Strategic Management – A Key Factor to Success in Organization: An Analysis

Dr. Sharad Karne*

Director, Dattakala Group of Institutions Faculty of Management

Abstract – Strategic management is only getting ready for both unsurprising just as unfeasible possibilities. It is material to both little just as huge organizations as even the littlest organization face rivalry and, by defining and executing fitting techniques, they can accomplish feasible upper hand.

It is a manner by which strategists set the targets and continue about achieving them. It manages settling on and actualizing choices about future bearing of an organization. It encourages us to distinguish the heading in which an organization is moving.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

Strategic management is the constant arranging, observing, examination and appraisal of all that is fundamental for an organization to meet its objectives destinations. Quick paced advancement, and developing innovations and client desires power organizations to think and settle on choices The deliberately to stay effective. strategic management procedure helps organization pioneers survey their organization's current circumstance, chalk out techniques, convey them and dissect the viability of the executed systems. The Strategic management procedure includes investigating cross-practical business choices preceding executing them. Strategic management normally includes:

- Analyzing inside and outer qualities and shortcomings.
- Formulating activity plans.
- Executing activity plans.
- Evaluating to what degree activity plans have been effective and making changes when wanted outcomes are not being created.

Significance of Strategic management

Strategic management requires a promise to Strategic arranging, which speaks to an organization's capacity to set both short-and long haul objectives, at that point deciding the choices and activities that should be taken to arrive at those objectives?

The strategic management procedure is an management system used to anticipate the future: Organizations make a dream by growing long haul methodologies. This recognizes essential procedures and asset allotment to accomplish those objectives. It likewise enables organizations to fortify and bolster their center abilities.

By deciding a methodology, organizations can settle on coherent choices and grow new objectives rapidly to keep pace with the changing industry condition. Strategic management can likewise support an organization increase upper hand and improve piece of the pie.

2. LITERATURES REVIEW

In later insightful and administrative compositions, there is impressive proof that development is indispensable in molding the long haul achievement of a firm in the present focused markets. As of now in 2000, Marklund (2000) broadened the impression of development and contends that advancement isn't constrained themselves just to the specialized or mechanical development, however are starting to show itself in all types of generation and dissemination of learning. Advancement by Chromjaková and Rajnoha (2009) might be a Strategic, it might be centered around new item improvement, and creative way to deal with critical thinking, development can be distinguished as the way toward producing and executing thoughts. Each development ought to add to the making of included an incentive for the client, yet additionally for the organization.

The capacity to effectively figure the measure of significant worth included advancement expect that the organization will be in a fundamental way to deal with the management of development and development forms in territories, for example, item development, process development, mechanical advancement, hierarchical advancement, exchange development, promoting development. and Advancement is comprehended as the consequence of collaboration between different monetary and social procedures (Manley, 2008). Research in this setting concentrated on advancement frameworks upheld by intelligent learning, since learning has turned into the focal center of the new authoritative considering the wellspring of abundance of countries (Mothe and Paquet, 1998, Lundvall, 1992, Manley, 2002).

Teece, Pisano, and Shuen (1997) and Teece (2007) characterized advancement as the company's capacity to coordinate, form, and reconfigure inner and outer abilities. Extensively, advancement is the improvement of new qualities through increasingly proficient and powerful items and procedures. Item advancement centers around the formation of new items and managements or improvement of existing items and managements. Procedure development centers around the usage of new generation or conveyance strategies, or generously improved creation or conveyance techniques. The improvement of new items and managements through advancement is progressively observed as a fundamental instrument for supported hierarchical execution (Covin and Miles, 2007, Zahra and Covin, 1995). This procedure of restoration through development is frequently alluded to as corporate business (Phan, Wright, Ucbasaran and Tan, 2009) and organizations are expanding endeavors to assemble abilities here (Hayton and Kelley, 2006).

