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THE IMPACT OF THE USES OF DATABASE SYSTEMS IN OUR SOCIETY, (A CASE STUDY OF 4,000 DIFFERENT LOCATIONS VISITED AND SAMPLED IN OSUN STATE, NIGERIA)

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ABSTRACT

This research work was carried out, to find the impact of the uses of database systems in our society. 4,000 open questionnaires were distributed to the 4 Local Governments, namely: (Ife East, Ife South, Ife Central and Ife North), local government areas in Osun State, Nigeria. Out of which 1,000 was used in each local government. A total of 40 different locations were sampled out of which 100 questionnaires were used in each location. It was gathered that above 65% of the people supported, that there was an impact in the uses of database systems in our society, while less than 35% of the people could not even understand whether database (DB) has any impact or not.. The results from the questionnaires when using Pearson one-tailed correlation coefficient, however revealed that there was no significant difference from all the business centre visited and sampled, ($p < 0.01$) table 5. This shows a strong positive correlation, which implying that, database (DB), was strongly influenced and enhanced people's support, in Osun State in general and Nigeria in particular, therefore, had made this research work to become a reality, ($p < 0.01$) table 5. The reasons may be due to the fact that in public domain, the impact of the uses of database (DB) in our society, cannot be under–estimated, for example: payroll was processed using the payroll file, the personnel department maintained its own employee records, inventory was managed via inventory file, automated library systems place a patron's reading habits within easy reach, retailers maintain records of their customer's purchases and internet search engines keep records of their clients' requests, information is potentially available to marketing firms, law enforcement agencies, political parties, employers and private individuals etc. Bar Chart was used to depict the summary data of each of the local government areas sampled in Ile – Ife of Osun State, Nigeria.

Keywords: 4 local governments, Osun State, Different locations, Pearson correlation,

INTRODUCTION

Database systems developed, because of the need to store large amounts of data and retrieve that data quickly and accurately. For example, a university library stores details about the book held and loans taken out by students. Not very long ago, this information about books and loans might have been stored in a box or card index. The library staff can quickly access statistics on overdue books, popular books, and books which never leave the shelves. Without Data, there would be no Information. And if the information is not understood, it could not be used or be meaningful to the users, thus it could not add value. Database systems had become the underlying technology that supports many of the more popular sites on the World Wide Web. The underlying theme of sites such as Google, eBay, and Amazon is to provide an interface between

clients and databases. To respond to a client's request, the server interrogates a database, organizes the results in the form of Web page, and sends that page to the client. Such Web interfaces have popularized a new role in database technology in which a database is no longer a means of storing a company's record but, instead, are the company's product. Indeed, by combining database technology with Web interfaces, the internet has become a major worldwide information source. With the development of database technology, information that was once buried in arcane records has become accessible. In many cases, automated library systems place a patron's reading habits within easy reach, retailers maintain records of their customer's purchases and internet search engines keep records of their clients' requests. In turns this information is potentially available to marketing firms, law enforcement agencies, political parties, employers and private individuals. Technology has made it easy to collect enormous amounts of data and to merge or compare different data collection to obtain relationships that would otherwise remain buried in the heap. The ramifications, both positive and negative, are enormous. In many cases, database applications are beneficial to both the holder and the subject of the data, but in all cases, there is a loss of privacy that should not be taken lightly. Such privacy issues are serious when the information is accurate, but they become gigantic when information is erroneous. Imagine the feeling of hopelessness, if you realized that your credit rating was adversely affected by erroneous information. Imagine how your problems would be amplified in an environment in which this misinformation was readily shared with other institutions. Privacy problems are, and will be, a major side effect of advancing technology in general and database techniques in particular. The solution to these problems will require an educated, alert, and active citizenry. As computing machinery found broader uses in information management, each application tended to be implemented as a separate system with its own collection of data. Payroll was processed using the payroll file, the personnel department maintained its own employee records, and inventory was managed via inventory file. This meant that information required by an organization was duplicated throughout the company, while many different but related items were stored in separate systems. Such integrated pools of information provided a valuable resource with which management decision could be made, assuming the information could be accessed in a meaningful way. In turn, database research focused on developing techniques by which the information in a database could be brought to the decision-making process.

According to Prince Soji Awojoodu (2018). "Database Management Systems (DBMS) is a complex software system which constructs, expands and maintains the data base. It involves supervision, administration, regulation, and management etc., of database. While Database (DB) is a file of data, structured in such a way that it may save a number of application, without its structure being dictated by any one of those applications. The four (4) components of Database (DB) systems are:

Database (BD) is a collection of related data file.

