Information systems and their role in decision-making managers

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ABSTRACT: The use of information systems in most countries of the world to gain access to the right information and therefore the right decision, it is widely accepted. If the data input to the system is not of good quality, not just the output data and make decisions based on this information, the lack of goals is predetermined. The ultra-modern complex world, the role of management information systems and undeniable impact on the community and the organization is not secret. Educational organizations and universities are not exempt from this information correct, accurate and up to date based on their needs and make their decisions wisely. This article MIS management information systems and their role in management decision making covers. Because of the combination of three phenomena MIS system, information and management consider the first of these cases.

Keywords: information systems, management, decision-making, goals, data.

INTRODUCTION

management information and it is used, the information systems for the collection, processing and use of information, that this problem is not limited to software or hard ware (Parker and Case, 1993).

Managers spend eighty percent of the daily work of information including information, communication and use of information in a wide range of different tasks. Since the information on all the activities of an organization, there should be a system of information production and management (Smithson and Hirschheim, 1998).

The purpose of creating such systems guarantee accurate and reliable information when required and the form can be used. Such a system of information system has been named. Several definitions in fields such as management information systems, computer science, software engineering, and science and information provided (Remenyi, 2000) Is a complete system designed for the production, gathering, organizing (processing), storage, retrieval and dissemination of information in an institution, organization or any other defined areas of society.

Information System is a complete system for the purpose intended. The information system is designed. If the method or process that is informal, not defined or based on their own information to the individual, unit or organization that can not be said of the information system. In some literature, such methods or processes, according to unofficial information system and the classification of information systems, information systems are considered informal versus formal. If you look at the definition of such methods or processes can not be the name of the system (Serafeimidis and Smithson, 2000).

We're here to have a debate on this issue, but no further information was designed systems we considered. System information includes production processes, collection, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information.

If a system does not perform all of these processes can not be said that an information system. The process may be a system or subsystem of an information system. Information systems can be used to an institution, organization or any other area of society is defined. An information system performs three major. The internal and external information sources as the input. The information received on the work done to produce the desired information system (Pearson, 1977).

Finally, the produced information to the user such as a manager or an employee in the intended place. Management information systems MIS, mechanized systems that are commonly used in organizations and include all information and communication channels that are organized (Burtch, J., and Grudnitski, 1989).

The system includes data collection, data processing and transforming raw data into information (Love, 2000; Kaplan, 1985), storage and retrieval of data and information such as reports and output management. MIS information management system in the application of information technology. In this paper, the concept of MIS management information systems and their role in decision-making executive pay.

Information and computer systems

For a group of system elements that are combined to a common purpose. This is the life cycle of the system, including programs, application life cycle of a system requires passing through stages that each management activities are needed. The system may be technical reasons or other errors or non-compliance with environmental change less useful and effective (Marosszekey, 2000).

It is possible when a new system is planned to be higher deficits. The final stage of the life cycle of a replacement system is that during the life of each of these stages in different systems (Ryan and Harrison, 2000).

Computer information systems are not necessary but most are computer information systems. The determining factor is whether the use of computer information systems using computer capabilities can be improved or not? If a system of manual and error-free and efficient working practices can do is not a reason for computer use. But often, the volume of work rise, high complexity procedures, or practices are very linked and computer use can provide the necessary improvements. Computer information systems, computer information systems that are used (Raymond, 1995).

Why is the information system?

When the data were processed to be converted into information. information processing or data are significant data transformation to be performed by a data processor (Platisa and Tumbas, 2000).

The data processor is one of the key elements of the perceptual system. The data processor may include computer components, computer or a combination of the two is Ay, other elements. There are two approaches in the use of information systems. The approach of both the value of the use of computer and communication technology in the activities originate.

Supporters of this approach are looking for ways to exploit systems using computer and communication technology. The first approach, this approach solely to the inherent capabilities of computer and communications technology and how it can be used to improve efficiency is concerned (Khalifa, 2000).

The emphasis on improving system performance through process efficiency and reliability of performance, rather than on the specific use of computer and communications technology capabilities.

