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Quantitative Assessment of The Mis Compliance on Enterprise Performance and Efficiency: Survey of FPB Services Delivery Bida Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Accessing the nexus between MIS compliance and the academic institution performance is to a great extent dependent, reflective in the symbiotic relationship between the universities, polytechnics colleges, and its products, stakeholders and the outside world. The non-compliance in this unique feature resulted in the practical gap in institution performance due to the shortcoming of undermining MIS volatility, by limiting the elasticity rich potential of MIS compliance in Nigeria tertiary institution. Negate the exploration and maximization of the full benefits of MIS management, somewhat cannibalizing the manual methods. This divergence has found to be systematically responsible for the dwindling institution performance, in the area of supervision, admission, and graduation of students at much longer duration than projected in Nigeria and Sub-Sahara. It is the anchor of this study to investigate the impact of MIS on institutions performance focusing on the academic point of view at the Nigerian universities, polytechnics, that have a business college using a structural model to explore this inherent practical gap. The study revealed that cost/expense impact, people impact and performance effectiveness were positively related to enterprise performance and efficiency, growth, and development. The researcher strongly recommends the adoption of MIS compliance policy in a tertiary institution instead of depending on the old manual record management approach practised by Nigerian

institutions of higher learning. Hence, this will improve the trust, confidence, and performance of every active participant in real current issue/activities, either as a consumer, investor, suppliers, mediators, or in the process of input, processing and output stage, etc.

INTRODUCTION

The vanguard for management information system started on 1st April 1929. Organized, controlled and managed by the federal government in Nigeria. The main function and responsibilities of this institution are to sustain the national as well as the provincial government books and audit. Most of the accomplishments in the accountant general were first performed manually which was cumbersome, and headache job for all of the employees within the organization that was first redesigned in the year (1970). However, many institutions of higher learning are still reluctant to accept and implement MIS blueprint system as a global clarion call to best practice. Therefore are not and will not be able to connect their ideas, products, and supply chain with several global and several local institutions where MIS system compliance has upheld this criterion as a pre-requisite, and a price of entry for the global academic discuss modern enterprise network, and effective dissemination, planning of research findings and knowledge sharing. The abstract resistance to MIS compliance in tertiary institutions openly exhibited with not able to host a website for a modern-day institution of higher learning, Shorting the gate against all students and academic staffs entrance into a platform like ResearchGate, where current and well research ideas can share and learned. Research collaboration opportunity is limited and localized, expansion of knowledge and ideas is deprived of support group powered by internet platform, where students and experts at different location, countries, and continents can share ideas.

Studies have not been able to demonstrate wide acceptability and usage of this management information system in our business practice and governance, thereby not been able to evaluate the human and economic impacts the management information have in our economy. This study, therefore, attempts to investigate the impacts of the management information system on enterprise efficiency in Nigeria, with the view to practically demonstrate its relevance concept and intelligence that enables an individual to act right at all time. The modern need for the management information system in Nigeria business organizations, and government businesses in our society.

This study aims to critically examine the impact of a management information system on corporate performance. The objective of the study includes:

To assess the relationship between management information system:

on performance effectiveness, technological impact, planning effectiveness, people and enterprise, decision making, cost/expense, and enterprise performance efficiency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Management information system plays a role in organization science such as marketing, accounting, and information system, development to growth with from last (30) year by which organization can easily find and identify the future direction of research (Eppler & Ming, 2004). Barry (1998) described the information as generic. It sees it as the livewire of any enterprise. Yehning B. Richardson (2002) mere investment in information technology makes a good role in the competitive environment of the organization. Kenneth Hamlet (2002) posits that an effective management information

system possesses numerous qualities. Barry (1988) sees information as a generic term, and liken his reason for such a description to as the live wire of any enterprise.

