iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** VII **Month of publication:** July 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.73304

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue VII July 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Strategic Management of Digital Transformation in Traditional Manufacturing Firms

Abdurahman Hammad A Zubir[1], Mohammed Ahmed Alazhri[2]
[1]*Industrial Engineering &Management, Sebha University, Libya*
[2]*Higher Institute of Science and Technology, Alqariat, Libya*

Abstract: ***Digital transformation is reshaping the manufacturing landscape, particularly among traditional firms that often struggle with legacy systems and resistant organizational cultures. This paper explores how strategic management practices can guide traditional manufacturing companies through successful digital transformation. decision-making, and rapid implementation. The development and implementation of a digital transformation strategy have become a key concern for many organizations. It examines the key drivers, frameworks, challenges, and success factors, offering a roadmap for decision-makers to align digital initiatives with long-term business goals.***

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Strategic Management, Manufacturing Industry, Change Management, Legacy Systems, Industry 4.0

I. INTRODUCTION

In an era dominated by rapid technological evolution, traditional manufacturing firms face unprecedented pressure to innovate and stay competitive [1]. Globalization, shifting customer expectations, and the rapid pace of Industry 4.0 developments have made it imperative for these firms to rethink their operational and strategic frameworks [2]. Unlike startups or digital-native enterprises that are built on agile systems and digital-first principles, traditional manufacturers often operate within rigid, hierarchical structures, using outdated technologies that inhibit innovation and scalability [3].

Digital transformation in this context is far more than the adoption of new digital tools; it represents a fundamental reimagining of business models, production systems, and workforce capabilities [4]. It encompasses integrating emerging technologies such as IoT, AI, robotics, and cloud platforms to optimize processes, enhance data-driven decision-making, and unlock new revenue streams [5]. However, without a strategic roadmap, digital initiatives can fail to produce meaningful results [6].

Most of the benefits in manufacturing from digital transformation could be summarized under five groups [7]. First benefit related to improvement in productivity where the development and design processes are faster and better informed using tools such as augmented reality (AR) and 3D printing by leveraging interactive data from users in real-time [8]. Improvement in production with minimal downtime could be achieved due to better machine connectivity by sending vital maintenance data that can help to prevent machine faults and enhance output [9]. The second one is related to quality with the high-resolution measuring of production parameters and products throughout the entire process. New machine learning tools for quality assessment of the products [10] are applied to production data to automatically indicate quality defects root causes and predict waste-related issues before they occur. The third benefit related to cost where data capturing and analyzing the manufacturing process across all stages, including machine data, production line, transportation, and logistics. This analysis helps to identify cost reduction opportunities and better management of inventory to meet demands while machines offer a high level of flexibility that allows for fast alterations between products [11].

Digital transformation has emerged in companies across the economy, from manufacturing to companies operating in areas such as healthcare and education. Companies have transformed their business model, using digital technologies to stay competitive in the marketplace. Failing to adapt to the digital economy can result in "Digital Darwinism," where businesses that resist change risk being replaced by more adaptable competitors. Digital transformation has an important impact on consumer behavior. Consumers' purchasing habits have shifted, increasingly preferring online purchases. The increasing volume of online sales reflects this shift in purchasing habits. According to Statista, in 2019, online commerce (eCommerce) held a 14.1% share of total global sales, but researchers predict it will grow to 22% of total global sales by 2023.

Strategic management becomes the guiding force that aligns technological investments with broader business objectives. It involves setting a clear digital vision, cultivating leadership commitment, managing change, and continuously assessing performance. This

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

paper explores how traditional manufacturing firms can leverage strategic management frameworks to overcome legacy challenges and achieve sustainable digital transformation [12,13].

II. UNDERSTANDING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN MANUFACTURING

Digital transformation in manufacturing refers to the profound shift in how companies operate and deliver value through the adoption of digital technologies across all areas of the organization [14]. It is not simply about digitizing existing processes, but rather rethinking operations from the ground up. This transformation involves a combination of cultural, technological, and organizational changes aimed at enhancing performance, competitiveness, and customer satisfaction.

