

MIS

→ It is a system consists of man, machine, procedure, database and models. The system gathers data from internal and external sources, processes the data and provides information to assist manager in the process of decision making.

CHARACTERISTICS / FEATURES:-

- 1) System approach.
- 2) Management Oriented.
- 3) Need based.
- 4) Exception Handling and Future Oriented.
- 5) Integrated or Subsystem based.

PROS.

- (i) It provides accurate, reliable, relevant and updated managerial information.
- (ii) Processing speed is fast.
- (iii) Lost data can be retrieved.
- (iv) It avoids duplication.
- (v) Scope of the application is more.

CONS.

- (i) Development team is not fully technical in nature.

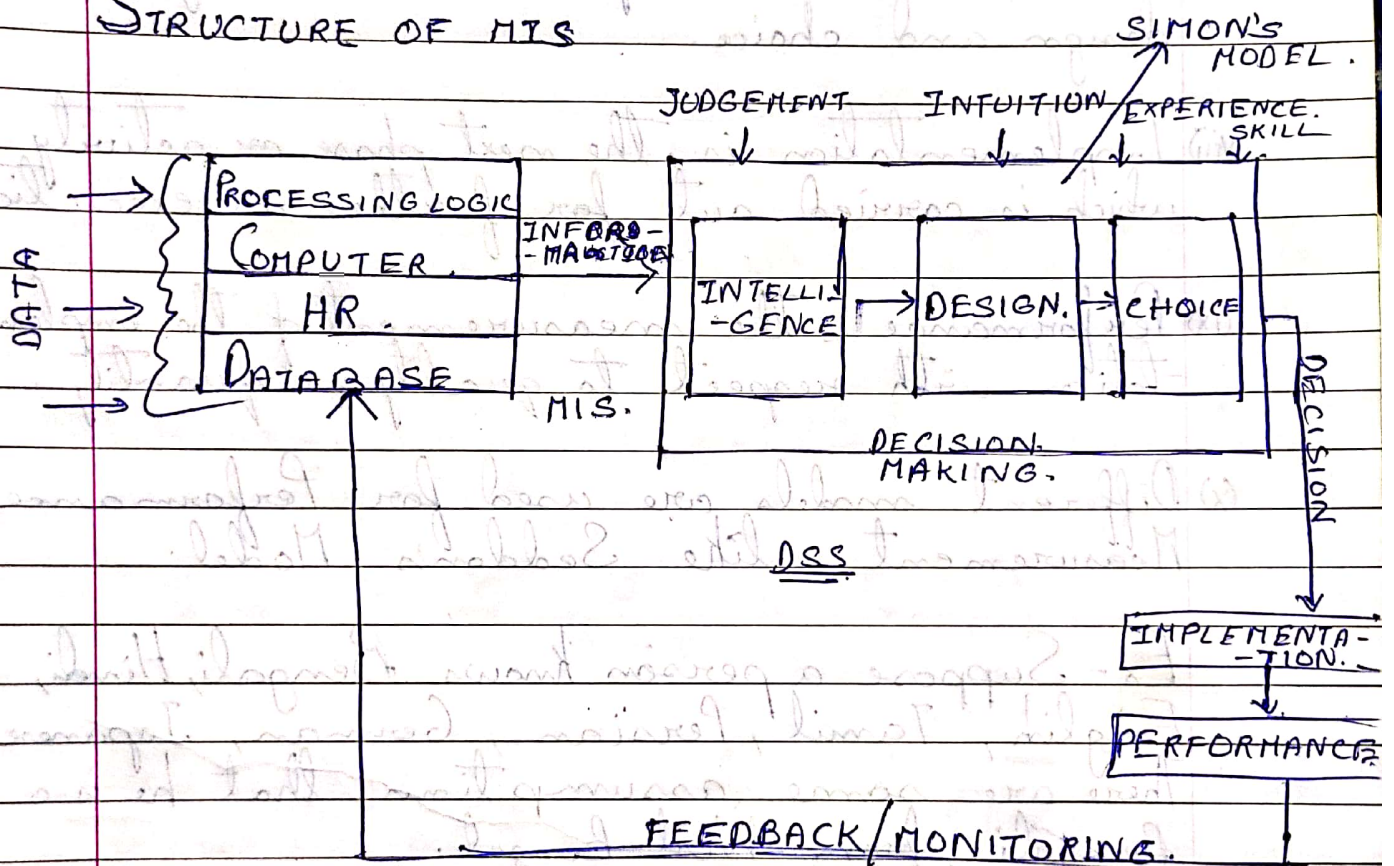
(i) Communication gap exists between development team and management.

MYTHS.

(i) Working with MIS is only the study of computers.

(ii) Unemployment.

STRUCTURE OF MIS



(i) The above diagram depicts the architecture of MIS.

(ii) MIS is the combination of core MIS, BSS, implementation and performance followed by feedback or maintenance.

(iii) Core MIS receives data from environment and it converts data to information.

- (v) Core MIS has four subblocks:- Processing logic, Computers, HR and Database.
- (vi) Core MIS takes help from another type of system, i.e., Decision Support System (DSS).
- (vii) DSS executes decision, (i.e. decision-making process)
- (viii) DSS executes in 3 phases - Intelligence, design and choice.
- (ix) Implementation is the next phase or activity which is carried out for further execution.
- (x) Performance is the measurement of the implementation with respect to quality or quantity.
- (xi) Different models are used for Performance Measurement like Seddon's Model.

Ex - Suppose a person knows Bengali, Hindi, English, Tamil, Persian, German, Japanese. There are some assumptions that he is a Bengali, from West Bengal.

- (xii) Feedback or maintenance or monitoring takes place for further, i.e., enhancement or enrichment.