Strategic Integration

Institutional Affiliation

Course

Date

**Chapter 3 Review the strategic integration section. Note what strategic integration is and how it ties to the implementation of technology within an organization.**

Strategic integration defines as the process used to address the strategic business impacts of technology on an organization’s development. It implies that the organization's strategic effect of technology requires the company's immediate response and, at times, zero inactivity. Strategic integration knows the requirement to scale resources via regular firm geographical parameters to help redefine the value chain in establishing a product or a service. As such, it could be a way to address the shifting process requirement of a company triggered by the increase in the use of technology. Presently, technological evolution is a substance for competitive wits for generating different means of determining effective firm investments. Consequently, an active business variable has forced the need for technology infrastructure skills to promote flexibility and integration with all other business operations with the company (Langer, 2017).

Again, through the stages of measured profits, which are declining or negative and lagging at times, companies add new proficiency with the existing process to boost profits. For example, through the multiplicity factor, new technology opportunities intersect and create many ventures in abundant stages of their life cycle development. Likewise, through the responsive organizational dynamic (ROD), business processes and strategic alignment have enhanced the support for the view that information technology will serve as brace-up energy and force the development of business through initiators identification, which will then fit the organizational goals. Different investors will be rushed through the growing use of e-business which is the new market realignment. Also, there are increased chances for risk and technology columns, so they should be the primary part of strategic integration (Langer, 2017). Hence, through technology evaluation factor of acceleration need to be entrenched within the strategic decision-making process.

**Review the information technology roles and responsibilities section. Note how IT is divided based on operations and why this is important to understand within an organization.**

The responsibilities and role within IT should be changed and designed dependent on the help of the driver and the theory of the supporter. It is vital to understand this within an organization because, for the supporter theory, a company can have a cohesive firm that is secure from external interruptions and also be focused on reacting to the user's needs reliant on their wishes. Similarly, the driver-type roles are essential because they aid in providing better services to a company. After all, most technologies are driver-basic. Its development will give the IT employee an increased capability to communicate to executives, managers and integrating other departments (Langer, 2017).

In addition, the function of supporter and driver is defined as a life cycle concept that most technical products can adopt because they can dispense value that ordinarily determined dependent on ROI calculations. Although as the products develop within an organization, they are more of a commodity. Hence, replacement built on economies of scale is improved through outsourcing once the product enters the support phase where the vendor can provide less costly services. And by using the ROD strategic integration, the original investment is achieved. Once the evaluation process is completed, driver activities follow during the maturation process of technology because it also requires cultural integration. These driver roles will give way to the supporters once the technology is integrated, where people could use it as a more permanent part of their day-to-day operations (Langer, 2017). It is vital to understand IT so that its roles and responsibilities are accurately executed. The IT managers plus personnel’s to use IT to perform company functions or duties correctly.

**References**

Langer, A. M. (2017). *Information Technology and Organizational Learning: Managing Behavioral Change in the Digital Age*. CRC Press.