Modern manufacturing environments are increasingly characterized by the use of smart technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning, robotics, cloud computing, and advanced analytics. These tools enable manufacturers to collect real-time data, predict maintenance issues, streamline supply chains, and customize production processes. For example, predictive analytics powered by machine learning can forecast equipment failures before they occur, thereby reducing downtime and maintenance costs [15].

Table 1: Core Technologies Driving Digital Transformation

Technology	Functionality & Benefit
IoT	Enables real-time monitoring and asset tracking
AI/ML	Predictive maintenance, demand forecasting
Cloud Computing	Scalable infrastructure and centralized data management
Robotics	Increases automation, efficiency, and safety
Digital Twin	Virtual modeling for design, testing, and performance

Additionally, digital transformation extends to customer engagement, product innovation, and business model evolution. Manufacturers are now leveraging digital channels to interact directly with customers, gather feedback, and design products that meet personalized needs. Furthermore, digital twins—virtual models of physical products or processes—allow for simulation, testing, and optimization in a virtual environment before physical deployment [16].

Table 2: Benefits of Digital Transformation Across Manufacturing Functions

Function	Pre-Transformation	Post-Transformation Impact
Production	Manual, paper-based processes	Real-time monitoring and automation
Maintenance	Reactive repairs	Predictive maintenance with sensors
Supply Chain	Linear, siloed data	Integrated, data-driven decision-making
Product Design	Lengthy prototyping	Rapid iteration using digital twins
Customer Interaction	Indirect, through intermediaries	Direct, personalized via digital channels

A. Characteristics of Traditional Manufacturing Firms

Traditional manufacturing firms often have:

- Hierarchical decision-making
- Rigid supply chains
- Manual production workflows
- Low digital literacy across staff
- Dependence on legacy systems

These characteristics contribute to operational inefficiencies and slow adaptation to market changes. Legacy systems can hinder the integration of new technologies, while workforce resistance and skill gaps further complicate transformation efforts. Strategic management must address these challenges by fostering a culture of innovation, investing in employee training, and carefully planning technology upgrades to ensure a smooth transition [17].

III. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT APPROACHES TO DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Strategic management is critical to orchestrating a successful digital transformation journey. It provides a structured framework to align technological change with business objectives and ensures that the transformation is sustainable and scalable. The following subsections expand on key components of this approach [18].

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

A. *Vision and Leadership*

Leadership plays a pivotal role in digital transformation. A compelling digital vision set by top executives serves as a foundation for change. This vision must articulate the business rationale for transformation, expected outcomes, and long-term strategic goals. Leaders must demonstrate commitment by allocating time, resources, and personal engagement to drive initiatives forward. Equally important is the ability to inspire and mobilize the workforce by promoting innovation, resilience, and a growth mindset.

B. *Change Management*

Digital transformation often triggers organizational upheaval. Strategic change management practices help mitigate employee resistance and ensure smooth implementation. Successful change management includes:

- Clear, transparent communication of the transformation agenda
- Continuous training and education programs to build digital competencies
- Recognition and rewards to reinforce new behaviors
- Feedback mechanisms that allow employees to voice concerns and contribute ideas

C. *Resource Allocation*

Proper allocation of financial, technological, and human resources is essential. Strategic managers must:

- Identify high-impact digital initiatives and prioritize them based on expected ROI
- Invest in infrastructure such as cloud systems, IoT sensors, and cybersecurity frameworks
- Build cross-functional teams with the right mix of technical and business expertise
- Consider partnerships with external vendors or startups to accelerate adoption

D. *Digital Strategy Formulation*

A well-crafted digital strategy serves as a roadmap for transformation. It should be dynamic and adaptive to changes in market conditions and technological advancements. Key elements include:

- Assessment of Digital Maturity: Understand current digital capabilities using maturity models.
- Gap Analysis: Identify discrepancies between current state and desired future state.
- Technology Roadmap: Sequence of technologies and solutions to be adopted over time.
- KPIs and Metrics: Establish performance indicators such as cost savings, process efficiency, and employee adoption rates.
- Pilot Projects: Small-scale implementations that test solutions before enterprise-wide rollout [19].