Al Fawzan (2003) studies modern information systems and their impact on the performance of employees. Al Meetani (2004) study the impact of the management information system to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Jordanian commercial banks. Ravichandran and Satien (2005) draw on the resource-based theory to examine new information system (IS) resources, and capabilities affect firm performance. Robert, Javid and Lori (2007) in their study they tend to clarify the impact of information technology on individual and firm marketing performance. Kasasbeh (2007) look at the function of information technology on corporate performance improvement. Chapman and Kihad (2008) aimed to measure the effect of information system resources and capacities on firm performance. Asfanclyar Yousaf, Muhammed Jehangir, Samiullah Khan and Noor-ul-Hadi (2012) demonstrate the impact of MIS training on the performance of an office Peshawar (IC plc) employees. Shehadeh GharaIbeh and Nazeem Malkawi (2013) identify the economic and social effect of MIS on the performance of governmental organizations. Isyaku Mohammed Sanni and Aina Olalekan Kazeem (2014) look at various challenges and the prospect of MIS in Nigeria. Hasan Eshraghi Faridah Asharaf Ganjouei and Mohammad Reza Esmaeili (2015) surveying the effect of the management information system of productivity.

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF VARIABLE (IV & DV)

1. People Impact: Is a perfect fit for investors who are looking for a rewarding lower investment franchise in the enterprise industry as well as students, potential students, parents, nations, researchers, and professionals who lookings for information to trust and relied on. The level of individual exposure, experience, disposition, and skills, makes a whole lot of different and focus of an idea with regards to its marketability, introduction, development, and applicability. As a daily occurrence in tertiary institution of learning where school curriculum for students in a defined location, level are designed, recognition and image values are developed and propagated either through institutional ranking, institutional product employability in the labour market, which is acid tests of relevance and potency of the curriculum designed and managed in a dynamic world of the enterprise environment. People impact has on such idea play a leading role in the success or failure through various investment efforts as research and development, and leadership training. To impact and instil market leader mindset and intelligent decision-making skill, self-confidence. It also includes people initiating programmes capable of impacting positively to the development of the upcoming workforce and the economy of the country. Centring on improving various soft skills such as communication, heighten self-esteem, leadership skills, money and time management.

2. Decision-Making: can be regarded as a problem-solving activity terminated by a solution to be prime, or at least adequate, it is, therefore, a process which can be more or less national or international and can be based on explicit or tacit knowledge and beliefs.

A major part of decision-making involving the analysis of a finite set of alternatives described in firms of evaluative criteria, logical decision making is an important part of al science-based perfidious, where experts utilized their knowledge in a given area to me informal decision, for example, medical decision making often involves a diagnosis and the selection of appropriate treatment.

3. Technological Impact: a September 2010 – Whitney Conahan features editor, about a dozen year ago cell phone advances brought convergent portable size for the masses. Texting was non-existent, and the idea that a business could get by without a handline telephone was unthinkable. Social networks also care about to become a necessary part of an equipment rental company's web presence. We are getting into the social Networks and blogging; overall, everyone tends to agree that technological advances have made in huge difference, is going to say technology has helped".

4. Expenses Impact: Money spent or cast increased in an organizations effort to generate revenue, representing the cost of doing business. Expenses may be in the form of actual cash payments (such as wages and salaries) a computed expired portion (depreciation) of an asset or an amount taken out of earning (such as bad debts). Expenses are summarized and charge in the income statement as deductions from the income before assessing income tax are all expenses cost. Not all cost (such as those incurred in the acquisition of income generating asset) are expenses.

5. Performance Efficiency: Is the actual output of a person compared with the desired or planned output, usually expressed as a percentage. It is the actual time spent on or by the computer system juxtaposed or a function of the actual work or resources accomplished in quantitative form.

SIX HYPOTHESES POSTULATED AND DEVELOPED IN NULL FORM

1. There will be a direct positive relationship between management information system on performance effectiveness and enterprise efficiency.
2. There exist positive impart relationship between management information system on technological impact and enterprise efficiency.
3. Positive impact correlation is present between the management information system on planning effectiveness and enterprise efficiency.
4. There will be a significant correlation between the management information system on people and enterprise efficiency.
5. A Significant direct positive relationship exists between the management information system on decision making and enterprise efficiency.
6. There is a positive impact relationship between management information system on cost/expense and enterprise efficiency.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design of this study includes descriptive research approach, investigating the relationship between six independent variables and one major dependent variable, using quantitative research design. The study adopted research survey design by using well design set of questionnaire to elicit first-hand information from the target population as sample size, as it assists the researcher to attain MIS data from data planners, processor, and users of data and information on different sample respondents at dissimilar times. Simple random sampling approach on respondents from clusters population as employees seen at their workplaces to be involved in the study as well as students, lecturers, administrative staffs under knowledge and information sharing tertiary institution of higher learning premises. Lastly, the researcher adopted System approach field study that focuses on language laboratories, teaching machines, programmed institution, multimedia presentation institution. Most system approaches are similar to computer flow chart with steps that the designer moves through during the development of instruction, as underpinning

theories of the study. This design assists in getting the right respondents since only the workers (academic and administrative) and the students will be found at the institution of higher learning were only the respondents.

