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# *Strategic Management Challenges in Information Technology*

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### ABSTRACT

The heaven is one of the subjects, which has noticed in particular in Holy Quran. God considers the creation of heaven, as his sign, and it has mentioned in many Ayah, in Holy Quran. This book with mentioning some properties, is advised Man to thinking and reflection about heaven, so he can find out God's traits and glory. In seven Ayah in Holy Quran, seven heaven is mentioned. Yet, new cosmology sciences, did not found any sing of this proposition. . It has caused that some groups, with Adherence to this subject, emphasis on the conflict between science and religion. Because of this, this study is purposed to attention and thinking in Qur'anic Ayah, and also investigating the idea of great Islamic philosopher and Interpreters in the area of Qur'anic proposition of Seven Heavens. While clarifying the concept and evidence of this proposition, it proofs the correlation and matching of science and religion.

**Keywords:** *Correlation between science and religion, Heaven, Seven heavens, Quran, Science.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Human society is rapidly changing and changing, so the change in the mindset of institutional knowledge is inevitable. The main tool in strategic decision making and information management based on the use of ICT in providing services organization change strategy and technology increase the power of the use of the technology.

Strategy: defining strategy is not an easy task because; despite the fact that some of its elements are capable of generalization and can be used in any organization or company but, however, other elements are not only stakeholders but also affect the nature of the organization is dependent on the organization's structure and culture. In order to solve this problem it is necessary that the concept of strategy is entirely separate from the process through the formation. The concept of strategy is the content and nature while discussing the strategy formation process is far more difficult and vague.

Always use the proper strategy as an important factor in decision making and ultimately reach the goal. Use strategy contributed greatly to the success in achieving the goals.

Theoretical baseline of paper: due to advances in information technology and human use of new technologies and fast over and over that today's world is taken in the use of technologies we should adopt an appropriate strategy to deal with the recognition of the status quo. Naturally we will be faced with the shortcomings and challenges that must go with the full recognition to welcome it.

**Methods:** In this study, terminology and definitions are used in the field of strategic management and its role in information technology.

**Conclusion:** Understanding the challenges and ahead of important knowledge and useful because it makes decisions and route selection and a better way to achieve the goal. Like other human sciences, IT and its usage are not exempt from these challenges and its recognition has a significant role in determining the appropriate strategy.

The definition of management

Many definitions of management are provided. One of the most comprehensive definitions is as follow:

“The art and science of planning, organizing, leadership, control and ultimately create harmony to achieve the goal or preset goals of the organization”.

Process management effective and efficient use of human and material resources in the planning, organization and command and control facilities that mobilize resources to achieve organizational goals based on the value system will be accepted. It must be said that the first that how much humans know about the management? To what extent is the management of scientific knowledge? And whether management is science or art? Part of the management can be learned through training management, and the other part needs to be taught. In fact, part of which is covered with education is management science. Part of that is to apply resources in a variety of conditions called “The Art of Management”.

Of course, all the above discussions on organizational resources is the most important and the most valuable asset of any organization are human resources (staff) and then other sources such as physical assets and information.

All the above is correct but if we have to simply define management then it is: management is decision making. Hence, duties are the decision-making (by offering) and implement the decisions taken by the management, tasks management is to make decisions and monitor the implementation of decisions.

### ***What is strategy?***

Strategic management can be defined as the art and science of formulating, implementing and evaluating multi-functional decisions that will enable the organization to achieve its long-term goals.

As can be inferred from this definition the emphasis is on strategic management for organizational success: coordinate the management, finance (accounting), manufacturing (operations), research and development, computer information systems at many universities and colleges. Strategic management process involves three stages of the strategy, implementation of strategies and strategic assessment.

### ***The purpose of the strategy***

The purpose of the strategy is to determine the organization's mission to identify factors in the external environment, organizations or threaten to engender opportunities. Identify internal strengths and weaknesses, setting long-term goals, taking into account the specific strategies to continue.

The problem that arises in the strategy include: determining the type of activity that the organization wants to address activities that will come out of them, allocation of resources, decisions about expanding or diversifying activities, decision certain decisions and practices remain immune from competitors.

### ***Implement the strategies***

Implementation of strategies requires that organizations consider annual goals; policies set in motivating employees and allocate resources in a way that was developed strategies to be implemented. Implementation of strategies requires a cultural development strategy to strengthen an effective organizational structure drafting a guide marketing efforts, the budget information systems to create and use. Finally, the performance of services to compensate employees (between performance and compensation of employees, establish a reasonable relationship) often run strategy to strategy formulation is called practical stage. The purpose of this strategy is that employees and managers to develop strategies to mobilize and bring into practice.

