

# INFORMATION HANDLING THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: INTRODUCTION

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**Abstract**— Information world is been introduced in the study. Need and use of information by the Information Technology for Information Handling is the objective of study.

**Key words**— IS: Information System, MIS: Management Information System, ICT: information and communication technology, CIS: Computer Information System.

World is itself a database of information. Here in this world Neuton third low works and its application is also satisfied by the object information. That is information is neither been created nor been destroyed. It is only converted from one form to another. it states that this world is a database where data exist, store , captured, transmitted, processed, retrieved, displayed etc. Each and every object existing in this world is an information and information about information possessed gives the world a qualitative data warehouse which is a complete package of database and datamining. In whole statement, information is a key for everything existing in this world and a play of information handling is played by the objects in order to excel each other. This information is permuted and combined with each other to form a new information (termed as research and discovery) to have a distinguished result with respect to the problem. This information after taking birth is used by others as matured information in order to form a desired result. They are again being practiced by permutation and combination to form new information completing the information life cycle birth, groom, mature and then birth and so on.

It is not all about information but about how to manage information, which is information handling. Information is then managed by a managing technique known as information handling. In this world now rather being practicing on information practiced on information handling is in trend. This is because only stand alone information is of no value. Its importance emerges with its approach which should if right information at right time. This demand of information management making a possible try to fulfilling the requirement of providing right information at right time is called as information handling.

Information is itself wide collection. It requires some management for its processing (insertion, deletion, updating etc.) which becomes reason for a generation of a concept termed as Information Handling / Information Management in Information System.

As a source and object being very-very extensive, so are their practices and practitioners. This emerges a requirement of an effective and impressive tool that can fulfill the requirement of object(information) and IT is considered one of them.

Information technology is a term / facility / technology used in worldwide to do almost everything either it is communication, travelling, earning, studying, and living. The impact of IT is visible in almost all fields of life. It is a tool that is used to increase the performance of object in our lives in less

timeframe. In other words it is a discovery made to overcome the problem of time in our lives. IT is touching almost all aspects of our living making it more easy, approachable, convenient and reliable, which can be collectively called as advance / trendy. It is capable of doing almost everything pertaining to study, business, social being, medication, travelling, shopping etc. One can't find any field that is not touched with the facilities of IT. This is its growing use, quality and capability due to which it is being chosen worldwide to be incorporated.

In this research work IT for its qualitative integrity is being used for information handling. IT is a tool which can handle a wide range of information and give desired results from the information world in estimated/desired timeframe. Some of the applications of IT on information have resulted in a form of Software System like Knowledge Management, Management Information System, Real-time System, Virtual System, Decision Support System, and Decision Making System. These systems are used by the IT tools like Artificial Intelligence, Remote Processing, Data Management, Data Warehousing, Data Mining, for making the desired use of information.

Information resultantly is used in IT platform and treated with IT tools & techniques for the formation of desired result, making mankind to excel in desired time frame. It helps every scholar more or less in their workflow making us advance and capable to move at least parallel in this world's development.

## I.INFORMATION

Information, in its most restricted technical sense, is a sequence of symbols that can be interpreted as a message. Information can be recorded as signs, or transmitted as signals. Information is any kind of event that affects the state of a dynamic system that can interpret the information.

Conceptually, information is the message (utterance or expression) being conveyed. Therefore, in a general sense, information is "Knowledge communicated or received concerning a particular fact or circumstance".Information cannot be predicted and resolves uncertainty. The uncertainty of an event is measured by its probability of occurrence and is inversely proportional to that. The more uncertain an event is more information is required to resolve uncertainty of that event.

The concept that information is the message has different meanings in different contexts. Thus the concept of information becomes closely related to notions of constraint, communication, control, data, form[, instruction, knowledge, meaning, understanding, mental stimuli, pattern, perception, representation, and entropy.

### A. History of the word and concept "information"

The English word was apparently derived from the Latin stem (information-) of the nominative (informatio): this noun is

derived from the verb "informare" (to inform) in the sense of "to give form to the mind", "to discipline", "instruct", "teach": "Men so wise should go and inform their kings." (1330) Inform itself comes (via French informer) from the Latin verb informare, which means to give form, or to form an idea of. Furthermore, Latin itself already contained the word informatio meaning concept or idea, but the extent to which this may have influenced the development of the word information in English is not clear.

