



## CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT "CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGEMENT"

(3360603) Management Information System

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#### What is MIS?

#### Also known as

- Management Information systems
- Information and decision systems
- Computer –based information systems.

MIS is defined as a Computer-based information system.

MIS is defined as a system which provides information support for decision —making in the organization.

### **ROLE OF MIS**

- Effective decision making based upon:
- Quality analysis
- □ Cost & budget analysis
- □ Risk analysis
- Market analysis
- Inventory analysis
- Stakeholder analysis
- □ Feedback analysis
- Behavior analysis

#### TASKS OF MIS

- Following are activities performed during information system processing:
- 1. Handling of voluminous data
- 2. Confirmation of the validity of data & transaction
- 3. Complex processing of data &multidimensional analysis
- 4. Quick search & retrieval
- 5. Mass storage
- 6.Communication of information system to the user on time
- 7. Fulfilling the changing needs of information.

#### IMPACT OF MIS

- Management of departments becomes more sufficient.
- Monitoring of Functional targets become easy.
- MIS helps in better understanding of the business.
- MIS helps in better achievement of goals with a well designs system with focus on the manager.

## STEPS IN DESIGN OF MIS

- 1. Identify the business needs of all levels of management.
- Initiating the information need
- Asking questions about the need
- Suggesting interpretations about the need
- Detailing the original statement
- 2. List the objectives and anticipated benefites.
- 3. Identify the system constrains (internal and external)

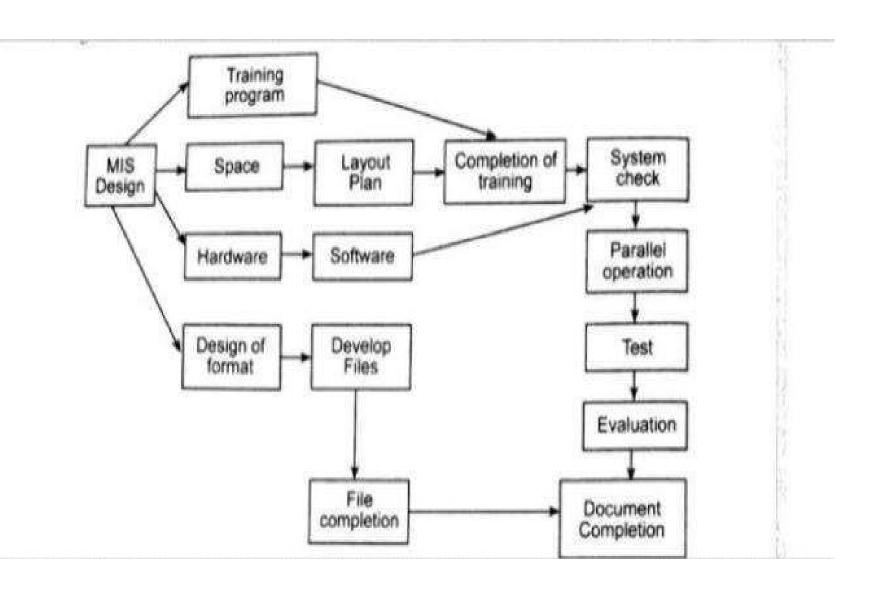
Internal constrains (eg.)

External constrains (eg.)

# APPROACHES OF MIS DEVELOPMENT

- > Top down approach
- > Bottom up approach
- Integrative approach
- > Traditional approach
- Prototyping approach
- End user development approach
- Systematic approach for development in small organization

## IMPLEMENTATION OF MIS



# STEPS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MIS

- Preparing organizational plan
- > Planning of work flow
- Trainning of personnel
- Development of software
- Acquiring computer hardware
- Designing the format for data collection
- Construction of data files
- > Operation of old and new system in parallel
- > Phasing out the old and inducting the new system
- Evalution, maintenance and control of the new system

## APPLICATION OF MIS



### BENIFITES OF MIS

- Aid in decision making
- Better planning and control
- Core competencies
- Quick reflexes
- Enhance supply chain management

#### FACTOR FOR SUCCESS OF MIS

- Use friendly design
- Oriented design and developed as per requirements
- > Focus on measure issues of the business
- Appropriate information processing technology to meet data processing and analysis needs
- > Focus on result an goals
- Developing information support to manage critical success factor

#### FACTOR FOR FAILURE OFMIS

- Belief that a computerized MIS can solve all problems
- Developed without streamlining the TPS
- It is conceived as data processing and note as information system
- MIS does not give perfect information to all users
- MIS does not meet critical and key factors such as response to query on database etc.

