



RESEARCH ARTICLE

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (MIS) IN NIGERIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDY OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES IN IMO STATE, 2015-2026.

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ABSTRACT

The increasing digitization of higher education has underscored the importance of Management Information Systems (MIS) as essential tools for enhancing administrative efficiency, academic management, and institutional decision-making. Despite substantial investments in information and communication technologies across Nigerian universities, concerns persist regarding the effectiveness and sustainability of MIS in achieving institutional goals. Anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), which explains technology adoption in terms of perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use, this study examined the effectiveness of Management Information Systems in federal universities in Imo State, Nigeria, between 2015- 2026. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population comprised academic and non-academic staff of the selected federal universities, from which a representative sample was drawn using a multistage sampling technique. Data were analyzed using mean statistics. The findings revealed that MIS significantly improved administrative efficiency, records management, communication processes, student information management, academic planning, and institutional decision-making. However, inadequate funding, poor ICT infrastructure, unstable power supply, cyber-security concerns, and inadequate staff training constrained effective utilization. The study concluded that effective MIS deployment is critical to efficient university governance and recommended the mandatory integration of interoperable MIS platforms across all university departments, combined with continuous professional development programs for administrative and technical personnel, to ensure effective use, reduce operational inefficiencies, and promote data-driven governance, as well as increased investment in ICT infrastructure, staff capacity development, and strengthened digital governance policies.

Keywords: Management information systems, technology acceptance model, university administration, cyber-security, Federal Universities.

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century has witnessed unprecedented advancements in information and communication technologies (ICTs), transforming the operational landscape of organizations across the globe. In the education sector, the emergence of digital technologies has fundamentally altered the administration, management, and delivery of higher education services. Universities increasingly rely on Management Information Systems (MIS) to facilitate efficient decision-making, enhance administrative effectiveness, improve communication, and support academic planning and resource management. As institutions become more complex and data-driven, the need for robust information systems capable of generating timely, accurate, and reliable information for management purposes has become indispensable (Ogundipe, Anise, Adelana & Adeniji, 2023).

Management Information Systems (MIS) refer to integrated systems comprising people, procedures, databases, software, and hardware designed to collect, process, store, and disseminate information necessary for effective organizational management and decision-making. In higher education institutions, MIS serves as a strategic tool for managing student records, admissions, registration, examinations, staff information, financial operations, library services, and institutional planning. The growing demand for efficiency, accountability, transparency, and evidence-based decision-making has made MIS a critical component of contemporary university administration (Ogundipe et al., 2023).

Globally, universities have embraced digital transformation as a means of improving institutional performance and competitiveness. Modern higher education institutions increasingly deploy enterprise resource planning systems, learning management systems, digital repositories, electronic record management systems, and integrated management information systems to streamline operations and enhance service delivery. However, studies indicate that despite significant investments in digital transformation, many higher education institutions worldwide continue to face challenges relating to system integration, technological infrastructure, cybersecurity, funding constraints, and user acceptance of digital innovations. Recent evidence suggests that a substantial proportion of universities remain in the evolving stages of digital maturity despite ongoing technological investments.

In Nigeria, the higher education sector has experienced increasing pressure to adopt digital technologies in response to rising student enrolment, growing administrative complexity, demands for accountability, and global trends in educational modernization. Consequently, universities have progressively introduced various forms of Management Information Systems to improve institutional governance and operational efficiency. The integration of MIS into university administration has facilitated electronic student registration, online admission processing, result management, staff records administration, financial management, and institutional reporting. These developments have significantly reduced reliance on traditional paper-based administrative processes and enhanced access to institutional information (Ogundipe et al., 2023).

The period between 2015 and 2026 represents a critical era in the digital transformation of Nigerian higher education. During this period, universities increasingly adopted digital platforms to support academic and administrative functions, particularly following the disruptions occasioned by global technological shifts and the increasing demand for online and technology-driven services. Research



by Babatunde and Odum (2025) indicates that Nigerian universities have recorded notable progress in digital transformation through the adoption of cloud-based record management systems, e-learning platforms, electronic communication systems, and automated administrative processes. Nevertheless, the pace of digital transformation remains uneven across institutions due to disparities in infrastructure, funding, technical expertise, and institutional readiness.

