MIS

OBJECTIVES OF MIS

- Support business process and operations
- It helps in decision
- It provides competitive advantage
- To provide Essential information
- To provide right information at the right place and right time
- It is designed to take care of the needs of the managers in the organization
- To integrate the information, generate by various departments of the organization
- It helps in identifying a proper mechanism to eliminate redundancies in data
- To understand the various phases of development

NEED FOR MIS

- Business driven: the purpose of MIS is to meet information needs of the organization and its stakeholders
- Management oriented/Directed: MIS is designed to meet the information needs of the management at all levels so that the organisational objectives are achieved
- Flexibility and ease of use:The MIS is designed flexible enough to accommodate new requirements . system is easy to operate so that not much computer skills are required on the part of the user to access databases
- Common Databases: MIS stores transaction data for present and future uses. Applications access this database for relevant data to process transaction or to generate information. The system maintains general databases so that any functional subsystem can access the database
- Integrated System:MIS views organization information needs from a systems point of view.it blends together database of all subsystems of the business system and through information interchange integrates the organization
- Avoids redundancies in data storage:MIS is an integrated system.it avoids unnecessary duplication and redundancy in data gathering and change

- Distributed System: Most organization have their offices sales outlets.
- Heavy planning: Design and implementation of MIS require detailed and meticulous planning of such activities as acquisition and deployment of hardware and software

SCOPE OF MIS

- To provide a variety of reports and displays to management
- To provide managerial end users with information products that supports much of their day to day decision making needs
- To provide information on the contents of the information products specified in advance by managers
- To obtain data about the business environment from external sources so as to process them to serve the managers in a better way

STEPS INVOLVED IN EVALUATION OF MIS SYSTEM

- Technical Evaluation
- Hardware
- Software tool
- Software design criteria
- Reported bugs in software
- Database Design
- Data Structure selection
- Operating system features
- Data Security
- Built in checks and controls
- Fault tolerance levels
- Utility Evaluation
- The usefulness of information
- The Accuracy of information
- Correctness of the information support provided by the system
- Economic Evaluation
- Comparison of Actual with that of standards
- The cost related to implementation delays
- The cost related to time overrun

Structure of management information system

1. **Production information System**
- Transaction processing
- Operation Control
- Managerial control
- Strategic planning

2. Marketing information system
- Planning
- Promotion
- Sale of existing products
- The development of new Products
- Customer satisfaction
- Market information

3. Human Resource Information System
- Recruitment
- Placement
- Compensation
- Development of employees
- Record Keeping
- Employee evaluation

4. Finance and Accounting Information System
- Granting credit to customer
- Cash management
- Financial arrangement
- Record and report of the flow of funds
- Profit and loss account
- Balance Sheet
- Planning and control of business operations

5. Logistics Information System
- Purchase requisitions
- Manufacturing orders
- Receiving reports
- Shipping reports
- Reports related to stock

TRANSACTION PROCESSING SYSTEMS

The most fundamental computer based system in an organization pertains to the processing of business transactions.

A transaction process system is an information processing system for business transactions involving the collection, modification and retrieval of all transaction data.it is also known as transaction processing or real-time processing.

Transaction processing system process transaction in two ways: -

Batch Processing: Transaction data is collected over a period of time and processed periodically.

On-line Processing: In onLine Processing data is processed immediately after a transaction occurs

GOALS OF TPS

Goals of a TPS is to automate repetitive information processing activities within organization to increase speed and accuracy and to lower the cost of processing each transaction i.e., to make the organization more efficient

- Payroll processing
- Inventory Management
- Order tracking and order processing

Objectives of a TPS
a. To allow for efficient and effective operation of the organization
b. To provide timely documents and reports
c. To increase the competitive advantage of the corporation
d. To provide the necessary data for tactical and strategic system such as web based applications
e. To ensure accuracy and integrity of data & information
f. To safeguard assets and security of information

Features of TPS
- Reliable processing of transactions
- To ensure smooth flow of data
- Rapid processing of data
- Controlled access
- To create a file of transaction records
- Performing calculations on the file data

- Retrieving the stored data
- Storing data for future use

Purpose of TPS

- To keep records about the state of the organization
- To process transaction that affect the records
- To produce output that reports on transactions that have occurred

Importance of TPS