Abstract
Over the past 15 years, the discipline of information systems has developed an area commonly referred to as strategic information systems. This applies to systems whose importance to an organization goes beyond simply helping it to perform functions effectively or even effectively. The strategic information system plays an important role in the organization’s commitment to its competitive or other strategic objectives. This paper presents a critical summary of the literature and is accompanied by an extensive reference list. It begins by tracking the development of modern theory of strategic use of internal corporate information systems, primarily porter’s theories regarding competitive strategy. This leads to a discussion of systems that go beyond the borders of specific organizations and involve cooperation between them. The process of creating or identifying strategic information systems is then studied. A number of shortcomings in the existing theoretical data have been identified and suggestions have been made as to the areas in which knowledge develops or can develop. The introduction of the strategic information systems theme concerns systems that make a significant contribution to the overall goals of the organization. Study knowledge has a recent origin and is very dynamic, and the area has an aura of excitement about it. It is risky to try to historically
Strategic information systems research is becoming increasingly clear that it is difficult to separate the corporate processes and corporate performance. Empirical research methods (in the sense of collecting large amounts of data through surveys, interviews, and case studies) have been used to understand how information technology (IT) can be used to improve business performance. This is because the IT strategy of a company is not only a question of hardware and software, but also of organizational processes and structures, including decision-making and control systems. The strategic options that a company can choose are influenced by a variety of factors, such as the legal and regulatory environment, the competitive landscape, and the technological context. For example, firms may choose to invest in new technologies to improve efficiency or to gain a competitive advantage. Alternatively, they may decide to focus on developing new products or services to capture emerging market opportunities. In any case, the IT strategy of a company should be aligned with its overall business strategy, which is the roadmap that guides the company's activities and ensures its success in the long run. The business strategy can be defined as the overall plan that sets the goals and direction for the company, and the IT strategy is the specific plan that outlines how the company will achieve those goals using information technology. The IT strategy should support the business strategy and enable the company to achieve its objectives. In this context, the IT strategy is an essential component of the overall strategy, which is the set of choices made by management to achieve the company's objectives. The IT strategy should be developed in collaboration with all stakeholders, including customers, employees, shareholders, and partners, to ensure that it is aligned with their needs and expectations. The IT strategy should also be flexible and adaptable, allowing the company to respond to changes in the business environment and to seize new opportunities. The IT strategy should be reviewed and updated regularly to ensure its relevance and effectiveness.
amounts of data on large populations, followed by statistical analysis to test specific hypotheses. It is not easy to apply strategic information systems to the topic. Strategic research is mostly about the long term, and therefore longitudinal studies are highly desirable. Moreover, the extent to which many perspectives and interpretations are involved is important, and in many cases data can be drawn from less formal sources not normally used in official studies. Other problems arise because many organizations of interest to researchers are not only large and complex, but also consist of several business units. Therefore, it is necessary to make sure that the appropriate level of aggregation is chosen. With the gradual resolution of the logic of strategic information systems, increased emphasis is on research methods, and a number of important documents are now taking a more carefully considered approach than was initially possible, anecdote-based phase (Bakos and Tracy 1986, Sager 1988, Saito 1989, Venkatesan 1990, Clemons and Höfner 1990, Reich and Benbasat 1990, Bridgeman and Velt 1990, Chen and Hsu 1992, Angelo et al. 1992). Further changes and improvements in research methods are expected over the next few years. Conclusions Strategic Information Systems is a topic that is very important and very dynamic. This paper presents an interpretation of the origins and development of theory in this area, as well as relevant and emerging topics. There is a particularly high tension between the relevance of research results and the rigour of research processes, and literature should be used with a particularly critical view. Organizations seek significant benefits by using SIS to change the internal structure of the entire structure of the industry. There are several frameworks that are designed to help understand the use of SIS through industry, value chain and strategic direction. Organizations seek a competitive advantage over other competitors across the value chain in the industry. General strategies were proposed. Despite the usefulness of this framework used to seek competitive advantage, the framework is market-oriented and is not suitable for explaining ICU developed in other non-market industries such as government. Another drawback of this framework is the concentration on competitive advantages without exception other points of view. The introduction of SIS across the industry raises questions about the sustainability of competitive advantage and competitive need. This, in turn, leads to cooperation, including alliances, and at a more abstract level to cooperation. IT technology has become an important factor in work and planning Enterprises. The theory of strategic information systems has done much to describe, explain and Behavior. There are still significant shortcomings that need to be addressed. Unlike see Confessions of Confessions of Help by Isaac Ho, a graduate student at the Australian National University in 1992-93, Affiliation author Roger Clark is director of Xammers Consulting P/L, Canberra. He is also a visiting professor at the Center for CyberSpace Law and Policy at N.S.W., a visiting professor of E-commerce at the University of Hong Kong and a visiting professor in the Department of Computer Science at the Australian National University. Created: 14 July 1994. Last amendments: 22 November 1995, with Erratum from 5 July 2003. Roger Clark - Website Last Verified: 15 February 2009 This document is on www.rogerclarke.com/SOS/SOStratISTh.html Mail Webmasters - © Xammers Consulting P/L, 1995-2017 - Privacy Policy