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Procurement Flexibility of the Dimension of Information Technology Systems for Furniture Industry in Malaysia

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Abstract—

This research was conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between procurement flexibility supply chain in the dimensions of information technology systems and issues within dimensions that affect the industries of furniture in Malaysia. This quantitative research involved 150 sets of questionnaire done on furniture factories active operating in Malaysia and review of previous studies. Data analysis involve reliability, validity, hypothesis testing and regression were carried out. The study found there was flexibility procurement in the dimension of information systems technology with the industry of furniture in Malaysia. Issue where suppliers or producers receive product information from buyers are outside the time set found to be most affecting furniture industry in Malaysia. Second issue is suppliers and buyers are very difficult to share information between them, while the third issue was the lack of concern and cooperation of suppliers or producers in terms of distribution of information to the buyer. The issue of buyer channelling the information to the supplier or manufacturer is the lowest influence to the industry of furniture in Malaysia.

Keywords— Procurement supply chain flexibility, dimensions of information technology systems and the issues of flexibility indimensions of information technology systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

Flexibility can be referred to as the ability to change or respond to environmental uncertainty with little changes to the time, effort, cost, or performance (Upton, 1994). In the past decade, has a lot of research about the flexibility of procurement done, for example from Upton (1994); Koste and Malhotra (2000); Vokurka and O'Leary-Kelly (2000); Jack and Raturi (2002); Koste et al., (2004), where there is a high tendency towards the review approach to other processes in the supply chain. Complex supply chain will connect firms as well as focusing on internal flexibility to face an increasingly challenging environment (Prater et al., 2001; Jack and Raturi, 2002; Narasimhan and Das, 2000). Indeed, the flexibility of the supply chain to build a complex network with many dimensions. Recent studies have positively touched the four types of supply chain flexibility, namely supply, procurement, distribution and product development. (Swafford et al., 2006; Pujawan and Kingsman, 2004). Research time is now wildly in sums up the importance of the relationship between the suppliers or manufacturers and buyers along the supply chain for each entity. Although activities between each entity along the supply chain are different and not related to each other, needs an element of flexibility and measurement is still the same; at the same time elements of flexibility suppliers or manufacturers and buyers will always occur along the supply chain, but in different situations and circumstances.his document is a template. An electronic copy can be downloaded from the Journal website. For questions on paper guidelines, please contact the conference publications committee as indicated on the conference website. Information about final paper submission is available from the conference website.

II. REVIEW HIGHLIGHTS

One of the ways highlighted by Griffiths and Margetts (2000) is an increase in the flexibility mechanisms procurement. They suggested that the suppliers or manufacturers need to change in the supply or production issue for improves flexibility in scheduling the acquisition, by way of increase a buyer's request for power supplier or manufacturer first. They also identified that the rare shipment information to the supplier or manufacturer to another. Researchers using information sharing on most entities in the supply chain driven to mobility, in which they are responding over the uncertainty surrounding (Clemons, 1993; Germain and Droge, 1995; Humphreys et al., 2001; Jayaram et al., 2000; Mason-Jones and Towill, 2000; Zsidisin and Adams, 2000). The software information is also used to increase the efficiency and accuracy of the supply chain. Some of the problems that happen to suppliers or manufacturers and buyers in the supply chain is to find out what, when, and how information can be shared by the suppliers or manufacturers. Trust between the supplier or manufacturer and the buyer is the factor relating to the sharing of information. The importance of software for information sharing and the suitability of the information technology in the procurement process is very important. According to Lawrence Evans, a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) for Aspen Tech, estimates that USD 150-200 billion, for an annual economic value can be increased by the acquisition of the world