(a). **File** is a collection of related records.

(b). **Record** is a collection of related fields.

(c). **Field** is a collection of related characters.

(d). **Characters** may be in-form of a letter, figure, sign, mark, symbol or space used in writing or printing on computer and communication system. By definition, Database (DB) is a collection of structured data, with a minimum duplication, which is common to all users of the system, but is independent of programs which use the data. A database model or database schema is the structure or format of a database, described in a format language, supported by the database management system. Schemas are generally stored in a data dictionary. In essence, a database model is a theory or specification describing how a database is structured and used. Several such models have been suggested:

(i) **HIERARCHICAL MODEL:** In a hierarchical model, data is organized into a tree-like structure, implying a single upward link in each record to describe the nesting and a sort field to keep the records in a particular order in each same-level list. Hierarchical structures were widely used in the early Mainframe database management systems, such as the Management Information System (MIS) by IBM. One limitation of the hierarchical model is its inability to efficiently represent redundancy in Entity - Attribute-Value database model. **Parent-Child Relationship:** Child may only have one parent but a parent can have multiple children. Parents and children are tied together by links called – (Pointers). A Parent will have a list of pointers to each of their children.

(ii) **NETWORK MODEL:** The network model (defined by the CODASY specification), organizes data by using two fundamental constructs, called records and sets. Records contain fields (which may be organized hierarchically, as in

the programming language COBOL). Sets (not to be confused with mathematical sets), defined one - to - many relationships between records: (One owner, many members). A record may be an owner in any number of sets and a number in any number of sets. While the network model differs from hierarchical model is that, branches can be connected to multiple nodes. The network model is able to represent redundancy in data more efficiently than in the hierarchical model. The operations of the network model are navigational in style: (a program maintain a current position, can navigates from one record to another by following the relationships in which the record participates). Records can also be located by supplying key values. Although it is not an assertion feature of the model network databases, that generally implement the set relationship by means of pointers, that can directly address the location of a record on disk: (this is merely to give an excellent retrieval performance at the expense of operations), such as database loading and reorganization.

(iii) RELATIONAL MODEL: The relational model was introduced by (E. F. CODD in 1970), as a way to make database management systems more independent of any particular application. It is a mathematical model defined in terms of procedure logic and set theory. The products that are generally referred to as relational databases in fact, implement a model that is only an approximation to the mathematical model in relational database models: (Relations, Attributes, and Domain). **A relation** is a table with columns and rows. The named columns of the relation are called **attributes,** and **the domain** is the set of values the attributes are allowed to take. The basic data structure of the relational model is the table, where information about a particular entity (say, an employee) is represented in columns and rows (also called tuples). Thus, the "**relation**" in "relation database" refers to the various tables in the database: (a relation is a set of tuples). The column enumerate **the various attributes** of the entity (the employee's name, address or phone number, for example), and **a row is an actual instance** of the entity (a specific employee), that is represented by the relation. As a result, each tuple of the employee table represents various attributes of a single employee. All relations (and, thus, tables) in a relation

databases have to adhere to some basic rules to qualify as relations. For example, Tables can also have a designated single attribute or set of attributes that can act as **a "Key",** which can be used to uniquely identify each tuple in the table. A key that can be used to uniquely identify a row in a table is called **a Primary Key**. A key that has external, real-world meaning (such as person's name, a book's ISBN, or a car's serial number) is sometimes called **a "Natural" key.**

(iv) **THE ENTITY - RELATIONSHIP MODEL:** The Entity-Relationship (E-R) model was originally proposed by (Peter in 1976), as a way to unify the network and rational database views. Simply stated in the ER model is a conceptual data model that views the real world as entity and relationships. **Basic Constructs of E-R Model:** The E-R model views the real world as a construct of entities and association between entities. ENTITIES: Entities are the principal data object about which information is to be collected. Entities are usually recognizable concept, either concrete or abstract, such as person, places, things or events, which have relevant to database: (some specific examples of entities are: EMPLOYEES, PROJECTS and INVOICES). Entities are classified as independent or dependent. As independent, entity is one that does not rely on another for identification. A dependent entity is one that relies on another for identification.

