IJCSE International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering Open Access
Review Paper Volume-4, Issue-10 E-ISSN: 2347-2693

Design and Develop Information Management System for Technical Institute

Sangita Mahajan[1*], Priyanks Khare[2], Swapna Kadare[3] and Milind Bhandare[4]

Department of Computer Engineering,
Savitaribai Phule Pune University, Maharashra, India

Available online at: www.ijcseonline.org

Received:17/Sep/2016 Revised: 24/Sep/2016 Accepted: 20/Oct/2016 Published: 31/Oct/2016

***Abstract*—** Management Information System (MIS) gives information for the activities in an organization. The main purpose of this research is, MIS provides accurate and faster information provide to facilitate the decision-making process and enable the institute planning, control, and operational functionalities to be carried out absolutely. Management Information System (MIS) is basically concerned with processing data into detail information and is then forwarded to the various Departments in an institute for appropriate decision-making. MIS is a subset of the overall planning and control activities covering the application of student technologies, and functionality of the institute. The information system is the m process to ensure that information is available to the administrator in the form they want it and when they need it.

Keywords—Management Information Systems (MIS), Information Technology, Decision Making , MIS In An Organization, Transactional Processing Systems, Expert Systems, Job Marketability, IT job trends

I. INTRODUCTION

Management information systems surround a broad and complex topic. To make this topic more manageable, boundaries will be defined. First, because of the large number of activities relating to management information systems, a total review is not possible. Those discussed here is only a limited sampling of activities, reflecting the author's viewpoint of the more common and interesting developments. Also, where there were multiple effects in a similar area of development, only selected ones will be used to accompany concepts. This is not to imply one effort is more important than another.[1] Also, the main focus of ours will be on information systems for use at the farm level and to some lesser extent systems used to bear researchers addressing farm level problems (e.g., simulation or optimization models, geographic information systems.) and those used to support agribusiness firms that supply goods and services to agricultural producers and the supply chain beyond the production phase.

Secondly, there are some frameworks that can be used to define and describe management information systems. More than one will be used to dispute important concepts. Because more than one is used, it indicates the difficult of capturing the key concepts of what is a MIS. Indeed, what is viewed as an effective and useful management information systems are one environment may not be of use or value in another.

Lastly, the historical perspective of MIS cannot be ignored. This perspective gives a sense of how these systems have evolved, been polished and adapted as new technologies have appear, and how changing economic conditions and other factors have affect the use of information systems.

Before discussing MIS, some time-tested concepts should be reviewed. We offers a commonly used concept in our distinction between data and information. We defines data as raw facts, figures, objects, etc. Information is used to make decisions.[2] To transform data into information, processing is required and it must be done while considering the context of a decision. We are often awash in data but missing good information. However, the success achieved in providing information to decision makers is highly variable. We, expands this concept by also adding inference, knowledge and wisdom in our modification of hierarchy which places wisdom at the highest level and data at the lowest. As one moves up the hierarchy, the value is increased and volume decreased. Thus, as one obtain knowledge and wisdom the decision making process is refined. Management information systems attempt to label all levels of hierarchy as well as converting data into information for the decision maker. As however, we just supplying more data and information may actually be making the decision making process more difficult. Prominence should be placed on increasing the value of information by moving up hierarchy.

Another important concept of our is the value if information.[3] We note that "in general, the value of information is the value of the change in decision behavior produce by the information, less the cost of the information." This statement implies that information is normally not a free good. Moreover, if it does not change decisions to the better, it may have no value. Many assume that spending in a "good" management information system is a sound economic decision. Since it is possible that the better system may not change resolutions or the cost of implementing the better system is high to the actual realized advantages, it could be a bad investment. Also, since before the investment is made, it is hard to predict the advantages and costs of the

better system, the investment should be viewed as one with risk associated with it.