#### *B. Information theory approach*

From the stance of information theory, information is taken as a sequence of symbols from an alphabet, say an input alphabet  $\chi$ , and an output alphabet  $\Upsilon$ . Information processing consists of an input-output function that maps any input sequence from  $\chi$  into an output sequence from  $\Upsilon$ . The mapping may be probabilistic or determinate. It may have memory or be memory less.

#### *C. As sensory input*

Often information can be viewed as a type of input to an organism or system. Inputs are of two kinds; some inputs are important to the function of the organism (for example, food) or system (energy) by themselves. Other inputs (information) are important only because they are associated with causal inputs and can be used to predict the occurrence of a causal input at a later time (and perhaps another place). Some information is important because of association with other information but eventually there must be a connection to a causal input. In practice, information is usually carried by weak stimuli that must be detected by specialized sensory systems and amplified by energy inputs before they can be functional to the organism or system. For example, light is often a causal input to plants but provides information to animals. The colored light reflected from a flower is too weak to do much photosynthetic work but the visual system of the bee detects it and the bee's nervous system uses the information to guide the bee to the flower, where the bee often finds nectar or pollen, which are causal inputs, serving a nutritional function.

#### *D. As representation and complexity*

The cognitive scientist and applied mathematician Ronaldo Vigo argues that information is a concept that involves at least two related entities in order to make quantitative sense. These are, any dimensionally defined category of objects  $S$ , and any of its subsets  $R$ .  $R$ , in essence, is a representation of  $S$ , or, in other words, conveys representational (and hence, conceptual) information about  $S$ . Vigo then defines the amount of information that  $R$  conveys about  $S$  as the rate of change in the complexity of  $S$  whenever the objects in  $R$  are removed from  $S$ . Under "Vigo information", pattern, invariance, complexity, representation, and information—five fundamental constructs of universal science—are unified under a novel mathematical framework. Among other things, the framework aims to overcome the limitations of Shannon-Weaver information when attempting to characterize and measure subjective information.

#### *E. As an influence which leads to a transformation*

Information is any type of pattern that influences the formation or transformation of other patterns. In this sense, there is no need for a conscious mind to perceive, much less appreciate, the pattern. Consider, for example, DNA. The

sequence of nucleotides is a pattern that influences the formation and development of an organism without any need for a conscious mind.

Systems theory at times seems to refer to information in this sense, assuming information does not necessarily involve any conscious mind, and patterns circulating (due to feedback) in the system can be called information. In other words, it can be said that information in this sense is something potentially perceived as representation, though not created or presented for that purpose. For example, Gregory Bateson defines "information" as a "difference that makes a difference".

If, however, the premise of "influence" implies that information has been perceived by a conscious mind and also interpreted by it, the specific context associated with this interpretation may cause the transformation of the information into knowledge. Complex definitions of both "information" and "knowledge" make such semantic and logical analysis difficult, but the condition of "transformation" is an important point in the study of information as it relates to knowledge, especially in the business discipline of knowledge management. In this practice, tools and processes are used to assist a knowledge worker in performing research and making decisions, including steps such as:

- reviewing information in order to effectively derive value and meaning
- referencing metadata if any is available
- establishing a relevant context, often selecting from many possible contexts
- deriving new knowledge from the information
- making decisions or recommendations from the resulting knowledge.

Stewart (2001) argues that the transformation of information into knowledge is a critical one, lying at the core of value creation and competitive advantage for the modern enterprise.

The Danish Dictionary of Information Terms[9] argues that information only provides an answer to a posed question. Whether the answer provides knowledge depends on the informed person. So a generalized definition of the concept should be: "Information" = An answer to a specific question".

#### *F. As a property in physics : Physical information*

Information has a well-defined meaning in physics. In 2003 J. D. Bekenstein claimed that a growing trend in physics was to define the physical world as being made up of information itself (and thus information is defined in this way) (see Digital physics). Examples of this include the phenomenon of quantum entanglement, where particles can interact without reference to their separation or the speed of light. Information itself cannot travel faster than light even if the information is transmitted indirectly. This could lead to all attempts at physically observing a particle with an "entangled" relationship to another being slowed down, even though the particles are not connected in any other way other than by the information they carry.