RELATIONSHIPS: A relationship represents an association between two or more entities. Relationships are classified in terms of degree/Attributes, Connectivity, Cardinality and existence as follows:

ATTRIBUTES: Attributes describe the entity of which they are associated. A particular instance of an attribute is a value. For example "Prince Awojoodu Soji" is one value of the attribute name. The domain of an attribute is the collection of all possible values an attribute can have. The domain of name is a character string that an attribute can be classified as identifiers or descriptor. Identifiers, mostly and commonly **called "keys",** uniquely identify an instance or an entity. **A descriptor** describes non unique characteristics of an entity instance.

Connectivity and Cardinality: The connectivity of a

relationship describes the mapping of associated entity instance in the relationship. The values of connectivity are "one": or "many". The cardinality of a relationship is the actual number of related occurrences for each of the two entities. The basic types of connectivity for relations are one – to - one, one – to – many, and many – to - many.

A One-to-One (1:1) Relationship: This is when at most one instance of any entity A, is associated with one instance of entity B for example: "employees in the company are each assigned their own office. For each employee, there exists a unique office and for each office there exists unique employees.

A One-to-Many (1:N) Relationship: This 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 instance of entity. For example, a Department has many employees and is assigned to one department.

A Many-to-Many (M:N) Relationship: This is sometimes called non specific. This is when for one instance of entity A, there are zero for one or many instances of entity B and for one instance of entity B, there are zero for one or many instance of entity A. (for example, a single employee can be assigned to many projects or a single project can be assigned to many employees).

(v). DIMENSIONAL MODEL:

The dimensional model is a specialized adaptation of the relational model used to represent data in data warehouses in a way that can be easily summarized in (OLAP queries). In the dimensional model, a database consists of a single large table of facts that are described, using dimensions and measures. A dimension provides the context of a fact (such as, who participated?, when and where it happened ?, and its type and its use), and is used in queries, to group related facts together. Dimensions tend to be discrete and are often hierarchical: (for example, the location might include the building, state and country). A measure is a quantity, describing the fact, such as revenue. It is important that measures can be meaningfully aggregated: (for example, the revenue from different locations can be added together). In the (OLAP query), dimensions are chosen and the facts are grouped together to create a summary.

(vi). OBJECTS DATABASE / RELATIONAL MODELS: In recent years, the object-oriented paradigm has been applied to database technology, creating a new programming model known as object database. These databases attempt to bring the database world and the application programming world closer together, in particular by ensuring that the database uses the same type system as the application program. This aims is to avoid the overhead of converting information between its representations in the application program (typical as object). At the same time, object databases attempts to introduce the key ideas of object programming, such as **encapsulation and polymorphism,** into the world of databases. Object database suffered, because of lack of standard that were defined by (ODMS), Object database management systems, they were never implemented well enough to ensure interoperability between products. Nevertheless, object databases have been used successfully in many applications; (usually specialized application, such as engineering databases, or molecular biology databases), rather than main stream commercial data processing. However, object databases ideas were picked up by relational vendors and influenced extensions made to several products and indeed to (the SQL language).

(vii). OBJECT / DATABASE MODEL: An object database (also object-oriented database) is a database model in which information is represented in the form of objects as used in object-oriented programming, Object databases are generally recommended when there is a business need for high performance processing on complex data. When database capabilities are combined with object programming language capabilities, the result is an object database management system (ODBMS). Some object-oriented databases are designed to work well with object-oriented programming languages such as (python, java, C ++, visual basic, Net, C#, objective – C and small talk ;). Others have their own programming languages like (ODBMS). However, some information areas where the use of database is prominent are banking, insurance, stock exchange, oil and gas, telecommunication, etc. .....".

CASE STUDY AREA

The study has been conducted in Nigeria. It is located in the West of Africa on the Gulf of guinea and has a total of 923,768 km² (356.669 square mile), making it the world's 32nd – largest country (after Tanzania). It is comparable in size to Venezuela, and is about twice the size of California. It shares a 4.047 kilometres (2.515 square mile), border with Benin (773 km.), Niger (1497 km.), Chad (87 km.), Cameroon (1690 km.), and has a coastline of at least 853 km. [51]. Nigeria lies between latitude 4° and 14°N, and longitude 2° and 15°E *(Encyclopedia Britannica)*. Nigeria is a densely populated country with the highest density of 477.0/square mile. As at a (2012) estimate, the country held a population of more than 168.8 million people up from the 140 million recorded in her (2006) population census (World Bank Nigeria Data (2012)). Of this population, about 87 million people (52%) dwell in rural areas while 81 million dwell in urban areas (Trading Economics Rural Population Chart (2012)). The Male/Female ratio is 1:05, where male commands 51.21%, while females, 48.79% (Nigerian Census, (2006)).