Despite these advancements, the implementation and utilization of MIS in Nigerian universities continue to encounter numerous challenges. Existing studies identify inadequate funding, insufficient ICT infrastructure, unstable power supply, limited broadband connectivity, shortage of skilled personnel, inadequate staff training, and weak policy implementation as major impediments to effective MIS deployment in higher education institutions. These challenges often limit the capacity of universities to maximize the benefits associated with digital technologies and information systems. Furthermore, concerns regarding data security, system maintenance, technological sustainability, and user acceptance continue to affect the effectiveness of MIS implementation across Nigerian universities.

In Imo State, Federal Universities have increasingly embraced digital technologies to improve institutional administration and academic service delivery. The adoption of MIS in these institutions has transformed various aspects of university management, including admissions processing, student records management, staff administration, financial operations, examination management, and institutional communication. However, questions remain regarding the extent to which these systems have achieved their intended objectives, the challenges affecting their effectiveness, and their overall contribution to institutional performance.

Although several studies have examined ICT adoption, digital transformation, and university administration in Nigeria, much of the existing literature has focused on general ICT utilization, e-learning, and technological infrastructure. Comparatively fewer studies have comprehensively examined Management Information Systems as integrated administrative and decision-support mechanisms within Federal Universities, particularly within the context of Imo State and over the period 2015–2026. This gap in knowledge necessitates a systematic investigation into the implementation, effectiveness, and challenges of MIS in Nigerian higher education.

The increasing adoption of Management Information Systems (MIS) in higher education institutions has transformed university administration by enhancing information management, communication, decision-making, and service delivery. Despite significant investments in digital technologies by Nigerian universities, concerns persist regarding the effectiveness, utilization, and sustainability of MIS in achieving institutional objectives. Evidence suggests that many universities continue to experience challenges such as inadequate ICT infrastructure, poor funding, irregular power supply, limited technical expertise, data security concerns, and inadequate staff training, which may hinder the optimal utilization of MIS (Ogundipe et al., 2023; Ademola-Popoola & Adesina, 2024).

Although several studies have examined ICT adoption and digital transformation in Nigerian higher education, relatively few have specifically investigated the effectiveness of Management Information Systems as integrated tools for university administration and decision-making, particularly in federal universities in Imo State. Consequently, there is limited empirical evidence regarding the extent to



which MIS has improved administrative efficiency, academic management, and institutional performance within these universities between 2015 and 2026. It is this gap in knowledge and the need to ascertain the effectiveness, challenges, and contributions of Management Information Systems in federal universities in Imo State that informed the decision to undertake this study.

1.1. Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to examine Management Information Systems (MIS) in Nigerian higher education in Federal Universities in Imo State, Nigeria, from 2015 to 2026. Specifically, the study seeks to:

1. Examine the extent to which Management Information Systems have enhanced administrative efficiency in Federal Universities in Imo State.
2. Determine the contribution of Management Information Systems to academic management and decision-making in Federal Universities in Imo State.
3. Identify the challenges affecting the effective implementation and utilization of Management Information Systems in federal universities in Imo State.

1.2. Research Questions

The following research questions will guide the study:

1. To what extent have Management Information Systems enhanced administrative efficiency in federal universities in Imo State?
2. What contributions have Management Information Systems made to academic management and decision-making in Federal Universities in Imo State?
3. What challenges affect the effective implementation and utilization of Management Information Systems in federal universities in Imo State?

2.0. CONCEPTUAL REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Conceptual Review

Management Information Systems

Management Information Systems (MIS) have become indispensable tools in contemporary organizations due to their ability to facilitate effective planning, coordination, control, and decision-making. The rapid advancement of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has transformed how organizations collect, process, store, and disseminate information, making MIS a critical component of organizational success. In educational institutions, particularly universities, Management Information Systems play a strategic role in supporting administrative operations, academic management, and institutional governance.

Management Information Systems can be defined as an integrated system of people, procedures, databases, software, hardware, and communication technologies designed to collect, process, store, and provide information necessary for effective managerial decision-making and organizational performance. According to Laudon and Laudon (2022), MIS refers to a coordinated set of information technologies and management processes that transform data into meaningful information required for



planning, organizing, directing, and controlling organizational activities. The primary objective of MIS is to provide managers with accurate, timely, relevant, and reliable information for effective decision-making. Similarly, O'Brien and Marakas (2021) describe MIS as a computer-based system that provides managers and organizational stakeholders with information necessary for operational control, strategic planning, and organizational management. The authors emphasize that MIS serves as a bridge between information technology and management functions by facilitating the flow of information across different units of an organization. Through MIS, managers can access real-time information that supports problem-solving, policy formulation, resource allocation, and performance evaluation.

