



A study on the design of computer based organizational management information system

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Abstract

This paper centers around understanding the idea of MIS, the requirement for MIS, the benefits of MIS in an association, the MIS model, choices and the dynamic system and significantly the job of MIS in direction. It discusses MIS to sum things up considering the idea of MIS, the MIS model that is utilized by organizations, how MIS is useful, why would that be a need of MIS in an association. It then, at that point, gives an outline of choices and the dynamic system which is important to comprehend the dynamic cycle. At long last, the significant focal point of this paper is the job of MIS in decision making of an association. How choices are made in an association utilizing MIS, what difficulties are looked by the association in this cycle and a couple of proposals to check these difficulties. It gives a short comprehension of why MIS further develops navigation.

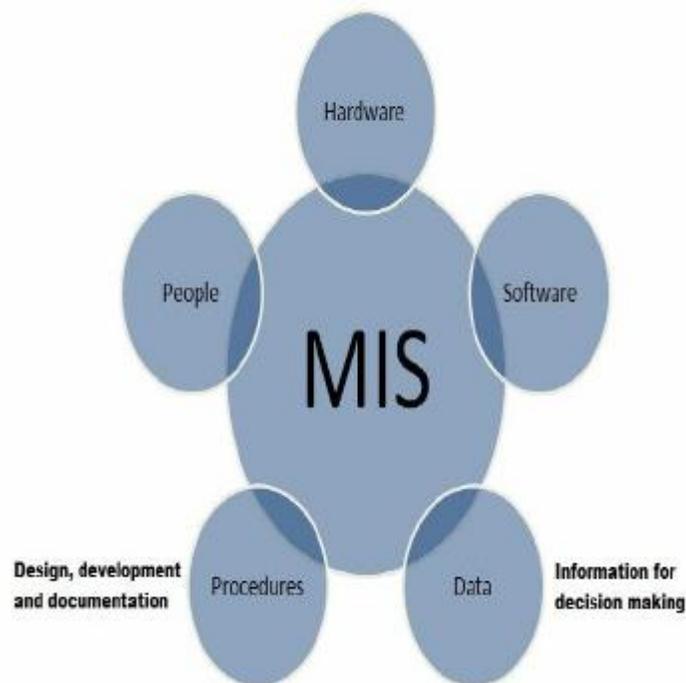
Keywords: *Benefits of MIS, Decision making, MIS, MIS model, MIS concept.*

Introduction

Management information systems (MIS) is a coordinated, various and robotized information system that is worried about the most common way of get-together ,putting away and moving pertinent information to help the management tasks in an association. The information is circulated among the different offices in an association. The handling of information happens in different structures, for example, charts, outlines, graphs, reports to create precise and applicable information for the management. MIS gives focal capacity of all the business information. MIS is utilized across all levels in an association. There are various sorts of management information systems. This paper centers around dynamic information system. MIS assumes a crucial part in gathering and man-maturing information, yet additionally addressing it in different configurations valuable for the management to settle on significant organizational choices.

MIS gives quicker admittance to the necessary information which assists the association with settling on compelling and convenient choices viewing each viewpoint like ventures, livelihoods, items, and so on relying on the association. Direction fundamentally alludes to picking a specific line of activity from among a few other options. It is fundamental management that happens in each degree of management and in each capacity. The viability of the association relies on the nature of choices that illuminates its

activity. Navigation is a significant measurement to decide the organizations achievement or disappointment. This paper centers around understanding the need, benefits, kinds of MIS, the MIS model, dynamic system and significantly the job of MIS in decision making of the association.



The term management information systems (MIS) likewise assigns a particular classification of information systems serving management-level capacities. Management information systems (MIS) serve the management level of the association, furnishing directors with reports and regularly online admittance to the association's present exhibition and authentic records. Ordinarily, MIS are arranged solely to inner, not ecological or outer, occasions. MIS principally serve the elements of arranging, controlling, and decision making at the management level. By and large, they rely upon fundamental exchange handling systems for their information.