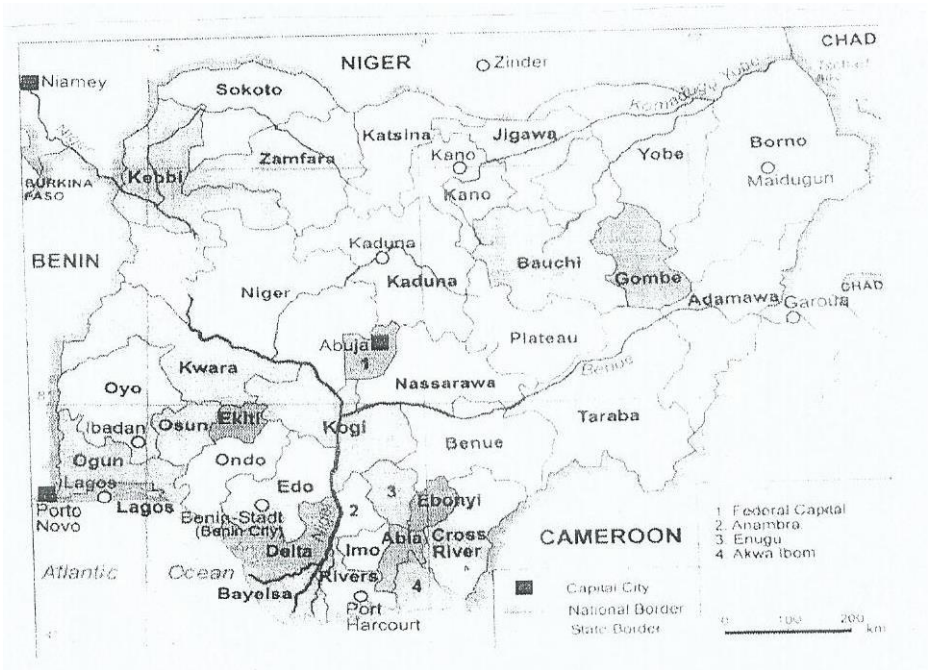


Fig. 3.1 Study Area Map. Nigeria

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The responses of the people in different locations of the four local government areas can be seen from the decision table as below:

"Table 1 showing the Decision Table",

Sub	Above 65%	Below 35%	Open headed Questionnaires
Computer network systems as a catalyst to effective public governance	X		
I do not know		X	
State open questionnaires			X

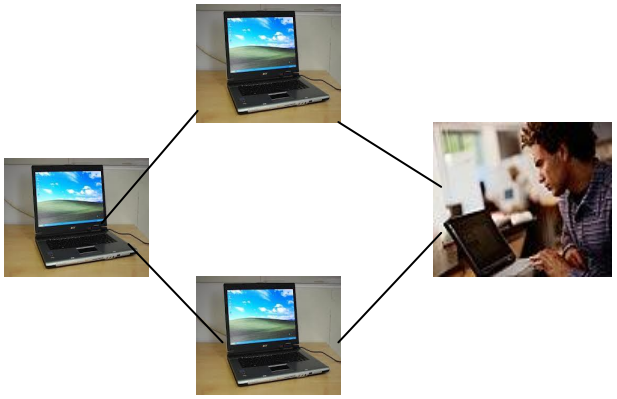
The below are the points ticked by the majority of the people (above 60% table 1) from the questionnaires who understood that there was an Impact in the uses of Database systems in our society:

[a.] Database systems made possible, the automated library systems place a patron's reading habits within an easy reach

[b]. Database systems served as the link between the file, the computer and the information users.

[c]. Database systems make information to be potentially available to marketing firms Law enforcement, employers, and private individuals etc.

[d]. IN TIME SHARING: Database systems enables the Computer business users to share computer time from different remote terminals.



[e]. Database system is however designed in such a manner that only the information relevant to a user is accessible to him.

[f]. FUNCTION SHARING: Database systems enable some sites to use facilities (e.g. some application program) available at one site or the other.


[g]. Database systems enables users to organize data in an orderly form.

[h]. WORK DISTRIBUTION: Within one application system, some operations in Database and systems can be readily performed locally and pre-processed data transmitted to other sites responsible for other functions.


