Impact of Information Technology on Decision Making Process
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Abstract
Every organization due to itself hierarchical has needs to decisions by managers at different stages. Managers should at different stages of organization adopt decisions that has a direct impact on the organization’s future and their position. Decisiveness in decision making has two important aspects, first selected issues and opportunities that are deserves of attention and management. Second, adopt a strategy for confront problems. Managers are considered make decisions based on individual decisions, advisory decisions and group decisions or in another dimension based on competitive strategy and cost reduction. In the early 1960s, and after the invention of new computers that were processed more data with lower cost, newer methods promoted for the introduction of new equipment. After one decade and due to the emergence new information created new information system called a decision support system or DSS. Then with the arrival of a small computers that were benefit high accuracy and speed and also with increasing expansion and comprehensive of science and technology used from information systems in the managerial and organizational decision.

Keywords : Decision Making, Classical Theory of Decision Making, Behavioral Theory of Decision Making

Introduction
Important form of social capital is ability of access to information that has linking innate and necessary with social relations. Information is important, because it provides basis for action. But obtaining information is costly. On a scale of minimal access to information is requires to accuracy that it is very scarce (Patnam Et al. 2005). Industry Era tools came to help muscles and Postindustrial Era tools contributing to brain. Organizations have used digital postindustrial era tools well in itself organizations have maximum benefit from own intelligence investments. They are market pioneers and leaders in the coming years. (Jarahi 2004)

Decision Making in Organizations
The decision is process of select an action in connection with a problem or opportunity. Regular decision has five basic steps. These five stages in summary include :

1. Identify and explanation of problem or opportunity.
2. Determine and analyze
3. Select of the action or desired solution
4. Implementation of the selected solution
5. Evaluate of results and required follow

(Gilaninia 2012)

Decisions of Solving Problem
Decisions of solving problem are made in organizations under three different conditions :
1. Certainty  
2. Risk  
3. Uncertainty  

(Robbins 1998)

Theories of Decision Making  
Classical Theory of Decision Making  
Classical theory of decision making is considered manager as someone acts in a world of quite sure. Manager is faced with the problem quite defined and clear. In fact, it is an ideal way for decision making. Classical theory has application as planned. (Rezaeian 1997)

Behavioral Theory of Decision Making  
Behavioral theory of decision making says human only in terms of what is perceived to be acts in certain situations. Behavioral decision making rather than being be encountered world of quite sure, it is facing with limited information and it seems that acts in uncertainty conditions. (Curtin Et al. 1998)

Decisiveness in Decision Making  
Decisiveness in decision making has two important aspects, first selected issues and opportunities that are deserves of attention and management. Second, adopt a strategy for confront problems. (Garvin 2011)

Strategies of Others Involve in Decision Making  
One of the new managers’ mistakes this is think themselves should decision making for solve the problem (Beheshtian et al. 2008). Actually, managers do decision making by one or all of the following methods:

Individual Decisions, Advisory Decisions and Group Decisions  
The efficient managers understand that when and how using each of these methods. The main objective is adopt an excellent decision. The decision be done high quality and at the right time. (Shermer Horn Et al. 2001)

Management in the 21st Century Considers Special Place For Two Macro Policy  
Competitive Strategy and Costs Reduce. For creation of these two strategies essential use of information systems based on information technologies and communications. (Daft 1998)

Management System and Monitoring Tools  
System management and monitoring tools over time have a lot of changes. These changes in four general field is as follows:

1. **Traditional control** : Control was applied and perception through tradition. Control authority traditionally were transferred as hereditary to the next generation.

2. **Charismatic control** : This control was applied through relationship between leader and followers. In this case, charisma leader chose modes of action and followers was adherence them.

3. **Bureaucratic control** : The control was built in the organizational structure.

4. **Informatics control** : In this Case, all controls are apply through software.
Start Using Office Technology

**First Period**: In the early 1960s, and after the invention of new computers that were processed more data with lower cost, newer methods promoted for the introduction of new equipment. It’s means management information systems. After one decade and due to the emergence new information created new information system called a decision support system or DSS.

**Second Period**: With the advent of small computers that were benefit from high accuracy and speed, was used from speed and accuracy of these devices and its investment in organization computing for reduce of labor time and eliminating human error.

**Third Period**: With increasing expansion and comprehensive of science and technology and use its accessories and integration to each of these systems in each other in fact nowadays, administrative systems are global systems that considered as communicate and improve communication. (Sarafi Zadeh 2004)

Previous Research

1. **Analysis and design of automation systems**
   Kai 2004
   The results show that recently, the design automation system becomes more and more in order to optimize tasks and various administrative levels in cost savings, human power and time. Automation dose facilitate service tasks and increase productivity. Automation process is requires preparation instructions and drawing graph of system activity.

2. **Performance Evaluation of Computer Systems for Civil Registration Office in Fars in terms of efficiency**
   Esmaeel Delpasand 2001
   The results show that computer usage is effectives on the amount of accuracy and speed of carry out activities and also isn't effective on the reducing costs.

The Strategic Role of Information

The majority of the organization’s leaders have confidence that information management is the most important effective factors in organizational performance and competitive advantage. Nowadays, decisions about information networks and other applications of the technology explosion is responsibility of organization’s senior management. (Back Hard Et al. 2008)

Quality of information and its process efficiency be manifested in correct, related, timeliness, desirable. Act fast for managers in decision making and correct their decision is dependent to quality and quantity of information that will be available for them. Also feedback information and decision provides correct decisions and their enriching for managers. (Taleghani 2003)

Conclusions

The decision is process of select an action in connection with a problem or opportunity. This process included identify and explanation of problem or opportunity, determine and analyze, select of the action or desired solution, implementation of the selected solution, and evaluate of results and required follow. Decision making is includes two theories of classical and behavioral. Classical theory of decision making is considered manager as someone acts in a world of quite sure. Behavioral
theory of decision making says human only in terms of what is perceived to be acts in certain situations. In the early 1960s, and After the invention of new computers that were processed more data with lower cost, newer methods promoted for the introduction of new equipment. It's means management information systems. With the advent of small computers that were benefit from high accuracy and speed, was used from speed and accuracy of these devices and its investment in organization computing for reduce of labor time and eliminating human error.

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