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| **SESSION** | **FEB- MAR, 2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **IV** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DBB2202 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. Explain how MIS controls the Information in an organization.**

**Ans 1.**

**How MIS Controls Information in an Organization**

**MIS and Information Control**

A Management Information System (MIS) is a structured, integrated system that provides managers with tools to organize, evaluate, and manage departments efficiently. It collects data from various departments, processes it, and presents it in the form of reports to assist in decision-making. One of the key functions of MIS is to control the flow, storage, processing, and usage of information within an organization, ensuring it reaches the right people at the right time.

**Information Collection and Input Control**

MIS begins with data collection from both internal and external sources. Internal sources

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**2. Explain the steps involved in the decision-making process, in detail 10**

**Ans 2.**

**Steps Involved in the Decision-Making Process**

**Understanding Decision-Making in Organizations**

Decision-making is a fundamental managerial activity that involves choosing the best course of action from a set of alternatives to achieve a desired goal. In organizations, decisions can be strategic, tactical, or operational, depending on the nature and impact. A systematic and rational decision-making process increases the chances of success and reduces the risk of failure. The process involves a series of logical steps, which MIS often supports through timely information

**3. Explain what is meant by BPR. What is its significance? 4 + 6**

**Ans 3.**

**Meaning and Significance of Business Process Reengineering (BPR)**

**Understanding the Concept of BPR**

Business Process Reengineering (BPR) refers to the fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes to achieve significant improvements in performance measures such as cost, quality, service, and speed. Unlike gradual improvement strategies, BPR involves a complete overhaul of existing workflows, often breaking down traditional departmental boundaries and reconfiguring processes from the ground up. The objective of BPR is not merely to enhance processes but to reinvent them entirely for better organizational outcomes.

BPR was popularized in the early 1990s by Michael Hammer and James Champy, who

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. Explain the applications and systems used in e-communication.**

**Ans 4.**

**Applications and Systems Used in E-Communication**

**Understanding E-Communication in Modern Organizations**

E-communication, or electronic communication, refers to the use of digital technologies to exchange information across individuals, teams, and organizations. It includes the transmission of messages, documents, audio, video, and data through electronic devices such as computers, mobile phones, and tablets. In the digital era, e-communication plays a central role in enabling real-time collaboration, global connectivity, and efficient information sharing. With the growing reliance on remote work, digital transformation, and global business operations, e-

**5. Explain different types of Decision Support Systems. 10**

**Ans 5.**

**Different Types of Decision Support Systems (DSS)**

**Understanding Decision Support Systems**

A Decision Support System (DSS) is a computer-based application that helps managers and business professionals in making informed, data-driven decisions. It combines the use of models, data, and user-friendly interfaces to assist in solving semi-structured and unstructured problems. DSS is not meant to replace human decision-making but to support and enhance it by providing relevant information, analysis tools, and simulation capabilities. These systems are highly useful in complex environments where decision-makers need to evaluate alternatives

**6. Explain the various security hazards faced by an information system. 10**

**Ans 6.**

**Various Security Hazards Faced by an Information System**

**Introduction to Information System Security**

An information system is a critical component of modern organizations, supporting operations, communication, and decision-making. However, with increasing digitization comes the risk of security threats that can disrupt systems, compromise data, and damage organizational integrity. Information system security hazards refer to any event or condition that can harm data confidentiality, integrity, or availability. These hazards may arise from both external