IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES CAPABILITIES AND INFORMATION SYSTEM CAPABILITIES ON BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

One of the top concerns of managers in the current business environment is to be responsible for the best organizational performance. In order to take the required actions to attain the level of performance that would maintain in the market and help to achieve their goals, they continuously examine the performance and compare it to the competitors. The business process management system offers a platform for carrying out organizational procedures, the workflow based on processes of the organization, in a fully automated way with help of effective information sharing to the customers using IT capabilities. This research can put the efforts to explore the impact of information sharing and IT capabilities to enhance business process management.

Keywords: IT Capabilities, Information Sharing Capabilities, Business Process Management (BPM).
1. INTRODUCTION

Business process management is a strategic method in which a corporation takes a step back and have a look fully or independently at most of these procedures [1], [2]. To establish a much more productive and successful organization, it evaluates the current situation and explores areas of change [3]. The science and art for supervising when job is done inside an enterprise to achieve optimal performance and also to seize opportunities for change is Business Process Management [4]–[6]. In the sense, based on the organization's priorities, the word 'improvement' can have various meanings. Common examples of targets for progress include reduction in costs, lowering of implementation duration and reduction of margins of error. Reforms for change will be one-off, and they also demonstrate a more ongoing existence [7]–[12]. Notably, BPM should not be about enhancing a way individual operations are carried out. Instead, it's really about controlling whole systems of events and activities even choices that eventually enhance organizational performance and its clients [13].

Throughout the study, a fundamental assumption is that now the success of the organization can be clarified for how efficiently the company uses knowledge of information technologies to develop its competitive advantage [14]–[17]. Since process innovations are experience and knowledge based [18], we could be improved by the successful utilization of information technologies capabilities [19].

In a way to provide information for practice, an information system is an integrated series of elements for data collection, delivery, storage, and processing [20]–[27]. This is necessary to emphasize that this data is needed both for management and operation in corporate organizations as well as other organizations [28], [29]. Almost all of the information systems in modern organizations are designed on computer and telecommunication information technology [30]–[32]. These are information systems generated by computer.

1.1. Problem Statement

Information technology promotes business innovation, which results in more creative apps, faster processing, better data storage, and greater information dissemination [33], [34]. Whereas, the significance of information sharing capabilities has also discussed in various studies with lack of
some factors. In order to cover that aspects, this research is aimed that is used to increase more knowledge and information in the field of business management.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Business Process Management has been inspired by business administration and computer programming theories and applications [35], [36]. Business Process Management was rooted in process-oriented movements and has been known as a theory of management by late 1990 [37]–[39]. So many management concepts and procedures have been correlated with studies examining business process management [40]–[45]. In a technological and organizational system, a business program is a series of tasks which are carried out in collaboration [46], [47].

By the operations and implementation restrictions among them, the Business Process Management framework was specifically represented by the business method [12], [48]–[50]. When Business Process Management was established, individuals could evaluate, enhance and enforce [51], [52]. Business Process Management [53][54]–[56]. Typically, highly educated people, company rules, and established protocols have conducted the business process manually as normal [44], [57], [58]. By implementing information technology such as the Business Process Management System to coordinate activities associated with the business, the organization now has more extra benefits [59]–[61]. There are four primary steps in business process management.

It is the first step in business process management and because of its efficacy and improvement, each business model is analyzed [62]–[64]. The aim of this step is just to record information and recognize development opportunities. Analysis means going with a fine-toothed comb through each mechanism seeing what's performing and which are not [65]–[67].

In the second step business process management practitioners continue to generate ideas about how to better address the issue or refine the method as possibilities for change were found [68]–[70]. This will be the opportunity for high expectations to be established and aims set very high [71], [72]. Throughout this phase, procedures must be designed as just an ideal image of oneself.

Next in the third step, incorporate the models or model how well the planned changes will affect the mechanism as well as the method as a whole [73]–[78]. Based on the method being developed,
modelling methods will differ, but development and testing or running testing process are often a good way to see whether the proposed changes will affect procedures [79]–[82].

