Business Manager's Knowledge System for Higher Education

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Abstract : Business manager's knowledge System (BKS) is becoming one of the most important properties for an organization taking part in competition in the 21st hundred complete interests, money, goods. The MIS in an organization for higher education includes important organization activities such as of relation knowledge-base, applications for managing Admissions, registration, financial help, managing to do with man useable things, and for making design of payments the Fiscal controls. The universities power to make to person's desire its MIS is full of danger to organization competition-friendliness. The operation of making observations tries to make observation of the use of the business manager's knowledge systems (BKS). BKS in higher education have been took up to input and out-put on the point knowledge as well in connection with manage an organization decision making have an effect on. That is, the business manager's knowledge systems make ready knowledge that is important to making business decisions for the deeply rooted way of acting. Data, knowledge and decision process are connected to each other. Facts after processing are greatly changed into knowledge and knowledge is the base for decision making process. It is very important to have on the point knowledge for right, timely and working well decisions to be made. Business manager's knowledge System (BKS) has taken to be true great importance in this Context.

IndexTerms   MIS,   Higher   Education,   Information,   Information   Technology.   -
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I. INTRODUCTION

Doing a play of an organization to get done its goals and ends largely depends upon the resources ready (to be used) to it both from inside the organization or from out-sides. Different resources are needed to act, which cover men, materials, finance, facilities and knowledge. News given is one of the most important resources of the organization that have a force of meeting blow on all the other useable things. Able to use of resources makes all the point or amount different to an organization to take part in competition in the market and be very good, the good. The growth and future of any organization whether a making unit, trading organization, business organization, service giver, government divisions of an organization or an about education make ready depends on its resources and more so on their working well use of. It is not enough to only order resources but their timely property, use of and looking at is completely most important for the good outcome of the organization. The business managers purposes, uses like idea, organizing, executing, looking at, control and put value can be done with the knowledge. deeply rooted ways of acting of higher learning are often support limited, with government giving money (for a purpose) dropping (1/4 pint and Battacharjee, 2009). Many higher education institutions are now giving thought to as that possibly taking place in addition income stretches out which put a high request on knowledge (Rainer and Watson 2012). With such high force on knowledge to support its knowledge workers and coming after an outer covering; there are has a part in connected with this knowledge being on condition that by organizations of higher learning to their workers. Some of these questions are whether if this money put into business in knowledge to manage an organization effectively are making a point or amount different. If they are, how are they making a point or amount different pande 2010)? These questions may get up as technology is took up to give support to users in their tasks within an organization; this operation of making observations is undertaken to give knowledge of answer to some of the questions posited over.

BKS have been developed to be participative and anticipative. Besides technology use; MIS have been adopted to support its users in their primary tasks (Gill and Battacharjee, 2009). MIS are tools implemented for users to achieve goals that are important to their lives, jobs and work and can be defined as integrated, user-machine systems for providing information to support operations, management, analysis and decision-making function in an organization (Friedman and Hoffman, 2001). MIS in this context are intranets put in place to support employees in their daily tasks in higher education environments. Institutions of higher education traditionally are places where information is accumulated and distributed; it's an intellectual environment where knowledge and people who carry the knowledge circulate (Sagitova, 2012). MIS's implemented within the higher education setting support teachers, researchers, administrators and to automate and control the entire educational process.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The question faced by higher institutions that have instrumented MIS about post putting into effect; there is no Evidence on how the users are using the knowledge system (Franco, 2010). System use comes to a decision about the good outcome of the MIS instrumented within the general condition (Marchewka and Al 3, 2007).there are changes in both the inside and out-side conditions, the changes causes the system to be changing. When these changes come to mind; are designs that are acted-on by these changes gone over, are hardware and software changes made house numbers to give space to the changes in the out-side and inside conditions? In addition to knowledge way of using voice; efforts to get mixed together the changes into the MIS needs to be looked into. The operation of making observations is on the point for agreement makers as it will give a view, knowledge on how the BKS could support its users and gives space to for both inside and out-side changes. For managers; the operation of making observations is on the point as it will help in giving directions for it an outer covering within the organization, and for organizations for higher education its sense, value lies in that it provides a knowledge on how MIS can be used to give of an organization for higher education the support they have need of in giving help to the organization for higher education to get done its ends, purposes, things seen with the mind's eye and persons sent on special works.

