Investigation of Computerized Student Registration System in Colleges of Education

Atianashie Miracle A.

Atianashie Miracle A.
Department of Computer Science, Catholic University of Ghana
Ghana

Abstract: *This investigation work was carried out on the analysis of a computerized student's registration system in Colleges of Education. The researcher formulated four research questions which four research hypotheses were also drawn from the research questions and used for the study. A sixteen questionnaire item was structured and used as the instrument for data collection. The data collected through the use of the questionnaire were analyzed using the statistical mean method of analysis. After the analysis of the data obtained from the questionnaire, the researcher came out with the following findings; (a) The computerized registration system make registration of students easier than the manual registration system. (b) The setup and management of students computerized registration system is cost effective. (c) Staff and students cannot operate and manage the student computerized registration system (d) The epileptic power supply in colleges of education in Nigeria do not support the application of computer based system. Conclusion, recommendations and suggestion for further studies were also made to improve on utilization of computerized registration system in institution of learning.*

Keyword: *Department, Registration system, Colleges, Staffs and students.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In most Nigerian colleges of education, the process of registering students as members of the institution is largely within a very short period of time, Awhogure, E. S. (2014). The purpose of registration process is to determine the status of students in any given institutions and also be able to give a firsthand information about any student in any given institution. From the student's point of view, registration enables then to acquire the necessary membership of the college, and for them to obtain their course form. It is usually the case that students will register for a particular course, or module at the same time and the information collected is used by members of the teaching staff to construct class list etc. This task of registering the students is allocated to various units/departments within the College of Education, the registration process start from the students paying the stipulated amount into assigned bank and collecting a bank draft from the accepted bank. The bank draft is then taken and tendered to the bursary unit where it will be exchanged for a school receipt. The school

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receipt is in turn taken to a different section of the bursary where students would be issued course forms. On issuance of course form, the students then take the forms to their various schools where they are signed or stamped. The final stamping or signing takes place in the registry. Although it is worth mentioning here that as at 2006/2007 session, the course form where issued at admissions unit which was solely in charge of issuance of admission letters, registration numbers and screening students (Kelvin, 2011).

The profound effect of the application of computers in institution of higher learning cannot be over emphasized. Computer is being used to process student's admission and registration as well as their academic processing or procedure. Besides that, the result of the student i.e. fully computerized which makes it easier and quicker to process. This does not stop here; the off payment is also being processed using computer. However, it should be noted that any institution of higher learning requires the services of principals, teacher, librarians, lecturer, bursars, registration provosts, rectors, vice chancellor and a host of categories of per efficient and effective operation. It is the leadership qualities coupled with academic conquests of these principal offices that will integrate the power of computing with student information system and order to produce of faster dynamic and efficient of the development.

Moreover, an efficient information system of the institution is not of paramount importance because it assists in the management of student record and also in providing adequate academic facilities for their students, (Wikipedia, 2015).

1.1   Statement of the Problem

Over the years the population of colleges of education students has continued to multiply session by session. Although the staff population too has not been static but the students to staff ratio has been very high. And as a result of this, the students and staff are often faced with a lot of difficulties during the registration exercise.

It is noticed that the students and staff encounter the following problems:
i.   For students, they always queue up under the sun at times for days in trying to register.
ii.   Some students due to the crowd, always exceed the deadline for the registration, and as such are made to pay extra fee for late registration.
iii.   If a student misplaces his/her receipt, it is often difficult if not impossible to get a new one, hence cannot get his/her course form
   a.   As for the staff, they are always under pressure from the students and as a result it leads to making a lot of mistakes.
   b.   The school sometimes runs out of receipt booklets which cause delayering in the registration process.

