



Enterprise Information Systems: A great Paradigm Shift in an Enterprise Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

Just put out of your intelligence in relation to 2009. That's authentically talk about the foremost enterprise software which by and large recognized for its acronym EIS have to be view right now. The formulations have been batted down, the wagons have been sphere and the write downs have been in black and white. Continue to exist 2009 and beseech that the economy and corporate IT spending rebounds in 2010. I always use to memorize the saying that "When the things get tough get going". Information Systems has been documented as the "enabler" of business in the 21st century. The speedy augmentation of IT within America, India and other parts of the world undertake accomplishment for companies that expand operations worldwide. This might not have been the case a few years back but is unquestionably true of the present. As a teacher(s) of Information Systems I always hear students inquire, "Why the course materials are so quickly outdated?" We tell them that teaching Enterprise Information Systems is like teaching the Big Bang theory in 60 seconds rather a one minute after the event. The future is still being formed. Technology is always on the increase and change is endemic in enterprise system managements. You could do with to be on top of ongoing changes.

KEYWORD

EIS	Teaching
Technology	Big-Bang
Paradigm Shift	Information



Before talking in depth about EIS, we begin with information and systems. Information touches all human activity – it is repeatedly said that we live in the ‘information age’. Information is an imperative foundation to an organization. It represents the organization’s tangible and intangible resources and all transactions relating to those resources. Information influences the approach an organization operates. The right information, if it is delivered to the right person, in the right fashion, and at the right time, can demonstrate the technique to progress and make organizational efficacy and capability more assured. Software has always been enthusiastic to a single purpose: delivering leading-edge job scheduling and application automation solutions to optimize the efficiency of your growing IT operation. The blending of Internet technologies and long-established business concerns is impacting all industries and is in authenticity the most up-to-date chapter in the ongoing evolution of business. Take the automotive industry which entirely follows the zero-inventory concept, for instance KANBAN and KAIZEN approach . Since pioneering the division-of-labor approach to manufacturing, the industry has led in embracing innovative approaches by reengineering business processes; implementing materials requirement planning (MRP), manufacturing resource planning (MRP II), and just-in-time (JIT) manufacturing; and installing enterprise resource plans (ERP) software. Today, the Internet is driving the



Businesses have invested billions of dollars cooperatively in enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems with the intention of attaining an imperative business assurance — complete enterprise integration. For companies faced with ill-assorted information systems and inconsistent operating practices, ERP has been a nightmare come factual.

contemporary industry goals of achieving a five-day order-to-delivery cycle, global reach, and personalization. It is behind decisions to outsource manufacturing. It is redefining the responsibility of dealers and their affiliation with the consumer and renewing the role of the brand owner

Today a large portion of technology resources is being dedicated to complying with ever changing regulatory requirements from a

myriad of sources. At the threshold of the new millennium, there is a marked shift in the business paradigm. An Enterprise Information System is a breed of computing system characteristically offering a high level of service, dealing with massive volumes of data and capable of supporting complex organizations ("an enterprise"). [Olson & Kesharwani, 2010¹]. ERP presents companies with the occasion to homogenize and mechanize business processes throughout the organizations, thus increasing productivity and reducing cycle time. Even though ERP systems have delivered value, it is becoming understandable that the ERP model, which wraps organizational processes into one end-to-end application, may no longer be sufficient for today’s fast-moving, extended enterprises. With the rapid growth of the Internet, the business environment has changed spectacularly. The need for seamless Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and e-business implementation is nothing innovative. What are new are the shorter time frames that now dominate the organizational landscape. Projects that used to take years to complete must now be up and running in a matter of months or even weeks. Moreover, they must be done successfully the first time.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES, NEW OPTIONS

Over the most recent years, e-commerce has turn out to be a widespread movement for numerous enterprises. Some of them dived into this face up to devoid of taking into description the enlightening changes that the state of affairs concerned, as well as the communications essential to persist with the original scheme. Nowadays, most companies are spotlighting their e-business efforts on trouble-free e-buy and e-sell applications. The foremost philosophy is “fabricate it and they will come.” Two of the early niche players in these areas-Siebel in customer relationship management (CRM) software and i2 in supply-chain management (SCM) software-are quite large and are squeezing ERP vendors from outside the enterprise. The best example is change in the pedagogy. As we had shifted from Brick & Mortar system to Click & Mortar System.