III. DATA, INFORMATION AND DECISION PROCESS

The of note between facts and knowledge is not very clear to some of the persons in general. Raw facts, figures, object, and so on. Are data. Facts when processed are not changed into knowledge. Decision making process is dependent of knowledge. Every organization has great amount of knowledge for computers but them existence without from on the point knowledge needed for making the decision. If a decision is needed to put up a business managers make ready in one great town, it has need of related to knowledge such as number of students going past, through becoming a person with a degree every year, number of students looking for Admission in different small river, the growth good example of students in each training, the mixed bag of goods request from business or industry, number of other organizations offering like directions, number of students looking for Admissions outside the country for like courses and the reasons for being given a higher position to these organizations. The knowledge on such aspects helps the authorities to design the direction according to the request and make complete in the market place. The same is true with other activities like to do with industry producing, ruling in the government part, physical acts for amusement, amusement, grouping well-being and grouping safety. Even if political Election in different countries all the political parties keep (self, thoughts) in order, under control knowledge about number seats in each state, forms, the existence-stage outline of group, the sex distribution, religion following, details about small group groups of persons, education good example of the persons giving voice in selection, distribution of voters by division in society, the nearby issues as well as person and between nations issues and many more. The past giving support to good example and the knowledge on the doing a play of the present government are important to take up right designs to come out on top in the knowledge. Complete and multi-national companies having their making units in different parts of the earth with complex number products, with complex number of employees of different nationalities operating in different market conditions business agreement with great-sized facts. Observations of great-sized facts for producing on the point knowledge are a questioning in it-self. make into different sort of facts into news given including the business managers of knowledge-base is a scientific view which can be deed by trained and having been trained men only. Having too much of facts and knowledge is also not good for good decision making. In fact more than enough of facts and knowledge makes the decision process harder. What is needed the right and safe, good, ready knowledge, in right amount, at a right time, at the right place and at cheap price. The unbroken number question under discussion is to increase the value of knowledge for better decision making.

Types of Information

Harsh, Connor & Schwab [1] suggested a classification of information into four categories: Descriptive Information, Diagnostic Information, Predictive Information and Prescriptive Information (Fig.1).
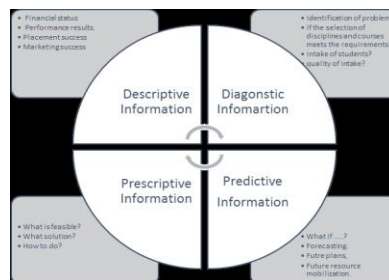

Fig. 1: Classification of information – Examples of Education System

Descriptive information

Staring point in the classification of information is the descriptive information, which is the base for all other types of information. Descriptive class of information scenario building of the business at a particular point of time. As an example of an education system, it deliberates about:

a. Number of students enrolled,

b. Disciplines and the courses running,

c. Placement process in vogue and its success,

d. Marketing strategy adopted and its impact on the enrollment, and

e. Recognition of its courses by the end users like industry, business houses, educational institutes and government etc.

Diagnostic information

Diagnostic information provides insight in to the problems. What are the reasons of the problems? What has not been done? What should have been done? These are the areas of coverage of diagnostic information. The types of information needed in this class of information in case of the education institutes are:

a. Why the registration of students is below expectation?

b. Where is more registration and why?

c. Which courses are more popular?

d. What are reasons of students taking admission in this institute?

e. Has the marketing strategy adopted given commensurate results?

f. Why students initially registered switched over to other institution?

g. Is the fees charged for the course competitive in comparison to other contemporary institutes? Based on the diagnostic information education planners and regulators set norms and standards. Gap analysis is carried out to identify the areas of concerns as well as areas of opportunities. The information available is used for appropriate action plans.

Predictive information

Predictive information is relating to question "What if….?" This class of information helps in analyzing the future strategies to be considered and adopted. This information attempts to identify the desirable outcomes. The predictive information is vital for forecasting, planning future strategies, looking for resource mobilization in coming years and what type of marketing strategies will be more practical. Budgeting techniques, simulation models and other management tools adopted by the organizations use predictive information extensively.