In higher education institutions, Management Information Systems encompass various digital platforms and applications used to manage academic and administrative activities. These systems include student information systems, admission management systems, examination processing systems, staff information systems, financial management systems, library information systems, and learning management systems. According to Al-Rahmi et al. (2023), the integration of MIS in higher education institutions has significantly improved operational efficiency, transparency, accountability, and institutional effectiveness through the automation of routine administrative processes.

The significance of MIS lies in its ability to support managerial functions within organizations. MIS facilitates planning by providing relevant information required for forecasting and strategic decision-making. It enhances organizational control by enabling managers to monitor performance and identify deviations from established objectives. Furthermore, MIS improves coordination among organizational units by ensuring the timely flow of information across departments. In educational institutions, MIS supports student enrolment management, academic scheduling, examination administration, staff management, budgeting, and institutional reporting (Ogundipe et al., 2023).

One of the major characteristics of an effective MIS is the provision of accurate and timely information. Information generated through MIS must be reliable, relevant, complete, and easily accessible to users. Another important characteristic is integration, which allows different organizational units to share information through a centralized database system. Additionally, MIS is characterized by flexibility, adaptability, security, and user-friendliness, which enhance its effectiveness in dynamic organizational environments (Laudon & Laudon, 2022).

In recent years, the adoption of MIS in higher education has been driven by the need to improve institutional efficiency and respond to the demands of digital transformation. Universities across the world increasingly utilize MIS to streamline administrative operations, enhance communication, facilitate data-driven decision-making, and improve service delivery. In Nigeria, the adoption of MIS has transformed various aspects of university administration, including admissions processing, student registration, records management, result computation, and institutional communication. However, the effectiveness of MIS often depends on factors such as technological infrastructure, staff competence, funding availability, management support, and user acceptance (Madawaki et al., 2026).

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) provides a useful framework for understanding the adoption and utilization of MIS in organizations. The model posits that individuals are more likely to adopt and utilize information systems when they perceive them as useful and easy to use.



Consequently, the successful implementation of MIS in universities depends not only on the availability of technological resources but also on the willingness and capacity of users to effectively utilize such systems in performing their duties (Davis, 1989). Therefore, Management Information Systems represent a vital organizational resource that facilitates effective information management, administrative efficiency, and informed decision-making. In the context of higher education, MIS serves as a strategic mechanism for improving institutional performance, enhancing service delivery, and promoting effective governance. As universities continue to embrace digital transformation, the importance of MIS in achieving educational and administrative objectives is expected to increase significantly.

NIGERIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education occupies a strategic position in national development because it serves as a mechanism for the production of high-level manpower, advancement of knowledge, technological innovation, and socio-economic transformation. In Nigeria, higher education represents the apex of the country's educational system and comprises universities, polytechnics, colleges of education, and other specialized tertiary institutions established to provide advanced teaching, research, and community service. The Nigerian higher education system is designed to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, values, and competencies required for national development and global competitiveness (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014).

The development of higher education in Nigeria can be traced to the establishment of the former University College, Ibadan, in 1948. Since then, the sector has experienced remarkable expansion in response to increasing demand for tertiary education and the need for skilled human resources. Currently, Nigeria possesses one of the largest higher education systems in Africa, comprising Federal, State, and Private Universities alongside numerous polytechnics and colleges of education. According to the National Universities Commission (NUC, 2025), the university system has expanded significantly over the years, reflecting the growing recognition of higher education as a critical driver of national development.

The primary objectives of Nigerian higher education are outlined in the National Policy on Education and include the development of intellectual capabilities, acquisition of professional and vocational skills, promotion of national unity, advancement of research and innovation, and contribution to economic growth and societal development (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014). Universities, in particular, are expected to serve as centres of excellence in teaching, research, and community engagement while producing graduates capable of addressing contemporary societal challenges.

Federal universities occupy a prominent position within the Nigerian higher education system. They are established, funded, and supervised by the Federal Government through relevant agencies such as the National Universities Commission (NUC) and the Federal Ministry of Education. Federal universities are generally regarded as flagship institutions due to their relatively larger enrolment, broader academic programmes, and greater access to government funding compared to many state-owned institutions. These universities play a critical role in promoting access to higher education and supporting national development objectives (Ajadi & Akinyemi, 2023).