Table 3: Strategic Management Components in Digital Transformation

Component	Strategic Role
Vision and Leadership	Defines direction and mobilizes organizational support
Change Management	Prepares workforce and mitigates resistance
Resource Allocation	Ensures efficient use of capital and talent
Strategy Formulation	Provides structured and measurable transformation pathway

IV. CHALLENGES IN MANAGING TRANSFORMATION

1) Legacy Systems: Replacing or integrating outdated systems without disrupting production can be difficult. Firms must balance modernization with continuity.
2) Talent and Skills Gap: Lack of digital skills among employees is a significant obstacle. Upskilling and recruiting digitally literate staff are crucial.
3) Cultural Resistance: An ingrained mindset of “this is how we’ve always done it” can delay transformation. Cultural shift needs to accompany technological shift.
4) Cybersecurity Risks: Digital systems increase exposure to cyber threats. Strategic planning must include robust data governance and security frameworks [20].

V. CASE STUDY

A. *Actualization of affordance in digital transformation:*

The case study method is a fundamental research approach in management studies that allows for an in-depth examination of specific events within a real-world context [57]. Unlike other research methods, the primary objective of case study research is not theory validation, but theory construction, emphasizing comprehensive understanding and detailed descriptions of the case at hand.

This study identifies three digital behaviors that enable technological affordances. The industrial Internet platform provides technical support for manufacturing enterprises to achieve sustainable production goals based on three different affordances: consonance, resonance, and adaptation. To realize these potential possibilities, manufacturing enterprises gradually upgrade their production and operation practices through experience institutionalization, system standardization, and standard refinement. The realization of each type of affordance lays the foundation for the next new affordance, and the interdependence between affordances forms an iterative updating process. By revealing these digital behaviors, the study sheds light on the intermediating mechanism through which digital technologies drive transformative changes in business operations. The formation and implementation of manufacturing digital transformation affordances is a long-term and complex system that cannot be achieved overnight but requires a gradual and continuous process of optimization and development that is dynamic and evolving. In this process, the industrial Internet platform provides the necessary technical support, and manufacturing enterprises flexibly adopt the most effective technical tools according to their business scenarios and market demands, gradually realizing these affordances through the use of digital technology in production practices. In order to achieve their expected goals, manufacturing enterprises undergo an optimization and upgrade process in their business practices and related capabilities, with each stage of business practices laying the foundation for the optimization of the next stage. The affordance and actualization process provided by the industrial Internet platform for manufacturing companies is a spiral upward process [21].

Digital transformation strategies are important because they reflect the pervasiveness of changes brought about by digital technologies in an organization (Chanias and Hess, 2016). To keep pace with the evolving market demands, organizations need to re-evaluate their traditional business models that have been solid for many decades. While these models have proven their effectiveness, with the economy in constant change and enterprises needing to keep up with new market demands, companies need to transform their business models to adapt to these trends [22].

B. *Lens of the 4 R-model*

Using the lens of the 4 R-model (Håkansson and Waluszewski, 2002b), we examined the interaction between digital and nondigital resources and resource interfaces during the ongoing digital transformation of the confectioneries, which needed to keep some of their internal processes analogue and performed in the traditional way. Figure 1 presents the main 4 R resources of traditional confectioneries (products, facilities, business units and business relationships) and their interfaces during the process of production and sales before digital transformation. The confectioneries (business units) prepared their cakes (products) in confectionery shops (facilities) using ingredients (products) from suppliers (business units). They sold the products mostly to B2C customers, and in one case (Epsilon), mostly to B2B customers. When necessary, they delivered the products using their own vehicles (facilities). At this stage, digital resources did not play a substantial role in the process of value co-creation [23].

