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Types of decisions in mis

Given article text here was rewritten and modified. Decision maker to achieve some objektivs, and it involves a communicatin. A decision is a choise made by the decision maker to achieve some objektivs, and it involves a communicatin. makin is not an independent or discrete activity; it's involved in day-to-day functions. In the contex of business organisashuns, information systems can be used to assist decision makin. Howevr, it's impotant to note that the system does not take decisions but facilitates decision makin. The process of decision makin utilizes many tools, techniques, and perceptions, requirin creativity, imagination, and a deep understandin of human behaviour. Managirs must be aware of what sort of problems shall arise before decision can be realized when the right resources are assigned the right tasks, makin resource allocation possibl. Management information systems enable business proces to be time savin and hassle free by automatin the cumbersome process of maintainin records, data processing, and analysis. This speeds up business proces is a seven-step proces involvin problem definision, identifikashun of alternatives, evaluation of cons and pros, choise of best alternative, implementashun of choise, monitoring and control, and review and evalushun. This process requires a thorough examination of the collected data. Data collection must be supported by concrete facts and statistics. The basis for data collection, analysis, and categorization is grounded in several key factors: The scope of the decision or time frame of its applicability. The impact of the decision on other functional areas. Essential constraints and considerations that need to be taken into account. Developing alternative solutions involves narrowing down the best and most viable option from the various alternatives available. meticulous analysis by the researcher is crucial in this step. Before selecting an alternative, key factors must be considered. It is essential to estimate the right resources at disposal. The aim is to ensure that the right resources are assigned the right task within the right time frame to achieve the desired outcome. Implementation of the decision requires clear communication with various stakeholders and adaptability to the new decision. The correct timing for implementation should be determined to avoid complexities. implemented. Monitoring and feedback are essential to evaluate the effectiveness of the change and make corrective actions in a timely manner. The healthcare platform, developed by Wipro, streamlines patient data management by organizing prescriptions, diagnoses, and appointments in a single database. This facilitates quick access to reports and data analysis on an as-needed basis. The system has been successfully implemented in over 200 hospitals and 1000 clinics across South East, and India, connecting millions of lives through its online e-governance health program. The platform is highly interoperable with various medical technology systems, allowing seamless integration with mobility solutions like biometric devices and picture archiving communication systems. It also connects to third-party apps and lab equipment, enabling networked connectivity and information sharing. Wockhardt Hospitals' implementation of the hospital information resource planning system improved operational efficiency by networking hospitals and internal systems on a common platform. The system offers long-term scalability, minimizing manual errors. In contrast, the Centre for Railways' processes through integrated automated networks and national grid integration. CRIS also manages rail budget compilation, workshop information, electronic procurement, and online payments. Additionally, the unreserved ticketing system are computerized using multiple access points. Efficiency, communication, and customer satisfaction are key to success in any restaurant management system. The system can understand customer requests and process orders accordingly, ensuring swift and accurate service. In a networked scenario, terminals receive order requests, which are then routed to designated computers for processing. This streamlined process minimizes errors and ensures that customers receive their orders quickly. restaurant management software, Crunch Time, is easy to understand and navigate. Automated billing processes make it simple for management to track sales and analyze customers can be easily processed, enabling management to identify areas for improvement and make data-driven decisions. Exhibit 8 highlights the integration of Crunch Time with various functional departments, showcasing the details imported into the information system. Reports, such as sales analysis and cost diagrams, can be obtained to support decision-making at both mid-level and executive levels. Management information systems play a crucial role in decision-making by providing timely and accurate information. They facilitate day-to-day operations, support mid-management decision-making, and offer competitive tools for business analysis. The hierarchy of decision-making, and offer competitive tools for business analysis. making enables businesses to maintain a competitive edge. By providing access to relevant data, Information Systems make it possible to make informed decisions that shape business strategy. Companies can leverage a networked system to collect sales and production data from various entities within their supply chain, enabling them to make informed decisions with the latest information. Collaboration among departments becomes more seamless through integration and information sharing, even when functional units are dispersed across different geographical regions. A robust reporting engine allows for trend analysis and forecasting by fetching reports and analyzing data according to changing business requirements. Reporting tools enable managers to customize reports as per their needs, providing a brief summary for senior approval or drafting status, full, and supplementary reports for decision-making support. A good MIS can handle multiple tasks simultaneously, increasing efficiency and allowing several business operations to be conducted concurrently. System maintenance is crucial, including debugging programming errors to ensure the platform runs efficiently and error-free. Up gradation and updating activities must be carried out in real-time to avoid time lags and maintain the system's performance. including operational support systems that coordinate routine activities, management information systems that provide reports for decision-making, and decision support systems that facilitate risk-oriented planning. Exhibit 13 demonstrates how a decision support system can simplify environmental analysis. Executive Information Systems cater to senior executives, providing graphic user interfaces for report generation and trend analysis. Specialized Processing Systems, including functional business systems, are crucial in the real world. Management Information Systems, including functional business systems and expert systems, are crucial in the real world. MIS streamlines options, allowing decision-makers to make informed choices. By facilitating the flow of information between departments, MIS reduces face-to-face communications, increasing organizational responsiveness. Well-constructed MIS can reduce operating costs and increase profits by providing real-time data from the marketplace. Sources: * Reddy G.Satyanarayana et al., "Management Information Systems to help Managers for providing decision making in an Organization," International Journal for reviews in Computing * Laudon Kenneth C, Laudon Jane P, Management Information Systems, Managing the Digital Firm, Pearson Education South Asia, 2013 * O'Brien A James, Marakas M George, Behl Ramesh, "Management Information Systems." 9th Edition, Tata Mc Graw Hill Education Pvt Ltd. * Linton Ian, "The Role of MIS in Decisions, ranging from structured to unstructured decisions, ranging from structured to unstructured. Structured to unstructured decisions are based on direct inputs and follow established procedures. Examples include inventory reorder levels, where once the threshold is reached, a decision needs to be made to order more widgets. Structured decisions, which involve predetermined rules and criteria, are well-suited for automation and can be referred to as programmed decisions. Managers often rely on heuristics - mental shortcuts - to make these decisions efficiently. For example, a retail store manager may increase staff by 30% every time there is a big sale due to past experience. Heuristics save time but may not yield the optimal solution. In contrast, unstructured or non-programmed decisions involve unknowns and require more thoughtful judgment and creative thinking. Information systems can support these types of decisions with tools for gathering information and collaborative capabilities. Examples include resolving labor issues or setting policy for new technology implementation. Semi-structured decisions combine structured factors with human experience. The hiring process is an example, where years of experience and education are evaluated alongside social skills and problem-solving abilities. Decisions can be classified into three categories: strategic, tactical/managerial, and operational. Strategic decisions set the organization's course, while tactical/managerial decisions focus on implementation. Operational decisions involve daily choices made by employees to run the organization smoothly. Should we merge with another company? Should we start a new product line? Or maybe consider downsizing our organization? The top decision-makers are weighing their options for facilitating collaboration between employees from the two companies. They're also thinking about how to market the new product and who might be let go during downsizing. Meanwhile, managers need to figure out how often they should communicate with their new colleagues, what message to convey to customers, and how to balance their workload.