The second approach, the approach to assessing the strengths and opportunities facing the organization and the use of information technology focuses on the use of existing conditions (Pearson, 1977). This approach considers the empowerment of information technology. In other words, instead of having a technology-driven approach, to develop the technology of information systems. This approach is best for the computer and communications technology is important, but how can the organization's computer is important. Information systems tools to support the activities of the organization. Support provided by information systems are divided into three categories:

♯ information support, providing support to receive, store, filter and dissect information
♯ decision support, using information provided support
♯ communication support, to provide support for sharing or exchange of information between users.

Decisions of management and information systems

Because the human mind's ability to process information is limited storage and use of these systems can eliminate these limitations. Computers can quickly and cost-effective way to scan and save or transfer data. Three types of decisions of structured decision-making processes (programmable), semi-structured, unstructured (non-scheduled) is. Management activities include three parts: strategic planning, management control, operational control decisions and activities Bashd.az combination of several modes occur for any one or more of the information system is accountable (Kaplan, 1985).

For example, when the system is structured type MIS, OR, TPS, DP work is semi-structured, or if DSS is appropriate. Systems (DSS), human resources (personal information) with computer capabilities combine to improve the quality of decision-making, especially in the semi-structured questions. To address these issues and information technology (IT) used titles such as decision support systems group is capable of. In ES, expertise and skills

transferred from a computer expert. This knowledge is stored on the computer when the user needs to use it. ES can be a specialist to get a good understanding and a good result. In artificial neural networks (ANN) to learn from past experiences, and in this way problems can be solved.

Factors affecting information systems

Environmental organizations: the basis of all activities of the environment in which it operates. Of the products and services offered by the organization, methods of competition, quality and nature of the measures adopted will affect the daily activities. Important factors in the environment are (Love, 2000):

Customers	Competition	Software		Organizations legislator	Organization and use of information systems
Organizational Structure	Information	Suppliers of materials and services to the organization		Information Systems Architecture	Hardware
Strategy	Systems	Communications		Human Resources	Management

Development of information systems in an organization it once and for all, but must be paid periodically to the development of information systems. The characteristic features of imposing a system because each system has a limited life and must be updated in certain periods. For this reason, the systems life cycle. Information Systems has a life cycle (Ryan and Harrison, 2000). Information system development life cycle of the issue and the need for system information system started and after production, use and maintenance, the need for change and reform ends. for a system in an organization, is essential in this process. During this procedure requires the use of information systems professionals and consultants.

CONCLUSION

and so it is written. Managers today face a lot of information. As data processing and information systems should be cleaned and stored and retrieved. The management systems and control tools have had many changes over time. Now the control is done through the application of highly specialized knowledge necessary for the development and software systems can be any type of information through electronic networks have acquired and used effective as a system. To plan and develop an information system that is responsive to the needs of users, MIS specialist should, structure and how to communicate effectively with users, operations. familiar design that covers the user's activities. The MIS specialist in the field of information technologies must always be able to choose the appropriate technology to, to implement computer systems needed to decide (Kaplan, 1985).

Information systems have the potential to offer three types of benefits to the organization, improve efficiency, effectiveness and competitive advantage. Improve productivity occurs when the same source or less can be more work done. In organizations, improving productivity improvements in work processes occur. Information systems can be faster, easier and more effective to do things that are improving productivity in this way. The effect on the ability of an individual or an organization to do the things that should be done. Information systems, providing information that will help managers assess the situation and choose the best options and thereby improve their effectiveness. Organizational productivity and effectiveness of their information systems will be improved and has the potential to change the way organizational competitiveness (Lowe, 2000).

As we have seen, management information systems can be called see two see. view only the management information system management information system may be the most significant, but in general, the use of computer and information systems, trade and development institutions deals. Human but found support information needs of the individual organization (Marosszekey, 2000). Support is provided by the same management information system decision support system can be very low to very much change. Only half of the structural problems in particular working. A feature that distinguishes it from the management information system is the way in which support is closer than the managers. Compliance managers and office automation system applications with a low best things that a lot of informal communication, will adapt. Although the office automation system to the great negative information problem solving, decision on its application is assigned to managers.

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