Population of the Study

The population of the study includes the entire MIS staffs, academic and Administrative staffs and the students of the institution Federal Polytechnic Bida, Niger State, Nigeria which brings the total respondents population to 220 of the study.

Sample Size Determination

Representing the total population under investigation, a simple random sampling approach is used. The study randomly selected sample size as the total respondent of 209 from both the academic, administrative permanent staff and the current active students of the Federal Polytechnic Bida. Leading to a reliable quantitative assessment of the economic impact of the MIS compliance on enterprise services delivery, efficiency and performance.

Sampling Method

In this study, the researcher used a simple random sampling design in all the stratified group as administrative, academic and students, as well as the location: Federal Polytechnic Bida, that is made up of various schools and faculties. A random sampling of respondents aimed at data collection was done during office hours, as the design enabled the researcher to collect relevant data from both the employees and students of the institution who were seen during that specific day and time to respond to the administered questionnaire.

Source of Data Collection

primary and secondary bases of data gathered information, from the respondents using a research questionnaire which was administered on the study sample size from the target population. Also, an extensive literature review was done to elicit relevant information from secondary sources like Published journal, textbooks, internets which as well constitutes usable data for this study as long as they are considered important on the study.

Instrument Used for Data Collection

The only but one instrument used for data collection for this study is a close-ended questionnaire, Structure on five points Likert scale questionnaire. This was used to allow respondent free access to select the options that best suit their answers. This includes; SA = Strongly Agreed, A = Agreed, N = Neutral, D = Disagreed, SD = Strongly Disagreed.

Research Instrument/Measurement Adopted/Adapted

The quest for validity and reliability of research outcome, correlate with a positive track record of repeated usage as, instrument/ measurement with evidence of acceptable past and present Cronbach Alpha. Therefore, the adaption or adoption of previously used Questionnaires by notable researchers is highly recommended with adequate reference or references. With this in mind, the researcher report below the sources, the specific and total number or numbers of item or items adopted from previous research instrument/ measurement of notable experts in the field.

Jihad S. Bani-Hani, Nazem M. M. Al-Ahmad, and Fayez J. Alnajjar, (2009)

Dr. Shehadeh M.A.AL-Gharaibeh and Dr. Nazem M.M. Malkawi (2013)

Method of Data Analysis

The analytical method adopted in this investigation is mainly: Partial Least Square SEM, supplemented by SPSS package. (Chi-square analysis, correlation analysis,

Hypothesis part coefficient analysis and individual analysis as the data are as well collected from an individual for analysis.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical research requirement as propagated by Warrell and Jacobsen, (2014), was strictly adhered to by this study, as the researcher expressly and verbally informed the respondents of their right and choice to participate in the study is purely voluntary, and they reserved the right to disengaged at any point in the research-respondent relationship of the ongoing research investigation survey exercise. An irrevocable assurance was also granted to the respondents that responses would be treated with confidentiality and participants would remain anonymous throughout the research process. The questionnaires administered did not carry names to adhere to confidentiality, and lastly, it has no right or wrong answer to the question asked.

Analytical Methods

To ascertain the reliability and validity of measures adopted, the initial data screening and preliminary analysis are then conducted. Which are presented in two main sections: Section one contained; the measurement model assessed to determine the individual item reliability, internal consistency reliability, convergent validity, and discriminant validity. While section two included the results of the structural model of this study as; the significance of the path coefficients, the level of the R-squared values, effect size, and predictive relevance of the model.

Assessment of PLS-SEM Path Model Results

A recent study conducted by Henseler and Sarstedt (2013) suggests that the goodness-of-fit (GoF) index is not suitable for model validation (see also Hair et al., 2014). For instance, using PLS path models with simulated data, the authors show that goodness-of-fit index is not suitable for model validation because it cannot separate valid models from invalid ones (Hair, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2013).