system based on information technology in industrial field. This strategy involves the management of information technology for electronic information products in the earnings growth among suppliers or manufacturers and buyers. It should have continued on directly to the booking details to purchase procurement from suppliers or manufacturers and buyers. With this information sharing in procurement activities is connected closely with the interests, efficiency and accuracy of delivery. Information technology systems able to coordinate and optimize the supply chain. This dimension will accomplish maintenance and structural framework between suppliers or manufacturers and buyers. Efficiency of management to make decisions based on data that is relevant and informative (Goodhue et al., 1992). In doing so, changes the supply chain is dependent on the flexibility of information technology systems. The problem or the adequacy of the system can be seen when some system information in the supply chain entities in relation to each other to detect any change in the supply chain (Johnson and Sohi, 2001). A report by the company Boston's Research in the United States (1998-2002), the world market supply chain management obtains USD 2.6 billion in 1998, an increase of 46 percent from 1997. The report also predicted that from 1998 to 2002, revenue of the total supply chain management will increase to USD 18.6 billion. This shows that 48 percent rate of annual income increase. With the availability of this enhancement, savings in cost and efficiency and accuracy in supply chain management, especially in procurement activities can be enhanced (Deveau, 1999). Goodhue et al., (1992) noted information technology system maintenance is important to prevent the events in the United States, Devlin Electronics where delivery times for electronic Division semi-conductors fell to 70 per cent. This is due to lack of maintenance system in the production of the systems, however the article is still debatable. The possibility of the fall due to a lack of understanding of employees in the organization and high costs involved in aspects of capture and translate data engineering (Garcia-Flores et al., 2000). Stefansson study (2002) shows that the sharing of efficiency data between entities in the supply chain more with information from reality, particularly in its businesses such as Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Research summarizes that information technology can reduce coordination costs, provide guidance to improve coordination and operation among suppliers or manufacturers and buyers. The increase in the use of information technology can be a dramatic impact on the relationship between suppliers or manufacturers and buyers (Bhatt and Stump, 2001; Evans et al., 1993; Humphreys et al., 2001; Leek et al., 2002; Sabherwal and King, 1992). In addition, some of the contributors of the study were to look at the relationship between entities or supply chain issues from the perspective of information technology industry furniture in Malaysia such as in Table 1.

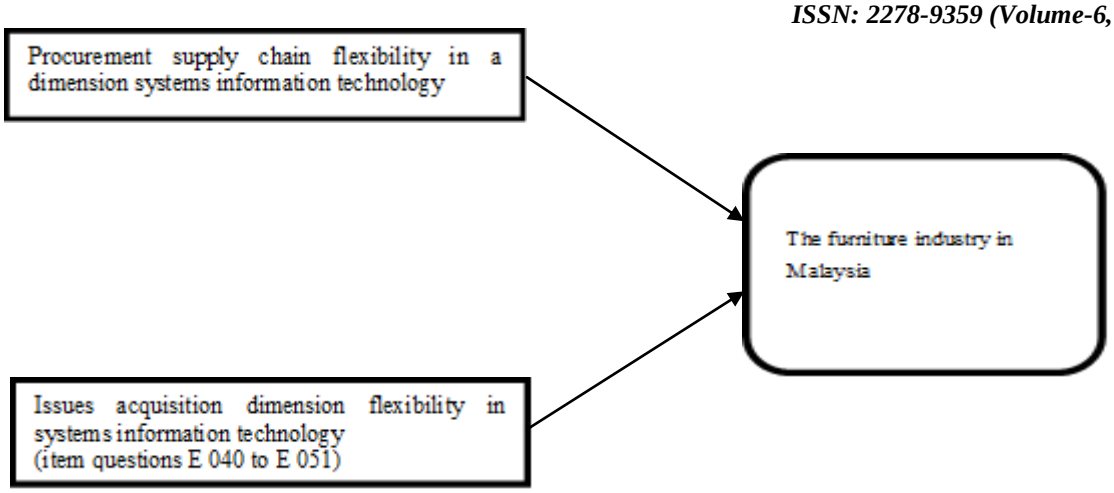
Table 1: Issues Dimensions Of Procurement Flexibility In Information Systems Technology

ITEM QUESTIONS	ISSUES DIMENSIONS OF PROCUREMENT FLEXIBILITY IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY
E 040	Suppliers or manufacturers and buyers very difficult to share information between them.
E 041	Suppliers or manufacturers always receive information from the buyer.
E 042	Buyers' information is not submitted by the supplier or manufacturer.
E 043	Lack of two concerns and cooperation of suppliers or producers in terms of distribution of information to the buyer.
E 044	Information received from the suppliers or manufacturers the other is inaccurate and is not based on the need of the time.
E 045	Information is sent to the buyer does not comply with the set time.
E 046	Very difficult for buyers channel information to the supplier or manufacturer.
E 047	Suppliers or manufacturers receive an information product range changes of furniture buyers outside of time.
E 048	The diversity of products require additional costs for information.
E 049	Information delivery, invoicing and *ordering* cannot be done directly because of interference from the external medium.
E 050	Information delivery is constantly interrupted by the external medium.
E 051	Difficult for suppliers or manufacturers sending any updates to the buyer

Ho1: There is no relationship flexibility in the supply chain procurement dimensions of information technology system furniture industry in Malaysia.

