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Summary

This dissertation aims to fill research gap in terms of benefits and barriers that result from the increasingly frequent implementation of innovations in information Systems in order to improve the overall innovation of enterprises in the SME sector.

The main assumption here is to contribute to the discussion on innovative information systems that determine general innovation and support the most important areas of operation of small and medium-sized enterprises; hence, they form an important area of business management.

The main objective of this doctoral dissertation is: Diagnosis of benefits and barriers resulting from the implementation of innovations in information systems from the perspective of innovation and management of a small and medium-sized enterprise. Specific objectives 1- 2 are epistemological objectives; specific objectives 3—4 are methodological objectives and specific goals. 5-6 are empirical goals, and specific goal 7 is an application goal (recommendations for management in small and medium-sized enterprises).

In order to achieve the main goal of the dissertation, it was necessary to formulate the main hypothesis. It reads as follows: Benefits and barriers to the implementation of innovations in information systems determine the innovativeness of small and medium-sized enterprises from the perspective of their management.

For the purposes of this work, two mutually complementary empirical studies were carried out, i.e., quantitative research and qualitative research. The research group consisted mainly of owners and managers, with particular emphasis on sales, finance, and accounting department managers. The dominant innovations in information systems implemented in the surveyed enterprises are innovations in the areas of information systems supporting finance and accounting, sales, and inventory management.

The doctoral dissertation consists of an introduction, a conclusion, and five main chapters, which consist of 3-4 subchapters. The first two chapters are theoretical in nature, i.e., they constitute a critical review of the literature in the field of management and quality science, which enabled the author to analyze the research results to date and the State of knowledge regarding the implementation of innovations in the information systems of companies and to identify research hypotheses. The third chapter is a description of the research methodology adopted by the author. The fourth and fifth chapters

present the results of quantitative and then qualitative research.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the qualitative research confirmed most of the results obtained in the quantitative research process. The case studies cited in selected enterprises in the SME sector reflected the attitude of entrepreneurs and employees toward innovations implemented in information systems in enterprises. The main barrier that was indicated, namely the behavioral barrier, i.e., the mentality of human Capital, is primarily the fear of novelty and change. Both entrepreneurs and employees, however, see the implementation of innovations in enterprise information systems as a great opportunity to be competitive, to increase profits and influence on the market, but also to streamline work and modernize enterprise management.

Considering the scope and nature of the research, the author believes that the work may bring specific benefits and guidelines for management practitioners implementing innovations in their companies' information systems. The author sees the potential of the subject and the directions for future research. Particularly interesting seems to be the analysis of a wider range of determinants of implementing innovations in enterprise information systems. The impact of the human factor on the process of implementing technological innovations seems worthy of further analysis, as this factor is sometimes at odds with the planned changes (organizational resistance). Further research could be extended to include comparisons of data from different countries or an industry analysis. It is also worth conducting research that would capture time trends, i.e., research repeated at certain intervals on a selected research group.