Henseler, Ringle, and Sinkovics (2009). The suggested two-step process comprises:

The assessment of a measurement model, and (2) the assessment of a structural model as depicted in Figure 1 (Hair et al., 2014; Hair et al., 2012; Henseler et al., 2009).

Assessment of Measurement Model

An assessment of a measurement model involves determining individual item reliability, internal consistency reliability, convergent validity and discriminant validity (Hair et al., 2014; Hair et al., 2011; Henseler et al., 2009). See Table 1.

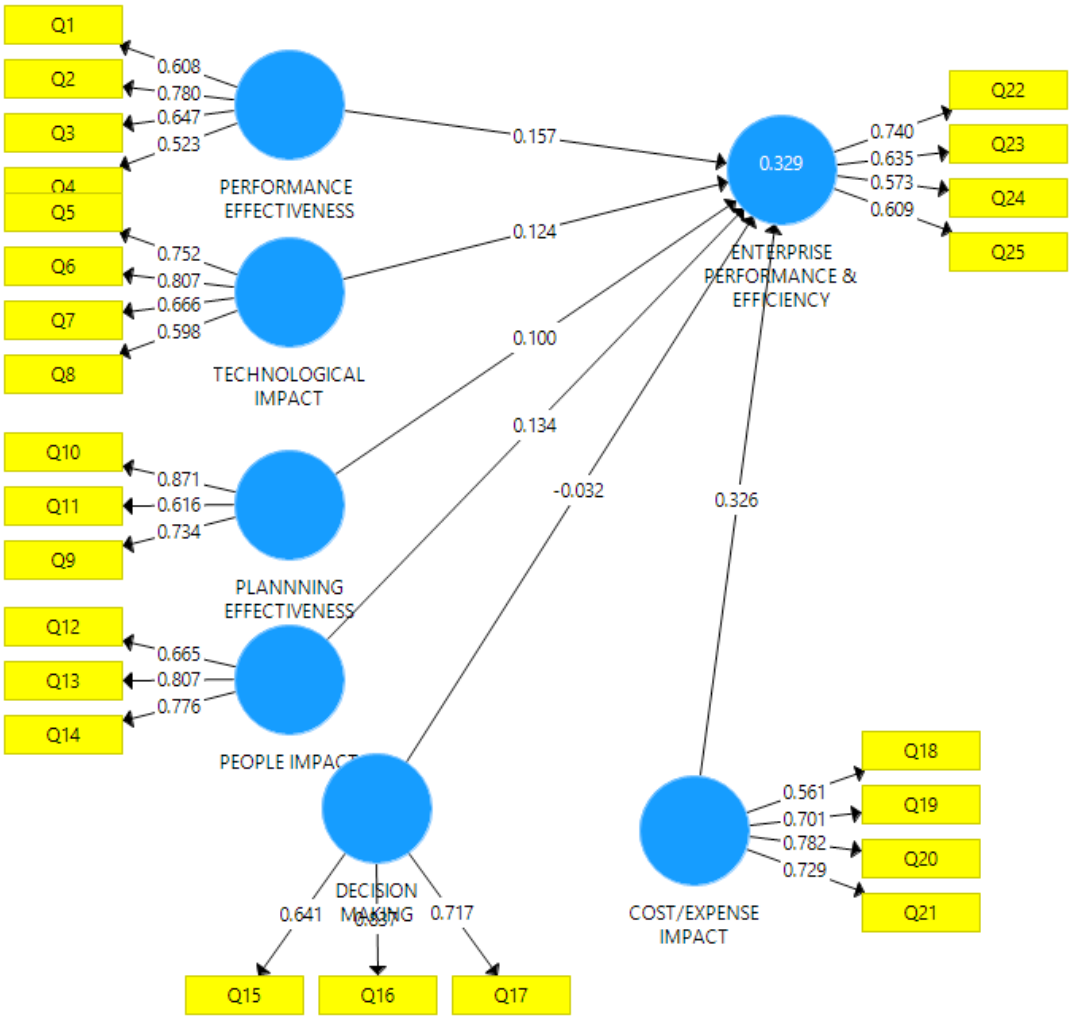

Figure 1 Structural model

Individual Item Reliability

Using the outer loading of measure, the single item reliability is examined in this research study on the individual elements construct, Duarte & Raposo, 2010; Hair et al., 2014; Hair et al., 2012; Hulland, 1999). Following the rule of thumb for retaining items with loadings between .40 and .70 (Hair et al., 2014), it was discovered that out of 25 items, none were deleted because they all presented loadings above the threshold of 0.40. Thus, in the whole model, as the 25 items were retained as they had loadings between 0.523 and 0.871 (see Table 1).