### ***Strategic Assessment***

The last step in the strategic management of strategic assessment is taken into account. Site-specific strategies and the strong need to know at what stage they actually work are: principles of strategic assessment means that should the information gathered in this case. For strategic assessment three major activities are as follows:

1. Evaluating internal and external factors that are the basis of current strategies;
2. The accounting and performance measurement;
3. Corrective measures.

That strategy needs to evaluate the success of today cannot guarantee success tomorrow! Success is always causing new issues and the diverse, self-sustaining organization that status quo, or with arrogance, it will be doomed. According to this definition, a strategy must determine three cases:

1. What goals should be achieved;
2. On which resources, products and markets should be focused;
3. How to take advantage of environmental opportunities and threats facing the environment in order to gain a competitive advantage, resource allocation, and what activities should take place.

### ***Key reforms in the strategic management***

Strategists are individuals who responsible for the success or failure of the organization and they have different leading jobs as CEO, President, Owner, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, entrepreneurs.

Researchers believe that the leadership own three main responsibilities: creating a context for change, a commitment and a sense of ownership and balancing stability and innovation.

### ***Mission statements***

Mission Statement is a document that distinguishes it from other similar organizations. The mission statement represents the whole activity, in terms of product and market. In the mission statement, the question that arises is:

“What we are doing?” The mission is an expression of values and priorities of an organization and makes strategist to think about the nature and scope of current activities and attractions organizations to assess market potential and its activities. Mission statement is a chart that specifies the future direction of the organization.

### ***Opportunities and external threats***

The purpose of economic, social and cultural events or trends, ecology, environmental, political, legal, governmental, technological and competitive organization that can greatly benefit or harm in the future. Opportunities and threats are largely outside the control of an organization, hence the use of foreign words. Strategic management is the basic principle that organizations need to benefit from external opportunities and avoid or reduce the effects of external threats outcome they seek to formulate strategies. For this reason, monitoring and evaluation to identify opportunities and external threats can guarantee the success of the organization.

### ***The internal strengths and weaknesses***

One of the essential functions of strategic management is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the organization's departments and units and evaluates them. The organization attempts to implement strategies in their internal strengths and detect internal weaknesses to be resolved or improved.

### ***Long-term goals***

The purpose of long-term period is a period that exceeds one year. It considers this necessary for the success of the organization that determines the direction of the organization. They do helps organizations assess, synergy, and to determine priorities, coordinate activities and for planning, organizing, motivating employees and control the activities of the organization to act in an effective manner. The long-term goals should be challenging, measurable, stable, sensible and clear.

### ***Strategies***

Strategies are tools that an organization can achieve its long-term goals. Organizations can develop strategies for activities geographically, diversify, reducing costs, is delegated many powers.

### ***Annual target***

Short-term goals are goals that organization to achieve long-term goals to achieve them. Annual targets, such as long-term goals should be measurable, quantitative, challenging, realistic, and prioritized objectives are consistent with the other.

### ***Policies***

Policies are the means by which we can achieve annual goals. The purpose of policies is guidelines, rules and procedures for the organization to achieve compliance with its declared goals. When implanting policies, guidance would be used and routine policy also determines the condition of the organization.

### ***Strategic management model***

You can use a template, studied strategic management process in the best way possible and to use it.

### ***What is strategic management?***

Decisions and integration activities are in order to develop an effective strategy, execution and control their results. So management activities related to the review, evaluation and selection of strategies adopted any measures to implement the strategies and internal and external ultimately takes control of action.

### ***What is the use of strategic management imperatives?***

Taking a look at the concept of governance can be realized the necessity of using strategic management. According to the environmental changes that have already taken a rapid pace and complexity of organizational decisions, is essential to use a comprehensive plan for dealing with these issues over the past becomes tangible. It is not nothing but a strategic plan. Strategic management based on subjectivity dynamic, forward-looking, holistic and contingency solution to many problems of today's organizations. Strategic management based on the understanding that managers of rival organizations, input suppliers,

distributors, governments, creditors, shareholders and customers around the world are scattered and the factors determining the current success in today's world. After one of the most important tools that organizations can use to achieve success in the future will benefit from strategic management.

### ***The role of strategic management in IT***

One way to analyze the effect of information systems is to measure its impact on one or several of Porter's five forces model. For example, if you want to see the impact of Internet use in industry, in 2001 Porter provided the effective method of Internet on competition with respect to the fifth factor:

1. Threat of new entrants
2. Threat of substitute products or services
3. Bargaining power of customers (buyers)
4. Bargaining power of suppliers
5. Intensity of competitive rivalry

Information systems supporting competitive strategy Porter's value chain model. From competitive advantage is to identify areas in which they are used. Cost leadership, differentiation and focus public three strategies that create competitive advantages are introduced by Porter, so today, these strategies are very profound that of course all are supported.

