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TECHNOLOGY****A SURVEY ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM USING MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
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ABSTRACT

The educational system plays a vital role in the life of students. As we will see there are so many educational institutes are there in the market. All these students will maintain the enormous amount of data of students on their database repository. Maximum educational institutes are maintaining the manual data of the students. They are not using the current technologies or the skills required for using the latest technology is not present in the employees. In today's world efficient decision making in any educational system is the utterance of apprehension. Management information system is one of the important features to facilitate and accomplish efficient and effective decision making. In any education system the huge amount of data is collected and scattered to be infatuated by the users. Management information system will tell us many important aspects that the educational systems can center upon such as time, employees confidence, employees skills, lack of support, lack of good professors and many more. MIS is providing a way through which they can improve the planning, management, excellence, strategy making and appraisal. We will misuse almost all time in making the data entry rather to transfer and appraise the data. In this research work, we will survey about the encouraging bang of Management Information System on educational system. With the help of that they will have better ease of access of information, secretarial will be more effective and efficient; we will accurately utilize the assets, reduce the workload, improve the time management and also most importantly improve the excellence of report and educational system. Management information system has changed educational system in the field of headship, decision making, manages the workload, human resource management, improve the communication, dependability, and development. With the facilitate of this system, we can support the educational system upper level authorities for determining the goals of the educational system, formulating deliberate/ strategic plans, allocating resources, and analysis and evaluating staff performance as well as organizational success.

KEYWORDS: Management Information System, Educational System, Decision making, planning.

INTRODUCTION

In past decades, every work we were doing manually. But, now the time of digitalization comes in this era. Students of any educational system and the staff will aware of the processors. Everyone is very familiar and knows how to use it proper manner. Computers have provided a noteworthy and prospective contribution not only to store something but it also makes teaching to the students, administration and learning easier. If because of this the educational system performance is improving and organizations are investing large amount of money to buy software, hardware, networking and training to the staff and students is not the big issue. The MIS is rapidly improving and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the educational system. We invest maximum time for distribution of staff, evaluation of attendance, creation and updating of the time table and evaluate the efficiency of the students. We also waste some of our time for solving the complex problems. With the use of latest technologies we can monitor the staff and students. In other words we can say that, MIS refers to a system that uses the information required by the organization's management at every level in making operational, calculated, and strategic decisions. Its main objective is to design and implement functions, procedures, and schedules that present correctly comprehensive reports in a precise, reliable, and appropriate manner. MIS plays a fundamental job in the locale of decision making as it can monitor by itself turbulence in a system, determine a course of action and take action to get the system in control. It is also relevant in non-programmed decisions as it provides support by supplying information for the search, the analysis, the evaluation and the choice and implementation process of decision making (Obi, 2003). These systems have the ability to provide its users the processed information, analytical models, real-time updates and hypothetical scenarios to assist their decision making process.

Management Information System or 'MIS' is a intended system for collecting, storing, and broadcasting data in the form of information required to carry out the functions of management. The goals of an MIS are to implement the organizational structure and dynamics of the enterprise for the purpose of managing the organization in a better way and capturing the potential of the information system for competitive advantage.

Following are the basic objectives of an MIS:

- ❖ **Incarcerating Data:** for making the efficient and effective decisions, we have to capture the data from all internal and external sources of organizations.
- ❖ **Processing Data:** The data that we have collected from different organizations is processed into information looked-for planning, systematizing, coordinating, directing and controlling functionalities at strategic, tactical and operational level. Processing data means:
 - ✓ making calculations with the data
 - ✓ sorting data
 - ✓ classifying data and
 - ✓ summarizing data
- ❖ **Information Storage:** we can store the processed information in the repository for future use.
- ❖ **Retrieval of information:** The system is able to gathered all the information and show to the different users when required.
- ❖ **Propagation of Information:** with the help of the institutional network the retrieve information or the final product of the MIS should be distributed to its users sporadically.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The use of computers and technologies in educational institutes was mainly to store student personnel data. The value of management information was recognized during the integration stages. As a result, many projects were initiated by the governments in many developed countries that provided the stimulus to enter a higher development stage. These projects were directed toward the production of better Education system information systems which meant increased Education system efficiency and effectiveness. The focus was the development of a standard system for as many Education systems as possible with maximum flexibility. The professional approach to systems design was not widespread at this time. In the 1990s, the emphasis on using ICT to collect educational data and to improve the administration of educational systems began to increase in the developing countries.

Bober (2001) indicates that the growing interest in MIS's and the trend toward thoughtful, long-range planning for MIS implementation stem from the belief within the education community that such systems allow for better site and district management. Efficient and quick decisions could be made possible when college managers get accurate and up-to-date information by MIS (Christopher, 2003). Several surveys have been designed in recent years to gather information on the extent to which education systems are developing the capacity to integrate ICT into learning, teaching, and management processes. A steady increase in the number of computers and other technologies over time has been evident in the literature, with most Education systems achieving the baseline targets for computer-to-pupil ratios (Condie et al., 2007). This finding, to a degree, masks considerable variation within and across Education systems with regard to regular access to reliable technologies and broadband connectivity (Condie et al., 2007).

One of the author investigated the impact of ICT on management practices in smart Education systems in Malaysia. Their analysis revealed some positive changes including the enrichment of ICT culture in Education systems, better accessibility to information, more efficient administration, and a higher utilization of Education system resources. The challenges encountered by the participant Education systems were time constraints, higher administrative costs, negative acceptance/support from untrained staff, abuse of the ICT facilities, and problems related to the imposed rigid procedural requirements. Reduction in workload, beneficial impact on time management, and improvement in the quality of reports have been highlighted as major impact of MIS on Education system administration and management. Some studies show that, as staff in Education systems have acquired and developed ICT skills and confidence in using the technologies; they have experienced a reduction in some aspects of their workload. One of the researcher claimed that ICT use was valued by senior management in developing Education system systems for administration and easing management tasks. One of the author found that staff of his selected Education systems believed that use of technologies had made administrative work easier with regard to accounts, attendance data, and the sharing of confidential information.

The study indicated that although technologic infrastructures of elementary Education systems in were insufficient, MIS had an important contribution to Education system management. Demir (2006) suggested that Education system managers should be encouraged to use information systems and they must believe that data are valuable sources for decision making and that the MIS back up the implementation of educational reforms. in her review of this area highlighted both positive and negative factors affecting ICT use in Education systems. Positive factors included collegiality among computer-using staff, availability of technical support, resources for Education system development, smaller class sizes, and more formal computer training. Technical support and senior management commitment and support were the most recurring themes. Other themes apparent in the literature were the staffs' personal feelings, skills, and attitudes to IT in general.

CONCLUSION

Systems consumption in Education systems but also on their effects on the Education system procedures and maybe conclusions further supports this argument stating that although there are many revision on the role of information systems on class and teaching, few studies have been done on the use of them in educational management and their effects on the managers. Passey (2002) states that one of the key priority areas for future research is the investigation of MIS assistance in effective Education system management. There are issues in this area both with the forms of technology being used, and with the lack of techniques available to enable users to make use of data currently available. Research could have a major role to play in supporting educational Endeavour and practice in this area. The overall review of literature indicates a very positive impact of ICT use in the area of educational management. Principals and teachers' skills in working with ICT have developed significantly over the years and they are using ICT to support a range of administrative activities at both class and Education system level. Education system management information systems have greatly improved over the last two decades and most of them incorporate several important functions required by Education system administration; however, every Education system has its own specific needs. Further studies are needed to explore the areas of improvement in MIS as most of these systems are not developed according to the site-based needs.

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