

ST-2 SOLUTION.

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Section :- I, J
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Section-A.

A.- 1) Discuss MIS with definitions.

Ans- Management Information system is a computer-based system that emphasizes on operations, managements and the Decision support system of an organisation.

MIS is an integrated program that is composed of software as a Decision support software, hardware as a database to store the Information.

2) Compare Data processing and MIS.

Data Processing

- * Data processing is the term used for extracting the useful Information from the data to support MIS.
- * Data processing is done with the series of actions and transactions taken place in any organisation.

MIS.

- * MIS is more comprehensive than the Data processing.
- * Data MIS helps data to store in a database that retrieve the Output in the form of reports.
- * MIS deals with all levels of managements.

3) State four effectiveness criteria of MIS.

Ans -> Database Development System.

2) Evaluation.

3) Target Users.

4) Long term effect and forecasting.

4) Give some examples of DSS.

Ans - a) DSS support system is used in online chat software, it is done between the organisation (in communication driven DSS).

b) DSS is also now a days applicable to client-server applications in order to support them with the needed information.

c) DSS is used to develop the web pages and the document using some special keywords.

d) DSS is used to analyse the problem and choose the alternative way out of it.

5) Differentiate MIS and DSS -

Ans -

1) It is unstructured task.

2) It is done on frozen information.

3) It aims in efficiency.

DSS

1) It is a structured task.

2) Current information and tools are used.

3) It aims in effectiveness.

4) Managers have indirect access to information.

4) Managers have direct access to information.

Section - B.

B. 6) Show how the components of MIS are interrelated.

Ans) MIS have three basic components i.e. Management, Information and System.

Management - The very first component of MIS is management that a computer based system provides to the managers to organise, evaluate and efficiently manage departments of an organisation.

The components of MIS are -

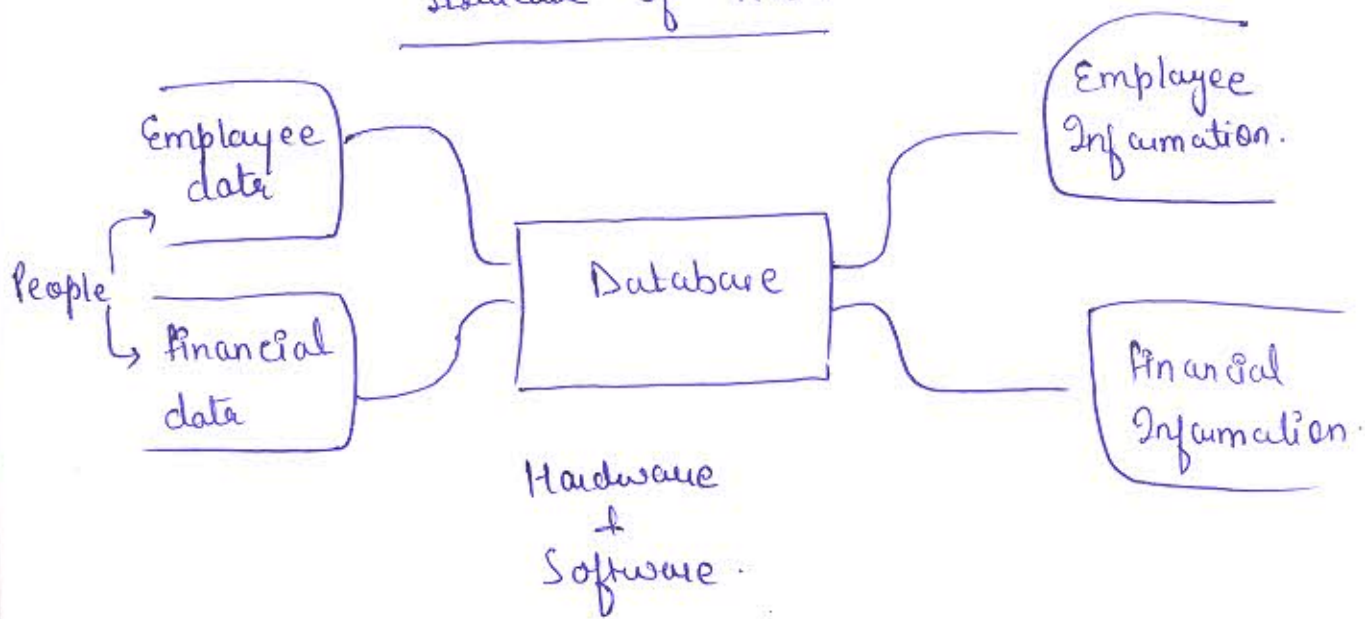
1) People / Entity - This includes managers, suppliers, computer experts and other business professionals. They are one who needed information for decision making or who share data into database systematically.