II. LITURATURE SURVEY

A. Hossein Etemadi,and Samira Kazeminia, "Impact of Enterprise Resource Planning Systems (ERP) on Management Accountants",Volume: 3, Issue: 4 (Special Issue), Pages: 507-515 (June 2014).
Enterprise resource planning system (ERP) is one of the diversified Information technologies which are widely used by companies in the recent years. Approximately 90 percent of large enterprises have administered an ERP system. Moreover, most of medium enterprises have also administered and used such systems. The task of this system is to create great changes in the enterprise (change in structure, culture, duties, personnel, etc.). One of the affected areas is the heart of system, i.e., its accounting section; and one of the key staff involved in the implementation and application of ERP system is the management accountant. Hence, in the present study we will investigate the outcome of administrating ERP systems and due changes in the performance, behavior and skills of management accountants.

B. Dr.Hiyam S. Ensour,Tareg M. Aliniziii,"The Impact Ofmanagement Information Systems(Mis) Technologies On The Quality Of Services Provided At The University Of Tabuk"Vol.6,No.2,March(2014).
This study aimed to identify the impact of management information systems (MIS) techniques on the quality of services provided at the University of Tabuk from the perspective of staff. To achieve the goals of the study, two questionnaires were developed and distributed on a random sample of 426 employees at the University of Tabuk in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS,V.16) was used to analyze the data of the questionnaire.

C. Akram Jalal Karim,"The Significance Of Management Information Systems For Enhancing Strategic And Tactical Planning",Vol. 8, No. 2, 2011.
Management Information Systems (MIS) is the key factor to facilitate and attain efficient decision making in an organization. This research explores the extent to which management information systems implemented to make successful decisions at two selected financial organizations. The research examined whether the selected financial institutions of Bahrain vary as to the use of Management Information Systems leadership of decision making for strategic and tactical planning purposes. The research adapted the quantitative research design to examine two research hypotheses. A total of 190 forms were equally distributed to those who are working at different management levels at the selected organizations. The results of the research showed
that MIS was primarily used to enhance strategic planning in both financial institutions. The regression analysis revealed that Tactical planning is found to have no effect on Decision Making, while Strategic planning has a clear effect on the Decision Making Effectiveness in both organizations.

D. Srinivas Nowduri,"Management Information Systems And Business Decision Making: Review, Analysis, And Recommendations",Journal Of Management And Marketing Research.
The role of Management Information Systems is described and analyzed in light of its capability for decision making. Decision making process and its impact on top level management in a business organization is explained with an emphasis on automated decision making. Limitations and challenges of MIS are discussed and a set of six recommendations proposed for increasing the effectiveness of MIS in the decision making process.

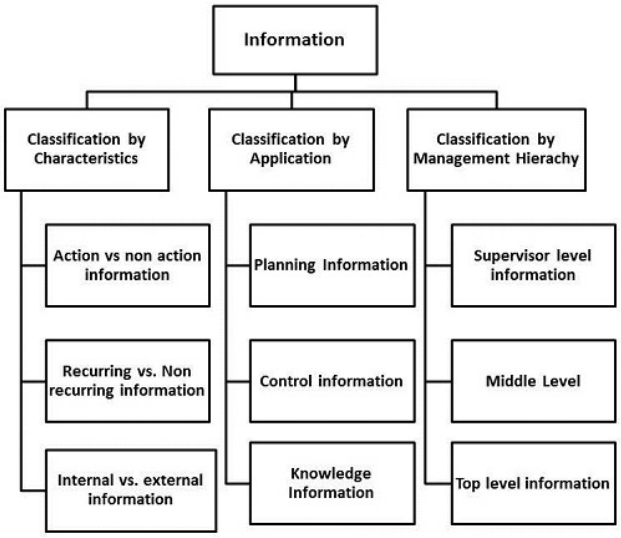
E. Vijay M. Khaparde,"Barriers Of ERP While Implementing ERP: A Literature Review",Volume 3, Issue 6 (Nov. - Dec. 2012).
The main purpose of the paper is to do literature survey of ERP Papers (from refereed and International Journals like Elsevier, InderScience, ASME, Springer and ACM(Digital Library) to find out the barriers of ERP when implementing it. Thus, the objective of the paper is to study the literature review papers and find out the barriers of ERP.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Management information systems, produce fixed, commonly scheduled reports based on data extracted and summarized from the firm's repressed transaction processing systems to middle and operational level managers to identify and inform semi structured decision problems.
- Decision Support Systems (DSS) Are Computer Program Request Used By Middle And Higher Management To Compile Information From A Broad Range Of Sources To Support Problem Solving And Decision Making.[2] A DSS Is Used Mostly For Semi-Structured And Unstructured Decision Problems.
- Executive Information Systems (EIS) Is A Investigating Tool That Provides Quick Access To Summarized Reports Coming From All Company Level And Departments Such As Accounting, Human Resources And Operations.
- Marketing Information Systems Are Management Information Systems Designed Specifically For Managing .The Marketing Aspects Of The Business.
- Accounting Information Systems Are Focused Accounting Functions.

