

Advanced Information Technology Practices in Organizations (ERP)

R.Balaji

Associate Professor, Bharath School Of Business, Bharath University, Chennai-600073, India

ABSTRACT: Business practices are method, procedure, process, or rule employed or followed by a company in the pursuit of its objectives. For betterment in business practices informations or facts is well necessary.. **Information system**, an integrated set of components for collecting, storing, and processing data and for delivering information systems information, knowledge, and digital products. Business firms and other organizations on to carry out and manage their operations, interact with their customers and suppliers, and compete in the marketplace. Governments deploy information systems to provide services cost-effectively to citizens., are delivered with information systems.

I.INTRODUCTION

ERP (enterprise resource planning) is an industry term for the broad set of activities that helps a business manage the important parts of its business. The information made available through an ERP system provides visibility for key performance indicators (KPIs) required for meeting corporate objectives.

ERP software applications can be used to manage product planning, parts purchasing, inventories, interacting with suppliers, providing customer service, and tracking orders. ERP can also include application modules for the finance and human resources aspects of a business. Typically, an ERP system uses or is integrated with a [relational database](#) system.

The deployment of an ERP system can involve considerable business process analysis, employee retraining, and new work procedures.

Enterprise Resource Planning An integrated information system that serves all departments within an enterprise

The major ERP vendors are SAP, Oracle (PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards), SSA Global (Baan) and Microsoft. Lawson Software specializes in back-end processing that integrates with another vendor's manufacturing system. SAP, PeopleSoft, J.D. Edwards, Baan,

. ERP systems automate this activity with an integrated software application. Their purpose is to facilitate the flow of information between all business functions inside the boundaries of the organization and manage the connections to outside stakeholders.

The leading advantage of an ERP system is bringing down the expenses and reduction the precious time which would have otherwise been wasted in bureaucratic maneuvers and not needed delays

Different software programs maintained in the departments were proving to be a great difficulty. Since ERP is a consistent platform it ensures that there is no contradiction in the information that is processed.

II.INDUSTRY WISE ADVANTAGES

Manufacturing Sector-----Speeding up the whole process.
Distribution and retail Stores-----Accessing the status of the goods
Transport Sector-----Transmit commodities through online transactions.
Project Service industry-----Fastens the compilation of reports.

The advantage and disadvantage of ERP is best understood by studying them under different categories. Therefore the next paragraph presents information on corporate as a whole because the advantage of ERP systems in a company is different when compared industry wise.

III.ADVANTAGES IN CORPORATES

The accounts department personnel can act separately. They don't have to be at the rear of the technical persons every time to trace the financial dealings.

Ensures quicker processing of information and reduces the load of paperwork.

Serving the customers efficiently by way of prompt response and follow up.

Disposing queries at once and facilitating the expenditure from consumers with no difficulty and well in advance of the set time limit.

It helps in having a say over your contestant and adapting to the whims and fancies of the market and business instability.

The swift movement of goods to rural areas and in lesser known places has now become a reality with the use of ERP. The database not only becomes user friendly but also helps to do away with unwanted uncertainty. ERP is suitable for worldwide operations as it encompasses all the domestic jargons, currency conversions, diverse accounting standards, and multilingual facilities .In short it is the perfect commercial and scientific quintessence of the verse "Think Local. Act Global". ERP helps to control and data and facilitates the necessary contacts to acquire the same.

IV.DISADVANTAGES IN CORPORATES

In spite of rendering marvelous services ERP is not free from its own limitations. ERP calls for a voluminous and exorbitant investment of time and money. The amount of cash required would even be looming on the management given the fact that such an outlay is not a guarantee to the said benefits but subject to proper implementation, training and use.

V.CONCLUSION

In the ever expanding era of information theft ERP is no exception. It is alarming to note the time taken to implement the system in the organization. These means large amounts of workers have to shun their regular labor and undertake training. This not only disturbs the regular functioning of the organization but also runs the organization in the huge risk of losing potential business in that particular period. There are great benefits rendered by the system. On the other hand when one thinks of this information reach in the hands of undeserving persons who could do more than misuse ,it is evident that there is no way of ensuring secrecy of information and larger chances of risk will be generated as long as they are in the public domain

REFERENCES

1. ERP Management "Philip Kotler"
2. ERP Management "S.A. Sherleker"
3. ERP "Dr. N. Ranjan and Sanjith R. Nair"
4. Research Methodlogy "C.R. Kothari"