It is the last step, when the modelling has demonstrated that the improvements proposed have a beneficial effect on the process as well as the organization as a whole, it is time to introduce the improvements and bring it all things back together [83]–[88]. It can be a daunting task to incorporate new methods or changed procedures [89], however if the phases related to all of this were productive, so they understand the work was worth their ultimate result [90]–[92]. Information technologies capabilities to enhance the capabilities of the business and also a fundamental assumption is that now the success of the organization can be clarified [93]–[95] for how efficiently the company uses knowledge of information technologies to develop its competitive advantage [96][97]. Since process innovations are experience and knowledge based, we could be improved by the successful utilization of information technologies capabilities [98]–[100].

The information system is an integrated series of elements for data collection, delivery and storage and processing [101]–[104]. This is necessary to emphasize that this data is needed both for management and operation in corporate organizations as well as other organizations [105]–[109]. Almost all of the information systems in modern organizations are designed on computer and telecommunication information technology [110], [111]. These are information systems generated by computer.

2.1. Critical success factors in business process management

Critical Success Factors are the areas of the organization or initiative which are integral to business success [112]–[114], usually considered as Main Results Areas. Inside the company, recognizing and transmitting critical success factors means making sure that the corporation or initiative is centered on its targets and strategies [115]–[117]. Many critical success Factors have identified in different studies and researches so some of them are discussed below:

2.1.1. Performance Measurement

The measure of performance refers to measurements of the performance of processes, projects and people [118], [119]. The efficiency of the processes should be correctly assessed to correlate them...
with the objectives and targets and to select the appropriate change mechanism in addition to assessing the targets and objectives [120]–[123]. To track progress and ensure that the targets are accomplished, business process management projects need certain benchmarks and standards.

2.1.2. **Information Technology**

The Information technology is an organized set of consensus decisions on policies & principles, services and common solutions [124], standards and guidelines as well as specific vendor products used by Information technology providers both inside and outside the Information Technology Branch[125].

2.1.3. **Information System**

The proper system for the information is very important and also skill people are required for it to run the information system in a meaningful way and also fruitful for the corporation productivity [126]–[130]. The information system is a critical factor because if this system work correctly it will enhance the productivity of the corporation and also attract the customers from outside and also inside the corporation can convey the message effectively [131].

2.1.4. **Top Management Support**

The support of the top level management can have a most important critical factor to enhance the business process management and it can motivate the staff [132] and they can work with full dedication and it can enhance the productivity and development of the corporation [133].

2.1.5. **Stakeholder Involvement and Employee Ownership**

In the corporation commitments stakeholder engagement is an important factor. The employees can make choices totally independently which can lead to excelling with lesser growing number and make the employees belonging to the company or corporation [134], [135].

2.1.6. **Strategic Alignment**

The Current leadership participates actively working for the continuous quality improvement and the aims of business processes are extracted from and related to strategy of the company to make the corporation develop [136]–[138] and bring benefits for the corporation and also enhancement of the business process is often the strategy of top leadership discussions and work on the decision making to boost up the corporation productivity [139].
3.1 General Research Model

![Conceptual Research Model]

**Figure 1: Conceptual Research Model**

3. DISCUSSION

Due to aggressive global competition, quick technology advancements, and an increase in the variety of products available today, companies compete with one another in dynamic, complex, and unexpected contexts in an effort to boost organizational performance. In such a scenario, numerous top businesses are utilizing information technology to turn a profit and stay ahead of the competition. In this research the impact of information technology capability and information sharing capability alignment on company performance was discussed in light of the significance of company performance. According to earlier study described in the research background the integration of IT capabilities can improve the business process by incorporating technology based function in the business operations that enhances the productivity, improves cost efficiency and increase workforce interests that enhances business efficiency. On the other side, the impact of IS capabilities has investigated in previous studies that presents the better information flow in the organizations (internal or external) can boost the business activities that directly effects the organizational competitiveness.
4. CONCLUSION

A need for corporate success is the alignment of IT and business requirements. This system, which involves negotiation, ongoing communication, and specification, is one that can help with creating such alignment. The implementation of effective information sharing (IS) strategies and IT capabilities can govern the business operations in the righteous way whereas, the IT capabilities gives everyone involved in the execution of complicated projects a foundation for ongoing communication. As project managers are aware, information sharing is also essential to the successive business projects. Therefore, IT capabilities and IS capabilities increase the effectiveness of businesses.

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