[i]. Database systems, may change the way a company works internally and with other partners.



[j]. In Database systems all the computer users in an organization can access the same records to produce their desired results.


[k]. In Database systems the whole records for the organization is Centralized and each user is linked to the system for retrieval of information.

[l]. Database systems provides tools for adding, deleting, editing, sorting, searching and updating of records.


[m]. Database systems is used to minimize duplication by organizing file structure in the most efficient manner.


[n]. Database systems gives the opportunity to print documents, according to desired arrangement


[o]. Database systems provides tools for desired operations and for easy retrieval.


[p]. PERFOMANCE: Computer Database systems enable an application system to utilise several computers simultaneously, thereby increasing the performance of the system, in term of throughput and response time.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Questionnaires were distributed to 4 Local government areas that is, (Ife East, Ife South, Ife Central and Ife North). The results from the questionnaires however revealed that the importance of Database and Database management system in Osun State, are manifold: There was no significant difference on the people in all the local government areas visited, ($p < 0.01$).

"Table 2 showing people's respondent",

Wards	Ife East		Ife South		Ife Central		Ife North	
People's Response	(DB) & (DBMS) is important	I do not know	(DB) & (DBMS) is important	I do not know	(DB) & (DBMS) is important	I do not know	(DB) & (DBMS) is important	I do not know
	699, 69.9%	301, 30.1%	688, 68.8%	312, 31.2%	690, 69.0%	310, 31.0%	688, 68.8%	312 31.2%

From the above table 2, in Ife East, there are 699 people's response with 69.9%, Ife South, 688 with 68.8%, Ife Central, 690 with 69.0%, and Ife North, 688 with 68.8% , were those People who supported That there was an impact in the uses of Database systems in our society, while in Ife East, 301 with 30.1%, Ife South, 312 with 31.2%, Ife Central, 690 with 69.0%, and Ife North, 688 with 68.2% respectively, could not even know whether there was an impact or not.

"Table 3 below showing the different locations as (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J) and the local government areas as (IFE EAST, IFE SOUTH, IFE CENTRAL, AND IFE NORTH respectively)",

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	IFE EAST		IFE SOUTH		IFE CENTRAL		IFE NORTH	
Peoples Respondent	A	75	25	64	36	62	38	65	35
	B	62	38	60	40	59	41	62	38
	C	72	28	70	30	69	31	70	30
	D	63	37	64	36	64	36	63	37
	E	71	29	68	32	75	25	68	32
	F	77	23	72	28	73	27	79	21
	G	74	26	70	30	68	32	67	33
	H	72	28	65	35	67	33	68	32
	I	64	36	76	24	75	25	72	28
	J	69	31	79	21	78	22	74	26
TOTAL =	10	699	301	688	312	690	310	688	312
Grand Total =	10	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,00	

Table 3 above, also showing the summary data collected, from the 4 Local Governments sampled, out of which 1,000 were used in each local government.

"Table 4 below showing the descriptive statistics",

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
IFEEAST	69.9000	5.25885	10
IFESOUTH	68.8000	5.84618	10
IFECENTRAL	69.0000	6.21825	10
IFENORTH	68.8000	5.18116	10

Correlations

" Table 5 showing the Pearson Correlation of the 4 local governments",

Correlations

		IFE EAST	IFE SOUTH	IFE CENTRAL	IFE NORTH
IFEEAST	Pearson Correlation	1	.173	.207	.472
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.317	.283	.084
	N	10	10	10	10
IFESOUTH	Pearson Correlation	.173	1	.902**	.798**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.317		.000	.003
	N	10	10	10	10
IFECENTRAL	Pearson Correlation	.207	.902**	1	.790**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.283	.000		.003
	N	10	10	10	10
IFENORTH	Pearson Correlation	.472	.798**	.790**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.084	.003	.003	
	N	10	10	10	10

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

```
Frequencies Variables=IFEEAST
IFESOUTH IFECENTRAL
IFENORTH
 /NTILES=4
 /NTILES=10
 /Statistics=STDDEV
VARIANCE RANGE
MINIMUM MAXIMUM
SEMEAN MEAN MEDIAN
MODE SUM SKEWNESS
SESKEW
KURTOSIS SEKURT
 /Grouped=IFEEAST IFESOUTH
IFECENTRAL IFENORTH
 /Order=ANALYSIS.
```

"Table 6 showing the mean, mode std. deviation of the 4 local government areas", Statistics