1.2   Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of the study is to analyze a computerized student's registration system for College of Education. The researcher intends to:
-   Find out if the computerize registration system is cost intensive.
-   Attempt to create the level of awareness on computerization of the students and staff in the college.
-   Be of immense importance to both staff and students who would want to carry out further research on the topic.
-   Compare the computerized system and the manual system to ascertain the best system to be used.
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1.3   Research Questions

To enable the researcher carryout, the research effectively, the following research questions have been formulated.
i.   Does the computerized registration system makes registration of students easier than the manual registration system?
ii.   Is computerized registration system expensive to set up?

iii.   Will the staff and students be able to operate and manage the computerized student's registration system?
iv.   Can the kind of power sources in colleges of education sustain a computerized student's registration system?

1.5   Research Hypotheses

i.   The computerized registration system makes registration of students easier than the manual registration system.
ii.   The setup and management of students computerized registration system is cost effective.
iii.   Staff and students cannot operate and manage the students computerized registration system.
iv.   The epileptic power supply in colleges of education in Nigeria do not support the application of computer-based system.

1.6   Significance of the Study

The study is very important because;
i.   It will reveal the benefits of the computerized registration system over the manual system.
ii.   It will encourage the computer illiterate to be literate in computer usage since it is the basis on which the students can register themselves.
iii.   It will reduce the stress often experienced by staff and students during registration exercise.
iv.   It will also cut the level of forgery by students and staff of the institution.
v.   It will encourage the speed of student's registration system in the institution.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals with the review of related literature on the analysis of a computerized students' registration system in Colleges of education.

The review is discussed based on the following sub-headings:
-    Concept of a computerized registration system.
-    Concept of manual registration system
-    Analysis of a computerized registration system.
-    Factors militating against the computerized registration system of students in tertiary institutions
-    Strategies to improve on the utilization of a computerized students registration system in tertiary institutions.
-    Summary of the review.

2.1 Concept of a Computerized Registration System

According to Ralph (2011), a major great challenge of the millennium is to unlock the potentials of the computer to help managers and decision-makers. Computerized registration system is an elaborate form to aid the students to register online with ease and avoid errors which is very commonly done with the manual registration system, Ralph (2011).

The impact of computers on society can be seen in the proliferation of computers and has become an important part of our everyday life. Institutions of higher learning now depend on the computerized registration system as the system operates with the use of software like the database. The student's registration system can be functional only when each student's fields like matriculation number, name, program, school, department, level, course of study, etc. are been keyed into the database (Microsoft excel, Spreadsheet).

According to French (2009) each student is given a password which is used to access the student's registration process to update registration when necessary. The computerized registration system makes students registration easier and makes clearer students identification since the picture of the student is also attached to the registration facts. The stress of moving from one office to another to copy their course outline and the codes is no longer there since the introduction of the computerized registration system, French (2009). After due registration have been made, the student is issued an acknowledgement slip, a receipt and course forms. The course forms will then be signed to complete

the registration process. As the student processes, the student registration portal will be updated from one academic session to another or from one semester to another. Through the updates, students can identify their course units for the semester and the carryover courses if any.

Joel (2014) added that the computerized registration system is very significant as it makes the retrieval of data and information easier and foster. This controls the movement or flow of students from one particular year to another. In a situation where a student is to repeat a particular year and the student neglects it, during the registration process, such student would be given the previous courses to study and the course forms for the previous year as well, will be printed out for such student to repeat the year. The issue of redundancy and duplication of information during registration is totally eliminated.

2.3 Concept of Manual Registration System

According to Obidinmu & Duke (2009) the manual registration system was in existence since the time institution of higher learning started operating. This was in the early 50s where students were enrolled as they are being registered manually through the use of pen and paper. Their names, address and other details were collected and stored in a cabinet for future use. This process generates problems like redundancy and duplication of data and information. The retrieval of students' records was also complex.

According to Morphy (2014), the manual registration system of students in school came up to the early and late 70s and 80s in the tertiary institutions. Since registration is being done and stored on paper, term it and fire outbreak sometime damage the stored details of the students. When this happens, there will be no record to show again as the manual registration system have no backing storage medium. The issue of data security is also a problem with the manual registration system. Students or any unauthorized person can gain access to the registration register and make updates which are not genuine and recognized. This makes the system ineffective and promoted the introduction of the computerized registration system.