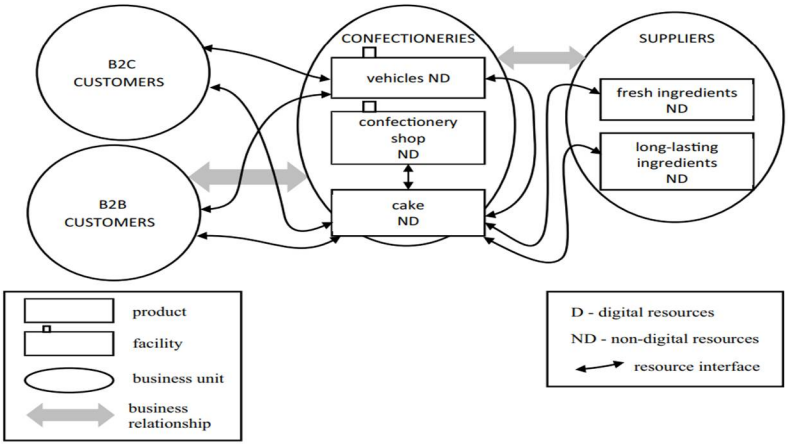


Figure 1. 4 R interfaces of traditional confectioneries before digital transformation – the perspective of digital and non-digital resources

VI. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

To guide traditional manufacturing firms through a successful digital transformation, the following strategic recommendations are proposed:

1) Conduct a Digital Maturity Assessment: Begin with a thorough audit of the firm's current digital capabilities. This includes infrastructure, processes, human capital, and culture. Use maturity models to benchmark performance and identify gaps.

2) Set a Unified Vision and Leadership Agenda: Ensure that the leadership team communicates a clear and inspiring digital vision. Align transformation goals with long-term business objectives and cultivate leadership champions across departments.

3) Develop a Phased and Scalable Implementation Plan: Start with high-impact pilot projects that can be tested and scaled. Use agile methodologies for rapid prototyping and iterative improvements.

4) Invest in Talent and Change Management: Offer continuous upskilling and digital literacy programs. Embed change management principles to address resistance and foster cultural alignment.

5) Foster Ecosystem Partnerships: Collaborate with technology providers, startups, academic institutions, and industry associations to bring external innovation and capabilities into the organization.

6) Emphasize Data Governance and Cybersecurity: Build secure and compliant data management systems. Regularly audit and update cybersecurity measures to protect digital assets.

7) Monitor, Evaluate, and Iterate: Establish KPIs and performance metrics aligned with strategic goals. Use real-time dashboards and feedback loops to continuously refine transformation strategies.

VII. CONCLUSION

Digital transformation is not merely a trend but a strategic imperative for traditional manufacturing firms. Through a robust strategic management approach, organizations can integrate technology with purpose, overcome legacy constraints, and build agile, future-ready operations. Leadership, change management, and continuous improvement must be at the core of any transformation strategy. Firms that proactively embrace this shift will position themselves as competitive, resilient players in the digital industrial age.

