How is the role of ERP systems different from traditional TPS, MIS, DSS, and others? Can an ERP system support all levels of management?

Step 1:

A form of software known as enterprise resource planning (ERP) is used by enterprises to manage routine business operations like accounting, purchasing, project management, risk management and compliance, and supply chain management.

Step 2:

The ERP system differs from other conventional systems like MIS, TPS, DSS, and others since it integrates all business processes inside an organisation. As a result, the source only processes the transactions once. All departments, open communication, and all databases are combined into a single, searchable database.

An ERP system differs in that it integrates all organisational departments. It aims to bring all departments together, encourage communication, and combine all databases into a single, searchable database. Previous types of information systems lacked this emphasis and capability. Because it enables tailored information utilisation at each level, ERP can support all levels of management. Operational management can use detailed reports for their particular tasks, while upper-level management can use reports tailored to their roles as overseers.

Discuss the evolution of information systems in an organization. How can the use of ERP systems remove information or functional silos in organizations?

Step 1:

In the 1960s, the first information systems were developed to address accounting management concerns. However, they were already in use because computers are constantly trying to improve. Even the first vacuum tube and transistor machines were capable of today's information systems.

A form of software known as enterprise resource planning (ERP) is used by enterprises to manage routine business operations like accounting, purchasing, project management, risk management and compliance, and supply chain management.

Step 2:

ERP systems substitute a single integrated environment for multiple separate systems.

Reorganization or merging may be required for business process optimization and to eliminate the silo effects. Integration necessitates optimising the business process across the functional areas and organisational units.

Most businesses begin with simple information systems and expand from a common platform as their demands and size change. They can discover that they require an information system to better support their business processes when their needs and market positions evolve. They may ultimately opt to use an ERP system from a supplier like SAP, PeopleSoft, or Oracle. The divisions or silos that naturally develop within an organisation are eliminated when a company deploys the ERP system.