MIS sum up and give an account of the organization's fundamental tasks. The fundamental exchange information from TPS are packed and are generally introduced in lengthy reports that are delivered on a normal timetable. Figure 2-5 shows how a commonplace MIS changes exchange level information from stock, creation, and bookkeeping into MIS documents that are utilized to give supervisors reports. Figure 2-6 shows an example report from this system.

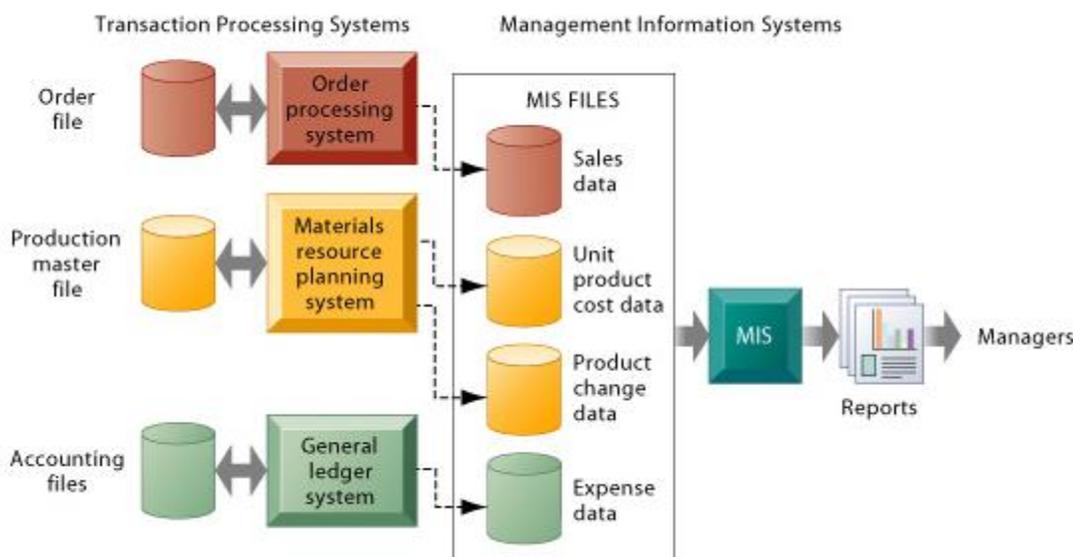


FIGURE: 2- How management information systems obtain their data from the organization’s TPS

In the system represented by this chart, three TPS supply summed up exchange information to the MIS announcing system toward the finish of the time-frame. Chiefs get to the organizational information through the MIS, which furnishes them with the suitable reports.

Consolidated Consumer Products Corporation Sales by Product and Sales Region: 2005

PRODUCT CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	SALES REGION	ACTUAL SALES	PLANNED	ACTUAL versus PLANNED
4469	Carpet Cleaner	Northeast	4,066,700	4,800,000	0.85
		South	3,778,112	3,750,000	1.01
		Midwest	4,867,001	4,600,000	1.06
		West	4,003,440	4,400,000	0.91
		TOTAL		16,715,253	17,550,000
5674	Room Freshener	Northeast	3,676,700	3,900,000	0.94
		South	5,608,112	4,700,000	1.19
		Midwest	4,711,001	4,200,000	1.12
		West	4,563,440	4,900,000	0.93
		TOTAL		18,559,253	17,700,000

MIS ordinarily serve chiefs fundamentally intrigued by week by week, month to month, and yearly outcomes, albeit a few MIS empower supervisors to penetrate down to see day by day or hourly information whenever required. MIS by and large give replies to routine inquiries that have been determined ahead of time and have a predefined system for responding to them. For example, MIS reports could list the complete pounds of lettuce utilized this quarter by an inexpensive food chain or, as represented in Figure 3, think about absolute yearly marketing projections for explicit items to arranged targets. These systems are for the most part not adaptable and have minimal scientific ability. Most MIS

utilize basic schedules like synopses and examinations, rather than complex numerical models or factual strategies.