- Human Resource Management Systems Are Used For Personal Aspects.
- Office Automation Systems (OAS) Support Communication And Productivity In The Enterprise By Automating Workflow And Eliminating Bottlenecks. OAS May Be Implemented At Any And All Levels Of Management.
- School Information Management Systems (SIMS) Cover School Administration, And Often Including Teaching And Learning Materials.
- Enterprise Resource Planning Facilitates The Flow Of Information Between All Business Functions Inside The Boundaries Of The Organization And Manage The Connections To Outside Stakeholders.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



1) **Strategic Information:** Strategic information is concerned with long term policy decisions that defines the objectives of a business and checks how well these objectives are met. For example, acquiring a new plant, a new product, diversification of business etc., comes under strategic information.

2) **Tactical Information:** Tactical information is concerned with the information needed for exercising control over business resources, like budgeting, [1]quality control, service level, inventory level, productivity level etc.

C) **Operational Information:** Operational information is concerned with plant/business level information and is used to ensure proper conduction of specific operational tasks as planned/intended. Various operator specific, machine specific and shift specific jobs for quality control checks comes under this category.

V. CONCLUDION

An efficient information system creates an effect on the organization's function, performance, and productivity. These days, information system and information technology have become a essential part of any successful business and is consider as a major functional area like any other functional areas such as marketing, finance, production and human resources, etc. Thus, it is important to understand the function of an information system just like any other functional area in business. A well-maintained MIS supports the organization at different levels. Many firms are using information system that cross the borderline of traditional business functions in order to re-engineer and improve vital business processes all across the enterprise. This model has involved installing.

The deliberate role of management information system involves using it to develop products, services, and capabilities that provide a company major benefits over competitive forces it faces in the global marketplace. We need an MIS flexible enough to deal with changing information requires the organization. The designing of such a system is a complex task. It can be achieved only if the MIS is planned. We understand this planning and implementation in management development process. Decision support system is a major concept of organizational information system, because of its influential role in taking business decisions. It helps all levels of managers to take various decisions.

REFERENCES

[1]. Bowker, N., & Tuffin, K. (2002). Users with disabilities' social and economic development through online access. In M. Boumedine (Ed.), Proceedings of the IASTED International Conference on Information and Knowledge Sharing (pp. 122–127). Anaheim, CA: ACTA Press.

[2]. Durie, M. (2003). Ngākāhuipou: Launching Māori futures. Wellington, New Zealand: Huia Publishers.

[3]. Hazledine, T., &Quiggan, J. (2006). Public policy in Australia and New Zealand: The new global context. Australian Journal of Political Science, 41(2), 131–143.

[4]. Palladio's Italian villas (2005) Available at: http://www.boglewood.com/palladio/

[5]. British Red Cross(2008)Opengardens. Available : http://www.redcross.org.uk/index.asp?id=39992

[6]. The Republic of PemberleyAllusions to books and authors in Jane Austen's writings. Available at: http://www.pemberley.com/janeinfo/litallus.html

