

High school enrollment system



COMPUTERIZED ENROLLMENT SYSTEM OF SAINT JOHN ACADEMY CHAPTER 1 AND 2 PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

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CHAPTER I PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND INTRODUCTION The technology today plays a very important role in our society. It lessens' error of work by using machines. It makes us work easier and faster and reduces costs to an organization from paper works up to computerized working system. Many manual transactions can be computerized by using software applications or computer systems to make work easier.

Nowadays, computer based system is commonly used by every company and institution and one of this is Computerized Enrollment System.

Computerized Enrollment System serves as a vital part of a school for easy and convenient way of enrolling a student. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY The Computerized Enrollment System that the developers are already proposed is for the secondary school named Saint John Academy in Dinalupihan, Bataan which is the school that is privately managed. But then, the enrollment system on the said school is still in manual.

The manual enrollment system was too slow and too difficult for the school to manage one thousand records of students in that school and at the same time, it is too difficult for the student to wait and stand for a long time just to enroll because of their manual process. This study aims to come up with a Computerized Enrollment system for Saint John Academy in Dinalupihan Bataan. The system will be designed for the use of staff to enable them to produce information required by different people in a fastest and easiest way. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study intends to find solutions on the currently existing difficulties of the featured school when it comes to enrollment. Moreover the researchers want to figure out answers on the following questions: 1. How does the current system of the school differ to the proposed system in terms of: * Preserving and storing files * Length of time consumed to perform the enrolling process * Manipulating and editing the enrollee data * Providing accurate basic information of a student 2. In what way would the proposed system become effective and useful to the faculty of Saint John Academy? 3.

Who would benefit from the proposed system and in what way would these beneficiaries gain profit? After the study, the researchers would eventually figure out ways and solutions in stated problems. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The researchers conducted data gathering through a face to face interview and through survey questionnaires The answers collected from the interviewed personnel served as reference and source of knowledge regarding the things that involved in the study. Manually input of basic information of a student Student Fee Enrollment Form Receipt Manually Filing the Student Information in a Vault

Compute Student Fee through the use of calculator IPO Diagram of Existing system of Saint John Academy. INPUT PROCESS OUTPUT IPO Diagram of the proposed system Input student fee and student basic information through computer Enrollment Form Receipt Calculate student fee through computer. Saving student basic information to a computer database electronically INPUT PROCESS OUTPUT OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY GENERAL OBJECTIVE Computerized Enrollment System tends to replace what we called " paper-based" transaction and also it will make any transaction easier and faster.

Also it tends to lessen manpower and human efforts in terms of processing any transaction in regards with enrollment transaction to minimize the time to gathering the files and data. **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES** This study seeks to develop a system that will address the following: 1.) To implement a fast, easy and systematic way of conducting student profiling, enrollment, and assessment. 2.) To properly manage the enrollment process in a well organized manner. 3.) To generate quickly a correct, accurate and reliable enrollment and assessment report of a student. 4.) To generate instantly needed summarized and accomplishment reports. .) Eliminates the fall-in-line transaction in accessing enrollees. **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY** The following are significance of this research: **ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE** this proposed system is cost-effective. It minimized the use of large storage for all the files of different school years. Buying so many vault storages, ball pens and papers for enrolment forms would be inconvenient and expensive. A computerized database would serve as substitution or replacements for these expenses. **TECHNOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE** the application of computer to replace the existing system of the featured school would minimize the work load of the faculty.

Enrollment, registration and assessment would be done efficiently and quickly by means of the technology that this system may utilize.

EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE the proposed system would be easy to use and would be handy for the user. The user could easily adapt to the processes and program logic of the system and therefore would result into an effective counterpart for the school institution. **OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE** the system would be developed as a full version application. Thus, the benefits

that the software might provide to the user would be maximized. For this reason, the use of the system would not be undermined or weakened.

LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE this system is assured to be formulated without pirating the works of others. It is created with full originality and is not illegally copied. The designs as well as the codes are uniquely devise.

POSSIBLE BENEFICIARIES 1. Registrar – In Saint John Academy the Registrar performs the role of the cashier at the same time. For this reason, it would be the registrar’s responsibility to become the main user of the proposed system where in he or she is the one who is going to compute the fees of the student and to perform all the enrollment processes and tasks of the school through the aid of a computer based system. . Students – the fast and accurate way of performing the enrollment transactions would bring convenience to the students. The time consumed for the students on waiting for the enrollment operation of the faculty would be lessened. 3. School – fast and easy way of enrolling a student the result more students will come to enroll in the school. **SCOPE AND DELIMITATION** The system is responsible for managing the whole enrollment process, especially on the setting up of enrollment procedures and other important enrollment function.

