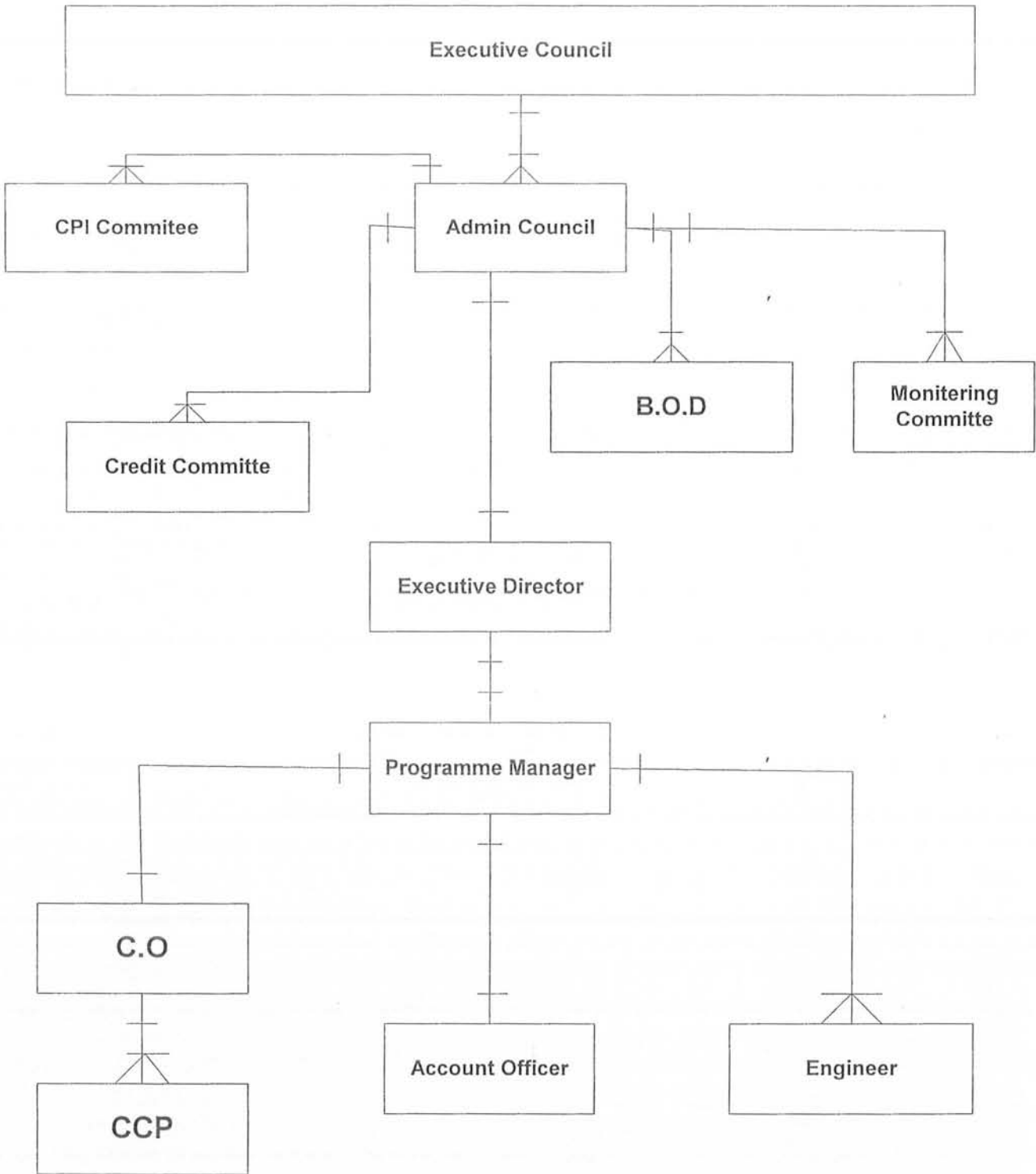
Receipts	Borrower ID	Loan ID	Receive Date	Installment	Amount Left
----------	-------------	---------	--------------	-------------	-------------