In recent years, Nigerian higher education has undergone significant transformation driven by globalization, technological advancement, increasing student enrolment, and demands for quality assurance. Universities have increasingly embraced digital technologies to improve administrative processes, teaching and learning activities, research management, and institutional governance. The integration of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and Management Information Systems (MIS) has become essential for addressing the growing complexity of university administration and enhancing institutional effectiveness (Okafor & Ezeani, 2024).

Despite notable progress, the Nigerian higher education sector continues to face numerous challenges. These include inadequate funding, infrastructural deficits, shortage of qualified personnel, unstable power supply, overcrowded classrooms, limited research funding, and weak technological infrastructure. Such challenges have often constrained the ability of universities to effectively discharge their mandates and compete favourably with institutions in developed countries (World Bank, 2024). Furthermore, the increasing demand for efficiency, accountability, transparency, and data-driven decision-making has intensified the need for robust Management Information Systems capable of supporting modern university administration.

The emergence of digital transformation has further reshaped the operational environment of higher education institutions globally. Universities are increasingly adopting electronic administration systems, online learning platforms, digital record management systems, and integrated information management frameworks to enhance service delivery. In Nigeria, the implementation of Management Information Systems has become an important strategy for improving institutional performance, facilitating effective communication, managing student and staff information, and supporting administrative decision-making (Adebayo et al., 2025).

The period between 2015 and 2026 represents a particularly important phase in the evolution of Nigerian higher education due to accelerated technological adoption and digital reforms within universities. During this period, institutions increasingly embraced digital solutions to address administrative inefficiencies, improve academic service delivery, and enhance institutional competitiveness. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these initiatives varies across institutions due to differences in funding, infrastructure, organizational culture, and technological readiness.

Consequently, understanding the structure, objectives, opportunities, and challenges of Nigerian higher education provides an important context for examining the role of Management Information Systems in enhancing university administration and institutional effectiveness. As universities continue to operate in an increasingly digital environment, the successful adoption and utilization of MIS remain critical for achieving sustainable development and effective governance within the Nigerian higher education system.

NIGERIAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES

Federal universities constitute a critical component of the Nigerian higher education system and serve as major instruments for national development, manpower training, research advancement, and knowledge production. They are universities established, funded, and regulated by the Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Education and the National Universities



Commission (NUC). Since the establishment of the first generation universities shortly after independence, Federal Universities have played a significant role in producing highly skilled professionals, researchers, administrators, and policymakers who contribute to the socio-economic and political development of the nation.

Federal universities are characterized by relatively larger student enrolment, wider academic programme offerings, and greater access to government funding compare to many state-owned institutions. They are governed through a centralized administrative structure involving governing councils, university senates, vice-chancellors, and other statutory bodies responsible for institutional management. The National Universities Commission (NUC) plays a supervisory role by ensuring quality assurance, accreditation of academic programmes, and compliance with national higher education standards.

In recent years, federal universities have experienced significant growth in student enrolment and institutional expansion. However, this growth has been accompanied by increasing administrative complexity, thereby necessitating the adoption of modern management systems and digital technologies to enhance efficiency and service delivery. Consequently, many federal universities have embraced Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and Management Information Systems (MIS) for student administration, personnel management, financial operations, examination processing, records management, and institutional decision-making. The increasing reliance on digital technologies underscores the importance of effective information management in contemporary university administration.

The period between 2015 and 2026 has been particularly significant in the development of federal universities due to increasing efforts toward digital transformation, quality assurance, and administrative reforms. During this period, universities intensified the adoption of electronic management systems, online learning platforms, digital record management systems, and integrated information systems aimed at improving institutional effectiveness. Nevertheless, disparities in funding, infrastructure, technological readiness, and human resource capacity continue to influence the extent to which federal universities benefit from these innovations.

In Imo State, Federal Universities such as Federal University of Technology Owerri and Alvan Ikoku Federal University of Education play important roles in manpower development, teacher education, scientific research, and technological advancement. The growing adoption of Management Information Systems within these institutions reflects the broader effort to modernize university administration and improve institutional performance. Therefore, understanding the structure, functions, and challenges of Nigerian Federal Universities provides a necessary foundation for examining the effectiveness of Management Information Systems in enhancing administrative and academic operations within higher education institutions.

Management Information Systems and Administrative Efficiency in Federal Universities

Management Information Systems (MIS) have emerged as critical instruments for improving administrative efficiency in higher education institutions worldwide. Administrative efficiency refers to the ability of an institution to effectively coordinate human, material, and financial resources to achieve organizational objectives with minimal waste of time and effort. In contemporary universities,



the growing volume of institutional data and increasing administrative responsibilities have necessitated the adoption of information systems capable of supporting effective management and decision-making processes. Consequently, MIS has become an essential component of modern university administration (Oztemel & Gursev, 2020).