Internal Consistency Reliability

Internal consistency reliability refers to the extent to which all items in a particular (sub) scale are measuring the same concept (Bijttebier et al., 2000; Sun et al., 2007). Cronbach's alpha coefficient and composite reliability coefficient are the most commonly used estimators of the internal consistency reliability of an instrument in organizational research (e.g., Bacon, Sauer, & Young, 1995; McCrae, Kurtz, Yamagata, & Terracciano, 2011; Peterson & Kim, 2013).

Two main reasons justified the use of composite reliability coefficient. Firstly, composite reliability coefficient provides a

much less biased estimate of reliability than Cronbach's alpha coefficient because the latter assumes all items contribute equally to its construct without considering the actual contribution of individual loadings (Barclay, Higgins, & Thompson, 1995; Gotz, Liehr-Gobbers, & Krafft, 2010). Secondly, Cronbach's alpha may over or under-estimate the scale reliability. The composite reliability takes into account that all indicators have different loadings and can be interpreted in the same way as Cronbach's α (that is, no matter which particular reliability coefficient is used, an internal consistency reliability value above .70 is regarded as satisfactory for an adequate model.

Convergent Validity

Convergent validity denotes the level to which every construct items epitomize correlate the latent construct and another measurement of the same latent construct (Hair et al., 2006). Fornell and Larcker (1981) and Chin (1998) holds that to achieve adequate convergent validity recommends that the AVE of each latent construct should be .50 or more. Following Chin (1998), the AVE values (see Table 1) exhibited high loadings (> .50) on their respective constructs, indicating adequate convergent validity.

Table 1 Construct reliability and validity

	Item	Cross-Loading	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Cost/expense impact	Q18	0.561	0.658	0.789	0.587
	Q19	0.701			
	Q20	0.782			
	Q21	0.729			
Decision making	Q15	0.641	0.577	0.778	0.542
	Q16	0.837			
	Q17	0.717			
Enterprise performance and efficiency	Q22	0.74	0.539	0.736	0.513
	Q23	0.635			
	Q24	0.573			
	Q25	0.609			
People impact	Q12	0.665	0.615	0.795	0.565
	Q13	0.807			
	Q14	0.776			
Performance effectiveness	Q1	0.608	0.543	0.738	0.518
	Q2	0.78			
	Q3	0.647			
	Q4	0.523			
Planning effectiveness	Q9	0.734	0.601	0.789	0.559
	Q10	0.871			
	Q11	0.616			
Technological impact	Q5	0.752	0.681	0.801	0.504
	Q6	0.807			
	Q7	0.666			
	Q8	0.598			

Multi-collinearity refers to a situation in which more exogenous latent constructs become highly correlated. (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2007) revealed that multicollinearity increases the standard error of the coefficient, which in turn render the coefficients statistically non-significant (Chatterjee & Yilmaz, 1992; Peng & Lai, 2012). In this research, Inner Collinearity Statistic VIF approaches were used to detect if multicollinearity exists in this investigation.

First, Hair, Ringle, and Sarstedt (2011) noted that multicollinearity is a concern if VIF value is higher than 5. Secondly, a correlation coefficient of 0.90 and above indicate multicollinearity between exogenous latent constructs Hair et al. (2010).

Table 2 Inner collinearity statistic VIF

	Enterprise performance and efficiency
Cost/expense impact	1.451
Decision making	1.356
People impact	1.414
Performance effectiveness	1.276
Planning effectiveness	1.272
Technological impact	1.388

Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity represents the level to which a particular latent construct is different from other latent constructs (Duarte & Raposo, 2010). In the present study, discriminant validity was ascertained using AVE, in line with Fornell and Larcker (1981) recommendation. As comparing the correlations among the latent constructs with square roots of average variance extracted.

Also, the discriminant validity of this investigation is ascertained using Chin's (1998) criterion for comparing the indicator loadings with other reflective indicators in the cross-loadings table. First, as a rule of thumb for evaluating the discriminant validity, Fornell and Larcker (1981) suggest the use of AVE with a score of .50 or more. To attain acceptable discriminant validity, Fornell and Larcker (1981) further recommend the square root of the AVE, be greater than the correlations among latent constructs.

