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|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| IS Integration      | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seamless integration of processes across functional areas</li> <li>• Standardization of business practices</li> <li>• Access to real time data</li> <li>• Data flow is streamlined</li> <li>• functions of management are integrated within the information system</li> </ul>         |
| IS Interoperability | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange and use information internally between the different modules and legacy systems</li> <li>• can itself modify the code of the different functional modules</li> </ul>   |
| Loose coupling      | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different functional modules within IS can be reconfigured and modified.</li> <li>• Modules can be combined or coupled together as per the requirements of the organization</li> <li>• IS modules are autonomous and self-content</li> </ul>  |
| Scalability         | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hardware/software can be easily upgraded and scaled on existing IT infrastructure</li> <li>• easily and quickly adapted for changing needs and standards</li> <li>• support business growth in the future able to handle increasing volume of data traffic</li> </ul>                 |
| Continuity          | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster planning and recovery are ready to launch</li> <li>• Data backups are adequately kept</li> <li>• IT personnel in any positions can be easily replaced</li> <li>• Hardware/software can be concurrently used by a large number of users</li> </ul>                            |
| Compatibility       | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applications can be used across multiple operating systems</li> <li>• Data can be shared across applications and operating systems</li> <li>• Data can be shared across departments and organizational boundaries</li> <li>• Provides multiple interfaces for data sharing</li> </ul> |
| Connectivity        | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized data can be accessed by external as well as internal parties through IT networks, regardless of location</li> <li>• All external parties ( i.e. customers, suppliers) are electronically linked with the organization through IT networks</li> </ul>                       |



|                         |                          |  |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Rapidity                | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT components (i.e. hardware, software database) are standardized throughout the organization</li> <li>Speed of communication through IT networks is satisfactory for internal users</li> <li>IT infrastructure is quick enough to adapt to changing circumstances</li> </ul> |
| Facility                | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single terminal usage for different operating systems</li> <li>User friendly applications suitable for non IT personnel</li> </ul>  |
| Modernity               | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hardware/software are based on well-known products and current technological trends</li> </ul>  |
| IT Personnel Competency | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skilled in multiple tools and recent technological trends (e.g. programming languages, operating systems)</li> </ul>  |
| Reconfigurability       | Section 2.1<br>Table 2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to reconfigure the computing capability of information system to match business requirements without much efforts (finance).</li> </ul>   |

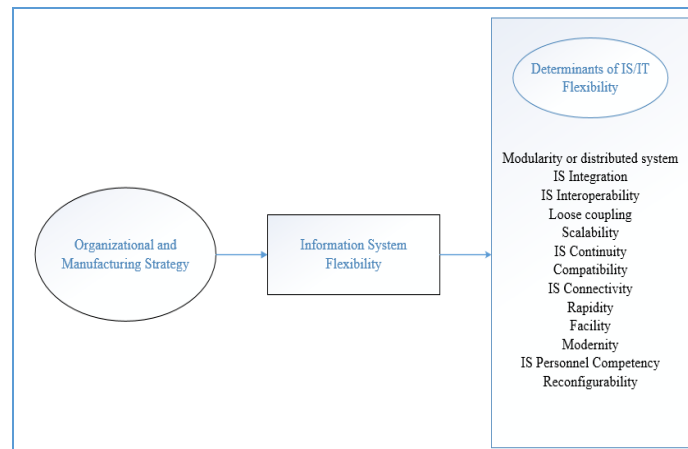


Figure 1: Proposed research model

## 5. Conclusions

Organizational information systems forms the backbone of organizations. In this paper, we particularly emphasize on manufacturing organizations. The operating and production strategy varies for different groups depending upon the market segment they target, prevailing environmental conditions and company’s philosophy. The IS/IT system plays a significant role in supporting the organization’s strategic decisions and implement related operations. This work tries to draw a relationship between organizational and manufacturing strategy and kind of IS flexibility required to sustain in the competitive environment. The developed theoretical framework can be further empirically investigated for insights.

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