		IFEEAST	IFESOUTH	IFECENTRAL	IFENORTH
N	Valid	10	10	10	10
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		69.9000	68.8000	69.0000	68.8000
Std. Error of Mean		1.66300	1.84872	1.96638	1.63843
Median		71.3333[a]	68.6667[a]	68.5000[a]	68.0000[a]
Mode		72.00	64.00[c]	75.00	68.00
Std. Deviation		5.25885	5.84618	6.21825	5.18116
Variance		27.656	34.178	38.667	26.844
Skewness		-.428	.356	-.146	.664
Std. Error of Skewness		.687	.687	.687	.687
Kurtosis		-1.225	-.436	-1.062	.250
Std. Error of Kurtosis		1.334	1.334	1.334	1.334
Range		15.00	19.00	19.00	17.00
Minimum		62.00	60.00	59.00	62.00
Maximum		77.00	79.00	78.00	79.00
Sum		699.00	688.00	690.00	688.00
Percentiles	10	62.5000[b]	61.3333[b]	60.5000[b]	62.5000[b]
	20	63.5000	64.0000	63.0000	64.0000
	25	64.0000	64.3333	64.0000	65.0000
	30	66.5000	64.6667	65.5000	66.0000
	40	70.0000	66.5000	67.5000	67.3333
	50	71.3333	68.6667	68.5000	68.0000
	60	72.0000	70.0000	71.0000	69.3333
	70	73.3333	71.3333	73.6667	71.0000
	75	74.0000	72.0000	74.3333	72.0000
	80	74.5000	74.0000	75.0000	73.0000
	90	76.0000	77.5000	77.0000	76.5000

a. Calculated from grouped data.
b. Percentiles are calculated from grouped data.
c. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Frequency Table

Tables (7, 8, 9, and 10) showing the frequency Tables for (Ife East, Ife South, Ife Central and Ife North).

"Table 7 showing valid and cumulative percentages of Ife East", IFEEAST

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	62.00	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	63.00	1	10.0	10.0	20.0
	64.00	1	10.0	10.0	30.0
	69.00	1	10.0	10.0	40.0
	71.00	1	10.0	10.0	50.0
	72.00	2	20.0	20.0	70.0
	74.00	1	10.0	10.0	80.0
	75.00	1	10.0	10.0	90.0
	77.00	1	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

"Table 8 showing valid and cumulative percentages of Ife South", IFESOUTH

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	60.00	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	64.00	2	20.0	20.0	30.0
	65.00	1	10.0	10.0	40.0
	68.00	1	10.0	10.0	50.0
	70.00	2	20.0	20.0	70.0
	72.00	1	10.0	10.0	80.0
	76.00	1	10.0	10.0	90.0
	79.00	1	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

"Table 9 showing valid and cumulative percentages of Ife Central", IFECENTRAL

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	59.00	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	62.00	1	10.0	10.0	20.0
	64.00	1	10.0	10.0	30.0
	67.00	1	10.0	10.0	40.0
	68.00	1	10.0	10.0	50.0
	69.00	1	10.0	10.0	60.0
	73.00	1	10.0	10.0	70.0
	75.00	2	20.0	20.0	90.0
	78.00	1	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

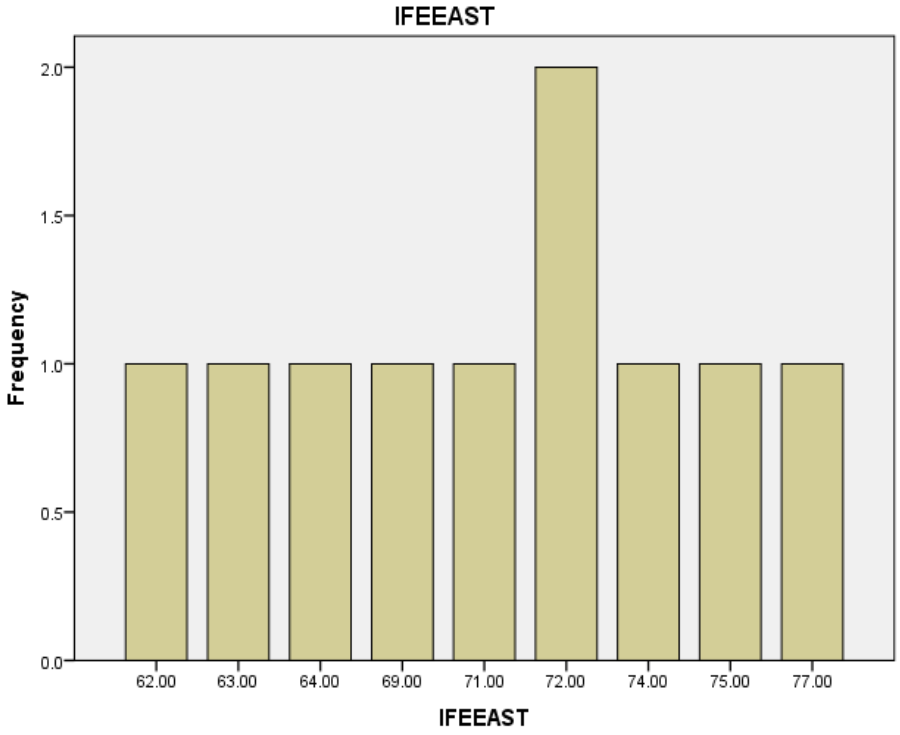
"Table 10 showing valid and cumulative percentages of Ife North", IFENORTH

