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USE OF COMPUTERS AND IT IN MANAGEMENT CONTROL



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USE OF COMPUTERS IN MANAGEMENT CONTROL:

1. Sales forecast and control



SFA and CRM



Expense Management



After Sales Service



Payroll

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USE OF COMPUTERS IN MANAGEMENT CONTROL:

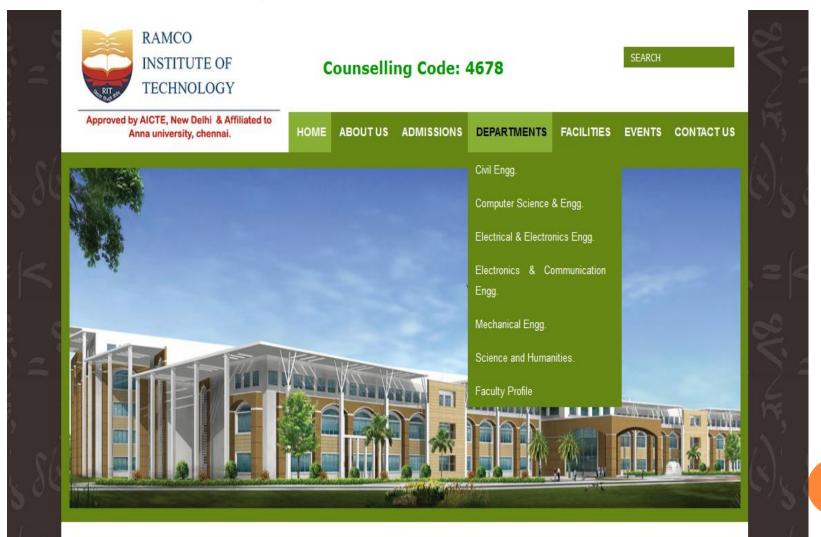
2. Accounting



Illustration by Chris Gash

USE OF COMPUTERS IN MANAGEMENT CONTROL:

3. Personnel management information



USE OF COMPUTERS IN MANAGEMENT CONTROL:

4. Inventory control

e.g. Chemist retail Software



USE OF COMPUTERS IN MANAGEMENT CONTROL:

5. Banking

e.g. National Electronic Fund Transfer



1. Management Information System (MIS):

MIS is used for *decision making* in various functional areas of business.



MIS is defined as 'a system of obtaining, abstracting, storing and analyzing data to *produce effective information* for the use in *planning*, controlling and decision making process'.



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Objectives of MIS:

Providing right information at *right time*



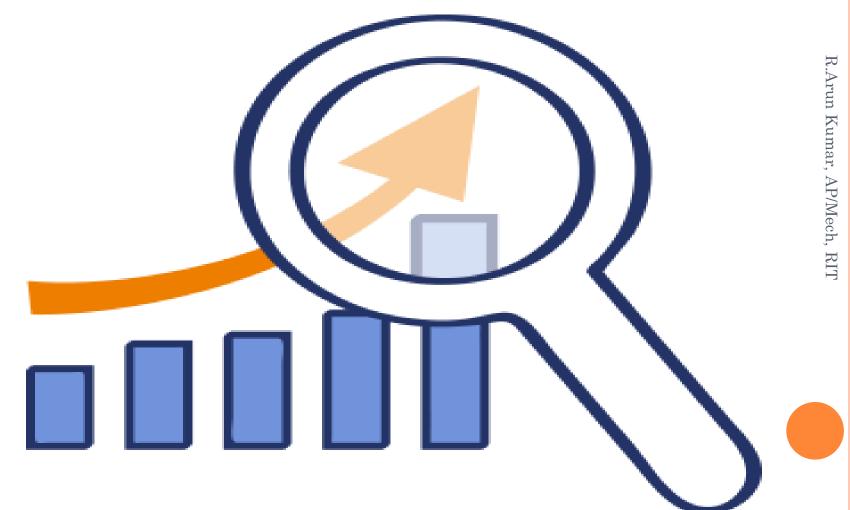
Objectives of MIS:

> To *allocate* appropriate resources



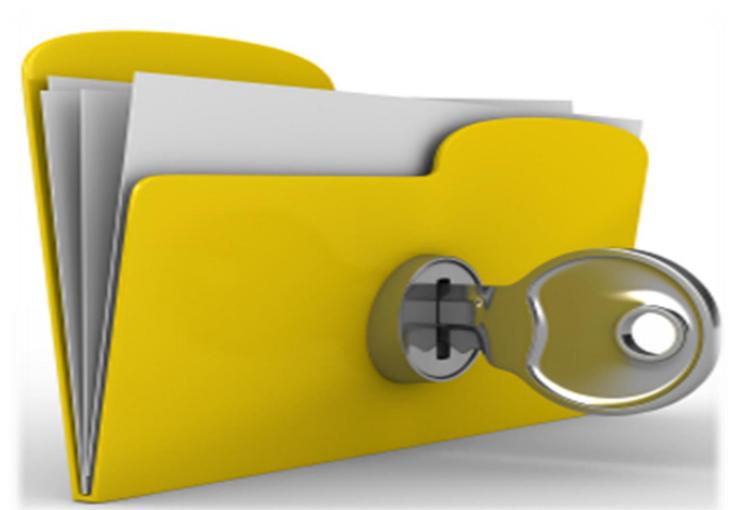
Objectives of MIS:

> To provide sales forecasting, planning and better controlling



Objectives of MIS:

> To provide information *confidentially*



Objectives of MIS:

To provide *adequate information* for better managerial activities.



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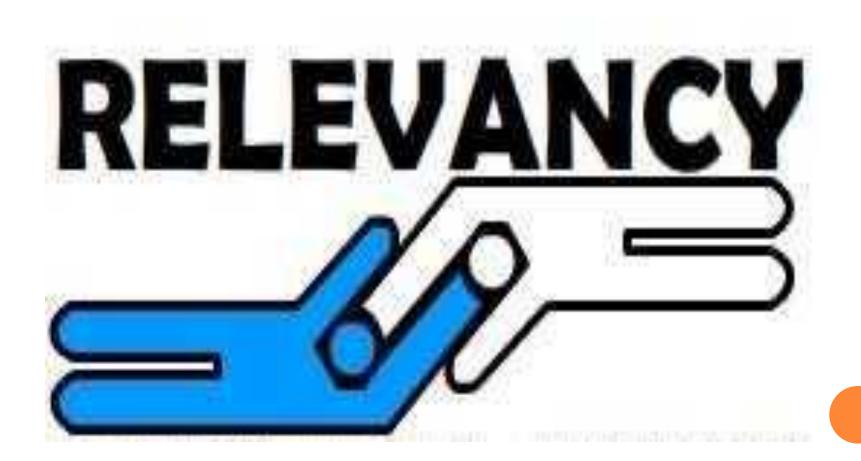
Pre – requisites of MIS:

> Information must be *clear and concise*.



Pre – requisites of MIS:

> Information must be *relevant to business organization*.



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Pre – requisites of MIS:

> Information must be *simple and understandable*.



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Pre – requisites of MIS:

Information must facilitate decision making and taking corrective actions.



Pre – requisites of MIS:

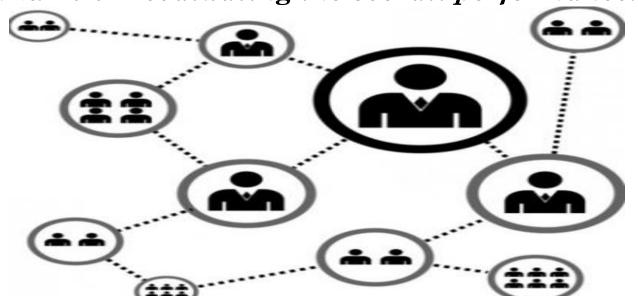
> Information must help in *solving complicated problems*.



Need for MIS:

1. Internal factors:

- > Provides information about *resource availability*.
- > Provides information for preparing budgets, sales forecast, marketing strategies, etc.
- Plays vital role in evaluating the overall performance.



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Need for MIS:

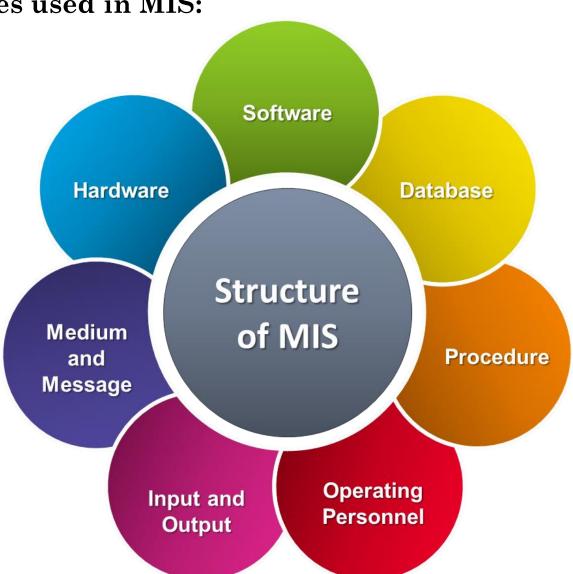
2. External factors:

- > Provides information about governmental policies, laws, etc.
- Provides information about economic scenario.
 Provides information about recent technological up gradation.