CONCEPT OF MIS

Information is a bunch of ordered and deciphered information utilized in direction and it has additionally been characterized as "some unmistakable or theoretical substance which diminishes vulnerability regarding future state or occasions". There are various degrees of independent direction, for which information can be portrayed as:

- 1) source
- 2) data
- 3) inferences and predictions drawn from data
- 4) value and choices
- 5) action which involves course of action.

Management information system has a reason to meet the overall information needs of the multitude of administrators in an association or in certain subunits of the association. A subunit can be based on practical regions or can be seen at management levels.

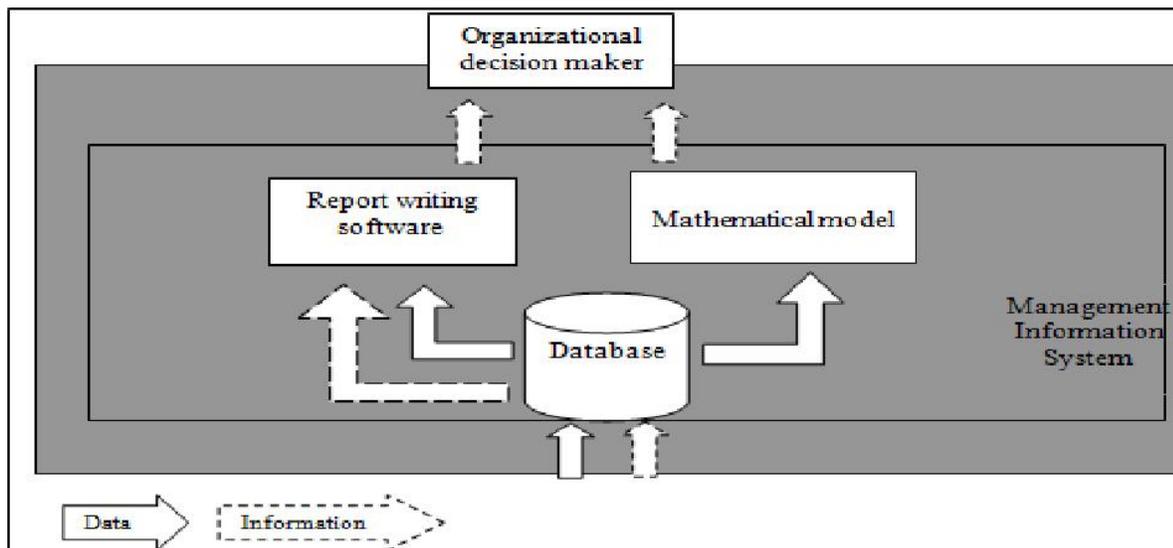
Considering the definition for MIS, one of the well known definition portrays management information system (MIS) as "an organizational technique for giving past, present and projected information connected with inside activities and outside knowledge. It upholds the preparation, control and activity elements of an association by outfitting uniform information in the appropriate time span to help the chiefs". The information in MIS portrays the firm or one of its significant systems as far as what has occurred before, what's going on now and what is probably going to occur later on. The information is given as reports and results of numerical reproductions. There are two sorts of reports to be specific, intermittent and exceptional report. All supervisors utilize the information yield as they settle on choices to take care of the association's concerns.

A management information system has additionally been characterized as "an incorporated client machine system for giving information to help activities, management and dynamic capacities in an association. The system uses computers, manual methodology, models for examination, arranging, control and navigation, and an information base" . This multitude of definitions give a brief comprehension of MIS in general.

THE MIS MODEL

This section describes how does a MIS model actually look like. The components of the MIS model consist of :

- 1) Database
 - 2) Organizational decision maker
 - 3) Report writing software 4) Mathematical model
- The organization of these components can be referred from Figure 4 given below.