Shelly (2014) also pointed out that the manual registration system is very slow as student's details or fields must be taken down and make updates for the students that are qualified to move to the next year of study. Data duplication and redundancy were the order of the day. Sometimes a student may pay fees and try to complete the registration by taking his or her course form for signing, the poor organization of the process lead to loss of students course forms and receipts. This makes it difficult for them to complete their registration. It will then require such student to start all over again with the registration process. The manual registration process consumes time and poses much stress on the staff in charge of the tasks.

2.3 Analysis of a Computerized Registration System

According to Willaims (2013), Computer system has been in existence in tertiary institutions and other learning environments. The computerized registration system is made up of computer system, software like database, network facilities, power system and the personnel to handle the operation of the registration process. The design of the registration system which is computerized must be installed with software applications like database, Microsoft excel and even the spreadsheet. The database must hold the student's portal which has the feature of name of school or institution name of students, department, course offered, credit unit required for a semester, matriculation number of the student, etc. each students must be given a password to maintain data security thereby preventing unauthorized users to gain access to student's details.

Edwards (2014), the computerized registration system has made it possible for easy information dissemination to students as their contact (phone numbers) also form a field of the details in the student's registration portal. Before school resumption, the fees schedule for the semester and other requirement which are communicated online to them. This has help to reduce the stress involved in disseminating information and constant moving of file from one cabinet to another. With the computerized registration system, data security and retrieval is effective.

Denga (2012) affirmed that, the computerized registration system is that which store and retrieves student's data and information to be used in making decisions of whether students are

qualified to be awarded certificate at the end of the programmed. Students also get their school identify cards as all facts about them is already in the registration portal. The ID cards of the students must hold fields in accordance with the one in the registration portal. The students and institutions of learning now depend on the computerized registration system for the processing of student's registration in every academic session.

Planning for computerization take a lot of stages. This stage is listed below:

a. Analyzing the requirements, to find out what the computer system has to do, what information it requires to hold and what screen and report layouts are required.

b. Taking up a project management structure to ensure the computerization project is completed on time within budget, and achieve the objective set for it and to provide mechanism for users to influence and guide the development of the computerization.

c. Involving the users in developing the plan for computerization.

d. Confirming the feasibility of the project.

e. Setting data standard and security measures.

f. Preparing and issuing documentation to assist users of the system, as well as to provide technical guidance to the computer staff who will maintain and support the system.

g. Evaluating the extent to which the complete system meets its design objectives, and subsequently maintaining its continued achievement (Awhogure, E. S., 2014).

In addition to the above, the design will include the creation of the school website which on log in will open up a created database requesting for a student's name, department, registration number and the year of registration. However, for the students to complete the above procedure, he has to buy a scratch card whose pin code will be keyed into the internet before he would be formally registered.

After the registration, the students can printout the receipt which is already designed on the school website. This computerized system will not only make the registration, process easy for the staff and students, but would also serve as a source of income for the college because the school café was created purposely for this project.

2.4 Factors Militating Against the Computerized Registration System of Students in Tertiary Institutions

According to Ralph (2011) despite the benefits of the computerized registration system, it has really met the peak of its function as intended this is because there are some factors which limit the computerized registration system which include the poor orientation given to students on how to access their registration portal when necessary. As a result, they depend on the registration officers and other private computer operators to execute any registration tasks for them.

French (2009) through the assistance given to students on the registration process, most private operators gain access to student's password thereby making data and information in-secured. He added that the cost intensiveness of setting and maintaining the computerized registration system is also a major factor limiting the system as intended. The cost of fueling generators is high as the public power source is a total failure. For the computerized registration system to succeed, there must be constant power supply since it is an automated system.

Joel (2014), one of the factors militating against the computerized registration system is the inadequacy of computer system and this slow down the process of registration.

Denga (2012) the inadequacy of staff who are really skilled and qualified to execute the registration process also hinder the computerized registration system. A particular staff who is to attend to over one hundred and above students may find it not comfortable to execute his job effectively. The pressure on him can prone him to errors which can limit the significance of computerized registration system.