Another link is demonstrated by the Maxwell's demon thought experiment. In this experiment, a direct relationship between information and another physical property, entropy, is demonstrated. A consequence is that it is impossible to destroy information without increasing the entropy of a system; in practical terms this often means generating heat. Another more philosophical outcome is that information could be thought of



as interchangeable with energy. Thus, in the study of logic gates, the theoretical lower bound of thermal energy released by an AND gate is higher than for the NOT gate (because information is destroyed in an AND gate and simply converted in a NOT gate). Physical information is of particular importance in the theory of quantum computers.

#### *G. Technologically mediated information*

It is estimated that the world's technological capacity to store information grew from 2.6 (optimally compressed) exabytes in 1986 – which is the informational equivalent to less than one 730-MB CD-ROM per person (539 MB per person) – to 295 (optimally compressed) exabytes in 2007. This is the informational equivalent of almost 61 CD-ROM per person in 2007.

The world's combined technological capacity to receive information through one-way broadcast networks was the informational equivalent of 174 newspapers per person per day in 2007.

The world's combined effective capacity to exchange information through two-way telecommunication networks was the informational equivalent of 6 newspapers per person per day in 2007.

#### *H. As records*

Records are specialized forms of information. Essentially, records are information produced consciously or as by-products of business activities or transactions and retained because of their value. Primarily, their value is as evidence of the activities of the organization but they may also be retained for their informational value. Sound records management ensures that the integrity of records is preserved for as long as they are required.

The international standard on records management, ISO 15489, defines records as "information created, received, and maintained as evidence and information by an organization or person, in pursuance of legal obligations or in the transaction of business". The International Committee on Archives (ICA) Committee on electronic records defined a record as, "a specific piece of recorded information generated, collected or received in the initiation, conduct or completion of an activity and that comprises sufficient content, context and structure to provide proof or evidence of that activity".

Records may be maintained to retain corporate memory of the organization or to meet legal, fiscal or accountability requirements imposed on the organization. Willis (2005) expressed the view that sound management of business records and information delivered "...six key requirements for good corporate governance...transparency; accountability; due process; compliance; meeting statutory and common law requirements; and security of personal and corporate information."

#### *I. Information and semiotics*

Beynon-Davies explains the multi-faceted concept of information in terms of signs and signal-sign systems. Signs themselves can be considered in terms of four inter-dependent levels, layers or branches of semiotics: pragmatics, semantics, syntax, and empirics. These four layers serve to connect the social world on the one hand with the physical or technical world on the other...

Pragmatics is concerned with the purpose of communication. Pragmatics links the issue of signs with the

context within which signs are used. The focus of pragmatics is on the intentions of living agents underlying communicative behavior. In other words, pragmatics link language to action.

Semantics is concerned with the meaning of a message conveyed in a communicative act. Semantics considers the content of communication. Semantics is the study of the meaning of signs - the association between signs and behavior. Semantics can be considered as the study of the link between symbols and their referents or concepts – particularly the way in which signs relate to human behavior.

Syntax is concerned with the formalism used to represent a message. Syntax as an area studies the form of communication in terms of the logic and grammar of sign systems. Syntax is devoted to the study of the form rather than the content of signs and sign-systems.

Empirics is the study of the signals used to carry a message; the physical characteristics of the medium of communication. Empirics is devoted to the study of communication channels and their characteristics, e.g., sound, light, electronic transmission etc..

Nielsen (2008) discusses the relationship between semiotics and information in relation to dictionaries. The concept of lexicographic information costs is introduced and refers to the efforts users of dictionaries need to make in order to, first, find the data sought and, secondly, understand the data so that they can generate information.

Communication normally exists within the context of some social situation. The social situation sets the context for the intentions conveyed (pragmatics) and the form in which communication takes place. In a communicative situation intentions are expressed through messages which comprise collections of inter-related signs taken from a language which is mutually understood by the agents involved in the communication. Mutual understanding implies that agents involved understand the chosen language in terms of its agreed syntax (syntactics) and semantics. The sender codes the message in the language and sends the message as signals along some communication channel (empirics). The chosen communication channel will have inherent properties which determine outcomes such as the speed with which communication can take place and over what distance.