Ho2: There is no relationship issues, procurement flexibility in dimensions of information technology system furniture industry in Malaysia.

Based on the reviews work and descriptions relating to aspects of the theories, conceptual framework for this study is illustrated in Figure 1, which shows the issues within the dimensions of flexibility which gives influence to the furniture industry in Malaysia. The review model developed is the result of a combination of models generated from a 2 study conducted by J. Manders (2009) and Ananda (2004). In this study the dimensions of flexibility information technology systems and issues in the dimension will be the independent variable, while Malaysia's furniture industry are referred to as independent variables.



Source: Illustration the author as a result of adapatasi model study on Ananda (2004) and J. Manders (2009).
Figure 1: Conceptual Framework Adapted From this research Study Carried Out By The Ananda (2004) and J. Manders (2009).

III. METHODOLOGY

A. POPULATIONS AND SAMPLES

Number of population studies that are registered with the Association of Suppliers or Manufacturers of Furniture in Malaysia is 3,009, but of 2400 only suppliers or manufacturers of furniture nationwide that is still active. (Source: Association of Suppliers or Manufacturers of Furniture in Malaysia, 2008). For the purposes of this study, the selection of the sample set specifically 10 percent, according to the ratio of the number of suppliers or manufacturers of furniture for each state of the 2400 total population still active only as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: The supplier or manufacturer of furniture in Malaysia which is still active.

State	The Number of Suppliers or Manufacturers Who Are Still Active	The selection of 10 per cent as sample
Johor	1210	121
Melaka	20	2
Negeri Sembilan	10	1
Selangor	10	1
Wilayah Persekutuan	10	1
Perak	20	2
Kedah	10	1
Pulau Pinang	10	1
Perlis	10	1
Kelantan	100	10
Trengganu	90	9
Pahang	130	13
Sarawak	430	43
Sabah	360	36
Total	2400	240

Source: Association of Furniture Manufacturers and Suppliers in Malaysia, (2008)

The number of suppliers or manufacturers of furniture selected for this study is 240, because according Sekaran (2000), the sample size of more than 30 is suitable for most studies in the form of reviews and the Gay and Diehl (1990) this amount is sufficient to study the correlation and comparison, The target sample of respondents is made up of the supplier or manufacturer of furniture that have employees or staff who really understand the role and objectives of this study. In the hierarchy of an organization, people on the ground who have the skills and knowledge will provide relevant information related to the flexibility in their ratings. Given that the instrument needs to be in the area of operations, has decided to review the strategy targeted at middle and senior managers in which middle managers serve as the first choice. Sampling technique used in this study is the probability (random), where questionnaires were distributed to the respondents by post have been involved in the furniture industry. Set the questionnaire replies will be informed to the director of the plant in order to be distributed to positions that have been designated as the official store, employee purchase, inventory control officer, employee control of the final product and product development personnel as in the

questionnaire survey. In this sampling method, Individuals who are employed has been set will have the same opportunities to be used to represent the population of the study. The sampling technique used in this study is the probability (random), where questionnaires were distributed to the respondents by post thoughtful involved in the furniture industry. Set the questionnaire replies will be informed to the director of the plant in order to be distributed to positions that have been designated as the official store, employee purchase, inventory control officer, employee control of the final product and product development personnel as in the questionnaire survey. In this sampling method, Individuals who are employed has been set will have the same opportunities to be used to represent the population of the study.

B. PILOT TEST

A pilot test was conducted over 50 questionnaires were obtained from a distribution was made, where this amount is already sufficient to produce a valid analysis (Anastasi & Urbina, 1997). Study is very important in looking at the suitability and accuracy of the question as well as the format used in the questionnaire can be identified and weaknesses that can be improved to produce quality questionnaire (Abdul Ghafar, 1998). Reliability of the questionnaire study was tested using the Cronbach's alpha procedure, founded internal consistency model (internal consistency). Closer the value alpha to 1, it indicates a high level of reliability. If the alpha value is less than 0.6, then may be considered instruments used in the study have low reliability. A better level of reliability and acceptable if the value alpha more than 0.7 (most of them, 1992). It can be measured by reliability test against each item questions whether it is consistent with the study or not (Hair et al., 1998). To see the value of Cronbach's alpha test internal consistency needs to be tested on all item questions. In this study, the value of Cronbach's alpha for each item question is 0.785 as shown in Table 3, and this indicates a relatively high value of reliability. The lower border for the acceptance of the basis for the value of Cronbach's alpha value is 0.7: while in the field was acceptable 0.6 (Hair et al., 1998; Narasimhandan Jarayam, 1998) as well as the fact most of them (1992).