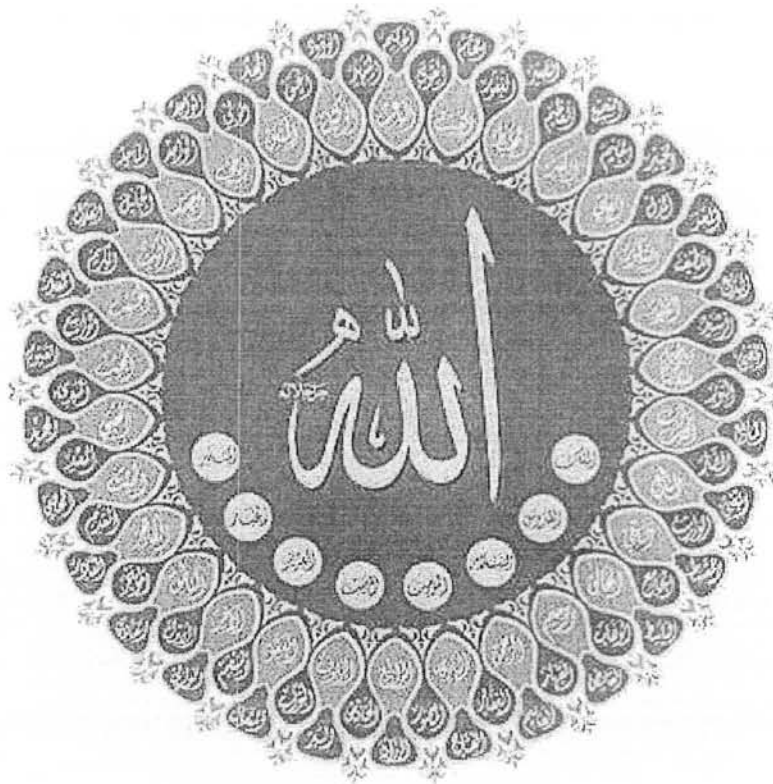
DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM



SIMPLE INPUT FORMS



LOGIN

Name:

Password:

MAIN SWITCHBOARD

KIRAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION NALIAN

Staff Member And Services	Staff Memeber And Salary	Staff Member And Funding	Loan And Loan Types	Consumer And Loan
------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------	----------------------

Product And Purchase	Consumer And Receipts	Purchase And Supplier	Services And Service Types	Funding And Deduction Types
-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Staff Member And Purchase

Open Reports Menu

Close

STAFF MEMBER



Staff ID	<u>1001</u>	Hire Date	<u>3/5/2000</u>
Name	<u>Abdul Aziz</u>	Retirement Date	<u>4/5/2030</u>
ID Card	<u>8.240132458789E+12</u>	Age	<u>40</u>
Contact #	<u>3007473248</u>	Designation	<u>Chief Pattern</u>
Address	<u>Narr, Union Council Kahala</u>		

Services

Service ID	Service Type ID	Borrower ID	Date
1	1	101	4/2/2000,
6	1	103	3/4/2002
8	7	105	4/5/2002

Print Record

Close Form

CONSUMER

Borrower ID

101

Contact #

3005425385

Name

Aslam

Issue Date

5/10/2000

ID Card

8.240152325642E+12

Address

Narr Nallan

Loan

Loan ID	Loan Type ID	Loan Amount	Issue Date
1	2	30000	2/5/2000

Print Record

Close Form

PRODUCT

Product ID

1

Price

20000

Type

Computer

Remarks

Three Years Warranty

Date Purchase

4/6/2000

Close Form

Print Record

Purchase

Purchase ID	Name	Date	Quantity	Amount	Supplier ID
1	Malik Muhammad Hafiz	4/6/2000	5	100000	1

STAFF MEMBER

Staff ID	1001	Hire Date	3/5/2000
Name	Abdul Aziz	Retirement Date	4/5/2030
ID Card	8.240132458700E+12	Age	40
Contact #	3007473248	Designation	Chief Pattern
Address	Narr, Union Council Kahala		

Salary

Salary ID	Pay Scale	Amount	Date
1	15	6000	1/2/2000

Print Record

Close Form

STAFF MEMBER

Staff ID	1001	Hire Date	3/5/2000
Name	Abdul Aziz	Retirement Date	4/5/2030
ID Card	8.240132458789E+12	Age	40
Contact #	3007473249	Designation	Chief Pattern
Address	Narr, Union Council Kahala		