## II. OPERATIONS ON INFORMATION

Information are subjected to following kinds of operation. Information architecture ,Information broker ,Information continuum ,Information entropy ,Information geometry ,Information inequity ,Information infrastructure ,Information ladder ,Information mapping ,Information overload ,Information processing ,Information processor ,Information sensitivity ,Information superhighway ,Information systems ,Information theory ,Infornography ,Infosphere ,Lexicographic information cost ,Library science ,Philosophy of information ,Prediction ,Quantum information

## III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

An information source is a source of information for somebody, i.e. anything that might inform a person about something or provide knowledge about it. Different types of questions require different sources of information. Information sources may be observations, people, speeches, documents, pictures, organizations, websites, etc. They may be primary sources, secondary sources, tertiary sources and so on.

Empiricism regards sense data as the ultimate information sources, while other epistemologies have different any thing or place from which something comes, arises, or is obtained; origin: Which foods are sources of calcium? 2. the beginning or place of origin of a stream or river. 3. a book, statement, person, etc., supplying 4. the person or business making interest or dividend payments. 5. a manufacturer or suppliers (cf., source criticism).

Due to its wide availability, collection, handling, experimentation, practicing, retrieval a need of a system emerged. The system that can use the desired stored information for the desired result . This need supported a base for the generation of Information handling i.e. Information system.

#### A. How is information handling done?

The systematic, imaginative, and responsible management of information so that:

- the creation and use of information contributes strategically to the organization's goals
- groups and individuals have efficient access to and make effective use of the information they need to do their work and to develop themselves.

It works for identification of information needs;

- acquisition and creation of information;
- analysis and interpretation of information;
- organization and storage of information;
- information access and dissemination;
- information use.

Information handling is done with the help of Information Management which is termed as Management Information System and Information System . Information management works on the operation of the information for the desired problem and information works on its storage and retrieval.

#### 1) Management information System

A management information system (MIS) provides information that organizations require to manage themselves efficiently and effectively. Management information systems are typically computer systems used for managing five primary components: 1.) Hardware, 2.) Software, 3.) Data (information for decision making), 4.) Procedures (design, development and documentation), and 5.) People (individuals, groups, or organizations). Management information systems are distinct from other information systems, in that they are used to analyze and facilitate strategic and operational activities. Academically, the term is commonly used to refer to the study of how individuals, groups, and organizations evaluate, design, implement, manage, and utilize systems to generate information to improve efficiency and effectiveness of decision making, including systems termed decision support systems, expert systems, and executive information systems. MIS are used in accounting, finance, management, marketing.

#### 2) Information System

Information systems (IS) is the study of complementary networks of hardware and software that people and organizations use to collect, filter, process, create, and distribute data. The study bridges business and computer science using the theoretical foundations of information and computation to study various business models and related algorithmic processes within a computer science discipline. Computer Information System(s) (CIS) is a field studying

computers and algorithmic processes, including their principles, their software and hardware designs, their applications.

Any specific Information System aims to support operations, management and decision making. In a broad sense, the term is used to refer not only to the information and communication technology (ICT) that an organization uses, but also to the way in which people interact with this technology in support of business processes.

Some authors make a clear distinction between information systems, computer systems, and business processes. Information systems typically include an ICT component but are not purely concerned with ICT, focusing instead on the end use of information technology. Information systems are also different from business processes. Information systems help to control the performance of business processes.

As such, information systems inter-relate with data systems on the one hand and activity systems on the other. An information system is a form of communication system in which data represent and are processed as a form of social memory. An information system can also be considered a semi-formal language which supports human decision making and action.

#### IV. BENEFITS OF INFORMATION HANDLING.

1. Improves personal efficiency
2. Expedites problem solving (speed up the progress of problems solving in an organization)
3. Facilitates interpersonal communication
4. Promotes learning or training
5. Increases organizational control
6. Generates new evidence in support of a decision
7. Creates a competitive advantage over competition
8. Encourages exploration and discovery on the part of the decision maker
9. Reveals new approaches to thinking about the problem space
10. Helps automate the Managerial processes.
11. Central access
12. Easy backup
13. Central distribution of information
14. Easy record-keeping
15. Easy tax preparation
16. Easy customer trait identification

#### V. APPLICATION OF INFORMATION HANDLING

Information handling is applicable the area where the following are be used :

- the analysis of information demand
- intelligent information storage
- the optimization of the flow of information
- securing technical and organizational flexibility
- integrated information and billing solutions

#### VI. SHIFTING OF INFORMATION HANDLING TO INFORMATION SYSTEM

This shows that in information handling the key role is of Management Information System/Information Management & Information System. Management Information System is an application that works on Information system. Therefore the core object to be worked on is Information System.