2) Data - Data can be raw facts and figures. It is the historical record which needed to be converted into information to use it for effective decision making.

3) Hardware - It is the physical data processing requirements and peripheral devices needed to store data into the database.

4) Software - It is the instructions to perform operation on the hardware such as querying, the database, to retrieve some information needed to make decisions.

Structure of MIS.



7) Can MIS be useful in information organizations? Discuss.

Ans - MIS is very much useful in information organisations.

MIS is the key component to all the organisations.

MIS Supports Decision making -

Decision making is supported in MIS, that is the need of all the managers now a days. If decision making would not exist then the managers is not able to take a right and effective decisions at a right time. It supports at each and every level of an information organisation. Decision support system can be structured, unstructured. It analyze the problem and adapt flexibility in an organisation.

MIS works at each level of organisations -

MIS is supported at each and every levels of organisation.

Different levels in an organisations are -

1) Top level - It supports management operations such as setting goals etc.

2) Medium level - It supports operational systems to obtain certain business tactics.

3) Lower level - It is used for strategic planning in an organisation.

~~Ans~~
8) Identify major challenges in implementing MIS.

Ans - 1) Competition - In today world, there is heavy competition between the business. There is a very fast decision need to be taken. In such cases, the effective management information system need to be implemented, failing which might lead to the shut down of business.

2) New Technology - The trends of business keeps on changing. It is difficult to adopt to such fast changes in the business due to advent of new technologies.

This is the major challenge in implementing MIS as the professionals has to keep an updating information, day by day to make effective decisions using that information.

3) New Business rivals - Day by day, the new business turned up. Therefore it has become very competitive. Thus effective and correct decisions need to be taken. If the wrong decision is taken, the whole business will be taken away by the competitors. This may lead to the shut down of the business permanently. Thus an effective management information system is needed.

4) Implementation of Software -

The main and the effective thing is the software design. The software design is such that the information is properly placed where it is needed and retrieved at a right time.

9) Explain the concept of MIS -

Ans - MIS is a computer based system that emphasizes on the operations, analysis, functions, management and Decision support system of an organisation.

MIS has 3 useful resources from where information is generated i.e. people, information and technology.

MIS uses tools to provide the complete information & operations to managers and collect information from inside and outside the world through scanning, problem identification, problem decomposition and problem ownership.

To understand the concept of MIS, we need to understand the components of MIS i.e. Management, Information and System.

Management - It is a team deals with the managers of the organisations that are responsible for the operations within an organisation to achieve goals and to maximise the profit. Management helps to support in DSS and advises to support the system and find the alternative of it.

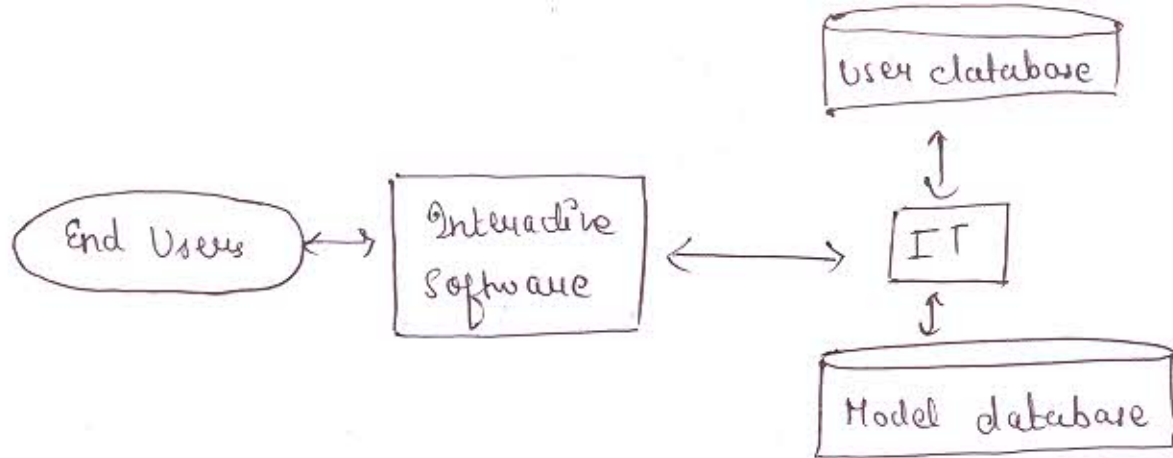
Information - Information is the key element that develops the need for MIS. Information is extracted from data i.e. Information is useful in DSS. managers make the model of information.

