

FUNCTIONING OF THE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOFTWARE, MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the relevance of the use of management information systems from the point of view of software. Management information systems solves real business problems and gives firms competitive advantages. Management information systems focuses on the concepts and tools needed to analyze, design, plan, develop, and manage an organization's information resources. These systems provide solutions that take advantage of new interactive digital technologies and the opportunities created by various technologies.

Keywords: management information system, software, business perspective, knowledgeable, communication technologies, hardware, applications, strategic position.

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to explain what "Management Information Systems" (MIS) are and how they act from a software, management, and business perspective. In this article, the author explain how a management information system can benefit a business. MIS may provide a wide range of benefits to businesses in any industry, and it is essential to their success. It includes acquiring data and analyzing it in order to provide helpful information for the company's decision-making process. Since, MIS is significant point for the success of any business, being knowledgeable and skillful in the subject matter is a must.

Management Information Systems (MIS) is a subject that obtains data and communication technologies to businesses and society. By applying data and communications technologies and systems, MIS solves real business problems and gives competitive advantage to firms. MIS focuses on the concepts and tools necessary for analyzing, designing, planning, developing, and managing organizational informational resources.

Let's look at some aspects of improving tools in the development of MIS (Fig.1.)

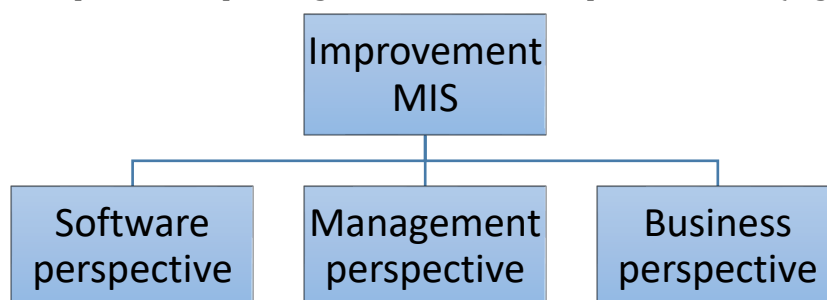


Fig.1. Prospects for improving information management systems¹

¹ Developed by the author

Software Perspective

Management information systems is the department in charge of the hardware and software systems used in an organization's business-critical decision-making.

Originally, the MIS department was about information technology. Practitioners and business schools referred to MIS rather than IT from the 1960s until the early 1980s. Enterprise computing's main job in the early days was to assist the CEO and CFO with information systems management for a few critical run-of-the-mill tasks like order entry, accounting, and budgeting. There were no enterprise applications; programmers had to meticulously write code to carry out these operations, which were normally performed on a mainframe.

These systems were business-critical, which meant that if a company had to revert to manual accounting, it would fail. The business was in jeopardy if MIS failed. The CFO was in charge of MIS, making sure that the developers and administrators were delivering what accounting required.

With the introduction of personal computers that could run spreadsheets in the 1980s, the scope of computing's tasks began to shift. Personal spreadsheets removed business-critical operations from upper management's domain; MIS required to support a broader variety of users, using both external and internal software tools.

MIS is a term that refers to computer software that is used to store, organize, and analyze data, as well as a department inside a firm. Sales, inventories, equipment, and other corporate data are tracked using management information systems. Management information systems used to be run on mainframe computers. MIS shifted to client/server systems as computing technology advanced. MIS is now commonly run in the cloud or in a hybrid cloud.

MIS, both a department and a software system, helps companies gain a competitive advantage. The data managed by the MIS system helps managers make better decisions related to sales, manufacturing, resource allocation, and more. Both MIS departments and software systems help increase productivity in a company by allowing employees to spend more time on productive tasks.

Management Perspective

At the present, organizations realize that information is important as an extra advantage. It can add profit to organizations. As well as, it helps organizations to survive among intensive competition. Therefore, organizations need information for management. All organizations need to manage information through systematic collection. The information is then sent, received and analyzed through time.

Management information is an important input for efficiently performing different management functions at different organizational levels. Information systems facilitate decision making. Management functions include planning, management, and decision making.

Business Perspective

Managers and businesses invest in information technology and systems to bring real business value to their businesses. The decision to build or maintain an information system assumes that the return on that investment is greater than any other investment in a building, machine, or other assets. These excellent returns can be productivity gains, profit gains (increasing the company's stock market value), or a company's superior long-term strategic position in a particular market (providing superior future earnings). From a business perspective, information systems prove to be an important tool for creating

corporate value. Information systems enable companies to increase sales and reduce costs by providing information that helps managers make better decisions or increase the level of the execution of business processes.

Each organization has an information value chain in which raw information is systematically collected and transformed through various steps to add value to that information. The value of an information system to a company and the decision to invest in a new information system are largely dependent on the extent to which the system can lead to better business decisions, more efficient business processes, and higher profitability of the company. There are other reasons why the system is built, but its main purpose is to add value to the company. From a business perspective, information systems are a set of information collections, transformations, and distributions that managers can use to improve decision-making, improve organizational performance, and ultimately increase organizational profitability. From the business perspective, attention is paid to the organizational and administrative nature of information systems. Information systems represent information technology-based organizational and management solutions to the challenges or problems posed by the environment or different cases.

From the business perspective, information systems are a part of a series of value-added activities related to procurement and production. Transform and distribute information that managers can use to improve decision making, improve organizational performance, and ultimately increase business profitability. These systems provide solutions that take advantage of new interactive digital technologies and opportunities created by a variety of technologies such as GPS. The company can therefore develop new ways to coordinate production, manufacturing and sales.

Conclusions

MIS plays an important role in developing business activities from all of the perspectives, software, management and business, through searching information, collecting data, managing best possible decisions to increase profit. MIS is a must discipline for everyone who has a desire to make an essential business plan in market.

Trends in the development of modern information technologies lead to a constant increase in the complexity of MIS. For successful implementation, the MIS must be adequately described, complete and consistent functional and information models of the system must be built.

Works in the field of information systems are based, on the one hand, on research in applied linguistics, which creates languages for recording information and searching for answers in information arrays for incoming requests, and on the other hand, on information theory, which supplies models and methods that are used in organizing the circulation of information in data transmission channels.

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