Table 3 Discriminant validity

	Cost/expense impact	Decision making	Enterprise performance and efficiency	People impact	Performance effectiveness	Planning effectiveness	Technological impact
Cost/ expense impact	**0.698**						
Decision making	0.44	**0.736**					
Enterprise performance & efficiency	0.473	0.259	**0.642**				
People impact	0.413	0.358	0.387	**0.752**			
Performance effectiveness	0.186	0.196	0.333	0.323	**0.646**		
Plannning effectiveness	0.292	0.323	0.314	0.293	0.34	**0.748**	
Technological impact	0.383	0.292	0.379	0.396	0.364	0.291	**0.71**

Assessment of Significance of the Structural Model

Having ascertained the measurement model, next, is the assessment of the significance of the structural model. The present study also applied the standard bootstrapping procedure with some 5000 bootstrap samples and 220 cases to assess the significance of the path coefficients (Hair et al., 2014; Hair et al., 2011; Hair et al., 2012; Henseler et al., 2009).

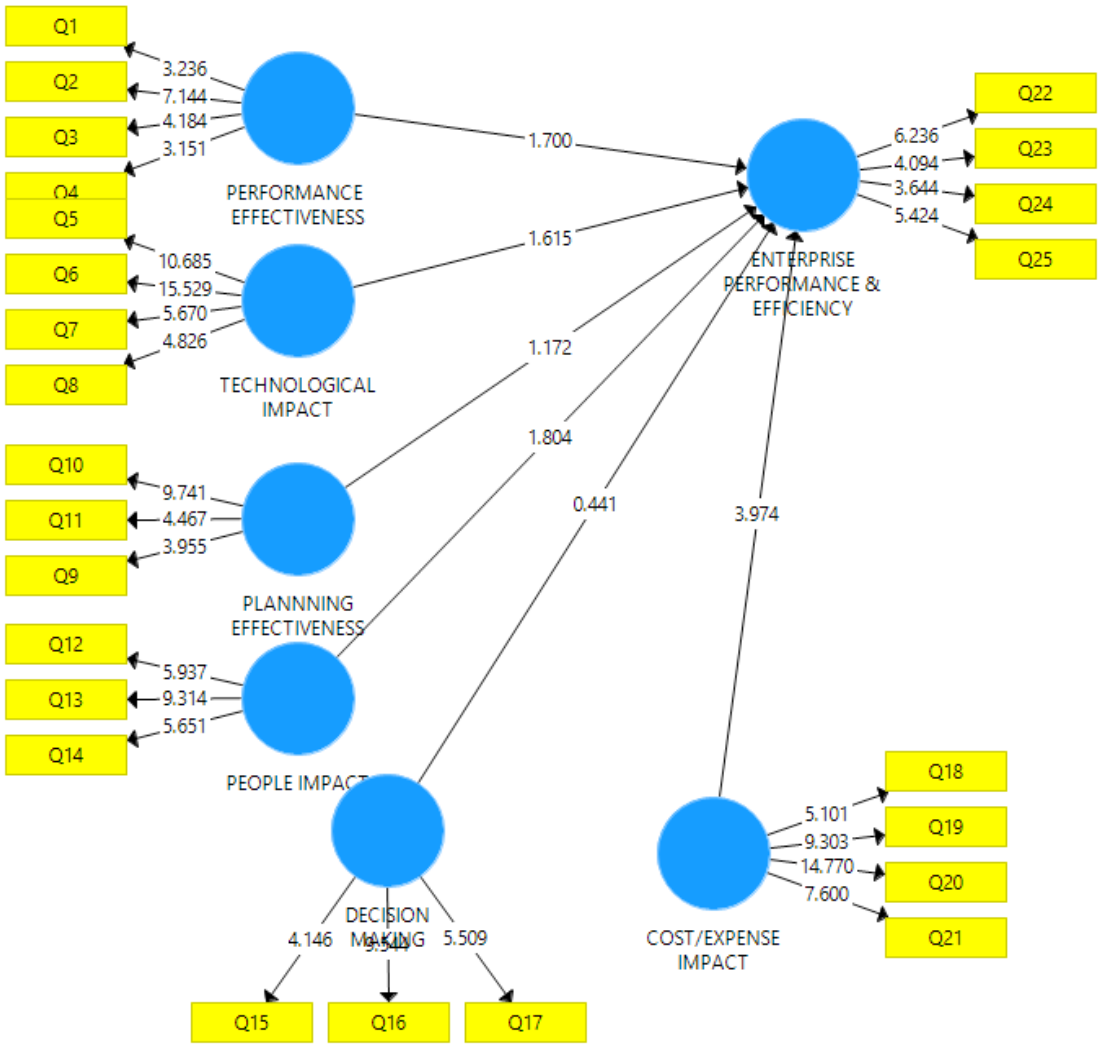

Figure 2 Significance of structural model

The Variance Explained Assessment in the Endogenous Latent Variables

Another important criterion for assessing the structural model in PLS-SEM is the R-squared value.

The R-squared value represents the proportion of variation in the dependent variable(s) that can be explained by one or more predictor variable (Elliott & Woodward, 2007; Hair et al., 2010; Hair et al., 2006).

Table 4 Variance explained in the endogenous latent variable

	R-Square	R-Square Adjusted
Enterprise performance and efficiency	0.329	0.31

The Effect Size Assessment (f2)

Effect size indicates the corresponding impact or contribution of the specific exogenous latent variable on an endogenous latent variable(s) using changes in the R-squared (Chin, 1998). Thus, the effect can be explained, and statistically coded using a notable prescription (Cohen, 1988; Wilson, Callaghan, Ringle, & Henseler, 2007; Selya, Rose, Dierker, Hedeker, & Mermelstein, 2012).

Effect size: $f^2 = \frac{R_{included} - R^2_{excluded}}{1 - R^2_{included}}$

Table 5 Enterprise performance and efficiency

	Enterprise performance and efficiency
Cost/expense impact	0.109
Decision making	0.001
People impact	0.019
Performance effectiveness	0.029
Planning effectiveness	0.012
Technological impact	0.016

Assessment of Predictive Relevance

