

What is a top level management?

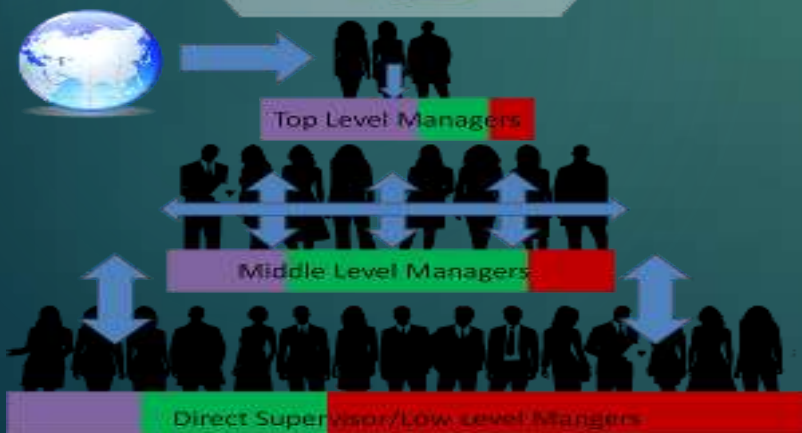
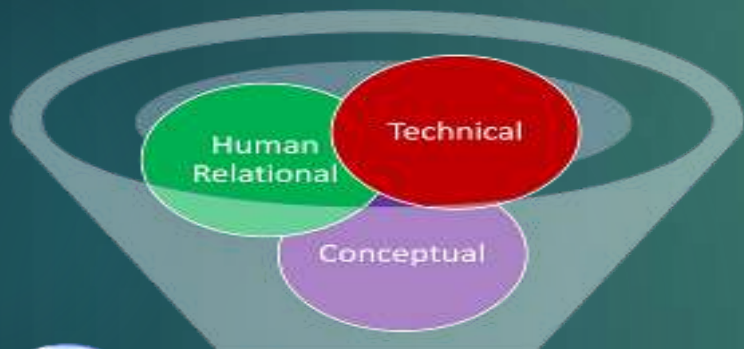
- TOP LEVEL MANAGEMENT IS MADE UP OF SENIOR-LEVEL EXECUTIVES OF AN ORGANIZATION, OR THOSE POSITIONS THAT HOLD THE MOST RESPONSIBILITY.

Top-Level Managers

Responsible for the overall strategic vision for the organization and rank highest in the organizational hierarchy



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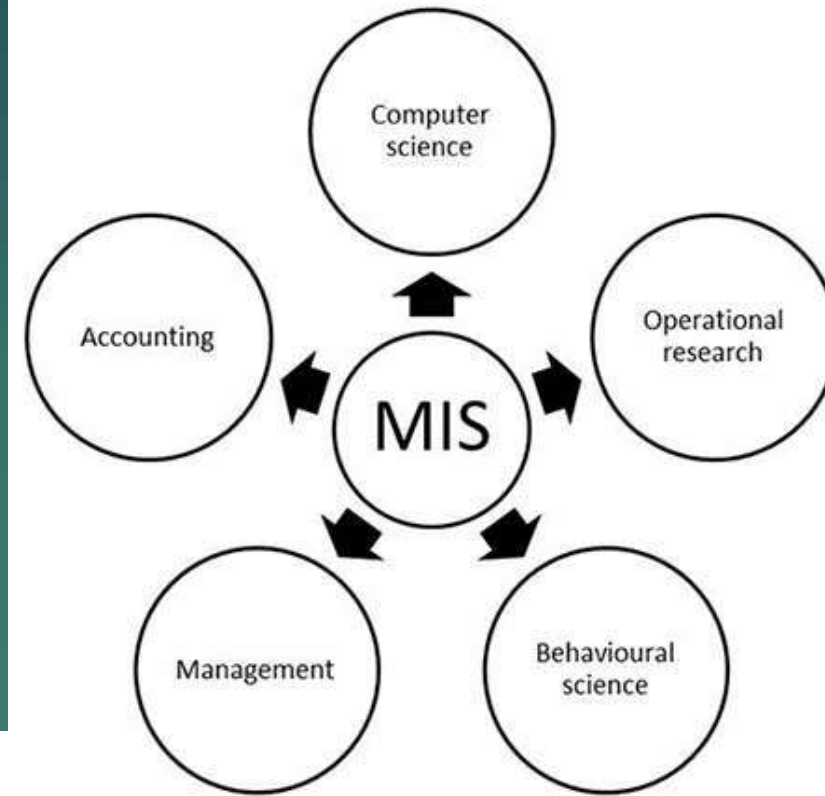




Define MIS

MIS(Management Information System) is broadly refers to a computer based system that provides managers with tools to organize ,evaluate and efficiently manage departments within an organization.