System - System is the set of elements of the information system that is needed to store the data in the database.

Evaluation of data from past, present and future becomes much easier when we store the data and retrieve it.

10) write a short note on End user computing. Also discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

End user computing is a system refers to that programming conditions in which non-programmers can construct working models.



End user computing

End user computing is a ~~tool~~ :-

- A tool in which non-programmer can convert it into a working model.
- Increase the computing speed.
- User friendly fourth generation languages.
- Non-processing data staff members works like a professional experts.

Advantages -

1. System tailored to the user.
2. Allows the variety.
3. Provide training.
4. Decrease loads on IT client.
5. Provide more information on IT.
6. Take user new to the information.

Disadvantages -

1. Course duplication.
2. Course integration problem.
3. Loss of data.
4. Increased syntact of data.

Section-C.

11> Explain MIS with its organizational structure in detail.

Ans - MIS is an integrated computer based system that helps in various operations, identifications and formulation via various ~~opera~~ DSS in an organisation.

The structure of MIS is not well defined. It can be defined in a number of ways such as -

- 1> On the basis of physical nature.
- 2> Level of Management.
- 3> Decision support system.
- 4> Information system processing function.
- 5> Organisational structures.

In an organisation, there are number of systems and subsystems containing the information about the organisation. In this organisational structure, we divide the system into subsystem that will be helpful for providing information at each level of an organisation.

1> Production subsystem -

In this subsystem, we decide about the production of an entity and how to produce it, what to produce and the quantity to be purchased.

2) Marketing subsystem -

In this subsystem, we decide about the production of any entity and the efficiency of the product is checked, that is necessary to be complete with other products. In this subsystem analysis, and choice are made effectively.

3) Human resource and management subsystem -

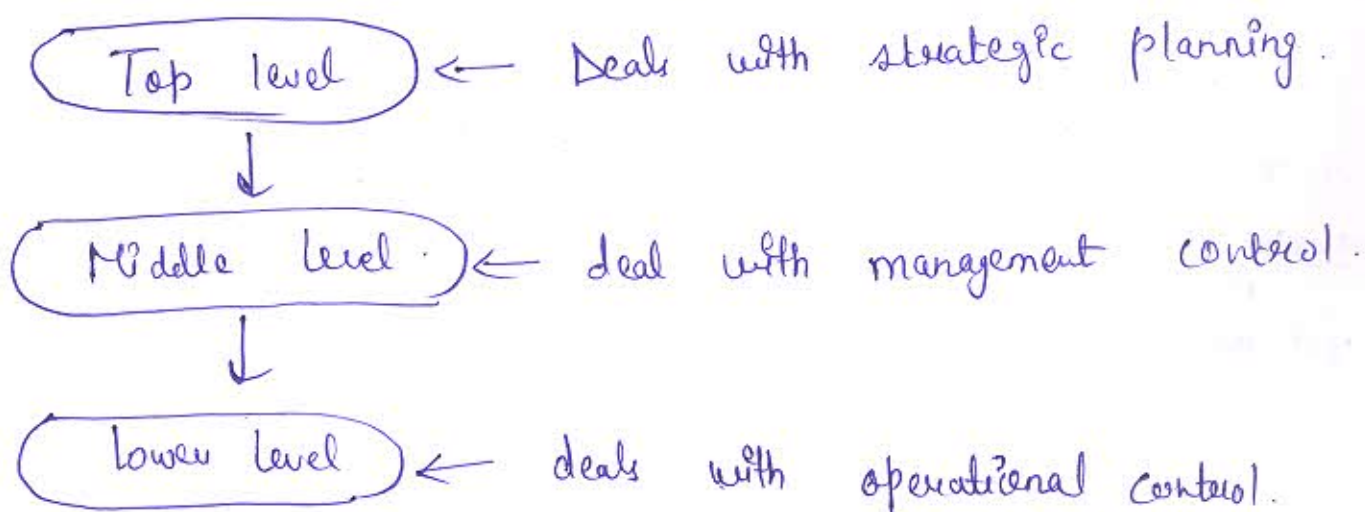
Recruitment, Interview, compensation etc are the activities that are taken care of in this system and take the decision that is needed in the organisation.

4) Finance and accounting subsystem -

Finance and accounting subsystem is the subsystem that take care of the financial aspects such as consumer's credit, loan, managers credits etc.