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	62.00	1	10.0	10.0	10.0
	63.00	1	10.0	10.0	20.0
	65.00	1	10.0	10.0	30.0
	67.00	1	10.0	10.0	40.0
	68.00	2	20.0	20.0	60.0
	70.00	1	10.0	10.0	70.0
	72.00	1	10.0	10.0	80.0
	74.00	1	10.0	10.0	90.0
	79.00	1	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	10	100.0	100.0	

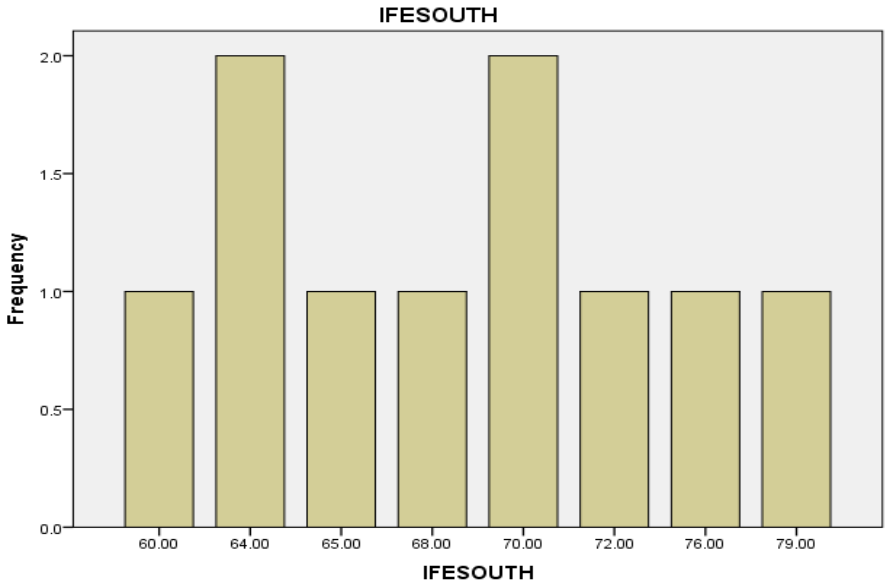
Figures: (2, 3, 4, and 5) showing the Bar Charts, for (Ife East, Ife South, Ife central and Ife North)

Bar Chart

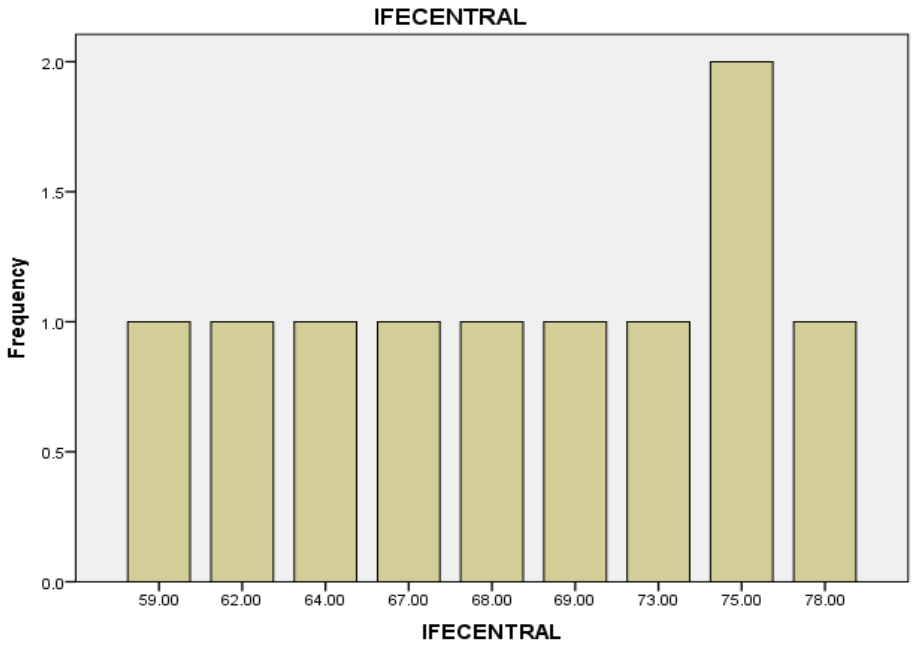
"Figure 2 showing the Bar Chart of Ife East",



