NEED FOR MIS

*Business Driven: T*he 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: IS 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