Competitive nature of the Internet and traditional relations between customers and suppliers, and business and industry has changed.

Resource-based view in an organization based on the identification of resources and capabilities that assist in creating and maintaining effective competitive advantage. Sustainable competitive advantage and it is very difficult because of the innovative nature of technological advances. However, the planning methods have evolved over time.

Four-step planning model include: strategic planning; needs analysis and assessment; allocation of resources and project planning.

### ***Rejection of IT strategy***

1. Cost leadership strategy
2. Differentiation strategies
3. Strategies focused on specific groups of customers
4. Growth strategy
5. Participation strategy
6. Innovation strategy
7. Barriers to entry strategic

To analyze the information we need to plan organization. There are many ways to do this. Aligning IT and business programs would result in prioritizing the IS projects according to the objectives and strategy of the organization.

### ***Strategic Management Challenges in Information Technology***

#### **1) IT impacts on life**

IT had has profound impact on individuals, organizations and societies, some of which have been positive or negative. It is impossible to do at anytime and anywhere in the world, which increases the effectiveness of organizations is made possible. Organizational structure, job content and nature of the supervision and management of this new environment are also affected. Machines and information systems can replace human labor that puts a great impact on individuals and organizations also had several impacts on the macroeconomic level. Robotics and decision support systems and other capabilities of information technology have been improved the quality of human life; but at the same time, affected the face to face communication in communities which causes an effect on internal communications and other aspects of people's quality of life. Traditional value systems of information technology is challenged with an emphasis on the importance of issues such as security, privacy, freedom of speech on the side of moral respect and fair use of these systems.

#### **2) Difficulty of strategic coordination**

It's always wrong information coordination in the field of strategy as necessary to align IT with overall strategy been considered. New evidence suggests that macro, commercial and information scopes have always with each other and based on the findings from the analysis of information needs to be coordinated. Strategic coordination process begins with analyzing the information needs of the firm. Then the relationship between the IT and business process areas should be checked inside and

outside the organization. For analysis, information technology, strategic network is an appropriate tool. The harmonization process should be continuous and constant business and IT to coordinate the firm's strategy. Tools and methods to carry out this process depends studies and collaborative researches.

### 3) IT security

In the computer security, it is often assumed that people who work within the company in front firms and real danger from those who are outside and are not within the firm. But, however, reports suggest that the biggest security threats from individuals are within the firm. Of course, the meaning of being inside and outside is logical sense rather than physical one. The main thing is that data, network, infrastructure and business systems are all in danger, and the key task of IT manager to control these risks and manage them. These threats can never be eliminated but can be reduced. Firewall, as the name implies, is a combination of software and hardware security barrier. Firewall software that runs on the device should be dedicated to the work of special software.

The remarkable aspect about configuring a firewall is a must have two network cards; because firewall controls the flow of information between the two networks and thus has two facets: the private and public sector and because of this dual connection, the firewall must have two network cards.

Deal with security breaches: once someone got through the security layer, you should be quickly responding to it. First of all we need to know how to we have been suspicious. Influence may be very severe, such as unauthorized changes or the failure of servers and pages and so on.

Once penetrated the security layer takes place, the following measures be taken:

- Change the password
- Lowering the network environment and restart it
- Contact with authorities
- Caring about circumstances
- Consciousness

When one explores the network, must register all events on a regular basis. This event description should be as detailed as possible and can be used to compare with previous attacks documentation. Repair the damage as insurance against accidents. With its help is planned for the worst situation. IT-related losses may occur in any shape or size. IT environments with solutions and technology that deals with the problems and deficiencies, therefore, as an IT manager should be able to plan their services quickly restore mode. All events are equally does not damage in planning for different levels to remedy the damage.

### **Conclusion**

Understanding the challenges and ahead of important knowledge and useful because it makes decisions and route selection and a better way to achieve the goal. IT and its use - as in other human sciences – is not exempt from these challenges and its recognition has a significant role in determining the appropriate strategy. When selecting appropriate information strategy and eliminate a series of challenges and shortcomings of the axioms is predetermined; but, however, some of the challenges in using your selected strategy represents and maybe even sometimes after switching strategy or the way some of the challenges that emerge. Recognizing the challenges of the road and helped eliminate them in advance and pave the way for achieving the objectives of the strategy. So it is better to appropriate policy challenges diluted or even destroyed. Certainly would not be out of reach.

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