Management Information Systems comprise integrated technological tools and procedures used for collecting, processing, storing, and disseminating information required for organizational planning, coordination, control, and decision-making. According to Stair and Reynolds (2021), MIS provides administrators with relevant and timely information necessary for managing organizational activities and achieving institutional goals. Within universities, these systems facilitate the management of student admissions, staff records, academic programmes, financial transactions, and institutional communication.

One of the major contributions of MIS to administrative efficiency is the automation of administrative processes. The introduction of computerized systems has significantly reduced dependence on manual procedures that are often associated with delays, errors, and inefficiencies. Through automated information systems, universities can process admissions, register students, manage personnel records, generate reports, and monitor institutional activities more efficiently. Turban, Pollard, and Wood (2023) observed that organizations utilizing integrated information systems experience improved operational performance and enhanced administrative productivity due to faster processing and retrieval of information.

Management Information Systems also enhance the quality of record management within higher education institutions. Accurate and accessible records are essential for effective administration and accountability. Universities generate large volumes of information relating to students, staff, finances, research activities, and academic programmes. MIS provides centralized databases that facilitate the secure storage, retrieval, and management of such information. According to Boateng and Agyeman (2022), effective information management systems reduce record duplication, improve data accuracy, and strengthen organizational transparency and accountability.

Furthermore, MIS promotes effective communication and coordination among various units within the university system. Universities operate through numerous faculties, departments, institutes, and administrative units that require continuous information exchange. Information systems facilitate timely communication by enabling electronic transmission of information across institutional structures. Nwankwo and Salisu (2024) noted that effective communication supported by information systems enhances organizational coordination and improves the quality of administrative services provided by educational institutions.

Another significant contribution of MIS to administrative efficiency is its support for evidence-based decision-making. University administrators require accurate and up-to-date information for policy formulation, strategic planning, budgeting, personnel management, and academic administration. Through MIS, administrators can access real-time data necessary for making informed decisions. Al-Shboul, Rababah, and Al-Saqqa (2023) argued that organizations equipped with efficient information systems are more capable of responding to emerging challenges and implementing strategic decisions that improve institutional performance.



Management Information System (MIS) and its Contribution to Academic Management and Decision-Making in Federal Universities

Management Information Systems (MIS) have become essential tools in modern higher education for enhancing academic management and supporting evidence-based decision-making. Academic management in universities involves the coordination of teaching programmes, student academic records, curriculum implementation, examination processes, staff allocation, and academic planning. The complexity of these functions has increased significantly due to massification of higher education, thereby requiring efficient information systems capable of processing large volumes of academic data accurately and timely (Chaudhuri, 2021).

Management Information Systems are integrated systems that collect, process, store, and disseminate information to support managerial planning, control, and decision-making. In academic environments, MIS provides structured platforms for managing student admissions, course registration, academic records, grading systems, and programme evaluation. According to Al-Mamary, Shamsuddin, and Aziati (2020), MIS enhances institutional effectiveness by ensuring that accurate and timely information is available to academic managers for planning and monitoring educational activities.

One major contribution of MIS to academic management is the improvement of academic record management. Universities handle vast amounts of student data, including admission details, course registrations, examination results, and graduation records. Traditional manual systems are often prone to errors, duplication, and delays. However, MIS provides centralized databases that ensure accuracy, consistency, and easy retrieval of academic records. This improves transparency and reduces administrative inefficiencies in academic departments (Suleiman & Akinola, 2022).

MIS also contributes significantly to academic planning and scheduling in universities. Through automated systems, academic calendars, lecture timetables, examination schedules, and course allocations can be efficiently designed and managed. This reduces clashes in scheduling and enhances coordination among faculties and departments. According to Rahman and Al-Dhaheri (2023), digital information systems improve institutional planning by enabling real-time access to academic data, thereby supporting more coordinated academic operations.

In addition, MIS plays a critical role in supporting decision-making in higher education institutions. Decision-making in universities requires accurate, timely, and relevant data regarding student performance, staff workload, resource allocation, and institutional outcomes. MIS provides administrators with analytical tools and dashboards that facilitate data-driven decision-making. Zhang and Li (2022) assert that institutions that rely on information systems are more capable of making strategic decisions that enhance academic performance and institutional effectiveness.