While a lot of research has tended to methodologies prompting viable advancement inside built up organizations (Covin and Miles, 2007, Hayton and Kelley, 2006), less is thought about the utilization of the board rehearses in inspiring fitting frames of mind and practices from representatives engaged with this exertion (Marvel, Griffin, Hebda and Vojak, 2007). The experience of numerous organizations and the aftereffects of observational logical investigations point to the way that little firms are altogether more imaginative than enormous, while being substantially more adaptable on the issue of the speed of the procedure of advancement, numerous inventive items has its causes in a little firms, It is legitimately identified with the pioneering laborers of private ventures that understand that innovativeness is critical to fruitful development. The advantages of developments per worker (or from one procedure advancement) are in little firms 2.5 occasions higher than in enormous firms. It relates to the way that the level of development, measured as a level of incomes accomplished is 40% higher for little firms (under 50 workers) contrasted with enormous firms. The normal profit for advancement, changed over to staff of In the present time frame set apart by the monetary emergency impacts, the advancements assume a significant job. Fruitful must be those organizations that put their assets into advancement and research. It is important to oversee development exercises in the business. The creative system is the fundamental device that decides the development course of the business. Advancement procedure depends on business methodology and strategic objectives (Lendel and Varmus, 2011). Strategic management and arranging is the essential worry of proprietors and senior management of the organization, whose interests must decide the fundamental course and future advancement of the organization in the medium and long haul. The protected long haul flourishing and friends execution ought to be in any event equivalent significance with which they managed the operational and money related issues.

The need to set up connections between arranging, choice, activity and results has produced significant enthusiasm for the estimation of hierarchical execution as an exhibition is a thought that penetrates contemporary social orders, as it is utilized to survey the nature of individual and aggregate endeavors (Micheli and Mari, 2014). Execution estimation frameworks are called Strategic master frameworks through which organizations watch and measure their impalpable components of execution, both in type of subjective and quantitative appraisals. While utilizing these frameworks organizations plan to screen inward and outside circumstances and dangers coming about because of, and in impalpable assets in strategic procedures. The presentation estimation writing has thought about various effects of the evaluation and estimation of impalpable assets in organizations (Fried, 2010).

Strategic Performance Measurement Systems (SPMS) are being utilized in a wide number of organizations to help execution arranging, estimation, and control. SPMS are intended to give chiefs budgetary and nonfinancial estimates covering alternate points of view which, in blend, give a method for making an interpretation of technique into an intelligible arrangement of execution measures (Chenhall, 2005). SPMS regularly give data on budgetary and nonfinancial execution measures with an end goal to both report on past execution and help supervisors impact future execution. Budgetary measures evaluate the momentary effect of administrative choices in zones, for example, income development, resource usage, and money streams (Kaplan and Norton, 2001, Rappaport, 2005), while nonfinancial estimates catch factors that are probably going to impact future monetary execution, for example, client care and quality items. SPMS are relied upon to enable organizations to accomplish and

International Journal of Physical Education and Sports Sciences Vol. 12, Issue No. 01, October-2017, ISSN 2231-3745

keep up strategic arrangement in their choices, asset assignments and exercises, so as to get results and increment investor esteem both in the midst of steadiness and during times of alter in Strategic course (Bento, A., Bento, R. and White, 2014).

In drawing up the technique and strategic plans, it is critical to regard the degree of the board, considering the particularities that the system of each level outcome, in light of the fact that as per Andersen (2000), strategic arranging positively affects firm execution paying little heed to the division in which it works. This is affirmed by a few experimental investigations led as of late on the planet that analyzed the connection between strategic arranging and execution accomplishment of business (Rudd, Greenley, Beatson and Lings, 2008). A fascinating experimental examination have Spanish creators, who broke down SPMS and its effect on business execution as far as strategic arranging and Strategic basic leadership. Utilizing a blend of documented information and review survey got from 267 medium and huge endeavors in Spain they give proof of a positive relationship and reliance among SPMS and business execution in profoundly unique conditions (Bisbe and Malagueňo, 2012). Comparable research directed in Spain additionally centered around the connection between the utilization of SPMS and the nature of the Strategic arranging process. Exact information were acquired from studies of 349 medium and enormous Spanish organizations and their assessment affirmed the positive connection between the utilization of and reliance of SPMS and nature of strategic plans and choices of the organization (Gimbert, Bisbe and Mendoza, 2010). Most creators in their logical examinations has demonstrated that SPMS can assist organizations with defining and accomplish its strategic targets, adjust the conduct and frames of mind, and may eventually positively affect business execution. Be that as it may, SPMS likewise can be censured for various reasons, for example, the advancement of improper conduct of administrators, hinder development and learning, and so forth. (Micheli and Manzoni, 2010). Another significant research on the planet here has concentrated on investigating the strategic arranging procedure and its connects to business execution in profoundly tempestuous and insecure condition. The creators feature examine that Strategic arranging can possibly deliver constructive outcomes on firm execution in an exceptionally insecure condition and arranging is significant worth included for the organization as far as its higher presentation (Brews and Purohit, 2007).