Mendel (2014) computers with low configuration is also a hindrance to the computerized registration system as it delays loading and processing of data and information. This make it complex for the process to be fully implemented.

2.4 Strategies to Improve on the Utilization of a Computerized Students Registration System of Students in Tertiary Institutions

Ralph (2011) posed that proper orientation and seminars should be given to both students and staff from time to time to enable them do some registration tasks themselves and not depending on the computer operators only. This will promote the effective use of computerized student's registration system in institutions of higher learning.

French (2009), opines that, students should be careful with their password as it can lead to insecurity of data on the student's registration portal. If this is done, unauthorized users cannot gain access again to some restricted area in the computerized students' registration system.

Joel (2014), through the availability of computer system, the computerized registration system can function well as students will no longer crowed on one system but assist where necessary.

Denga (2012), the issues of lack or inadequacy of skilled and experienced staff to handle the computerized student's registration system can be managed by employing more staff who area computers literate and can manipulate the system. This in no doubt promote the effective utilization of the computerized student's registration system to serve the purpose which it is meant for.

Mendel (2014), if computers must be made available, it should not just be low profile computers but computers with high configuration and speed to ease registration processes effectively. These and other measures are the ways forward to solve the problems limiting the computerized student's registration system in schools.

2.5 Summary of the Review

This chapter has reviewed related literature on the concept of a computerized registration system, concept of manual registration system, analysis of a computerized registration system, factors militating against the computerized registration system of students in tertiary institutions and the strategies to improve on the utilization of a computerized student's registration system in tertiary institutions.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the research methodology which guides the study.

3.1 Research Design

This research work was meant to investigate into the Analysis of a Computerized Students Registration System in Colleges of Education. The research adopted a survey design as the study seeks respondents' belief, opinion and choice on the study.

3.2 Research Area

The research area was Education Local Government Area of Benue State. Education Local Government Area is located in the Eastern part of Benue State and share boundary with Taraba State in the East, Ukum Local Government Area in the North, Buruku Local Government Area in the North-West, Ushongo Local Government Area in the South-West and Adikpo Local Government Area in the South respectively. The majority people of Katina-Ala speak Tiv language while the minority speak Etilo.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study consisted of computer users in College of Education the students and other private computer operators who execute student's registration processes using the computer system in the college.

according to Admission Unit College of Education, the total number of students in Computer department is 822, while there eight lecturers in Computer Department (from Head of Department Computer), whereas there are 38 road side computer operators in the college (Association of Computer Operators, College of Education, Education Chapter. The population size for the study was eight hundred and sixty-eight respondents.

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3.4 Sample of the Study

The sample of the study consisted of four (4) staff of College of Education in Computer Department, twenty-one (21) road side computer operators who are linked to the internet and can gain access to the student's registration portal of College of Education, Education and seventy-five (75) students from the population of the total of eight hundred and twenty-two (822) respondents were used for the study. One hundred respondents were sampled out for the study sample.

3.5   Sampling Technique

The sampling technique adopted for this study was the random sampling approach where four (4) staff of College of Education, seventy-five (75) students and twenty-one (21) computer operators who execute computerized student's registration system were sampled at random within college for the study.

3.6   Instrumentation

The instrument used for data collection for the study was the questionnaire and the four point Likert scale type of Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Strongly Disagreed (SD) and Disagreed (D) respectively were used. There were sixteen (16) questions items on the questionnaire which was meant to elicit ideas on the analysis of a computerized student's registration system in College of Education.

3.7   Data Collection Procedure

There were one hundred (100) copies of questionnaire made available and distributed to the respondents sampled for the study. They were advised to respond honestly to the questionnaire. The questionnaires were administered by hand to the respondents. After completion, the questionnaires were returned to the researcher that same day. At the end of the entire exercise, data were collected from the returned questionnaire to obtain information for the data analysis.