Furthermore, MIS enhances monitoring and evaluation of academic programmes. Through digital tracking systems, university management can assess programme effectiveness, student progression, course completion rates, and overall academic performance. This enables timely interventions where necessary and supports continuous improvement in academic delivery. According to Ibrahim and Hassan (2024), information systems strengthen quality assurance processes by providing reliable data for evaluating academic outcomes.



Challenges Affecting the Effective Implementation and Utilization of Management Information Systems in Federal Universities in Imo State

Despite the growing adoption of Management Information Systems (MIS) in higher education institutions, particularly in federal universities in Nigeria, the effective implementation and utilization of these systems continue to face several structural, technological, financial, and human capacity challenges. These challenges significantly limit the extent to which MIS can enhance administrative efficiency, academic management, and institutional decision-making.

One of the major challenges affecting MIS implementation in universities is inadequate ICT infrastructure. Effective MIS operations require stable internet connectivity, modern computer systems, reliable servers, and well-developed digital networks. However, many universities in developing contexts struggle with outdated infrastructure and insufficient technological facilities. According to Ifinedo (2021), poor ICT infrastructure remains a major barrier to the successful adoption of information systems in African universities, leading to system downtime and inefficient service delivery.

Another critical challenge is insufficient funding. The development, maintenance, and upgrading of MIS require substantial financial investment. However, many federal universities operate under limited budgets, which restrict their ability to acquire modern hardware, software, and technical support services. Adeyemi and Olabode (2022) observe that inadequate funding significantly constrains the sustainability of digital transformation initiatives in higher education institutions, particularly in developing economies.

Human resource limitations also constitute a significant challenge. The effective use of MIS depends on the availability of skilled personnel capable of operating and managing information systems. In many federal universities, there is a shortage of ICT-skilled staff, while some academic and non-academic staff lacks adequate training in the use of digital systems. According to Alhassan and Musa (2023), insufficient ICT competence among university staff often leads to underutilization of available information systems and reduced institutional efficiency.

In addition, resistance to technological change poses a major obstacle to MIS implementation. Some staff members prefer traditional manual processes and may resist adopting new digital systems due to fear of complexity, job insecurity, or lack of confidence in using technology. This resistance slows down the integration of MIS into administrative and academic processes. Eze and Okeke (2022) note that organizational resistance is a common challenge in technology adoption across higher education institutions in developing countries.

Unstable power supply is another major constraint affecting MIS utilization in Nigerian federal universities. Information systems require continuous electricity to function effectively, but frequent power outages disrupt system operations, reduce productivity, and increase maintenance costs. This infrastructural challenge undermines the reliability and efficiency of MIS in institutional settings (Bello & Garba, 2021).



Cybersecurity threats and data management issues also present significant concerns. Universities store sensitive academic and administrative data, making them vulnerable to cyberattacks, data breaches, and system corruption. Without robust security frameworks, MIS platforms may be exposed to unauthorized access and data loss. According to Chen and Zhao (2023), inadequate cybersecurity measures remain a major risk factor in educational information systems globally. Therefore, addressing the challenges is essential for improving the implementation and utilization of MIS in Federal Universities.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

This study is anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), developed by Davis (1989). The Technology Acceptance Model is one of the most widely used theories in information systems research for explaining and predicting users' acceptance and utilization of technological innovations. The theory was developed to explain how users come to accept and use a particular technology and has remained a dominant framework in studies relating to information systems, technology adoption, and digital transformation.

The Technology Acceptance Model is based on the assumption that an individual's decision to adopt and use a technological system is influenced primarily by two major constructs: Perceived Usefulness (PU) and Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU). Perceived Usefulness refers to the degree to which an individual believes that using a particular technological system will improve job performance and productivity. Perceived Ease of Use, on the other hand, refers to the degree to which an individual believes that using a system will be free from physical and mental effort. According to Davis (1989), when users perceive a system as useful and easy to operate, they are more likely to develop a positive attitude towards it, leading to its acceptance, adoption, and continuous utilization.

The model further posits that external variables such as organizational support, technological infrastructure, training opportunities, management commitment, system quality, and user competence influence users' perceptions of usefulness and ease of use. These perceptions subsequently determine behavioural intentions, which ultimately influence actual system usage. Consequently, the successful implementation of any information system depends not only on the availability of technological resources but also on users' willingness and ability to effectively utilize such systems.