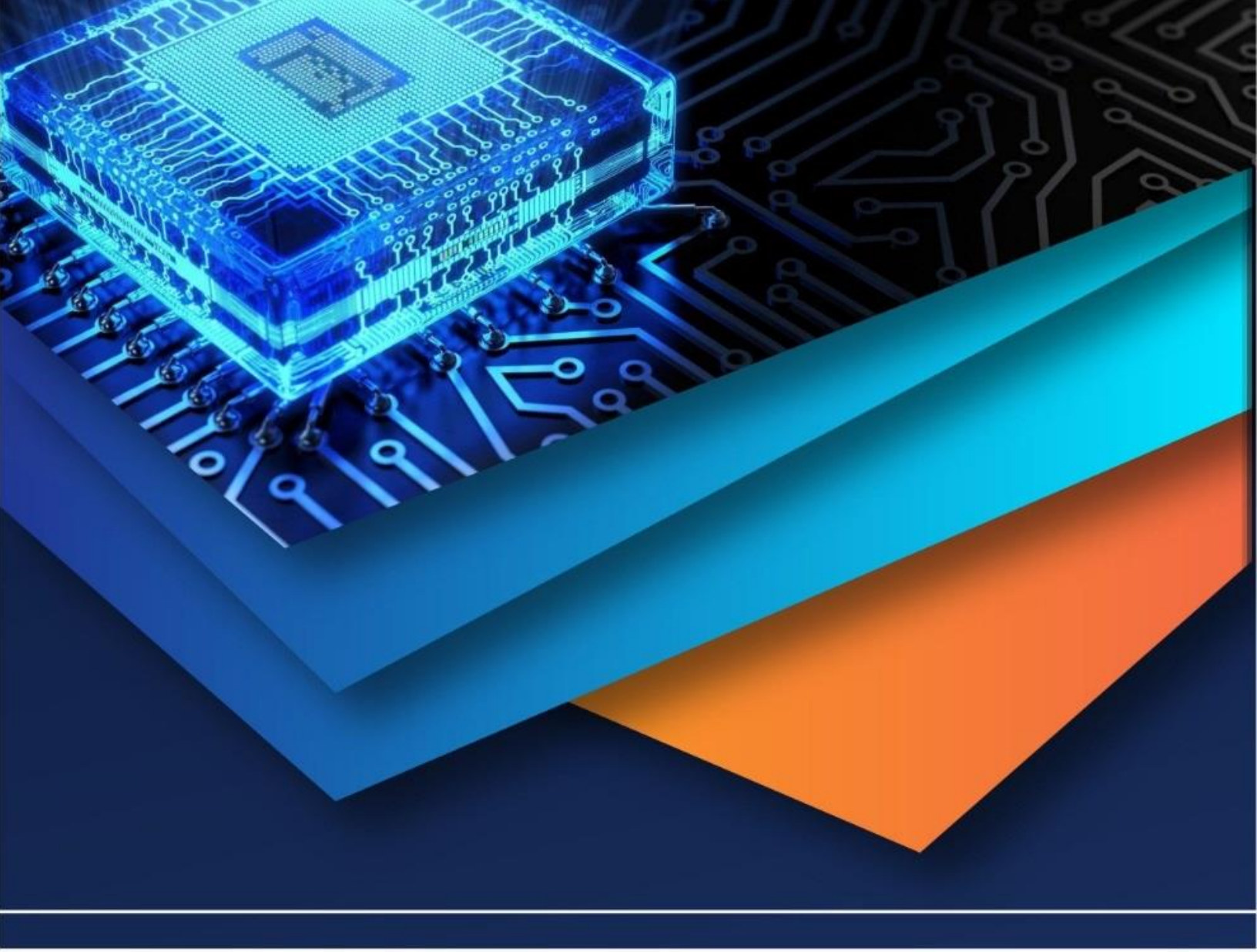
REFERENCES

[1] A.G. Frank, L.S. Dalenogare, N.F. Ayala, Industry 4.0 technologies: implementation patterns in manufacturing companies, Int. J. Prod. Econ. 210 (2019) 15–26.
[2] A. Gawer, Bridging differing perspectives on technological platforms: toward an integrative framework, Res. Policy 43 (2014) 1239–1249.
[3] A. Gawer, M.A. Cusumano, Industry platforms and ecosystem innovation, J. Prod. Innov. Manag. 31 (2014) 417–433.
[4] Y. Zhang, P. Zhang, F. Tao, Y. Liu, Y. Zuo, Consensus aware manufacturing service collaboration optimization under blockchain based industrial Internet platform, Comput. Ind. Eng. 135 (2019) 1025–1035.
[5] M.T. Okano, S.N. Antunes, M.E. Fernandes, Digital transformation in the manufacturing industry under the optics of digital platforms and ecosystems, Indep. J. Manag. Prod. 12 (2021) 1139–1159.
[6] Y. Wang, Y. Zhang, F. Tao, T. Chen, Y. Cheng, S. Yang, Logistics-aware manufacturing service collaboration optimisation towards industrial Internet platform, Int. J. Prod. Res. 57 (2019) 4007–4026.
[7] Y. Liu, J.Z. Zhang, S. Jasimuddin, M.Z. Babai, Exploring servitization and digital transformation of manufacturing enterprises: evidence from an industrial Internet platform in China, Int. J. Prod. Res. (2023), Early Access.
[8] Y. Liu, M. Mao, Y. Zhang, X. Xie, Leveraging digital empowerment for green product innovation: unraveling the mediating role of resource integration and reconfiguration in Chinese manufacturing enterprises, Systems 11 (2023) 489.
[9] H.Y. Liu, The role of the state in influencing work conditions in China's Internet industry: policy, evidence, and implications for industrial relations, J. Ind. Relat. 65 (2023) 3–21.
[10] Y. Wang, X. Su, Driving factors of digital transformation for manufacturing enterprises: a multi-case study from China, J. Int. Technol. Manag. 87 (2021) 229–253.
[11] Piccinini, E., Gregory, R.W., Kolbe, L.M., 2015a. Changes in the producer-consumer relationship-towards digital transformation. In: Wirtschaftsinformatik Conference, Osnabrück, Germany: AIS Electronic Library, pp. 1634–1648
[12] M. H. Ismail, M. Khater and M. Zaki, "Digital Business Transformation and Strategy: What Do We Know So Far?", University of Cambridge, Working Paper ITWeb IoT Survey. http://v2.itweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=166391&Ite mid=3087, [15 April 2017] (17) (PDF) Factors Influencing the Intended Adoption of Digital Transformation: A South African Case Study. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336071506_Factors_Influencing_the_Intended_Adoption_of_Digital_Transformation_A_South_ African_Case_Study [accessed Dec 23 2019].
