

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ERP IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES IN COLLEGES INKANYAKUMARIDISTRICT

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Abstract

In order to manage all academic and non-academic operations efficiently and give students a better learning environment, including quality instruction, higher education institutions must now use the most recent education Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. Many activities in educational institutions need a lot of time and labour, including the admissions and fee collection procedure, daily attendance, various administrative duties, and the process before and after exams. Different modules are included in education ERP software to efficiently manage all these tasks, which not only saves a lot of time but also ensures accuracy. The study looked at the challenges colleges in the Kanyakumari district had deploying ERP systems. For the study, a simple random sampling method is used to select 25 colleges of arts and sciences and 25 colleges of engineering. The data were analysed using percentages and the "t" test. The respondents suggested that the government should introduce online scholarship and examination systems first and that proper awareness and training should be provided to the senior management and professors at universities.

Keywords: ERP, challenges, higher education modules, implementation and web enablers.

Introduction

The ERP College web application is a specific type of web application that unifies all of the college system's modules and features into a single platform. It may be managed by the administrative head and accessed by students and faculty members with valid usernames and passwords. ERP is a software solution that streamlines information exchange within an organisation by integrating and automating all back office business processes. A significant number of educational institutions have made significant investments in ERP systems during the past few years. This new IT innovation has helped the majority of the institutions. ERP makes it simple and more effective to manage many operations in a college. ERP assists higher education institutions in creating and running their digital campus, which enhances service delivery and personalises the educational experience by enabling communities, individuals, and systems to engage effectively. There are several types of ERP software that can help an educational institution with its operations and finances while also allowing it to show and record all of the information. These ERP tools will not only streamline processes but also regulate implementation, make scale-up easy by allowing real-time updates and estimations, monitor and reduce potential risks, and support the achievement of goals. Since the e-learning platform has been combined with a number of apps, it does assist any association to integrate information flows, processes, and procedures. The features are:

1. It provides evaluation of teachers' and students' performance.
2. It offers extensive automation of personnel administration.
3. It makes financial planning and budgeting easier.
4. It makes financial accounting easier to manage without paperwork.
5. It provides a way to prepare all certifications automatically.
6. Rich in features and quite flexible.

Statement of the Problem

An institute as a whole is made up of numerous departments, and each department is required to maintain data. The institute finds it challenging to keep track of all this data since there is a chance that private data would be lost or duplicated. The ERP system is equally applicable to academic institutions. This will support the institution's efficient use of its resources. Errors are possible because the human memory cannot reliably retain large amounts of volatile data. The error quotient is significantly decreased with the use of a system that can store enormous amounts of data in a systematic manner. Therefore, a suitable ERP solution is needed to ensure the efficient operation of the firm as a whole. As a result, the author makes an effort to study the challenges in implementing ERP system at colleges in Kanyakumari District.

Review of Literature

According to Holland and Light (1999), a lot of work needs to be done to improve system analysis and design in the ERP system's software, but there are also implementation problems.

Zairi and Al-Mashari (1999) - To overcome employees' aversion to change, an ERP implementation approach must be well planned. The team should have both technical and business understanding and be cross-functional. You must be familiar with the business's operations and goods. So that they are aware of the necessary infrastructure to support key business processes. (Rosario-2000)

Literature Gap

The use of ERP systems in SME enterprises and educational institutions has been the subject of numerous studies. Less emphasis has been paid to comparison studies between engineering and arts and science colleges. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the challenges that educational institutions encounter when implementing ERP systems.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the specific modules that the colleges in the Kanyakumari district have implemented.
2. To learn about the challenges with ERP system implementation in the institutions.

Scope of the Study

The purpose of the research paper is to examine the challenges faced by the colleges in the Kanyakumari district when implementing the ERP system within the organization. The study focuses on both the challenges and the specific modules that the institutions have put in place.

Methodology

Both primary and secondary data are used in this research paper. A questionnaire was used together with primary data. From journals, reports, and other published items, secondary data was collected. Simple random sampling method was employed to choose the colleges as respondents. In the district, there are 28 arts and sciences colleges, 33 engineering colleges, 3 medical colleges, 1 dental college, 2 siddha colleges, and 2 physiotherapy institutes. 25 institutions of arts, sciences, and engineering were chosen for the study.

Tools for Analysis

Percentage and the independent sample "t" test were the tools used to analyse the data. The t test is used to compare the average responses between engineering and arts and science colleges.

Limitations of the Study

1. Due to time constraints, the sample size for this research article is only 50, and samples were chosen using random sampling.
2. Only engineering institutions and arts and science colleges in the Kanyakumari district are the focus of this essay.

Analysis

The ERP helps higher education institutions in creating and running their digital campus, which facilitates effective community and individual interaction. The number and percentage of institutions implementing various modules are shown in the table below.

Table 1: No. of institutions implementing specific modules

S.No	Modules	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Finance only	7	8
2.	Library only	6	7
3.	Employees only	11	13
4.	Students only	3	4
5.	Finance and employees only	17	19
6.	Finance and students only	19	21
7.	Employee and students only	20	22
8.	All the above	5	6

Source: Primary Data

According to the aforementioned table, only 6% of colleges use modules for finances, libraries, students, and personnel. The test is used to compare the mean responses between engineering and arts and science colleges.

Table 2: Challenges in implementing ERP system in Arts and Science colleges and Engineering Colleges

S. No.	Issues	Mean Score		T-Satisfaction	P-Value
		Arts And Science Colleges	Engineering Colleges		
1.	Insufficient ERP knowledge/skill among team leaders	4.1025	1.6321	1.5621	0.03
2.	Poor perception	3.9910	1.8564	1.816	0.260
3.	Negative approach to implementation	1.5672	3.2651	1.6789	0.842
4.	Reluctant to change management	2.9861	1.4316	2.3342	0.021
5.	Limited resources	4.0012	1.4316	2.3342	0.022
6.	Lack of accurate data	3.651	1.231	0.894	0.168

Source: Primary Data

According to the above table, the main challenges faced by arts and science colleges are a lack of ERP knowledge and expertise, a lack of resources, poor perception, and a lack of accurate data. The least influencing issues are resistance to change and a pessimistic attitude toward implementation, as their mean score is the lowest of all the variables. Due to the high mean scores of these variables, inadequate resources and resistance to management change are the major problems engineering colleges confront. Inaccurate data and a lack of ERP expertise are the problems that have the least impact. Since the p-value is less than 0.05, it is clear that other factors have no significant impact on the institution's problems, which include lack of resources, resistance to change, and inadequate ERP knowledge and abilities.

Suggestions

The respondents' suggestions are.

1. The senior management personnel need to be properly informed.
2. Institutions that use ERP systems should be given priority in human resources management.
3. The university should provide workshops and training for the staff.

4. The government needs to launch its online government scholarship programme.
5. The system used should be versatile and easy to grasp.

Conclusion

The implementation of ERP systems in educational institutions is a significant challenge. The process of effectively and successfully implementing it is time- and distance-consuming. To successfully deploy the system and enjoy the benefits of ERP system in the future, management and employees must cooperate and work patiently.

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