Funding

Funding ID	Deductions Type ID	Bonus
1	1	500

[Print Record](#)

[Close Form](#)

CONSUMER

Borrower ID 101

Contact # 3005425385

Name Aslam

Issue Date 5/10/2000

ID Card 8.240152325842E+12

Address Narr Nallan

Receipts

Close Form

Print Record

Receipt ID	Loan ID	Receive Date	Inastallment	Amoun Left
1	2	3/5/2000	500	29500

PURCHASE

Purchase ID	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Quantity	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Product ID	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Amount	<input type="text" value="100000"/>
Name	<input type="text" value="Malik Muhammad Hafiz"/>	Supplier ID	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Date	<input type="text" value="4/6/2000"/>		

Close Form

Print Record

Supplier

Supplier ID	Name
1	Haji Jamil
2	Munir Siddiqi
3	Ali Hussain
4	Munawwar Khan
5	Khan Bahadur
6	Ijaz Ahmed
7	Nazar Muhammad
8	Kamal Khan
9	Mubbasshir Anjum
10	Iqbal Ahmed

SERVICES

Service ID

1

Borrower ID

101

Staff ID

1001

Date

4/2/2000

Service Type ID

1

Print Record

Service Types

Service Type ID	Type
1	Matrinity
2	Repair
3	Water Supply
4	Vaternary
5	Family Planning
6	Education
7	Health
8	Poultry Forming

Close Form

FUNDING

Funding ID

1

Bonus

500

Staff ID

1001

Deductions Type ID

1

Deduction Types

Deductions Type ID	Types
1	Income Tax
2	Travelling Allowances
3	Medical Allowances

Print Record

Close Form

LOAN

Loan ID

Loan Amount

Loan Type ID

Issue Date

Borrower ID

Loan Types

Loan Type ID	Types
1	Live Stock
2	Enterprise

[Print Record](#)

[Close Form](#)

LOAN APPLICATION FORM

Borrower Name:

Sanction :

Father's Name:

CO Code:

ID Card:

Date Issue:

Address:

Purpose:

Loan Type:

Duration:

Salary:

Funding Source:

Interest Rate:

Payment Mode:

Eligibility Criteria:



STAFF MEMBER

Staff ID	1001	Hire Date	3/5/2000
Name	Abdul Aziz	Retirement Date	4/5/2030
ID Card	8.240132456789E+12	Age	40
Contact #	3007473249	Designation	Chief Pattern
Address	Narr, Union Council Kahala		

Close Form

Print Record

Purchase

Purchase ID	Name	Date	Quantity	Amount	Supplier ID
1	Malik Muhammad Hafiz	4/6/2000	5	100000	1
3	Malik Muhammad Hafiz	3/4/2002	2	1000	6
4	Malik Muhammad Hafiz	2/8/2002	4	2500	10

DATA TABLES

Staff ID	Name	ID Card	Contact #	Address	Hire Date	Retirement	Age	Designation
1001	Abdul Aziz	8.2401E+12	3.01E+09	Narr, Union	3/5/2000	4/5/2030	40	Chief Pattern
1002	Malik Muh	8.2402E+12	3.46E+09	Narr, Union	10/10/1999	12/15/2025	30	President
1003	Haji Sher	8.2402E+12	3.01E+09	Ouch, Union	2/4/2000	10/5/2024	40	Senior Vice Pre
1004	Akbar Hus	8.2401E+12	3.03E+09	Malni, Union	11/11/2002	2/4/2030	39	Vice President
1005	Malik Ifthk	8.2402E+12	3.01E+09	Nalian, Unio	5/10/2001	12/10/2031	40	General Secert
1006	Malik Yase	8.2402E+12	3.21E+09	Keree, Unio	3/4/2000	4/4/2030	44	Additional Gen
1007	Malik Muh	8.2402E+12	3.01E+09	Kherabad, U	2/3/2000	5/7/2025	34	Seceretary Info
1008	Malik Muh	8.2402E+12	3.22E+09	Nalian, Unio	3/3/2000	4/6/2030	37	Seceretary Fin
1009	Nazir Muh	8.2402E+12	3.01E+09	Ouch, Union	2/3/2001	5/9/2025	40	Member Execu
1010	Muhamma	8.2401E+13	3.22E+09	Sher Basut	3/4/2002	4/4/2028	40	Member Admin
1011	Salah Muh	8.2402E+12	5.88E+09	Banjuta, Uni	2/5/2003	10/3/2020	39	Executive Direc
1012	Nazir Muh	8.2402E+12	5.88E+09	Sammar Hil	3/5/2004	3/5/2024	42	Program Mana
1013	Hafiz Maz	8.2401E+11	3.20E+09	Sher Sithal,	4/8/2003	4/9/2027	34	Credit Officer
1014	Malik Muh	8.2402E+11	3.20E+09	Sher Dhola	4/6/2002	4/5/2025	40	Account Officer
1015	Muhabat K	8.2401E+12	3.22E+09	Sher Ghail	10/3/2002	4/5/2028	45	Engineer