¹ ENTERPRISE INFORMATION SYSTEMS-Contemporary Trends and Issues by David L Olson (University of Nebraska, USA) & Subodh Kesharwani (Indira Gandhi National Open University, India) 2010. <http://www.worldscibooks.com/business/7287.html>

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Divergence between ERP Systems and Ecommerce Applications

The users of ERP software are workers of an organization, while ecommerce applications are unwrap to wide-ranging civic. The differences in end-users between the two types of applications have philosophical implications on systems integration. E-commerce applications have built into the new generation of web-based ERP systems which may straightforwardness the integration.

User Interface Design: ERP software automates multifaceted business processes and transforms the way workers interact. ERP users over and over again go from beginning to end lengthy training sessions to gain knowledge of how to user ERP systems. It is logical to design sophisticated workflow processes to paramount fit organizations' business processes. The user interface design of ecommerce systems, however, has to very intuitive and easy to use. Training should not be required for using ecommerce applications. While ERP users have no choice but to use their ERP systems, ecommerce users have go to your competitors in a few clicks.



Complexity of System: A complex system is a system self-possessed of unified parts that as a total demonstrate one or more properties (performance among the possible properties) not understandable from the properties of the individual parts. The complexity of ERP system demands custom maintenance. It is potential to shutdown an ERP system on weekends or holidays to perform periodical system maintenance and performance tuning since the primary users of ERP system are internal workers. Ecommerce applications (such as online storefronts or B2B exchange), on the other hand, serves the general public and external partners, suppliers or distributors. They are mandatory to be accessible 99.99% of time.



Safety Requirements: ERP systems and ecommerce applications have exceptionally diverse security necessities. Ecommerce applications are normally exterior the firewall though the databases that prop up ecommerce applications are more often than not at the rear the firewall. Organizations take numerous security measures to diminish the risk of exposing responsive internal data to wide-ranging public.



shore up data-intensive applications. A majority of workers today are knowledge workers who create, distribute, and/or use information. This includes bankers, coordinators, caseworkers, counselors, community organizers, programmers, insurance advisors, consultants, etc. A critically important question is "Whether there is a need in our organization for an EIS." This is a very difficult question, meriting a great deal of study. The following points bear on this matter:

- ♣ About 80% of an executive's times are devoted to information receiving, communicating, and use.
- ♣ Information is the starting point for virtually all activities performed in an organization.
- ♣ Key organizational ingredients in organizations include people and information, and it is critical to success to use these ingredients efficiently.
- ♣ Effective utilization of information systems in management is important.
- ♣ Productive use of information is also important.
- ♣ Information is a source to augment competence, effectiveness and competitiveness of an enterprise.

In short, the Internet will accomplish for the business nowadays what the prologue of the assembly line did for the industry a century ago. On the other hand, without connecting order delivery, manufacturing, financial, human resources, and other back-office systems to the Internet, even companies with long track records of innovation are not likely to succeed. All companies, nonetheless, will necessitate updating their business Infrastructures and changing the mode they effort to respond more instantaneously to customer needs. The Internet, with its capability to unite customers and suppliers at e-speed, is unquestionably a critical component of this change. Web portals will play a foremost role, but they are not the complete reply. The existing internal infrastructures of today's global enterprises symbolize a enormous venture in technology, learning, and business engineering research that has been going on, in some cases, for hundreds of years. In the last 15-20 years, this investment has contributed to the furthestmost efficiency gains achieved in view of the fact that the computer.

When we see the things in an Information system perspectives it is the software and hardware systems that

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