Another instrument, which influences the presentation of the organization is its data framework. The board of the present business is always compelled to look for extra data required essentially future on advancements. Numerous organizations keep on expanding their interest in executing different kinds of data frameworks, for example, endeavor asset arranging (ERP) and client relationship the board (CRM), principally on account of the conviction that these speculations will prompt expanded business execution (Hou, 2012).

The business exercises in any organization, paying little respect to its size, include the management of enormous amounts of data from business condition. All these data are incredibly helpful for monetary and money related investigation in the organization's management choices making process. In the present practice, the organizations have characterized sets of innovations and procedures that give choice help utilizing business data to break down hierarchical execution. These answers for choice help depend on coordinated management data frameworks, including specific business knowledge (BI) modules and which are expoited at companys' management level for supporting of business choices.

BI is a framework that transforms information into data and after that into learning accordingly increasing the value of company's basic leadership forms in light of the fact that every director needs to manage productivity in basic leadership process (Tutunea and Rus, 2012, Singh and Samalia, 2014). During settling on significant choices undertakings attempt to use riches to increase upper hand as these days, data and information speak to the basic abundance of an organization. The BI frameworks convert and store the information in their databases, along these lines, they can be utilized as a pool of information to help choices and investigate material learning. With the possibility to increase upper hand when settling on significant choices, it is fundamental to incorporate choice help into nature of their venture and work frameworks. BI can be installed in these venture frameworks to acquire this upper hand (Ghazanfari, Jafari and Rouhani, 2011).

MANAGEMENT-A 3. STRATEGIC STRATEGIC FACTOR TO SUCCESS IN ORGANIZATION

Strategic management is a nonstop procedure that assesses and controls the business and the enterprises where an organization is included; assesses its rivals and defines objectives and systems to meet all current and potential contenders; and afterward reexamines techniques all the time to decide how it has been executed and whether it was fruitful or does it needs substitution.

Strategic Management gives a more extensive viewpoint to the representatives of an organization and they can all the more likely see how their activity fits into the whole authoritative arrangement and how it is co-identified with other hierarchical individuals. It is only the specialty of overseeing representatives in a way which expands the capacity of accomplishing business targets. The workers become increasingly

dependable, progressively dedicated and increasingly fulfilled as they can co-relate themselves very well with each hierarchical errand. They can comprehend the response of natural changes on the organization and the plausible reaction of the organization with the assistance of strategic management. Along these lines the representatives can pass judgment on the effect of such changes individually work and can viably confront the changes. The administrators and representatives must do proper things in fitting way. They should be both successful just as proficient.

One of the significant job of strategic management is to join different practical zones of the organization totally, just as, to guarantee these useful regions fit and get together well. Another job of Strategic management is to watch out for the objectives and destinations of the organization.

Strategic management procedure has following four stages:

- 1. Environmental Scanning-Environmental examining alludes to a procedure of gathering, investigating and giving data to Strategic purposes. It helps in breaking down the interior and outside variables impacting an organization. Subsequent to executing the investigation ecological process, the executives ought to assess it consistently and endeavor to improve it.
- 2. Strategy Formulation-Strategy definition is the way toward choosing best game-plan for hierarchical destinations achieving and accomplishing consequently authoritative reason. Subsequent to directing condition examining, administrators figure corporate, business and useful procedures.
- 3. Strategy Implementation-Strategy execution suggests making the methodology fill in as expected or placing the organization's picked system without hesitation. Technique usage incorporates planning the organization's structure, conveying assets, creating basic leadership process, and overseeing HR.
- 4. Strategy Evaluation-Strategy assessment is the last advance of system the executives procedure. The Strategic system assessment exercises are: evaluating interior and outer elements that are the base of present procedures, estimating execution, and taking activities. medicinal/remedial Assessment ensures that the authoritative methodology just as it's execution meets the hierarchical destinations.