In higher education institutions, Management Information Systems are deployed to improve administrative efficiency, facilitate information management, support decision-making processes, enhance communication, and promote effective institutional governance. The effectiveness of these systems, however, depends largely on the extent to which academic and non-academic staff perceives them as useful and easy to use in performing their responsibilities. Where users perceived MIS as capable of improving record management, student administration, communication, planning, and decision-making; the likelihood of acceptance and effective utilization increases significantly. Conversely, if users perceive the systems as difficult to operate, unreliable, or incompatible with existing work processes, resistance to adoption may occur, thereby limiting their effectiveness.



The relevance of the Technology Acceptance Model to this study lies in its ability to explain the factors influencing the adoption and utilization of Management Information Systems in Nigerian Federal Universities. The theory provides a framework for understanding how university personnel perceive MIS and how such perceptions affect its effectiveness in enhancing administrative and academic operations. Since this study seeks to examine the effectiveness of Management Information Systems in federal universities in Imo State, Nigeria, between 2015 and 2026, TAM offers an appropriate theoretical foundation for understanding the relationship between system acceptance, utilization, and institutional performance. The theory also explains how users' perceptions of usefulness and ease of use influence the successful implementation and utilization of Management Information Systems, and further provides a basis for understanding the challenges associated with MIS adoption and the extent to which these systems contribute to administrative efficiency, academic management, and decision-making within Nigerian federal universities.

3.0. METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a quantitative technique to examine digital governance and public service delivery. A descriptive survey design was used for the quantitative aspect, to provide deeper insights. The population comprises staff and students who utilize digital platforms within a selected institution. A sample size of 120 respondents was selected using simple random sampling, alongside 8 purposively selected interview participants. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire and interview guide. Quantitative data are analyzed using mean statistics with a decision benchmark of 2.50, while qualitative data are analyzed thematically.

4.0. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Presentation of Results

Research question one: To what extent have Management Information Systems enhanced administrative efficiency in Federal Universities in Imo State?

Table 1: Extent to which Management Information Systems has enhanced administrative efficiency

S/N	Questionnaire Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
1	Management Information Systems have improved the speed of administrative operations in the university.	75	40	3	2	120	3.57	Accepted
2	Management Information Systems have enhanced the accuracy of record keeping and information management in the university.	66	49	4	1	120	3.5	Accepted
3	The use of Management Information Systems has improved communication and information sharing among university departments.	72	41	5	2	120	3.53	Accepted
4	Management Information Systems have facilitated timely and effective administrative decision-making in the university.	82	32	3	3	120	3.61	Accepted

Grand mean = $\frac{3.57+3.5+3.53+3.61}{4} = \frac{14.21}{4} = 3.52$



From the above Table 1, item 1 showed that Management Information Systems have improved the speed of administrative operations in the university. Item 2 also revealed that Management Information Systems have enhanced the accuracy of record keeping and information management in the university. Item 3 equally showed that the use of Management Information Systems has improved communication and information sharing among university departments. Additionally, item 4 revealed that Management Information Systems have facilitated timely and effective administrative decision-making in the university. The findings were revealed from the respondents mean scores on items 1, 2, 3 and 4 which showed 3.57, 3.5, 3.53 and 3.61, which are above 2.5 and were all accepted.

Research question two: What contributions have Management Information Systems made to academic management and decision-making in Federal Universities in Imo State?

Table 2: Analysis of the Contributions of Management Information Systems on academic Management and Decision-making

/N	Questionnaire Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
5	Management Information Systems have improved the management of students' academic records in the university.	68	47	3	2	120	3.50	Accepted
		272	141	6	2	421		
6	Management Information Systems have enhanced academic planning and scheduling of academic activities in the university.	90	24	4	2	120	3.55	Accepted
		100	30	8	2	135		
7	Management Information Systems provide accurate and timely information for effective academic decision-making.	88	27	2	3	120	3.66	Accepted
		352	81	4	3	440		
8	The use of Management Information Systems has improved the monitoring and evaluation of academic programmes in the university.	93	24	2	1	120	3.74	Accepted
		372	72	4	1	449		
Grand mean = $\frac{3.50+3.55+3.66+3.74}{4} = \frac{14.45}{4} = 3.62$								

Item 5 from the above table showed that accountability in institutional management enhances the effectiveness of digital governance in service delivery. Item 6 equally revealed that transparency in administrative processes improves the performance of digital governance systems in Nigeria. More so, item 7 revealed that Strong institutional policies and regulations support the effective implementation of digital governance. Item 8 also showed that Effective leadership and supervision improve the outcomes of digital governance in service delivery. These findings were revealed from the respondents mean scores of 3.50, 3.55, 3.66 and 3.74 respectively which are above 2.5 and were all accepted.