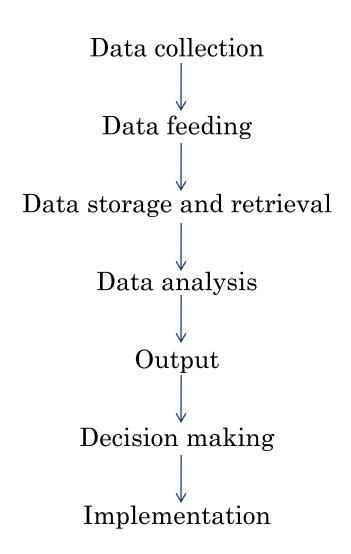


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Resources used in MIS:



Installation of MIS:



Functions of MIS:

1. Determination of information need:

- MIS determines, kind of information required.
- Identifies the person who requires the information.

 Information needed for various functions of organizations (planning, performance evaluation, etc.)



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Functions of MIS:

- 2. Information gathering:
- > Internal sources: Documents, surveys, observation, operational



Functions of MIS:

3. Processing:

> Processing includes evaluation, abstraction, dissemination and storage.



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Functions of MIS:

4. Information usage:

> Usage depends on factors like accuracy, timely supply and R.Arun Kumar, AP/Mech, RIT format.

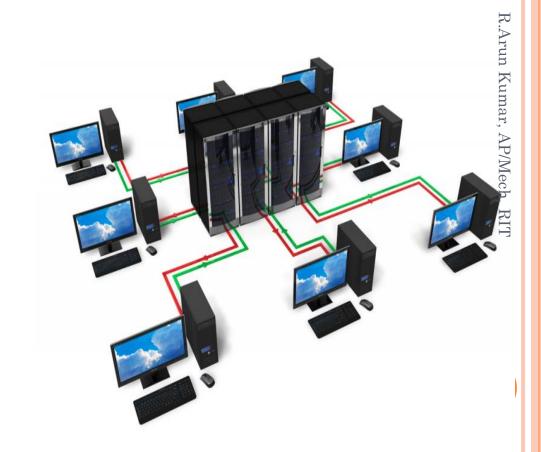


Tools of MIS:

- Speech recognition software
- Network server







Role of MIS in management:

1. Strategic planning:



Role of MIS in management:

2. Tactical planning:



Role of MIS in management:

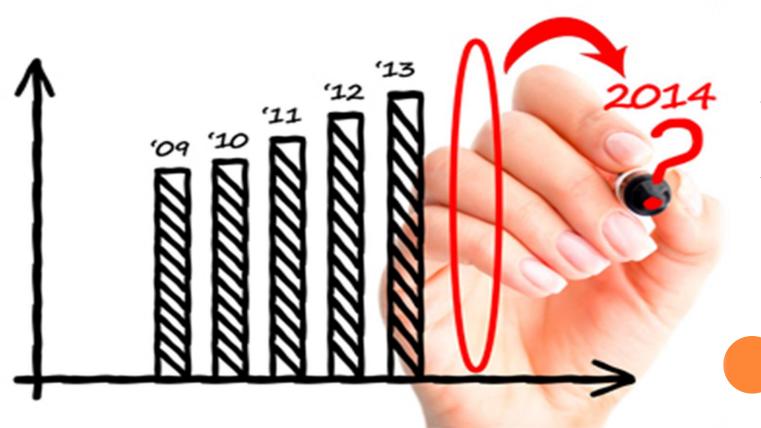
3. Operational planning:



Applications of MIS:

1. Marketing

> Sales planning and forecasting.



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Applications of MIS:

2. Manufacturing

> Production planning and cost control.



Applications of MIS:

3. Logistics

> Inventory control.



Applications of MIS:

4. Finance and accounting

> Revenue and expenditure details.



Applications of MIS:

5. Top management

> Policy formulation, resource allocation.