The present study adopted the Stone-Geisser predictive relevant test for this research investigation as a research model by using blindfolding procedures (Geisser, 1974; Stone, 1974).

	SSO	SSE	Q^2 (=1-SSE/SSO)		
COST/EXPENSE IMPACT	880.000	880.000			
DECISION MAKING	660.000	660.000			
ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE & EFFICIENCY			880.000	797.144	0.094
PEOPLE IMPACT	660.000	660.000			
PERFORMANCE EFFECTIVENESS	880.000	880.000			
PLANNNING EFFECTIVENESS	660.000	660.000			
TECHNOLOGICAL IMPACT	880.000	880.000			

Table 6 shows the estimates for the full structural model, which includes all the variables.

Table 6 Estimates for the full structural model

Hypothesis	Relationship	Beta	Std. Err	T-value	Decision
H1	Cost/expense impact -> Enterprise performance & efficiency	0.326	0.078	4.21	Supported
H2	Decision making -> Enterprise performance & efficiency	-0.032	0.076	0.425	Not Supported
H3	People impact -> Enterprise performance & efficiency	0.134	0.075	1.787	Supported
H4	Performance effectiveness -> Enterprise performance & efficiency	0.157	0.092	1.699	Supported
H5	Plannning effectiveness -> Enterprise performance & efficiency	0.1	0.083	1.207	Not Supported
H6	Technological impact -> Enterprise performance & efficiency	0.124	0.072	1.709	Supported

The results in Table 6, indicated that Cost/Expense Impact, People Impact, Performance Effectiveness, (B=0.326, T-value=4.21), (B=0.134, T-value=1.787), (B=0.157, T-value=1.699), and Technological Impact (B=0.124, T-vale=1.709) were positively related To Enterprise Performance & Efficiency.

In the same vein, the exogenous study constructs: Cost/Expense Impact, Decision Making, People Impact, Performance Effectiveness, Planning Effectiveness, And Technological Impact, bears variance inflated factor index of 1.451, 1.356, 1.414, 1.276, 1.272, and 1.388 respectively, indicating lack of linear and multicollinearity issues with and among the study and the variables explaining 32.9% (R^2), at a moderate predictive relevance of 0.094 (Q^2) and lastly, the effect size of the six endogenous construct (F^2) = Cost/ Expense Impact (0.109), Decision Making (0.001), People Impact (0.019), Performance Effectiveness (0.029), Planning Effectiveness (0.012), Technological Impact (0.016). An indication that the study designed models, i.e., both measurement and the structural models are dependable instruments for assessing entrepreneurial intention in any mixed or capitalist economy.