5) Logistics Subsystems -

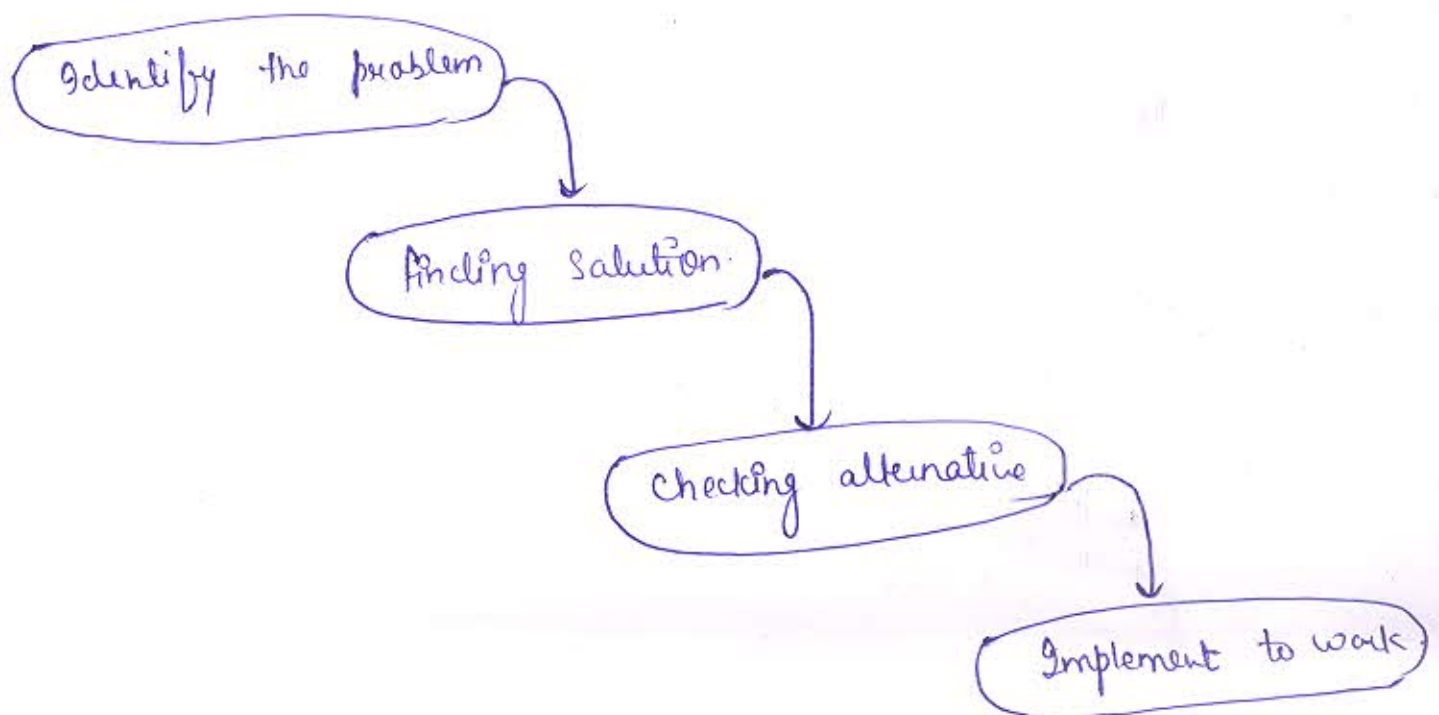
In this logistic subsystems analysis is made on the basis of strategic planning, managerial operations and operational control. This is made at every level of the system.



12) What is Information Resource Management? Discuss various impacts of IT on organisations.

Ans - Information Resource Management deals with the tools provided by the MIS in various operations in the organisations. Information is secured through various resources in an organisation with the help of tools and this is known as Information Resource Management.

Assets are created using Information Resource Management and creating the computing environment more powerful.



Information Resource Management creates the assets and analyse the problem then identify the solutions, check whether any alternative exists or not then finally implement it to work.

Impacts of IT on organisation -

The impacts of IT on organisation is studied in three different ways. i.e. Business functions, productivity and -

- 1) A good MIS system has an impact on financial control, accounting system.
- 2) A systemization is needed in every organisation.
- 3) A target user can easily track the information.
- 4) IT in an organisation increases the competition among markets.
- 5) Managers can easily track the working conditions, information of employee.
- 6) Business has three components i.e. data, entity and attributes, we can easily define the elements of business.