Table 3: *Nonparametric Tests-Chi-Square* For Internal Consistency

CRONBACH'S ALPHA	*CRONBACH'S ALPHA BASED ON NAMELY ITEMS*
.785	.785

The study tested the reliability of the instruments with the aim to ensure the validity and stability of the survey tool before actual research is carried out. Reliability refers to the measurement tool can detect and confirm previous studies that successfully secured the same results if it is true at a different time and place (Jaiswal and Niraj, 2007). Consistency in the method C*ronbach's alpha* used by researchers to make the assumption that every item that is considered to be an equivalent test and all correlations between the items are the same. If the value of $r > 0.6$ means the level of reliability of survey tools is high (Nunally and Bernstein, 1994). If the coefficient of reliability is less than 0.6, may be considered instruments analyzed have low reliability and must be repaired or removed items in the instrument to increase the coefficient. In addition, the bearing reliability analysis study conducted by Boyatzis (2001) on the level of the Emotional Competence Inventory (ECI) was applied in this study. Analysis of the overall cluster questions, issues procurement flexibility dimension ($\underline{\alpha}$ = 0.78). Value of *alpha* this overall satisfactory and may be applicable in the context of research (Graber *et al.,* 2002). This instrument reliability analysis showed no change items for this study because the C*ronbach's alpha if item deleted* shows less than C*ronbach's alpha* value for the whole item. A brief analysis of the reliability of the instrument is shown in Table 4

Table 4: Reliability Analysis Instruments

CLUSTER QUESTIONS	THE NUMBER OF ITEMS	VALUE of *ALPHA* ($\underline{\alpha}$)
Procurement issues in dimensional flexibility information technology systems	12	0.78

Source: Boyatzis, r. e., & Sala, f. (2004). *This emotional intelligence competency. In G. Geher (Ed.), The Measurement of emotional intelligence, Hauppauge, NY: Nova Science conventional Publishers, pp. 147 – 186.*

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

The data obtained will be analyzed using quantitative methods (descriptive statistics) through the software Statistical Package For Social Science (SPSS) version 10.0. Quantitative data analysis is divided into two parts, namely, normality test for the purpose of checking and filtering data on all test items. Further analysis of authentication factors (confirmatory factor analysis) to see reliability, especially for each scale and 40 in the questionnaire. The second part of the test statistics, SPSS has been used to analyze statistical data aims motivated research agenda has been set up as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Analytical Methods Used In The Study

NO	REVIEW QUESTIONS	ANALYTICAL METHODS
1	Is there a relationship flexibility in the supply chain procurement dimensions of information technology systems furniture industry in Malaysia?.	Pearson correlation (r)

2	Most recent issues of procurement flexibility in dimensions of information technology systems affect the industry in Malaysia?.	Pearson correlation (r)

Test analysis of correlation *Pearson* used to look at the association between two variables, Multiple analysis of variance (*Multivariate Analysis* – MANOVA), t-test and Multiple Regression analysis (*Multiple Regression Analysis*). For an analysis of the correlation, the value coefficient *Pearson* r correlation in the form of either positive (+) or negative (-) to indicate the form of the relationship between the variables. A coefficient value between 0.00 to 1.00 means the strength of the relationship. The recommendations of the '*rule of thumb '* by Johnson and Nelson (1986) used to describe the strength of the correlation there is no relationship (0.00); extremely low or extremely weak; low, medium, high, very high or perfect relationship (1.00), as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: interpretation of the value of the coefficient of Correlation

The VALUE of the COEFFICIENT of CORRELATION (r)	INTERPRETATION
Less than 0.20	A very weak correlation
0.20 – 0.40	Low correlation
0.40 – 0.70	Medium correlation
0.70 – 0.90	The high correlation
0.90 – 1.00	Very high correlation

The value of the coefficient of correlation is positive linear relationship between variables showing, while r correlation coefficient indicated a negative correlation between variables associated reverse (Finch, 2006).