[13] Majchrzak, A., Markus, M.L., Wareham, J., 2016. Designing for digital transformation: lessons for information systems research from the study of ICT and societal challenges. MIS Quart. 40 (2), 267–277.
[14] Matt, C., Hess, T., Benlian, A., 2015. Digital transformation strategies. Bus. Inform. Syst. Eng. 57 (5), 339–343.
[15] Jin Myeong Jang, Seung Ju Seo, Yuna Lee, Youn Sung Kim, "A Study on Improving the Quality of Clothing Companies: Focusing on Kutesmart using Quality 4.0 Matrix", Journal of the Korean Society for Quality Management, Volume 47(1); 2019. 1
[16] A. Barni, E. Carpanzano, G. Landolfi, P. Pedrazzoli, "Urban Manufacturing of Sustainable Customer-Oriented Products", Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on the Industry 4.0 Model for Advanced Manufacturing",2019, pp. 128-141.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

[17] Judy Agnew, “Behavioral Safety 4.0”, PSJ Professional Safety, 2019
[18] Mojtaba Khorram Niaki, S. Ali Torabi, Fabio Nonino, "Why manufacturers adopt additive manufacturing technologies: The role of sustainability", Journal of Cleaner Production, Vol. 222, 2019, pp. 381-392
[19] Ferket, J., "Asset Performance Management 4.0 Internet of Things IoT Enabled Condition Monitoring, a Story from a Digital Maintenance Service Provider", 2018, Society of Petroleum Engineers. DOI:10.2118/192636-MS
[20] K. Kayabay, M. O. Gökalp, P. E. Eren and A. Koçyiğit, "[WiP] A Workflow and Cloud-Based Service-Oriented Architecture for Distributed Manufacturing in Industry 4.0 Context," 2018 IEEE 11th Conference on Service-Oriented Computing and Applications (SOCA), Paris, 2018, pp. 88-92. DOI: 10.1109/SOCA.2018.00020
[21] Whyte, J., Stasis, A., Lindkvist, C., 2016. Managing change in the delivery of complex projects: Configuration management, asset information and ‘big data.’ International journal of project management 34, 339–351.
[22] Wrede, M., Velamuri, V.K., Dauth, T., 2020. Top managers in the digital age: Exploring the role and practices of top managers in firms’ digital transformation. Managerial and Decision Economics 41, 1549–1567.
[23] Anna De Carolis, Marco Macchi, Elisa Negri, Sergio Terzi, "A Maturity Model for Assessing the Digital Readiness of Manufacturing Companies", Advances in Production Management Systems. The Path to Intelligent, Collaborative and Sustainable Manufacturing, 2017, Volume 513.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)