VII.BENEFITS OF INFORMATION SYSTEM

- Added value to products (goods and services)
- Better safety
- Better service
- Competitive advantages
- Fewer errors
- Greater accuracy
- Higher-quality products
- Improved communications
- Increased efficiency
- Increased productivity
- More efficient administration
- More opportunities
- Reduced labor requirements
- Reduced costs
- Superior financial decision making
- Superior control over operations
- Superior managerial decision making

VIII.TOOLS AVAILABLE FOR INFORMATION SYSTEM

Phase	Type of methods	Type of tools
Business process re-engineering and development	business modeling, process modeling, work flow modeling, task structures	work flow modeling tools, simulators, business modeling tools
Requirements engineering	brain-storming, interviews, requirements definition and design techniques	GDSS, CSCW, requirements engineering tools
System analysis	data modeling, structured analysis, object-oriented analysis	upper-CASE, interface design tools
System design	data modeling, structured design, object-oriented design	upper-CASE, interface design tools
Construction	mapping from high-level language to machine language, version control	editors and compilers, debuggers, 4GLs, code generators, verifiers, performance analyzers
Operation and maintenance	version control, reverse engineering, configuration management	documentation and reporting tools, reverse engineering tools

IX.APPLICATIONS OF INFORMATION SYSTEM

- data warehouses
- enterprise resource planning
- enterprise systems
- expert systems
- search engines
- geographic information system
- global information system

- office automation.

X.INFORMATION SYSTEM AS APPLICATIONS.

Therefore information system is the most prominent tool of Information Technology or it can be said that IT is a tool for Information System. It is very obvious that, if one gets a system to receive desired card from the pile of cards for a game of gamble, what else will it ask for? Similarly Information Technology had made information available to everyone and this information system is used by everyone to excel in their field . Some scholars use IT itself to practice on information system to have desired result in desired time frame. This application of IT system (Information System) when practiced by IT tool makes it more effective i.e. almost doubles its use.

So information handling through Information technology is dual IT package which again serves platform for the generation of another specialized Information System and many-many more. Though information system & IT are two different terms but they collectively again make package serving another application of it. For this it is essential to know about IT.

XI.IT : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information technology (IT) is the application of computers and telecommunications equipment to store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data,[1] often in the context of a business or other enterprise. The term is commonly used as a synonym for computers and computer networks, but it also encompasses other information distribution technologies such as television and telephones. Several industries are associated with information technology, such as computer hardware, software, electronics, semiconductors, internet, telecom equipment, e-commerce and computer services.

In a business context, the Information Technology Association of America has defined information technology as "the study, design, development, application, implementation, support or management of computer-based information systems". The responsibilities of those working in the field include network administration, software development and installation, and the planning and management of an organization's technology life cycle, by which hardware and software is maintained, upgraded, and replaced.

Humans have been storing, retrieving, manipulating and communicating information since the Sumerians in Mesopotamia developed writing in about 3000 BC, but the term "information technology" in its modern sense first appeared in a 1958 article published in the Harvard Business Review; authors Harold J. Leavitt and Thomas L. Whisler commented that "the new technology does not yet have a single established name. We shall call it information technology (IT)." Based on the storage and processing technologies employed, it is possible to distinguish four distinct phases of IT development: pre-mechanical (3000 BC – 1450 AD), mechanical (1450–1840), electromechanical (1840–1940) and electronic (1940–present). This article focuses on the most recent period (electronic), which began in about 1940.

- Data storage
- Databases
- Data retrieval
- Data transmission
- Data manipulation
- Academic

Commercial perspective  
Worldwide IT spending forecast (billions of U.S. dollars)

Category	2012 spending	2013 spending
Devices	627	666
Data center systems	141	147
Enterprise software	278	296
IT services	881	927
Telecom services	1,661	1,701
Total	3,588	3,737

Table 1

### XII.IT : TOOLS

Computers, networks, satellites, robotics, videotext, television, e-mail, electronic games, and automated office equipment are some of the many tools used in IT.

### XIII.IT : APPLICATIONS

It applications are used for Globalization, Communication, Cost effectiveness , Bridging the cultural gap , More time for businesses to be open 24 x7 all over the globe , Creation of new jobs etc.