3.8   Data Analysis Procedure

The data collected from the returned questionnaires were organized according to the research hypotheses. The score of the respondents on each item were collected and the statistical mean method of analysis was used. From the questionnaire administered research questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 were used to analyze hypothesis one, questions 5, 6, 7, and 8 were used to analyze hypothesis two, questions 9, 10, 11 and 12 were used to analyzed hypothesis three and questions 13, 14, 15 and 16 were used to analyze hypothesis four.

Nominal values were assigned to the response option which is as shown below:

SA   -   Strongly Agreed   =   4
A   -   Agreed   =   3
SD   -   Strongly Disagreed   =   2
D   -   Disagreed   =   1
Total   =   10
Mean (X)   = 10 ÷ 4 = 2.5

3.9   Decision Rule

All items with the mean rating of 2.5 points and above was said to be accepted else rejected if below 2.5 points. For the research hypotheses any hypothesis with the grand mean score of 2.5 points and above is said to be accepted else rejected if below 2.5 points.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data, summary of findings and discussion of findings.

4.1 Presentation and Analysis of Data
Research Hypothesis I

The hypothesis states that "the computerized registration system makes registration of students easier than the manual registration system".

Table 4.1

S/N	Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total	X	Remark
1	The computerized students registration system has reduces the problems of redundancy and duplication of data	70 / 280	8 / 24	20 / 40	2 / 2	100 / 346	3.46	Accepted
2	The computerized students registration system make retrieval of students data easier and faster	65 / 260	20 / 60	10 / 10	5 / 5	100 / 345	345	Accepted
3	Some students prefer the manual registration system	10 / 40	20 / 60	50 / 100	20 / 20	100 / 220	2.20	Rejected
4	Have the use of computerized students registration system help improve registration of students in school?	20 / 80	50 / 150	10 / 10	20 / 20	100 / 260	3.04 / 2.60	Accepted
	Grand mean (X)						2.93	

Grand mean (X) = $\frac{3.46 + 3.45 + 2.20 + 2.60}{4}$ = $\frac{11.71}{4}$ = 2.93

(X) = 2.93   Accepted

In response to item one on table 4.1, 70 respondents strongly agreed, 8 respondents agreed, 20 respondents strongly disagreed and 2 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 3.46 indicating acceptance that the computerized registration system has reduced the problem of redundancy and duplication of data.

In response to item two, 65 respondents strongly agreed, 20 respondents agreed, 10 respondents strongly disagreed and 5 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 3.45 indicating acceptance that the computerized registration system makes retrieval of student's data easier and foster.

In response to item three, 10 respondents strongly agreed, 20 respondents agreed, 50 respondents strongly disagreed and 20 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.20 indicating rejection that some students prefer the manual registration system to the computerized system.

In response to item four, 20 respondents strongly agreed, 50 respondents agreed, 10 respondents strongly disagreed and 20 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.60 indicating acceptance that the use computerized registration system help improve registration of students in school.

The grand mean score of 2.93 which indicates acceptance to research hypothesis one that the computerized registration system makes registration of students easier than the manual registration system.

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Research Hypothesis II

The hypothesis states that "the setup and management of students computerized registration system is cost effective".

Table 4.2

S/N	Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total	X	Remark
5	The computerized students registration system is cost intensive to set up	50	20	10	20	100	3.00	Accepted
		200	60	20	20	300		
6	Students complain about the cost of scratch cards which is not even secure.	40	35	15	10	100	3.05	Accepted
		160	105	30	10	305		
7	The school management do not have funds to set up a computerized students registration system	20	10	40	30	100	2.20	Rejected
		80	30	80	30	220		
8	With the use of computerized registration, students can do better?	20	40	20	20	100	2.80	Accepted
		80	120	40	20	280		
	Grand mean (x)						2.76	

$$\text{Grand mean (X)} = \frac{3.00 + 3.05 + 2.20 + 2.80}{4} = \frac{11.05}{4} = 2.76$$

(X) = 2.76   Accepted

In response to item five in table 4.2, 50 respondents strongly agreed, 20 respondents agreed, 10 respondents strongly disagreed and 20 respondents disagreed with the mean score of 3.00 indicating acceptance that the computerized registration system is cost effective to set up.