These segments are steps that are conveyed, in sequential request, when making another strategic management plan. Present organizations that have just made a strategic management plan will return to these means according to the circumstance's prerequisite, in order to roll out fundamental improvements.



Segments of Strategic Management Process

Strategic management is a continuous procedure. Along these lines, it must be understood that every part collaborates with different segments and that this connection regularly occurs in tune.

CONCLUSION

Strategic management is a constant procedure that assesses the business and enterprises wherein the organization is included; evaluates its rivals; and fixes objectives to meet all the present and future contender's and after that reassesses everv technique.

REFERENCES

- Ahmed, P. K., & Wang, C. L. (2007). Dynamic and Research Capabilities: A Review Agenda. International Journal of Management Reviews, 9 (1), 31-51. DOI: pp. 10.1111/j.1468-2370.2007.00201.x
- Andersen, T. (2000). Strategic planning, autonomous actions and corporate performance. Long Range Planning, 33, 184-200. pp. DOI:10.1016/S0024-6301(00)00028-5
- Bento, A., Bento, R., & White, L. F. (2014). Strategic performance management systems: Impact on business results. Journal of Computer Information Systems, 24, pp. 25-33.
- Bisbe, J., & Malagueňo, R. (2012). Using strategic performance measurement systems for strategy formulation: Does it work in dynamic environments? Management Accounting 23. 296-311. DOI: Research, pp. 10.1016/j.mar.2012.05.002
- Brews, P., & Purohit, D. (2007). Strategic Planning in Unstable Environments. Long Range 64-83. DOI: Planning, 40, pp. 10.1016/j.lrp.2006.12.001
- Chenhall, R. (2005). Integrative strategic performance measurement systems, strategic alignment of manufacturing, learning strategic and outcomes: an exploratory study. Accounting, Organizations and Society, 30. DOI: 10.1016/j.aos.2004.08.001
- Chromjaková, F., & Rajnoha, R. (2009). Ekonomika inovácie ako súčasť zvyšovania výkonnosti

firmy. Journal of Competitiveness, 1. Retrieved from: http://www.cjournal.cz/ files/7.pdf.

- Clauss, G., & Ebner, H. (1988). Základy štatistiky pre psychológov, pedagógov a sociológov. Bratislava: Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľstvo.
- Covin, J.G., & Miles, M.P. (2007). Strategic use of corporate venturing. Entrepreneurship: Theory & Practice, 31, (2), pp. 183–207. DOI: 10.1111/j.1540-6520.2007.00169.x
- Fried, A. (2010). Performance measurement systems and their relation to strategic learning: A case study in a software-developing organization. Critical Perspectives on Accounting, 21, (2), pp. 118–133. DOI. 1 0.1016/j.cpa.2009.08.007
- Ghazanfari, M., Jafari, M., & Rouhani, S. (2011). A tool to evaluate the business intelligence of enterprise systems. Scientia Iranica. 18(6), pp. 1579-1590. DOI: 10.1016/j.scient.2011.11.011
- Gimbert, X., Bisbe, J., & Mendoza, X. (2010). The Role of Performance Measurement Systems in Strategy Formulation Processes. Long Range Planning, 43(4), pp. 477 – 497. doi: 10.1016/j.lrp.2010.01.001
- Hayton, J.C., & Kelley, D.J. (2006). A competencybased framework for promoting corporate entrepreneurship. Human Resource Management, 45 (7), pp. 407–427. DOI: 10.1002/ hrm.20118
- Hou, Ch. (2012). Examining the effect of user satisfaction on system usage and individual performance with business intelligence systems: An empirical study of Taiwan's electronics industry. International Journal of Information Management. 32(6), 560-573. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2012.03.001
- Inovácie. (2012). Retrieved from: http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=18 00
- Kaplan, R. S., & Norton, D. P. (2001). The Strategy-Focused Organization: How Balanced Scorecard Companies Thrive in the New Business Environment. Harvard Business School Press.
- Lendel, V., & Varmus, M. (2011). Identification of the main problems of implementing the innovation strategy in Slovak businesses. Acta universitatis agriculturae et silviculturae mendelianae brunensis, 4, pp. 221–234. http://dx.doi.org/10.11118/actaun20126004022 1.