It is also applicable in :

- Algorithm and Computation
- Community Informatics
- Innovative Applications for the Developing World
- Mobile and Ubiquitous Computing
- Natural Language Processing
- Soft Computing
- Speech Recognition

### XIV.WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF IT IN INFORMATION HANDLING?

IT with its integrity and portability and its quality to meet the deficiency of time is applicable to almost all fields and so is also applicable extensively in information handling. Resulting the quality of IT and Information handling is united together to form some of the good tools like DSS, KM, Expert System, Virtual System, Real Time System etc. These tools are proving to be boon for the developing world for the development.

### XV.WHAT IS IMPORTANCE OF IT IN INFORMATION SYSTEM?

Information systems are the foundation for conducting business today. In many industries, survival and even existence without extensive use of IT is inconceivable, and IT plays a critical role in increasing productivity. Although information technology has become more of a commodity, when coupled with complementary changes in organization and management, it can provide the foundation for new products, services, and ways of conducting business that provide firms with a strategic advantage.

The emergence of a global economy, transformation of industrial economies, transformation of the business enterprise, and the emergence of digital firm make information systems essential in business today. Information system is a foundation for conducting business today. In many businesses, survival

and the ability to achieve strategic business goals is difficult without extensive use of information technology. There are six reasons or objectives why businesses use information system:

Six reasons why information systems are so important for business today include:

1. Operational excellence
2. New products, services, and business models
3. Customer and supplier intimacy
4. Improved decision making
5. Competitive advantage
6. Survival

#### A. Operational excellence

Business improve the efficiency of their operations in order to achieve higher profitability. Information systems are important tools available to managers for achieving higher levels of efficiency and productivity in business operations. A good example is Wal-Mart that uses a RetailLink system , which digitally links its suppliers to every one of Wal-Mart's stores. as soon as a customer purchase an item , the supplier is monitoring the item , knows to ship a replacement to the shelf.

#### B. New products, services, and business models

Information system is a major tool for firms to create new products and services, and also an entirely new business models. A business model describe how a company produces, delivers, and sells a product or service to create wealth.

Example: Apple inc transformed an old business model based on its iPod technology platform that included iPod, the iTunes music service, and the iPhone.

#### C. Customer/supplier intimacy

When a business serves its customers well, the customers generally respond by returning and purchasing more. this raises revenue and profits. The more a business engage its suppliers, the better the suppliers can provide vital inputs. This lower costs. Example: The Mandarin Oriental in Manhattan and other high-end hotels exemplify the use of information systems and technology to achieve customer intimacy. they use computers to keep track of guests' preferences, such as their preferred room temperature, check-in time, television programs.

#### D. Improved decision making

Many managers operate in an information bank, never having the right information at the right time to make an informed decision. These poor outcomes raise costs and lose customers. Information system made it possible for the managers to use real time data from the marketplace when making decision. Example: Verizon Corporation uses a Web-based digital dashboard to provide managers with precise real -time information on customer complains, network performance.. Using this information managers can immediately allocate repair resources to affected areas, inform customers of repair efforts and restore service fast.

#### E. Competitive advantage

When firms achieve one or more of these business objectives (operational excellence, new products, services, and business models, customer/supplier intimacy, and improved decision making) chances are they have already achieved a competitive advantage. Doing things better than your competitors, charging less for superior products, and responding to customers and suppliers in real time all add up to higher sales, and higher



profits. Example: Toyota Production System focuses on organizing work to eliminate waste, making continuous improvements, TPS is based on what customers have actually ordered.

#### *F. Day to day survival*

Business firms invest in information system and technology because they are necessities of doing business. These necessities are driven by industry level changes. Example: Citibank introduced the first automatic teller machine to attract customers through higher service levels, and its competitors rushed to provide ATM's to their customers to keep up with Citibank. Providing ATM's services to retail banking customers is simply a requirement of being in and surviving in the retail banking business. Firms turn to information system and technology to provide the capability to respond to these.

#### XVI. APPLICATIONS OF INFORMATION HANDLING THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Decision Support System
- Expert System
- Real Time System
- Knowledge Management
- Virtual System etc.

#### XVII. CONCLUSION

This concludes that the information handling through IT is a prompt tool or technique to support Decision Support System (DSS). Decision Support System that is extensively used by scholars now days in their field of interest for the desired outcome of result. DSS works as a mathematician who uses the probable possibilities /combinations to have possible outcomes of a problem that can support one to choose a best solution for a problem making every one 'scholar' in the field of Decision Making through Decision Support System.

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