Research question three: what are the identified challenges affecting the effective implementation and utilization of Management Information Systems in federal universities in Imo State?

**Table 4.3:** Analysis of the challenges to Effective Implementation and Utilization of Management Information Systems

S/N	Questionnaire Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Mean	Decision
9	Inadequate ICT infrastructure constitutes a major challenge to the effective implementation and utilization of Management Information Systems in the university.	85	30	3	2	120	3.65	Accepted
		340	90	6	2	438		
10	Insufficient training and technical skills among staff hinder the effective utilization of Management Information Systems.	99	18	2	1	120	3.79	Accepted
		396	54	4	1	455		
11	Irregular power supply negatively affects the operation and utilization of Management Information Systems in the university.	23	11	2	2	120	3.44	Accepted
		92	33	4	2	131		
12	Inadequate funding limits the successful implementation and maintenance of Management Information Systems in the university.	102	15	1	2	120	3.80	Accepted
		408	45	2	2	457		
Grand mean = $\frac{3.65+3.79+3.44+3.80}{4} = \frac{14.68}{4} = 3.67$								

The table above on item 9 revealed that inadequate ICT infrastructure constitutes a major challenge to the effective implementation and utilization of Management Information Systems in the university. Item 10 revealed that insufficient training and technical skills among staff hinder the effective utilization of Management Information Systems. Again, item 11 revealed that Irregular power supply negatively affects the operation and utilization of Management Information Systems in the university. More so, item 12 also showed that inadequate funding limits the successful implementation and maintenance of Management Information Systems in the university. This findings was revealed from the respondents on items 9,10,11 and 12 with mean scores 3.65, 3.79, 3.44 and 3.80 which are above 2.5 and were all accepted

5.0. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This study examined Management Information Systems (MIS) in Nigerian higher education, with particular reference to federal universities in Imo State, Nigeria, between 2015 and 2026. The study was guided by the need to determine the extent to which MIS has enhanced administrative efficiency, its contribution to academic management and decision-making, and the challenges affecting its effective implementation and utilization within the selected universities.

Findings from the study indicate that Management Information Systems have become vital tools for improving administrative processes in Federal Universities by enhancing speed, accuracy, and coordination of institutional activities. MIS was found to significantly support administrative efficiency through improved record management, streamlined communication, and faster decision-making processes. It also contributed meaningfully to academic management by facilitating student data processing, academic planning, monitoring of academic programmes, and provision of reliable information for managerial decisions.



However, the study also revealed that despite these benefits, the implementation and utilization of MIS in federal universities in Imo State are constrained by several challenges. These include inadequate ICT infrastructure, insufficient funding, unstable power supply, lack of technical expertise among staff, resistance to technological change, and cybersecurity concerns. These challenges limit the full optimization of MIS and reduce its overall effectiveness in supporting university administration.

Based on these findings, the study concludes that while Management Information Systems have significantly improved administrative and academic functions in Federal Universities, their effectiveness is largely dependent on the availability of adequate infrastructure, skilled manpower, stable power supply, and institutional support. Without addressing these constraints, the full benefits of MIS in enhancing university efficiency and decision-making may not be fully realized. Therefore, MIS remains a critical component of modern university administration, and its successful implementation is essential for achieving efficiency, transparency, accountability, and improved institutional performance in Nigerian Federal Universities.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Federal universities in Imo State should intensify investment in ICT infrastructure, including modern computers, reliable servers, and high-speed internet facilities, to ensure the effective implementation and continuous utilization of Management Information Systems.
2. The university management should organize regular capacity-building and ICT training programmes for both academic and non-academic staff to improve their competence, confidence, and efficiency in the use of MIS for administrative and academic tasks.
3. The Federal Government and university authorities should increase and sustain adequate funding for ICT development in higher education institutions to support system acquisition, maintenance, upgrading, and sustainability of MIS platforms.
4. Stable and alternative power supply sources, such as solar energy systems and dedicated power backups, should be provided in universities to reduce disruptions and ensure the continuous functionality of Management Information Systems.
5. University management should strengthen cybersecurity frameworks and data protection policies to safeguard institutional information, prevent data breaches, and ensure the integrity, confidentiality, and reliability of information stored in MIS databases.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that no conflict of interest exist in this manuscript.

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