In response to item six, 40 respondents strongly agreed, 35 respondents agreed 15 respondents strongly disagreed and 10 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 3.05 indicating acceptance that students complain about the cost of scratch cards which is not even secure.

In response to item seven, 20 respondents strongly agreed, 10 respondents agreed, 40 respondents strongly disagreed and 30 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.20 indicating rejection that the school management do not have the funds to set up a computerized students registration system.

In response to item eight, 20 respondents strongly agreed, 40 respondents agreed, 20 respondents strongly disagreed and 20 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.80 indicating acceptance that with the use of computerized registration, students can do better.

The grand mean score of 2.76 indicating acceptance to research hypothesis two that the setup and management of students computerized system is cost effective.

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Research Hypothesis III

The hypothesis states that "staff and students cannot operate and manage the students computerized registration system".

Table 4.3

S/N	Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total	X	Remark
9	Students are ignorant of the operation of the computerized students registration system?	40 / 160	35 / 105	15 / 30	10 / 10	100 / 150	3.05	Accepted
10	Only few staff can operate the computerized registration system	20 / 80	40 / 120	20 / 40	20 / 20	100 / 280	2.80	Accepted
11	Students depends on the staff and private operators for their registration	20 / 80	50 / 150	10 / 10	20 / 20	100 / 260	2.60	Accepted
12	Does it control the level of forging registration	50 / 200	20 / 60	10 / 20	20 / 20	100 / 300	3.00	Accepted

Grand mean (X) = $\dfrac{3.05 + 2.80 + 2.60 + 3.00}{4}$ = 6.9 = $\dfrac{2.86}{4}$

(X) = 2.86   Accepted

In response to item nine, 10 respondents strongly agreed, 35 respondents, agreed, 15 respondents strongly disagreed and 10 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 3.05 indicating acceptance that students are ignorant of the computerized registration system.

In response to item ten, 20 respondents strongly agreed, 40 respondents agree, 20 respondents strongly disagreed and 20 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.80 indicating acceptance that only few staff can operate the computerized registration system effectively.

In response to item eleven, 20 respondents strongly agreed, 50 respondents agreed, 10 respondents strongly disagreed and 20 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.60 indicating acceptance that students depend on the staff and private operators for their registration.

In response to item twelve, 50 respondents strongly agreed, 20 respondents agreed, 10 respondents strongly disagreed and 20 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 3.00 indicating acceptance that computerized student's registration control the level of forging registration.

The grand mean score of 2.86 indicates acceptance to research hypothesis three that staff and students cannot operate and manage the student computerized registration system.

Research Hypothesis IV

The hypothesis states that "the epileptic power supply in colleges of education in Nigeria does not support the application of computer-based system".

Table 4.4

S/N	Items	SA	A	SD	D	Total	X	Remark
13	Lack of power supply in the college do not support computerized students registration system	40 / 160	30 / 90	10 / 20	20 / 20	100 / 290	2.90	Accepted
14	Power failure in the college make computerized students registration system to be slow	10 / 40	60 / 180	20 / 40	10 / 10	100 / 270	2.70	Accepted
15	Lack of power supply make the computerized students registration system to lost confidence on the part of the students	20 / 80	60 / 180	15 / 30	5 / 5	100 / 2.95	2.95	Accepted
16	Computerized registration system needs constant power for effective operation	20 / 80	50 / 150	10 / 10	20 / 20	100 / 260	2.60	Accepted
	Grand mean (x)						2.77	Accepted

Grand mean (X) = $\frac{2.90 + 2.70 + 2.95 + 2.60}{4} = \frac{11.15}{4}$ = $\frac{2.77}{4}$

(X) = 2.85   Accepted

In response to item thirteen on table 4.4, 40 respondents strongly agreed, 30 respondents agreed, 10 respondents strongly disagreed and 20 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.90 indication acceptance that lack of power supply in the college does not support computerized student's registration system.

