



# Strategic management of information communication technology in Oil Pension Fund

*Elham Khosravian<sup>1</sup> and Reza Radfar<sup>2,\*</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Management, Electronic Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

*<sup>2</sup>Department of Management, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

## ABSTRACT

*Strategic management of information technology (IT) is one of the main factors of business and IT integration and achievement of competitive advantage and success of the organization. According to comprehensive growth of IT and its influence in different levels of organizations, necessity of using strategic plans in field of IT would be appeared more than before. At the present study, information is obtained through questionnaires in the population in retirement fund oil and then would be analyzed using inferential statistics through SPSS software.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Information technology (IT) in third millennium is one of the most important tools for helping organizations to benefit from competitive advantages in the global area. Today, information has been changed into the most basic element for production beyond raw materials, capital, human resource and machinery. IT management has been changed constantly and it is being deformed due to growth of IT in companies (Moura, Sauve, Bartolini, 2008). At the current turbulent working environments, organizations have no way other than using IT as a strategic and value making resource to achieve their organizational targets. Naturally, information can be regarded as a crucial resource in decision making in successful organizations and optimized information management is essential for proper and effective completion of activities. IT is expected in all dimensions to be able to act successfully at the organizations and gain abundant advantages. Many organizations, companies and commercial firms can use IT to develop their business and more profitability in different aspects. Chaffey and Wood (2005) define IT as follows: technology resources that can be used for management of business information. The resources include software, hardware and communication networks used for information management. According to Irani and Love (2003) and Benemati (1997), IT changed fast and considering increase in strategic impact of IT on business and management operations is so significant.

IT management in simple concept means ability, skill and benefiting from digital software and tools (software and hardware equipment) for purpose of production, processing, maintenance, collection, storage, protection, distribution, transfer and retrieval of data and information in safe and secure mode to improve performance of the organization. In other words, IT management refers to managing study,

design, develop, implement, support or management of information systems based on computer science, especially software and hardware programs with the observance of security affairs on infrastructural contexts, along with data transfer affairs. IT management needs public information of management and also relevant information of IT, experience in human resource affair, having working spirits, along with responsibility in management, perceiving rapid changes of technology and its effects on the business environment.

Business-driven IT Management (BDIM) is one of the new fields of IT management studies, which can make the expectation possible for the organizations. Accordingly, strategic planning is a process, in which targets, goals and plans are regulated and implemented (Kural, 2001). Using ideas of Olson and Idi (1982), strategic planning can be a regular and organized effort for making decisions and taking fundamental measures. Through that, it could be specified that what is an organization, what does and organization and why do that?

Strategic planning is a process, through which executive and operative senior directors design strategic planning of the organization. The most important feature of the process is hidden in its team work nature, since in frame of such process and team work, belief in organizational strategy can be formed and people involved in this process can have sense of belonging and possession to it. In addition, such process can facilitate step of centralization of organizational strategy (Patrick, 1997).

Sethi and Lederer have studied different methodologies in strategic planning of information systems and their effect on the organizations (Sethi and Lederer, 1988, 445-461). In this regard, strong conceptual tools such as McFarlan's strategic network model; stages of growth model by Nolan and structured methods such as Critical success factors of Rekart and business systems planning presented by IBM Company (Segars, 1998).