BUS/ITS 341: Management Information Systems (OA)

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## Lesson 7 – Information Systems Management

The lack of flexibility or adaptability of information systems, products, and technology is likely to be perceived by senior executives other than the CIO as a serious barrier that impairs the organization's capacity to swiftly respond to shifting business requirements. CEOs frequently demand that IT teams be flexible and ready to respond to changes in the corporate environment. Yet, there are a number of obstacles that IT departments must overcome in order to satisfy these demands.

The interconnected complexity of corporate systems is one of the biggest problems that IT departments must overcome. As information products and systems are frequently integrated and dependent on one another, any change in one part of the system might have an impact on the entire system. Hence, even little modifications could need thorough testing and validation, which can be expensive and time-consuming. Senior executives could also not completely comprehend the difficulties associated with changing information systems, which can result in irrational expectations and annoyance when changes take longer than anticipated.

Striking a balance between the opposing demands of innovation and stability is another difficulty. On the one hand, IT departments need to guarantee the security, dependability, and stability of the systems they support. To satisfy the shifting demands of the company, they must, however, be able to swiftly supply new features and

capabilities. It can be difficult to strike this balance, and senior executives may not always understand the trade-offs involved.

Many actions may be made to improve the image of IT departments' lack of malleability or flexibility. First and first, top executives need to be informed about the difficulties IT departments experience in adapting to changes in the business environment. In order to do this, executives may need to get instruction and training on the intricacies of business systems and the trade-offs related to change. Also, top executives should get regular information on the state of projects and the progress being made through IT teams' open and transparent contact with them.

Second, operational agility and adaptability should be given top priority by IT departments. This might entail employing contemporary tools and technologies that enable quick development and deployment, implementing agile methodologies processes, and dividing huge projects into smaller, more manageable components. IT departments may gain the confidence of top executives and prove that they are able to react rapidly to shifting business requirements by exhibiting a commitment to agility and flexibility.

Finally, top executives and IT teams should collaborate closely to match business goals with technological projects. This entails comprehending the needs of the company, spotting opportunities for technological competitive advantage, and creating solutions to meet these demands. Senior executives may help IT departments make sure that their initiatives are in line with the organization's broader goals, which will enhance the perception of IT's malleability or flexibility.

In conclusion, top executives other than the CIO frequently see the IT departments' lack of adaptability or flexibility as a major obstacle. IT teams should put an emphasis

on agility and flexibility, communicate openly and honestly, and collaborate closely with top executives to match technological projects with corporate goals in order to change this impression. These actions can help IT departments establish credibility with top executives by showcasing their capacity to react rapidly to shifting business requirements.