In this context double regression used to see independent variable relationships with independent variables (furniture industry in Malaysia). Analysis *scatterplot* is used in preparing the knowledge foundation in recognizing characteristics variables. Multiple regression analysis involving one dependent variable with several independent variables, where it is used in forming the linear combinations between the two independent variables and independent, that is, a group of independent variables will be linked with a group of independent variables. This analysis is a process additional relationship used to see coefficient of regression that describes a straight line through the flatness dispersion diagram *(scatter diagram)*. Based on the purpose of the study was to look at the relationship of supply chain procurement flexibility in the furniture industry in Malaysia, various regression used to determine changes in independent variables in response to changes to the independent variable. Regression standards, standards used are as various *multicollinearity, normality, ateliers, homoscedacity* and *residual,* which will assess the dimensions and dimension-p-p plot will be used to check for *normality*. Normality Test is a method of testing to see if the data used in a model of regression according to the pattern of normal contributions or not and it can be seen through a graphics normal probability plot *of namely regression residual.* This method is also used to test hypotheses that have been formed from seeing whether or not the relationship between the independent variables with independent variables, that is either accepted or rejected hypothesis Ha using *Pearson* correlation, and also through *Model Summary* analysis resulting from the study. Through this method will also be showing independent variables which provide the highest influence to the dependent variable.

According to Hair *et al.* (1998) there are four steps can be used in the testing of *multicollinearity,* the first step is to identify the *condition index (CI)* in excess of the 30 *threshold* values. An item identified by the value of 31.340. The second step, where the item value of *CI* over 30, the identified value of the proportion of variance in excess of 90 per cent. Only one variable E046 (i.e. Very hard buyer channel information to the supplier or manufacturer) that shows the value of 0.92 as shown in Table 7. This shows that this variable does not depend on other variables. Therefore, there is *culinary* present.

Table 7 : Collinearity Diagnostics (A)

Model	***Dimension***	***Eigen value***	***C.I***	***Variance Proportions***												
				Constant	**E040**	**E041**	**E042**	**E043**	**E044**	**E045**	**E046**	**E047**	**E048**	**E049**	**E050**	**E05**
1	1	14.713	1.000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2	.458	4.818	.00	.04	.04	.03	.00	.04	.00	.00	.01	.01	.03	.07	.03
	3	.247	6.406	.03	.06	.03	.03	.00	.04	.10	.04	.03	.00	.01	.02	.00
	4	.134	11.283	.37	.01	.04	.01	.00	.05	.01	.00	.01	.03	.01	.08	.00
	5	.127	11.771	.00	.05	.08	.18	.03	.00	.00	.12	.01	.00	.01	.01	.25
	6	.125	12.559	.00	.03	.00	.04	.06	.02	.00	.20	.09	.24	.01	.01	.04
	7	.122	14.196	.01	.04	.00	.02	.01	.28	.00	.04	.42	.02	.02	.00	.07

8	.119	16.121	.17	.06	.08	.32	.02	.16	.00	.02	.01	.06	.01	.03	.16
9	.115	19.225	.20	.04	.10	.08	.38	.09	.01	.01	.01	.27	.00	.03	.01
10	.112	22.240	.00	.01	.13	.04	.36	.04	.05	.40	.16	.08	.08	.07	.02
11	.111	23.363	.14	.54	.45	.17	.04	.19	.01	.01	.00	.01	.07	.00	.03
12	.110	26.536	.07	.03	.06	.01	.01	.09	.78	.13	.25	.02	.14	.00	.18
13	.107	**31.340**	.00	.10	.00	.06	.08	.01	.04	**.92**	.01	.26	.62	.67	.21

Predictors: (Constant), E040, E041, E042, E043, E044, E045, E046, E047, E048, E049, E050, E051
Dependent Variable: H151 (Furniture Industry in Malaysia)
N=150 responden

The third and fourth Step is check the value of the variance inflation factor (VIF) of more than 10 (Stevens 1992) and tolerance value which is less than 0.3. VIF values available maximum is 3.679 and minimum tolerance values is 0. 273 as shown in Table 8. Refer to table the shows the coefficients independent variables E047 (supplier or manufacturer to receive an information product range changes of furniture buyers outside the time set) the value of beta 0.279 give the highest influence to variable dependent on this dimension. The review can also be made to the value of sight, found the total is zero (less than 0.05). This shows all the independent variables and the influence to give significant independent variables.