- Lundvall, B. A. (1992). National Systems of innovation. Towards a theory of innovation and interactive learning. London: Pinter Publishers. doi: 10.1080/08109029308629360
- Manley, K. (2002). The Systems approach to innovation systems. Australasian Journal of Information Systems, 9 (2), pp. 19–33.
- Manley, K. (2008). Frameworks for Understanding Interactive Innovation Processes. Queensland University of Technology. http://dx.doi.org/10.5367/0000000310129937 5
- Marklund, G. (2000). Indicators of Innovation Activities in Services. London: Continuunm.
- Marvel, M. R., Griffin, A., Hebda, J., & Vojak, B. (2007). Examining the technical corporate entrepreneurs' motivation: Voices from the field. Entrepreneurship: Theory & Practice, 31 (5), pp. 753–768. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6520.2007.00198.x
- Micheli, P., & Manzoni, J. (2010). Strategic Performance Measurement: Benefits, Limitations and Paradoxes. Long Range Planning, 43(4), pp. 465–476. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/ j.lrp.2009.12.004
- Micheli, P., & Mari, L. (2014). The theory and practice of performance measurement. Management Accounting Research, 25, (2), pp. 147–156. DOI: 10.1016/j.mar.2013.07.005
- Mothe, J. D., & Paquet, G. (1998). Local and regional systems of innovation as learning socioeconomics. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Phan, P. H., Wright, M., Ucbasaran, D., & Tan, W. L. (2009). Corporate entrepreneurship: Current research and future directions. Journal of Business Venturing, 24 (3), pp. 197–205. http:// dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2009.01.007
- Rappaport, A. (2005). Shareholder scoreboard: the best and worst performers of the WSJ 1000.
- Wall Street Journal. Rudd, J., Greenley, G., Beatson, A., & Lings. I. (2008). Strategic planning and performance: Extending the debate. Journal of Business Research, 61(2), pp. 99–108. DOI: 10.1016/.jbusres.2007.06.014
- Singh, H., & Samalia, H. (2014). A Business Intelligence Perspective for Churn Management. Procedia – Social and

Behavioral Sciences. 109, pp. 51-56. DOI: 10.1016/ j.sbspro.2013.12.420

- Szabo, Z. K., Šoltés, M., & Herman, E. (2013). Innovative Capacity & Performance of Transition Economies: Comparative Study at the Level of Enterprises. Ekonomika a manažment, 1, pp. 52-68.
- Teece, D. J. (2007). Explicating Dynamic Capabilities: The Nature and Micro foundations of (Sustainable) Enterprise Performance. Strategic Management Journal, 28 (13), pp. 1319-1350. DOI: 10.1002/smj.640
- Teece, D. J., Pisano, G. & Shuen, A. (1997). Dynamic Capabilities and Strategic Management. Strategic Management Journal, 18 (7), pp. 10.1002/(SICI)1097-509-533. DOI: 0266(199708)18:73.0.CO;2-Z
- Tutunea, M., & Rus, R. (2012). Business intelligence solutions for SME's. Procedia Economics and Finance. 3, pp. 865-870. DOI:10.1016/S2212-5671(12)00242-0
- Zahra, S. A., & Covin, J. G. (1995). Contextual influences on the corporate entrepreneurshipperformance relationship: A longitudinal. Journal of Business Venturing, 10 (1), pp. 43. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0883-9026(94)00004-Е

Corresponding Author

Dr. Sharad Karne*

Director, Dattakala Group of Institutions Faculty of Management

karnesharad@gmail.com