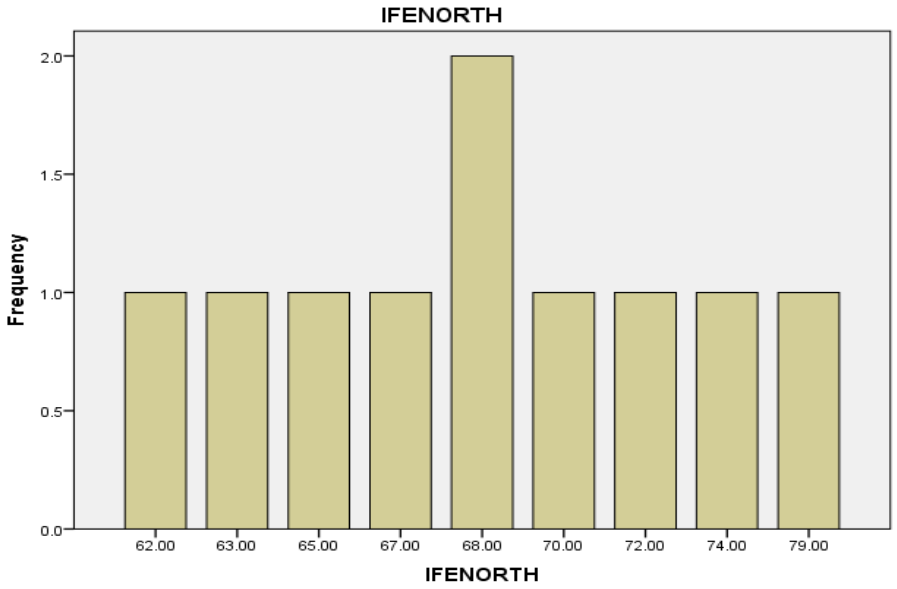
"Figure 3 showing the Bar Chart of Ife South",



"Figure 4 showing the Bar Chart of Ife Central",



"Figure 5 showing the Bar Chart of Ife North",



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. All Business centres users, should make sure that the computer systems essential files, should always be turned to read only, and remember to change the write protect of the disk after use.
2. All computer users should be extremely cautious while opening emails with attachments because the most common source of symptoms of computer virus is the attachments that accompany emails,.
3. Adult computer awareness training should be made possible and effective in all the local governments, in both rural and urban areas of Osun State, Nigeria, to enable computer network systems users, have good knowledge on Internet technology.
4. All computer users should endeavour to undergo computer training in order to enable him / her man any computer system.
5. The environment of the business centre's users should always be clean, neat and free from dust.
6. Computer workshops should be encouraged in Osun State, to enable business centres users, attain their utmost standard.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions are made based on the findings of this study. Since without data, there would be no Information, and if the information is not understood, it could not be used and be meaningful to the users, thus it could not add

value. This had led to the tools database systems had provided, like payroll was processed using the payroll file, the personnel department maintained its own employee records, inventory was managed via inventory file, automated library systems place a patron's reading habits within easy reach, retailers maintain records of their customer's purchases and internet search engines keep records of their clients' requests, information is potentially available to marketing firms, law enforcement agencies, political parties, employers and private individuals *etc.,* the results of this study provide the empirical evidence that database systems, had enhanced people's achievement in Osun State in general and Nigeria societies at large. The people of Osun State therefore should use the tools of Database systems technique to argument their greater output in businesses, in order to attain minimum goal needed for everybody in the society.

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