Table 8: *Coefficients (A)* For Information Technology Systems

	Unstandardized Coefficients		*Namely Coefficients*	*t*	*SIG.*	*Collinearity Statistics*	
Constant	B	*Std Error.*	Beta			*Museum of tolerance*	*VIF*
	2.454	598.		4.103	.460		
E040	.156	140.	.134	1.120	.000	.411	2.432
E041	.174	140.	.167	1.246	.000	.328	3.049
E042	.164	.134	.149	1.218	.000	.396	2.528
E043	.139	.148	.113	.936	.000	.406	2.464
E044	-264.	.130	-266.	-2.026	.000	.342	2.924
E045	.233	.152	.219	1.538	.000	.291	3.431
E046	-. 016	.133	015-.	-119.	.000	**.273**	**3.679**
E047	.082	.135	**.279**	.609	.000	.347	2.885
E048	037-.	.139	031-.	-267.	.000	.449	2.228
E049	.211	.175	.174	1.201	.000	.281	3.564
E050	-244.	.152	-229.	-1.605	.000	.288	3.470
E051	.015	.131	.014	112.	.000	.370	2.700

Predictors: (Constant), E040, E041, E042, E043, E044, E045, E046, E047, E048, E049, E050, E051
Dependent Variable: H151 (Furniture Industry in Malaysia)
N = 150 respondents

Next review if there are any unusual elements of the variables that also influenced on the development of model parameters. This can be checked via table *Cook Distance* not exceeding 1. Value of *Cook Distance* maximum is just 0. 560 (not more than 1) as shown in table 9. Therefore, there are no external elements which influence the development of this model.

Table 9: *Residuals Statistics (A):* Information Technology Systems

	Minimum	*But there is*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*	*N*
Predicted Value	4.0588	6.9453	5.4825	.59624	150
Std. Predicted Value	-2.388	2.453	.000	1.000	150
Standard Error of the Predicted Value	.107	.666	.323	.106	150
Adjusted Predicted Value	3.6020	6.9382	5.4690	.62638	150
Residual	-3.35509	2.61819	.00000	1.07868	150
Std. Residual	-2.976	2.322	.000	.957	150
Stud. Residual	-3.176	2.646	.005	1.011	150

Deleted Residual	-3.82119	3.39797	.01352	1.20857	150
Stud. Deleted Residual	-3.294	2.709	.006	1.019	150
Expensive. Distance	.295	48.619	**11.916**	8.921	150
Cook's Distance	.000	**.560**	.010	.022	150
Centered The Leverage Value	.002	.342	.084	.063	150

Predictors: (Constant), E040, E041, E042, E043, E044, E045, E046, E047, E048, E049, E050, E051
Dependent Variable: H151 (Furniture Industry in Malaysia)
N = 150 respondents
Source: Illustration Author of Revenue Processing, Data Using SPSS

Refers to the *model summary* as shown in table 10 in the valuation model showed the value of *the r - square* is 98.9 percent, 0.989 or with the independent variables in this dimension has been explained by the model in the percentage of 98.9.

Table 10: *Model Summary (B)* Information Technology Systems

Model	*R Square*	*STD Error of the Estimate.*	*Change Statistics*				
			R Square Change	*F Change*	*df1*	*df2*	*F Change Sig.*
1	.989	7.05 E-04	.970	1437.361	13	136	.000

Predictors: (Constant), E040, E041, E042, E043, E044, E045, E046, E047, E048, E049,
E050, E051
Dependent Variable: H151 (Furniture Industry in Malaysia)
N = 150 respondents

While the Table 11 shows the value of *self.* is 0.000. Where the value of < 0.05 p was observed, with this the model can be received through significant statistics.

Table 11: *Anova (B)* Information Technology Systems

Model		*Sum of Squares*	*DF*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*SIG.*
1	*Regression*	2502.390	137	1251.195	34.081	. 000 (a)
	Residual	440.543	12	36.712		
	A total of	2942.933	149			

Predictors: (Constant), E040, E041, E042, E043, E044, E045, E046, E047, E048, E049, E050, E051
Dependent Variable: H151 (Furniture Industry in Malaysia)
N = 150 respondents

