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Course Title: Management information System

Course code: MIS435

Ans to the Qus No: 01(a)

(a)Ans: <u>MIS:</u>

MIS stands for management information system. It is a computerized system that provides information to supported managerial decision-making within an organization. Mis collects, processes, stores, and disseminates informatio to aid in planning, control, co-ordination, analysis, and decision-making at various level within an organizat

Ans to the Qus No: 01 (b)

⑤Ans: Management information Systems (MIS) offer several benefits to organizations:

(1) Decision-Making Support:

(2) Improved Efficiency:

(3) Data Accuracy:

(4) Strategic Planning.

(5) Resource optimization:

(6) Enhanced Communication.

(7) Competitive Advantages.

(8) Performance monitoring.

(9) Risk management.

(10) Castomer Satisfaction.

(11) Cost Reduction.

(12) Adaptability to change:

Ans to the Qus NO: 02 (a)

(2)(a)Ans: The goals of management information Systems (MIS) include:

① Facilitate Decision-Making

Provide accurate and timely information to support decision-making at all levels of management within an organization.

② Enhance Efficiency:

Streamline and automate business processes to improve operational efficiency and reduce manual work.

③ Ensure Data Accuracy:

Maintain reliable and accurable data by minimizing errors and inconsistencies in information systems.

④ Support Strategic planning:

Assist in long-term planning by providing historical data, trends, and forecasts to support strategic decis-making.

⑤ optimize Resource Utilization:

Efficiency allocate and utilize organizational resources, including human, financial, and technologica resources.

⑥ Improve Communication:

Facilitate communication and information sharing

across different departments and levels within the organization.

⑦ Enhance Performance Monitoring:

Enable monitoring and evaluation of organizational performance through key performance indicators (KPIs) and metrics.

⑧ Enable Adaptability:

Provide real time data and analysis to help organization adapt to changes in the business environment, technology, and market conditions.

⑨ Support Risk Management:

Identify potential risks and uncertainties, allowing organizations to develop strategies for Risk mitigation.

⑩ Promote Customer satisfaction:

Improve customer services by providing better insights into customer needs and preferences, leading to increased customer satisfaction.

⑪ Ensure Security:

Implement measures to safeguard information system ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data.

Ans to the Qus NO: 02 (b)

(b)Ans: The role of management information system (MIS) is multifaceted and includes the following key of aspects:

① Data management:

MIS plays crucial role in collecting, storing and managing data efficiently. It ensures the accuracy, integrity, and security of organizational informati

② Information Processing:

MIS processes raw data into meaningful information, providing insights and reports that aid in decision-making and strategic planning.

③ Decision Support: MIS supports decision-making

at various levels of management by providing relevant and timely information. It helps executives make informed choices for the benefit of the organization.

④ Strategic planning:

MIS assists in strategic planning by offering historical data, current trends, and future forecasts

⑤ Operational Efficiency:

Automation of routine tasks and processes through MIS improves operational efficiency, reducing manual efforts and minimizing errors.

⑥ Resource Optimization:

MIS helps optimize the utilization of resources, including human, financial and technological assets, leading to cost-effectiveness and improved productivity.

⑦ Communication Facilitation:

MIS facilitates communication by providing a centralized platform for sharing information across departments, promoting collaboration and co-ordination.

⑧ Performance Monitoring:

MIS enables the monitoring of key performance indicators (KPIs) and metrics, allowing organizations to assess and enhance their performance.

⑨ Adaptability to change:

MIS provides real-time data and analysis, aiding organizations in adapting quickly to changes in the business environment, technology and market conditions.

Ans to the Qus No: 03(a)

(a) Ans:

In management information systems (MIS) various types of information systems serve different functions within an organization. The key type include:

① Transaction Processing System (TPS):

TPS are used for routine, day-to-day transactions and data processing. They capture and process data generated during business operations, such as sales transactions or employee payroll

② Decision support Systems (DSS):

DSS help in decision-making processes by providing interactive tools and analytical capabilities. They assist management in analyzing information and taking non-routine decisions.

③ Executive information Systems (EIS):

EIS are designed to support the informational needs of top-level executives. They provide summarized reports and access to key performance indicators for strategic decision-making.

④ **Management Reporting Systems (MRS):**

MRS generate regular reports summarizing the performance of various organizational activities.

⑤ **Business intelligence (BI) systems:**

BI systems involve the use of technologies, process, and applications to analyze and present business information.

⑥ **Office Automation Systems (OAS):**

OAS automate routine office tasks and support communication and collaboration within the organization Examples include email systems, document management, and scheduling tools.

⑦ **Enterprise Resource planning (ERP):**

ERP Systems integrate various business processes and functions across an organization, including finance, human resources and Supply chain management, into a unified system.

These information systems collectively contribute to the efficient management of Infor-mation, supporting various levels of decision-making and organizational process within an enterprise.

Ans to the Qus No: 03(b)

Ans: Supply chain management:

Supply chain management (SCM) systems are software applications or intergreted plafroms that facilities the mangement and co-ordination of various activities within a supply chain.

The primary goal of SCM systems is to optimize the efficiency of the entire supply chain process, from the acquisition of raw materials to the delivery of finished products to end customers. key components and functionali ties of SCM systems include:

① Planning.

② sourcing.

③ Production.

④ Inventory Management.

⑤ Logistics and Distribution.

⑥ Collaboration.

⑦ Visibility.

⑧ Risk management.

⑨ Performance analytics.

⑩ Compaliance

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