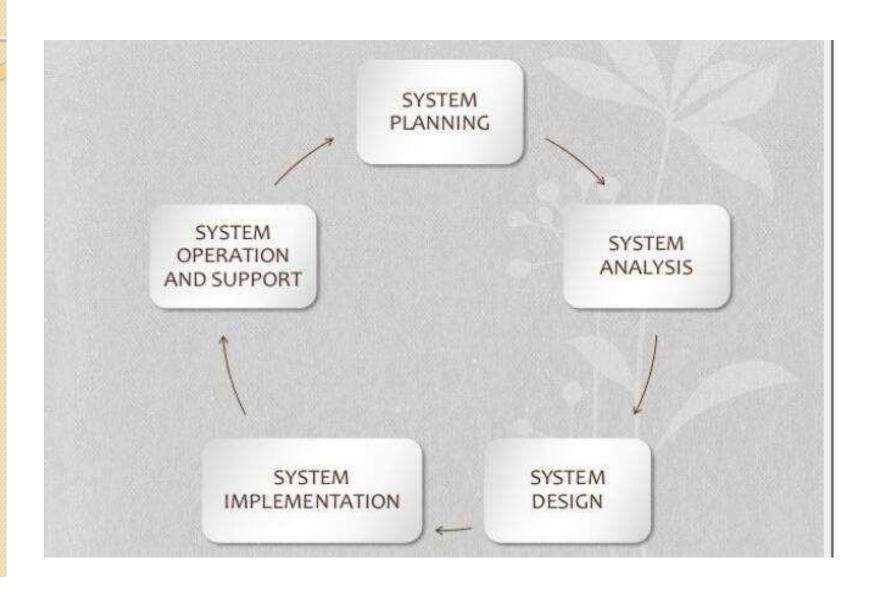
## LIMITATION OF MIS

- MIS can not replace managerial judgement in decision-making. It is merely an effective tool for the managers in decision-making and problem-solving.
- The quality of output of MIS is directly proportional to the quality of input and processes.
- MIS can not provide tailor-made information packages.it is required to analyse the available information before decision-making.

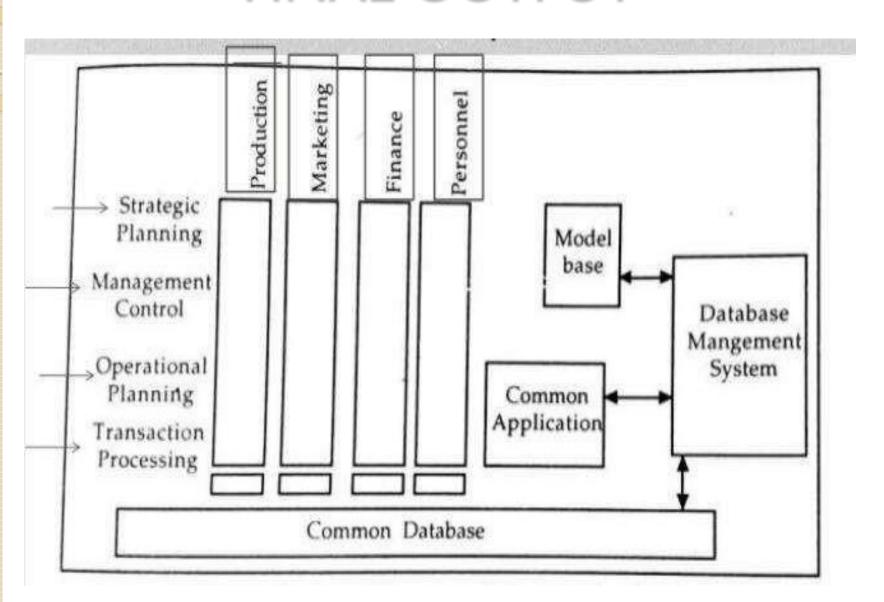
#### LIMITATION OF MIS

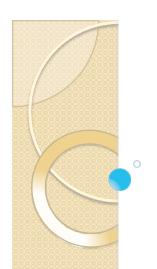
- MIS takes only quantitative factors in to account.
- MIS is less useful for making non programmed decisions.
- MIS is less effective in organization where information is not being shared with others.

## MIS DEVELOPMENT STAGE



## FINAL OUTPUT





## THANKYOU