Summary of research findings:

1 There is a positive impact relationship between management information system on cost/expense and enterprise performance efficiency.
2 There exist a significant correlation between the management information system on people and enterprise performance and efficiency
3 There is a direct positive relationship between management information system on performance effectiveness and enterprise performance and efficiency.
4 There exist positive impart relationship between management information system on technological impact and enterprise performance and efficiency.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The first positive finding of this study as expressed in H1 revealed that "There is a positive impact relationship between management information system on cost/ expense and enterprise performance efficiency". Is consistent with the work of Kasaabeh (2007), who studies the rate of information technology in improving corporate performance., and reported that, management information system significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Arab Bank from the viewpoint of both staff and Arab Bank management impacts. Also, Bharadwaj (2000) Result indicates that firms with high capability tend to outperformance a central sample of the firm on a variety of profit and cost-based performances measures.

The second favourable finding of the study is H3, which revealed that "There exists a significant correlation between the management information system on people and enterprise performance and efficiency" this report found to be inconsonant with the research investigation findings of Robert Deivid and Leri (2007), whose research result indicated that measures of organizational traits, individual traits on information quality, system/service quality, the industry perceived on the performance of the marketing organization is key to the management information system in place. Kroesene's (2007) study showed that Information system plays an important role in helping the manager to analyze the problem, visualize complex subject and create a new product.

The third supported finding of this study is H4, "There is a direct positive relationship between management information system on performance effectiveness and enterprise performance and efficiency". Which is also found to be consistent with the work of Kenerth Hamlet (2002) that is an effective management information system passes numerous qualities. The result indicates a significant difference in improvement variable of control status of monitoring (Nemat, 2006). The average "variable of improved decision-making status has significant differences (Jinetal, 2011).

The last supported finding of the study is H6, "There exists positive impart relationship between management information system on technological impact and enterprise performance and efficiency". This result is found to be consistent with the study finding of Dehning B. Richard Son (2002) more investment in information technology make a proper role competitive environment of the organization.

That in their study reported the significant impact between information and communication technology on the productivity of human resources in the Mobarakeh Steel Company (Allameh et al., 2011).

Lastly, H2 and H5 are not supported by this study, and yet, it is consistent with the work of Ghazi (2006), who statistically showcased that, previous studies about 5% of project face with partial failures and 3% have been experienced computer failure.

Implication of the Study

Methodological Implication

The study has attended to the methodological contribution to empirically scholarly demonstrate that MIS compliance in Tertiary institution of higher learning by policymakers, administrators, academic and the students is a wake-up call to sub-mantle and overcome MIS benefits setback in our institutions of higher learning and Nigeria economy. The study scholarly deployed salient elements carefully selected as indispensable variable as Cost/ Expense Impact, People Impact, Performance Effectiveness, Technological Impact as success strategy in propagating and installing MIS mindset in our learning, enterprise, administration environment. The implication of this bond arrangement relationship with the key actors (policy maker, administrators, academia, students) creates a concept of entrepreneurial knowledge transfer, skills impartation, MIS skill immersion, and MIS self-efficacy variable as an instrument for expounding management information system interest, mindset, skills, and knowledge. This study has practically attended to the required analytical assessment of both the measurement and structural models for their reliability and validity, which statistically revealed the psychometric properties of the study as individual item reliability, average variance explained, composite reliability and the predictive strength of the models designed. As this study executed this investigation with the use of Partial Least Square – Structural Equation Model (PLS-Structural equation model) and reported all the psychometric properties of the study.

Limitation and Future Research Direction

A longitudinal research approach is appropriate as the only adopted a cross-sectional design by this investigation could only concentrate on one setting as Federal Polytechnic Bida, Niger State, Nigeria, and by implication not enough for causal inference generalization of the result. Secondly, the designed research model was able to explain 32.9% of the total variance in the enterprise performance and efficiency, as 61% variance in enterprise performance and efficiency is awaiting an explanation.

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