In response to item fourteen, 10 respondents strongly agreed, 60 respondents agreed, 20 respondents strongly disagreed and 10 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.70 indicating acceptance that power failure in the college make computerized students registration system to be slow.

In response to item fifteen, 20 respondents strongly agreed, 60 respondents agreed, 15 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.95 indicating acceptance that lack of power supply make the computerized students registration system to lost confidence on the part of the students.

In response to item sixteen, 20 respondents strongly agreed, 50 respondents agreed, 10 respondents strongly disagreed, 20 respondents disagreed respectively with the mean score of 2.60 indicating acceptance that computerized registration system needs constant power for effective operation.

The grand score of 2.77 indicates acceptance to research hypothesis four that the epileptic power supply in colleges of education in Nigeria do not support the application of computer-bases system.

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4.2   Summary of Findings

The summary of findings for the study is as follows:

The findings showed that the computerized registration system makes registration of students easier than the manual registration system.

The findings also showed that the cost of purchasing the facilities to set-up a computerized registration and the cost of students purchasing the scratch cards is too high.

The findings showed that staff and students can operate the computer and so they like the computerized registration system.

Finally, the findings showed that the receipt printed out from the internet is too easy for the students to forget pin codes of the purchased scratch cards which can also be stolen and used easily.

4.3   Discussion of the Findings

The following are the discussion of findings for the study.

Based on research hypothesis one, the grand mean score of 2.93 indicates acceptance that the computerized registration system makes registration of students easier than the manual registration system.

This fact was accepted and was in line with the view of French (2009) that the computerized registration system makes students registration easier and makes clearer students identification since the picture of the student is also attached to the registration facts.

Joel (2014) affirmed that the computerized registration system is very significant as it makes the retrieval of data and information easier and faster as well. This controls the movement or flow of students from one particular year to another. In a situation where a student is to repeat a particular year and the student neglects it. During the registration process, such student could be given the previous courses to study and the course form for the previous year as well will be printed out for such student to repeat the year. The issue of redundancy during registration is totally eliminated.

Based on research hypothesis two, the grand mean score of 2.76 indicates acceptance that the set-up and management of students computerized registration system is cost effective. This fact was in line with the view of French (2009) that the cost intensiveness of setting and maintaining the computerized registration system is also a major factor limiting the system as indented.

Based on research hypothesis three, the grand mean score of 2.46 indicates acceptance that staff and students cannot operate and manage the students computerized registration system. This fact was in line with the view of Ralph (2011) that students depend on the private operators and staff of the student's registration department to execute their registration process.

Based on research hypothesis four the grand mean score of 2.77 indicates acceptance that the epileptic power supply in colleges of education in Nigeria does not support the application of computer-based system. This fact was in line with French (2009) that the cost of fueling generators is high as the public power source is a total failure. For the computerized registration system to succeed there must be constant power supply since it is an automated system.

5. Conclusion

The computerized registration system has help to reduce and also eliminate the lockups faced during student's registration process. The issue of redundancy and duplication of data and information concerning student registration which was caused by the manual approach is no longer there since the introduction of computerized registration system. Students can now carryout online registration anywhere they find computers that are connected or linked to the internet.

Institutions of higher learning and the entire educational boards need to implement the computerized registration system to call for effective and consistent registration process of students.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations were made based on the study.
1. Higher institutions should have organized workshops/seminars for staff and students on how to utilize the computerized registration system.

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2. Institutions of higher learning should make provision for their private generators to make power supply consistent for effective implementation of computerized registration system.
3. Staff who are in charge of student's registration should also password their computers systems to prevent unauthorized users to gain access to it.

7. Suggestions for Further Studies

The following suggestions were made for further studies.
1. Research should be carried out on the factors hindering the effective implementation of the computerized student's registration system in higher institutions.
2. Research should be carried out on the strategies to improve on the utilization of the computerized registration system of students in tertiary institutions.
3. Research should be carried out on the attitude of staff towards the computerized student's registration system in institution of higher learning.

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