LOAN INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
CASE STUDY: TORORO FARMERS SACCO

BY

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A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER STUDIES FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

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DECLARATION

I, Opoya Ponsiano, declare that this is my original work and has never been submitted for any award or any other purpose in any University, or academic institution of higher learning.

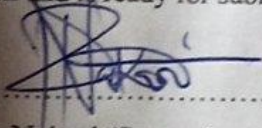Signed: ……… *Opyatt*. ……………… Date: …… 25/01/2023

Opoya ponsiano

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APPROVAL

I certify that this project report is an original work of Opoya ponsiano, was done under my supervision and is ready for submission.

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a careful study and analysis of an existing manual loan management system at Tororo farmers association and aimed at designing a web-based Loan management system in order to increase the efficiency and accuracy of the SACCO. The loan management system is a web-based system business solution

which is utilized to simultaneously track sales activity in addition to inventory.

The study was carried out to reduce the problems of inconsistency and inaccuracy of loan and mismanagement of the record due to the existing manual system used. An analysis of the existing manual system was done to get a better understanding of the system.

 Hence, Rapid Application Development (RAD) methodology was used in this research to implement an

iterative methodology which is suitable for stand-alone applications that can be updated from

time to time as may be required by the web-based system. Testing was done in every phase of

the development life cycle to ensure that the new system worked properly.

The system was designed and implemented using PHP programming language and MYSQL for the database. This system designed provides a daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly report of all

the transactions in the SACCO and other activities such as product sales, customer's registration among others.

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LIST OF TERMS

Data: This is raw facts that have not been processed

Information: This is the data that has been processed in such way as to be meaningful to the person or receiver.

Attributes: These are particular properties that describe an entity.

Database management system: The software product through which user' interact with database.

Form: The form in this study is screens that will have seen set up to display or accept information either directly to or from a table.

Data abstraction: This hides the internal working of the system from the user.

Integration of data: In databases, data are organized into a single, logical structure, with logical relationships defined between associated data entities. This makes it easy for users to relate one item of data to another.

Information system: The arrangement of people, data, processes and interfaces that interact to support and improve day to today operations in business as well as support the problem solving and decision makes needs of management and users.

Abstract: This is an over view perception of the available and involving ideas

A many-to-many (M:M) relationship: It is when for one instance of entity A, there are zero. one. or many instances of entity B and for one instance of entity B there are zero, one, or many instances of entity A.

A one-to-many (1:M) relationships: It is when for one instance of entity A, there are zero, one, or many instances of entity B, but for one instance of entity B, there is only one instance of entity A.

A one-to-one (1:1) relationship: Is when at most one instm1ce of entity A is associated with one instance of entity B.

Back-up: A copy of data stored on a remote site to recover m case of data loss or data corruption.

Data model: This is an integrated collection of concepts for describing data, relationships between data, and constraints on the data in an organization.

Database: This is a collection of stored, integrated files that can be maintained and manipulated with great flexibility.

Database Administrator: The person, responsible for establishing policies and procedures to control and protect a database. He (she or it) works within guidelines set by data administration to control the database structure, manage data changes, and maintain DBMS programs.

Entity: This is any tangible or intangible object on which an organization wishes to store data.

File: The group of related data or information

Goal: This is a desired state that may have a gap from the current state.

Hardware: Physical components of a computer system i.e. the monitor, keyboard, hard disk

Hard Disk: A storage device in the computer used for storage of data.

Manual System: A system that uses a manual means of collecting data, inputting, outputting and storage through the use of manpower.

Master Files: A permanent file where all the records are stored.

Management Information System: This is a computer-based information system that uses data recorded by transaction processing system (TPS) as input programs that produce routine reports as output.

Model: This is a representation of real-world objects and events and their associations.

Operating System: This is software that supports a computer's basic functions.

Operation Level: This is concerned with day to day running of the organization

Primary Key: Is a field in which every entry uniquely identifies its records.

Process: An operation performed on data

Redundancy: Action of repeating the same data more than once.

Relational Database: This is a collection of normalized relations.

Relational Model: This is a model where all data is logically structured within relations

Report: Is a database object used to display data/information in a print preview format.

Table: Table is a database object where all data in a database is stored.

Time Schedule: This is the stipulated time period under which tasks are set to be accomplished.

Security: Provides the much-needed protection for the system to allow normal functioning

System: Refers to a set of interrelated-components that work together in an integrated way to achieve a common goal

List of Acronyms

SACCO: Saving and Credit Co-operative

LMIS: Loan Management Information System

MIS: Management Information System.

MlR: Management Information Requirement.

DBMS: Database Management System.

E-R: Entity relationship

DFD.   Data Flow Diagram

GB: Gigabytes

RAM: Random Access Memory.

MB: Megabytes.

SDLC: System Development Life Cycle.

SSADV: Structured System Analysis and Design Methods.

MS: Microsoft access.

IS: Information System

NF: Normal Form

CHAPTER ONE

1.0   Introduction

This chapter 'presents the background, statement of the problem, objectives, Conceptual Framework and scope of the study.

1.1   Background of the Study

The Tororo Farmers' SACCO Ltd started as a small financial institution with few employees and clients around 2004. The SACCO had the objectives of uplifting the Farmers in the villages by giving them short loans and in return it gets little profits front them and now it is one o1 the leading financial institution/ SACCO in Tororo municipality as well as in the whole nation. The Sacco often uses traditional methods like paper, pens, and manual filling to capture
and manage data and information about clients' details and this leads to time consuming, when

the administrators are trying to arrange every record in a proper way. Since this SACCO receives many and different clients both around and outside Tororo to get loans for persona1 and project developments and thus the information captured is a lot, and this leads to incorrect, and in accuracy data recording then the administrators get tired during data entry. There is much time Consumed when recording and keeping details about customers leading to time delay and tirelessness of both administrators and clients. If nothing is done. Tororo Farmers' SACCO Ltd will lose customers, fail to deliver timely services and delay in decision making. However, LMIS has proven to be more reliable, effective and efficient since it allows ease capturing, storage, easy retrieval, easy to back up, and security of the data.

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