MIS



What is a hardware

Computer hardware are the physical parts/components such as CPU, monitor, keyboard, computer data storage, graphic card, soundcard and mother board etc.

Hardware is directed by the software to execute any command or instruction. A combination of hardware and software forms a usable computing system.

Hardware





What is a software?

A software in a generic term refers to a collection of data or computer instruction (machine language instruction) that tell the computer how to work.

Software



Importance of MIS

- ▶ Provide excellent customer services.
- ▶ Plays an important role in achieving economic growth by garnering economic means of customer to travel. ...
- ▶ The development and contribution of air travel as a means of transporting tourism to different locations is an important contribution of MIS to the tourism industry.

Nature and scope of MIS

Management Information System or 'MIS' is a planned system of collecting, storing, and disseminating data in the form of information needed to carry out the functions of management. Information, in MIS, means the processed data that helps the management in planning, controlling and operations.

Characteristics of Management Information System

MANAGEMENT-ORIENTED:

THE BASIC OBJECTIVE OF MIS IS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION SUPPORT TO THE MANAGEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION FOR DECISION MAKING. SO AN EFFECTIVE MIS SHOULD START ITS JOURNEY FROM APPRAISAL OF MANAGEMENT NEEDS, MISSION AND GOAL OF THE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

Management directed:

- ▶ When MIS is management-oriented, it should be directed by the management because it is the management who tells their needs and requirements more effectively than anybody else

Integrated:

- ▶ It means a comprehensive or complete view of all the sub systems in the organization of a company. Development of information must be integrated so that all the operational and functional information sub systems should be worked together as a single entity. This integration is necessary because it leads to retrieval of more meaningful and useful information.

Common data flows:

- ▶ The integration of different sub systems will lead to a common data flow which will further help in avoiding duplicacy and redundancy in data collection, storage and processing.

Heavy planning-element:

- ▶ The preparation of MIS is not a one or two day exercise. It usually takes 3 to 5 years and sometimes a much longer period. So the system expert has to keep 2 things in mind – one is that he has to keep future objectives as well as the firm's information well in advance and also he has to keep in mind that his MIS will not be obsolete before it gets into action

Sub System concept:

- ▶ When a problem is seen in 2 sub parts, then the better solution to the problem is possible. Although MIS is viewed as a single entity but for its effective use, it should be broken down in small parts or subsystems so that more attention and insight is paid to each sub system.

Computerized:

- ▶ MIS can be used without a computer. But the use of computers increases the effectiveness and the efficiency of the system. The queries can be handled more quickly and efficiently with the computerized MIS. The other benefits are accuracy, storage capacity and timely information.

Information as a resource:

- ▶ Information is the major ingredient of any MIS. So, an MIS should be treated as a resource and managed properly

Elements or Components of MIS

SYSTEM ANALYSTS GENERALLY OPERATE IN A DYNAMIC ENVIRONMENT WHERE CHANGE IS A WAY OF LIFE. THE ENVIRONMENT MAY BE A BUSINESS APPLICATION, OR A COMPUTER SYSTEM. TO RECONSTRUCT A SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING KEY ELEMENTS MUST BE CONSIDERED.

Elements or Components of MIS

- ▶ **Inputs**
- ▶ **Processor(s)**
- ▶ **Outputs**
- ▶ **Control**
- ▶ **Feedback**
- ▶ **Environment**
- ▶ **Boundaries and interfaces.**

Inputs and outputs

These are the computer hardware components. An input device is a component used to feed information to a computer, whereas an output gives processed information back to the user. A system feeds on input to produce output in much the same way that a business brings in human, financial, and material resources to produce goods and services.

Processor(s)

The processor is the element of a system that involves the actual transformation of input into output. Processor may modify the input partially or totally, depending on the specifications of the output.

Processor or micro processor is a small chip resides in a computer and other electronic devices. The basic job is to receive input and provide the appropriate outcomes. eg. CPU

Control

The control element guides the system. It is the decision making sub-system that controls the pattern of activities governing input, processing and output. In an organizational context, management as a decision - making body controls the inflow, handling and outflow of activities that affect the welfare of the business.

Feedback

Control in a dynamic system is achieved by feedback. Feedback measures output against a standard in some form of cybernetic procedure that includes communication and control.

Environment

The environment is the “super system” within which an organization operates. It is the source of external elements that impinge on the system. It is the environment that determines how a system must function.

Boundaries and Interface

A system should be defined by its boundaries –the limits that identify its components ,processes and interrelationships when it interfaces with another system.