Department copes with ict

Education, Learning

High cost of Introduction. Introducing ICT to a new business can be very expensive. Firstly the business needs people to invest in hardware and software then the business needs hardware and software programmes that are appropriate for the business and which are up to date. Buying hardware and software programmes can be very expensive for businesses because the businesses have to buy them for all the computers. Lost of efficiency during the introduction phase. The problem for using ICT is that the business may go through a number of problem when training the new staff with the newtechnology.

So to keep all this under hand the organisation must have a very efficient information system manager. Alienation of staff who are 'computer phobic. ' Some older employees in the business may have computer phobia because in the earlier days of ICT development computers were very complex to use. So the business introduces the new ICT system it is important that the business is aware that some people are worried about the development in ICT so the business should provide sensitive training towards the employees. Hardware and software upgrading cost.

When the new ICT system is developed it is important for the business to get upgrades for their programmes so their hardware and software programmes are well organised and up to date. Staff training expenses. Staff training in ICT is an important cost that the business has to pay in order to get a benefit for the modern ICT in the organisation. It is important that the business keep records of the amount of times the staff has been trained in order o fulfil their job. Training should be planed for instant employees should know

existing ICT skills and ICT skills required to do their job well. Contingency plans.

Contingency planning is all about planning the future with ICT. For example if the new computer system does not work out as expected then the contingency planning come into action. The business has to get rid of the new ICT system introduced and they have to make sure that there was no harm done. Before the new system is introduced the business has to identify any problems that the organisation might face. The business has to make a decision weather the ICT system is worth proceeding with the new technology. Direct implementation. This is when you have to make a decision of how to introduce your new system.

If the system is small and only involves a local connection the decision might not be that critical. Many organisations start a new technology system on a particular one day they have an old system then the next day they have a completely new system this may be fine for a small organisation. There is too much reliance on the new system, but the net results can be chaos for the organisation. Parallel system. Parallel system is a more sensible alternative compared to direct implementation. Parallel system is running your new system alongside with your existing system.

This is a great contingency plan for organisations because if the new system fails in a way that you can't solve the problem you still got the old system to put your organisation back on track. Parallel system is also a great way to find out if the organisation is improved compared to the old system and find out if the ICT present in the business at the moment is meeting customer

needs. However this system has got one disadvantage and this is a problem within the organisation because the organisation has to balance two systems at once, which can cause a huge strain on personnel. Staggered introduction.

This system is very useful for the organisation because the organisation hires employees that have certain qualifications to take this system under procedures. The organisation also introduces the different systems one at a time. Then evaluate the systems as they go along for example the organisation introduces one system then evaluates if the feedback is positive then the organisation introduces the next system. Staggered introduction also breaks down tasks into smaller activities that can be implemented separately for example some customers accounts can be placed on the new system and the rest of the accounts remain on the old system.

Pilot conversion. Pilot conversion is using the new system in different parts of the organisation first to see the affects on customers and see if the organisation is getting improved this way the new technology can be evaluated properly. Training and support systems in crossover period. Training For the new technology for the staff is very critical so the staff can overcome any problem in the organisation. The introduction of any new system requires some updated skills. The organisation may produce a training programme to show the staff so they are aware of how the system works.