The system is also responsible for the student monitoring of accounts Year level is already predefined in the system. The system is designed with a user security access level The system is designed and limited for the staff and other authorized user in the high school administration to enable them to easily produce information required by the different people in the high school. **DEFINITION OF TERMS TECHNICAL TERMS** Academic year- the entire school year covered for the class. Assessment- operation involving the

computation of the estimated amount of tuition fees and other payments that a student should pay

Database -a collection of data that is organized so that its contents can easily be accessed, managed, and updated. Data- unprocessed information and resources in form of numbers text, image and sound that is suitable for storage. IPO - (Input-Process-Output) a chart which identifies a program's inputs, its outputs, and the processing steps required to transform the inputs into the outputs. Program Language -is an artificial language designed to instruct machine, especially, computers. It can be used to create programs that control the behavior of a machine and/or to express algorithms precisely.

Technology- the science of technical process in a wide, though related field of knowledge. User- one who uses the system with complete technical expertise about the program and is identified using a user name.

OPERATIONAL TERMS Assess- compute for the tuition fee of a student.

Cancel – end sudden change to a certain record. Edit -makes a change. Exit -unload the program or simply leave the system. Print -process a hard copy through a printer. Search- navigate to a specified record. Save -save a record which is currently being edited.

CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

LOCAL LITERATURE In 1991 the education system was reaching a relatively large part of the population, at least at the elementary level. According to 1988 Philippine government figures, which count as literate everyone who has completed four years of elementary school, the overall literacy rate was

88 percent, up from 82.6 percent in 1970. Literacy rates were virtually the same for women and men. Elementary education was free and, in the 1987 academic year, was provided to some 15 million schoolchildren, 96.4 percent of the age-group.

High school enrollment rates were approximately 56 percent nationwide but were somewhat lower on Mindanao and in Eastern Visayas region.

Enrollment in institutions of higher learning exceeded 1.6 million. Filipinos have a deep regard for education, which they view as a primary avenue for upward social and economic mobility. From the onset of United States colonial rule, with its heavy emphasis on mass public education, Filipinos internalized the American ideal of a democratic society in which individuals could get ahead through attainment of a good education.

Middle-class parents make tremendous sacrifices in order to provide secondary and higher education for their children. Philippine education institutions in the late 1980s varied in quality. Some universities were excellent, others were considered "diploma mills" with low standards. Public elementary schools often promoted students regardless of achievement, and students, especially those in poor rural areas, had relatively low test scores. The proportion of the national government budget going to education has varied from a high of 31.3 percent in 1957 to a low of 7.61 percent in 1981. It stood at 15.5 percent in 1987. The peso amount, however, has steadily increased, and the lower percentage reflects the effect of a larger total government budget. Although some materials were still in short supply, by 1988 the school system was able to provide one textbook per subject per student. In 1991 the Philippine government and universities had numerous

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scholarship programs to provide students from low-income families with access to education.

The University of the Philippines followed a "socialized tuition" plan whereby students from higher income families paid higher fees and students from the lowest income families were eligible for free tuition plus a living allowance.

FOREIGN LITERATURE Two-year community colleges remained an educational bargain, however. In some states, such as California, community college tuition actually dropped this year. On average, tuition at the nation's commuter schools rose an average of only 4.1 percent this year, to \$2,300.

That means even students who don't receive any financial aid but live at home and attend a community college could finish their freshman and sophomore years for as little as \$8,000, including textbooks and transportation to and from classes, the College Board estimated. University officials said one reason they were raising sticker prices was to counterbalance reductions in the subsidies governments (in other words, taxpayers) provide for higher education. The Pennsylvania State University's main campus, for example, received the same state grant this year that it received five years ago, said spokesperson Bill Mahon.

So the school raised tuition 5.6 percent this year to cover increased salaries, benefits, energy, and other operating costs, he said. Also, school officials say that the costs of running a university are rising faster than the consumer price index. University officials have compiled their own inflation gauge, which they call the higher education price index, to track the things they buy, such as lab equipment, scientific journals, professor salaries, and the

like. This index rose 5 percent in the 12 months that ended June 30, 2006. The CPI was up only 4.3 percent during that period.

Driving college inflation are factors like a 200 percent increase in the prices of scholarly journals over the past 20 years, said David Warren, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. In addition, many colleges are feeling pressure from students and parents to upgrade dorms, gyms, and other facilities. Some surveys report that most incoming freshmen, for example, have never shared a bedroom, and are choosing colleges that offer them more expensive single apartments.

<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/biztech/articles/061024/24tuition.htm>