Prescriptive information

Quality to do with stating before-hand the future of news given addresses the question of what should be done and what can be done. The basic starting point for such observations is the lands ruled over of quality to do with stating before-hand the future of knowledge. The out-put of the quality to do with stating before-hand the future of knowledge is deliberated in the Context of goals and values put for the organization. For example, an education make ready may offer got mixed together courses which make certain the students for a smooth education at a later day when they have to for higher education. The competition at that stage may be very full of danger. But a learner of the same organization will have more chances to get Admission in higher courses because of, in relation to near knowledge of the quality example and normal's of the organization. Even the organization have more secret on the likely doing a play of its own learners. Some of the organizations offer dual degree where in part of the education is done in the mother make ready and par of the education is gave in a make ready in another country. This organization can be the organization of the mother make ready which has put one's name down the learner as first started or in another make ready totally independent mind and physical qualities but having a produced by working together order with the mother makes ready. Students get a great more chances of earth teaching room expose by making observations about in an out-of-country organization for higher education which otherwise is beyond his way. The quality of education gets well with such earth teaching room effects on one another. Students have a chance of acting between, along with earth teaching room higher education teaching group, work-place in a especially pleasing thought general condition and take part in competition on an earth teaching room syllabus as well as with earth teaching room learner town.

IV. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Correct decision making is possible with the efficient utilization of information. In view of the large data and information available to the managers, the decision making process becomes very difficult. Information required for decision making should be easily available [2]. Collection of data, its conversion to the information, proper storage of information, retrieval of information and effective utilization of information need Management Information System popularly known as MIS. Management Information System is a computer based system. It is a very strong tool available to managers for planning, organizing, executing, monitoring, control and evaluation of their operations efficiently. MIS Facilitates effective communication.

BKS consists of three basic components: Management, Information and the System. Integrated use of these three components enables clarity in understanding the issues involved impact of each component on other seemingly independent inputs but interconnected with each other. The decisions taken in this way is appropriate in the context of the business requirements. MIS enables to adopt multi-disciplinary management approach considering all the aspects relating to operational, financial, materials, behavioral, organizational practices and policies; and computer related issues. Organization works in holistic manner with the help of MIS rather than in different segments. Decisions in different segments without taking a holistic approach have greater chances of failure. There is tremendous avoidable waste in utilization of organizational resources.

MIS IN HIGHER EDUCATION:

The management process is at the top of the hierarchy. The academic management portal and the data architecture are designed to build the MIS. The management and personnel of the organization use the management portal. It

utilizes data from the data warehouse, where existing data on the various operational data systems are collected. It is important that the strategic planning with all the necessary elements of implementation should permeate all the levels of the organization from the overall institutional level to the degree programmers and individual employees. The balanced scorecard approach has not been properly introduced if the existing information systems do not directly support it. This was one of the main reasons for initiating the project of the new MIS with a portal at the beginning of 2004. The management process includes the following sequences of main activities:

- **Objectives:** Strategic planning produces strategic objectives. It is important that the capabilities of the personnel are taken into account to define the objectives in the learning perspective. The other objectives must also be defined consistently in Relation to each other.
- **Operations:** The operations of the internal processes are planned to achieve the strategic objectives.
- **Resources:** Financial resources are allocated in the budgeting process for the operations to achieve the strategic objectives.
- **Results:** Operations are performed to achieve the desired objectives within an agreed time and budget.

V. FUTURE TRENDS

Management using the MIs

The BKS based on the balanced scorecard is a management tool to be used at all organizational levels. User roles have been specified for the individuals' organizational positions. Different roles enable users to observe different views and allow them to accomplish the tasks that have been defined for the user roles in process descriptions and instructions. The system issues reminders about the tasks which need to be done**.** The reporting of the results is used to evaluate how the institution and its organizational units have been able to reach their strategic objectives and agreed target values of measures. The reports are based on the data obtained from the data warehouse and the qualitative information provided by the various organizational units.

VI. CONCLUSION

The development of BKS in any institution of higher learning is important for a modern management of the education systems. Computer applications, technology and the data base assist in data and information gathering, use and dissemination. However, the creation of an efficient and effective MIS requires a clear vision of what products to use and which departments to be involved. The development of MIS is not limited to creating a data and information system but more importantly, the development of a new management culture of information sharing

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