Borrower ID	Name	ID Card	Address	Contact #
101	Aslam	8.2401523256E+12	Narr Nalian	3005425365
102	Farid	8.2401542564E+12	Samer Hill Nalian	3204916559
103	Danish	8.2401524588E+12	Keri Nalian Kahal	3205246325
104	Rizwan	8.2401506525E+12	Sehar Nalian	3005265348
105	Munib	8.2401562349E+12	Gharibaal Cheter	3204916559

Product ID	Type	Date Purchase	Price	Remarks
1	Computer	4/5/2000	20000	Three Years Warranty
2	Furniture	4/6/2000	10000	No Warranty
3	Cabinet	5/8/2000	2000	No Warranty
4	Refrigerator	6/8/2000	15000	Two Years Warranty
5	Kitchen Access	5/8/2000	3000	No Warranty

Purchase ID	Product ID	Name	Date	Quantity	Amount
1	1	Malik Muhamm	4/6/2000	5	100000
3	5	Malik Muhamm	3/4/2002	2	1000
4	3	Malik Muhamm	2/8/2002	4	2500
2	4	Ishaq Ahmed	2/5/2000	4	2000
5	2	Ishaq Ahmed	5/7/2003	5	4000

Loan ID	Loan Type ID	Borrower ID	Loan Amount	Issue Date
1	2	101	30000	2/5/2000
2	1	105	20000	6/6/2000
3	1	102	15000	3/4/2000
4	1	103	25000	7/8/2000
5	2	104	10000	4/3/2000

Service ID	Staff ID	Service Type ID	Borrower ID	Date
1	1001	1	101	4/2/2000
2	1002	4	105	5/10/2001
3	1010	7	105	11/6/2001
4	1015	2	102	3/4/2000
5	1011	8	101	2/4/2000
6	1001	1	103	3/4/2002
7	1014	6	104	4/5/2002
8	1001	7	105	4/5/2002
9	1013	3	104	2/8/2001
10	1012	8	103	7/10/2002

Receipt ID	Borrower ID	Loan ID	Receive Date	Ininstallment	Amoun Left
1	101	2	3/5/2000	500	29500
2	102	1	4/4/2000	1000	14000
3	103	1	8/4/2000	500	24500
4	104	5	5/4/2000	1000	9000
5	105	4	7/7/2000	1500	19500

Funding ID	Staff ID	Deductions Type ID	Bonus
1	1001	1	500
2	1002	2	200
3	1003	1	600
5	1011	3	460
4	1015	3	250

Deductions Type ID	Types
1	Income Tax
2	Travelling Allowances
3	Medical Allowances

Service Type ID	Type
1	Matrinity
2	Repair
3	Water Supply
4	Vaternary
5	Family Planning
6	Education
7	Health
8	Poultry Forming

Supplier ID	Name
1	Haji Jamil
2	Munir Siddiqi
3	Ali Hussain
4	Munawwar Khan
5	Khan Bahadur
6	Ijaz Ahmed
7	Nazar Muhammad
8	Kamal Khan
9	Mubbashir Anjum
10	Iqbal Ahmed

Loan Type ID	Types
1	Live Stock
2	Enterprise

Salary ID	Staff ID	Pay Scale	Amount	Date
1	1001	15	6000	1/2/2000
2	1002	16	7500	3/2/2000
3	1003	15	6000	3/3/2000
4	1004	16	7500	2/4/2000
5	1005	14	5500	1/3/2000