MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION TO MIS

- MIS stands for Management Information System used in organizations.
- It helps managers make decisions using structured information.
- It collects, processes, and stores business data.
- It converts raw data into meaningful insights.

WHAT IS A SYSTEM?

- A system is a group of connected components working together.
- It includes input, process, and output stages.
- Example: payroll or inventory systems.
- MIS is a system focused on managing information.

WHAT IS INFORMATION?

- Information is processed and meaningful data.
- It supports decision-making.
- Example: sales trends from raw sales data.
- Good information is accurate and timely.

DEFINITION OF MIS

- MIS is a structured system for managing data.
- It supports planning and control.
- It improves efficiency in organizations.
- It combines people, process, and technology.

OBJECTIVES OF MIS

- Provide accurate and timely information.
- Support decision-making.
- Improve communication.
- Increase efficiency and productivity.

IMPORTANCE OF MIS

- Helps informed decisions.
- Reduces uncertainty.
- Improves coordination.
- Supports strategic planning.

COMPONENTS OF MIS

- Hardware: computers and devices.
- Software: applications.
- Data: raw facts.
- People and procedures.

ROLE OF MIS

- Supports daily operations.
- Helps forecasting.
- Improves customer service.
- Provides competitive advantage.

TYPES OF SYSTEMS

- TPS: transaction handling.
- MIS: reporting.
- DSS: decision support.
- ESS: executive decisions.

TPS

- Handles routine transactions.
- Examples: billing, payroll.
- Provides data for MIS.
- Used at operational level.

DSS

- Helps complex decisions.
- Uses analytical tools.
- Supports semi-structured decisions.
- Example: forecasting.

ESS

- Used by top management.
- Provides summarized reports.
- Supports strategic decisions.
- Uses dashboards.

LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT

- Operational: daily work.
- Middle: tactical planning.
- Top: strategic planning.
- MIS supports all levels.

MIS VS DSS VS TPS

- TPS handles data.
- MIS reports data.
- DSS analyzes data.
- All work together.

FEATURES OF MIS

- Accurate information.
- Timely reports.
- User-friendly.
- Flexible system.

GOOD INFORMATION

- Accurate and error-free.
- Timely.
- Relevant.
- Complete.

DATA VS INFORMATION

- Data: raw facts.
- Information: processed data.
- MIS converts data.
- Example: daily vs monthly sales.

MIS PROCESS

- Data collection.
- Processing.
- Storage.
- Output and feedback.

FUNCTIONAL AREAS

- Marketing MIS.
- Finance MIS.
- HR MIS.
- Production MIS.

ADVANTAGES

- Better decisions.
- Saves time.
- Reduces cost.
- Improves communication.

DISADVANTAGES

- High cost.
- Needs skilled staff.
- Security risks.
- Tech dependence.

CHALLENGES

- Resistance to change.
- Lack of training.
- Poor data quality.
- Technical issues.

ROLE OF IT

- Supports data processing.
- Enables communication.
- Automates tasks.
- Improves efficiency.

DECISION MAKING

- Provides relevant data.
- Reduces uncertainty.
- Supports all decisions.
- Improves quality.

STRATEGIC ROLE

- Supports long-term goals.
- Enables innovation.
- Provides advantage.
- Improves performance.

MODERN TRENDS

- Cloud computing.
- Big data.
- AI.
- Mobile systems.

BIG DATA

- Handles large data.
- Provides insights.
- Improves forecasting.
- Better decisions.

SECURITY ISSUES

- Hacking risks.
- Unauthorized access.
- Need cybersecurity.
- Protect data.

FUTURE OF MIS

- More AI use.
- Real-time processing.
- Advanced analytics.
- Better systems.

CONCLUSION

- MIS is essential.
- Supports decisions.
- Improves efficiency.
- Important for managers.

THANK YOU

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