The value of F is greater than the value of 34.081 *sig.* 0.000 at significant level α =. 005, then be concluded that the hypothesis Ho1 Ho2 and rejected, while the Ha1 and Ha2 received, where the null hypothesis, i.e. Ho1: There is no relationship flexibility in the supply chain procurement dimensions of information technology system furniture industry in Malaysia is rejected and Ho2: There is no relationship issues procurement flexibility in dimensions of information technology system furniture industry in Malaysia is less, while an alternative hypothesis, namely Ha1: There was flexibility in the supply chain procurement dimensions of information technology system Malaysia's furniture industry was received and Ha2: There are relationship issues procurement flexibility in dimensions of information technology system furniture industry in Malaysia is received. Pearson correlation method as shown in Table 12, found the entire element issues procurement flexibility in dimensions of technology in creating a significant relationship at the level of p < 0.05 against Malaysia's furniture industry, where the value of Pearson correlation (r) the earned on between 0677 to 0833. The higher the r value, then the higher the influence (item element issues procurement flexibility in dimensions of system technology) against Malaysia's furniture industry. Through review of the correlation found items E047 (supplier or manufacturer to receive information product range changes of furniture buyers outside the prescribed time) giving the value of r that is the highest compared with other items, i.e. r = 0.833: < p 0.05. The second item was E040 (supplier or manufacturer and buyers very difficult to share information between them) with the value of r = 0.805: p 0.05, while the item < E043 (lack of concern and cooperation of suppliers or producers in terms of distribution of information to the buyer) gives the value of r = 0.762: p < 0.05 the third highest. Item questions E046 (difficult for buyers of channeling information to the supplier or manufacturer) with the value of r = 0.677: p < 0.05, influenced the lowest furniture industry in Malaysia.

Table 12: Correlation Between Flexibility issues In Procurement Dimensions SistemTeknologi Information Furniture Industry In Malaysia

ITEM QUESTIONS	H151 *Pearson Correlation*	. *Sig (2-tailed)*	N
E040	.805 * *	.000	150
E041	.728 * *	.000	150
E042	.708 * *	.000	150
E043	.762 * *	.000	150
E044	.710 * *	.000	150
E045	.692 * *	.000	150
E046	.677 * *	.000	150
E047	.833 * *	.000	150
E048	.714 * *	.000	150
E049	.738 * *	.000	150
E050	.754 * *	.000	150
E051	.744 * *	.000	150

* * $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$
Predictors (Constant): E040, E041, E042, E043 E044, E045, E046, E047, E048, E049, E050, E051.
Dependent Variable: H151 (Furniture Industry in Malaysia)
N = 150 respondents

This notion that an item E047 (supplier or manufacturer to receive information product range changes of furniture buyers outside the time set) is the item in dimensions system information technology the most influential compared with other items of furniture industry in Malaysia. While that is a question item E046 (very hard buyer channel information to the supplier or manufacturer of the item is in the dimension of the system of information technology) the most do not affect Malaysia's furniture industry.

V. CONCLUSION

The study found there is a relationship flexibility in the supply chain procurement dimensions of information technology systems furniture industry in Malaysia, and also there are issues revenue in the dimensions of flexibility information technology systems which affect the industry. Results analysis correlation between issues procurement flexibility in dimensions of information technology systems to the furniture industry in Malaysia found issues most influenced in the dimension of information technology procurement sector in Malaysia furniture industry with value (r) = 0.833, $p < 0.05$, are suppliers or producers receive information changes in the diversity of products from customers outside the time set, the study was supported by a study by Lee et al., (1997), which affect the question of the effect of the bull-whip. Information change product range of furniture buyers outside the time set is a very significant issue in supply chain system in the industry. Suppliers or manufacturers should be smart enough to adapt with an atmosphere like this. Information horizontally very necessary in each entity in the supply chain. Flexibility information includes 2 types which are competing information and information that may lead to the development strategy itself. In this context the focus should be given to information of a competitive edge so that the suppliers or manufacturers be able to receive all the information in the expected period (Day 1994). While the second very important issue in dimension with value (r) = 0.805: $p < 0.05$, which touch on the question of the issue of suppliers or manufacturers and buyers very difficult to share information between them. The fact the study is in line with the results obtained by Dyer *et al.*, (1998) in their study of communication and sharing of information between suppliers and buyers. While the third issue was the most important and concerns as to the lack of cooperation of suppliers or producers in terms of distribution of information to the buyer with the value of (r) = 0.762, $p < 0.05$. This issue is also supported in a study by researchers such as Humphreys *et al.*, (2001) and Leek *et al.*, (2002) about sharing the use of information technology among suppliers or manufacturers and buyers.

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