The working of the MIS model beginnings with information and information coming from various sources. The information given by bookkeeping information system is put away in the data set. The information and the information are placed from the climate. Information based information is shipped off the report composing programming for creating intermittent and extraordinary reports , as well with regards to the numerical model for recreation of the different parts of the association's tasks. The result from the report composing programming and the numerical model is then shipped off individuals who are liable for taking care of the issues. To tackle the issue, viable independent direction is expected for usefulness. There are chiefs which might exist in the association's current circumstance. The climate could comprise of different organizations to which the firm has worked together like providers, to from an Inter Organizational Information System(IOS). In such case, MIS supplies information to the next individual from the IOS.

Management and the MIS process

A MIS is coordinated towards the administrative elements of arranging, controlling and checking, and independent direction.

Planning

Planning consists of five sequential and interactive steps (Kumar, 1989). These are:

- choosing goals;
- ID of the exercises which are expected to accomplish the specified targets;
- specifying the assets - including the different abilities - expected to embrace the exercises;
- deciding the length of every movement to be performed; and
- characterizing the grouping of the exercises.

The essential prerequisites during the arranging system of most significance in planning and executing a MIS for an association are (Kumar, 1989):

- giving the information expected by the organizer at each progression of arranging;

- laying out systems for getting the information;
- setting up for capacity of the endorsed plans, as these will give the information essential to checking and controlling; and
- developing strategies for conveying the designs to workers in the association.

Monitoring and controlling

Controlling 'propels occasions to adjust to plans' (Murdick and Ross, 1975). It includes:

- laying out principles of execution to arrive at the goal;
- estimating genuine execution against the set norms; and
- keeping activities on course by adjusting deviations as they show up (mid-course revisions).

The prerequisites for effective improvement of a control system are:

- characterizing assumptions as far as information ascribes; and
- fostering the rationale for announcing deviations to all degrees of management preceding the genuine event of the deviation.

Decision making

Decision making is the method involved with choosing the best or ideal choice to tackle an issue or accomplish a goal. The quality and sufficiency of administrative decisions is generally dependent upon the information accessible to the decision-producer. Gorry and Scott Morton (1971) characterized decision making on three levels of a continuum:

- Vital decisions are future-situated in view of vulnerability. They are essential for the arranging action.
- Strategic decision making joins arranging exercises with controlling. It is for momentary exercises and related assignment of assets to them to accomplish the targets.
- Specialized decision making is a course of guaranteeing proficient and compelling execution of explicit undertakings.

Elements of decision making

The four parts of the decision making process are (Burch and Strater, 1974):

- Model A model is a theoretical depiction of the decision issue. The model might be quantitative or subjective.
- Measures The standards should state how objectives or goals of the decision issue can be accomplished. At the point when there is a contention between various rules, a decision must be made through compromise.
- Requirements. Requirements are restricting variables which characterize external cutoff points and must be regarded while making a decision. For instance, restricted accessibility of assets is a limitation with which most decision producers need to live.

- Streamlining Once the decision issue is completely portrayed in a model, standards for decision making specified and imperatives recognized, the decision-creator can choose the most ideal arrangement.

Conclusion

Management Information Systems gives precise, convenient, important and complete information important to work with decision making in an association. It helps in arranging, control and functional capacities to be completed really and proficiently. It gives a wide scope of decision options for the decision producers, empowering them to settle on their decision relying upon the system and the circumstance. It guarantees that the decision brings about more regularly, a positive result. These are the significant motivations behind why MIS is picked by prestigious organizations for decision making and for management of information. MIS with each of its benefits has a couple of moves that should be overcome. Organizations ought to guarantee high level management contribution for smooth working of the association with regards to MIS. Decision making hotel such organizations would be quicker and in accordance with the cutting edge and effective strategic policies. Entrepreneurs should figure out how to adapt up to the steadily changing patterns in MIS and decision making, without which it will be extremely difficult to settle on sure headway in decision making. At last, it is imperative to recall that improvement in decision making is generally intended to guarantee consumer loyalty while organizations keep on prospering in progress. The MIS procedures ought to be taken on according to the necessity and should expect to accomplish the business objectives.

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