Page: 107-116

#### Journal of Artificial Intelligence and **Development**

https://edujavare.com/index.php/JAI/

# Optimization of Organizational Performance by Utilization of AI for **Strategic Management Insights**

Loso Judijanto<sup>1</sup>, Asfahani<sup>2</sup>, Syamsul Muqorrobin<sup>3</sup>, Nova Krisnawati<sup>4</sup>

- <sup>1)</sup> IPOSS Jakarta, Indonesia; losojudijantobumn@gmail.com
- <sup>2</sup>IAI Sunan Giri Ponorogo, Indonesia; fahan380@gmail.com
- <sup>3</sup> IAI Sunan Giri Ponorogo, Indonesia; syamsulrobin89@gmail.com
- <sup>4</sup>IAIN Kediri, Indonesia; novakriswa@gmail.com

#### **Article history** Submitted: 2022/05/18; Revised: 2022/06/24; Accepted: 2022/07/22 In response to the complexities of modern markets, organizations are **Abstract**

increasingly turning to Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a transformative tool for enhancing strategic decision-making and organizational performance. This study investigates the impact of AI utilization on optimizing organizational performance within strategic management. A qualitative research method was employed, utilizing semi-structured interviews to gather insights from key organizational informants. The findings highlight the significant role of organizational culture, leadership support, and collaborative approaches in maximizing AI's potential for agility, informed decision-making, and competitive advantage. The analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of AI's implications for strategic management and underscores the importance of holistic approaches in leveraging AI for sustained performance enhancement. Optimization; Organizational Performance; Strategic Management Insights;

**Keywords** 

Utilization AI

## Corresponding Author;

Loso Judijanto

IPOSS Jakarta, Indonesia: losojudijantobumn@gmail.com

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the contemporary landscape of rapidly evolving business environments, organizations increasingly turn to Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a transformative tool for enhancing performance and gaining strategic insights (Arachchige & Sathsara, 2020; Nugraha et al., 2022). This shift stems from the recognition that more than traditional methods may be needed to address modern markets' complexities and dynamics. The intersection of AI and strategic management presents a promising avenue for optimizing organizational performance and staying competitive (Belderbos et al., 2020; Mie Augier, 2018).



© 2022 by the authors. This is an open-access publication under the terms and conditions of the International (CC-BY-SA) Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

Several key challenges prompt the exploration of AI in strategic management. Firstly, the sheer volume and velocity of data generated in today's digital era surpass human processing capabilities, leading to information overload and potential decision delays (Chen, 2018; Pahlevi et al., 2022). Secondly, traditional strategic management approaches often rely on historical data and static models, limiting their adaptability to real-time changes and predictive analytics (Martín-Criado et al., 2021; Mohammed et al., 2023). Additionally, the emergence of disruptive technologies and new market entrants requires organizations to be agile and proactive in their strategic decision-making processes.

The allure of investigating AI for strategic management lies in its potential to unlock valuable insights from vast datasets, identify patterns, and forecast future trends more accurately (Belderbos et al., 2020; Jamiah et al., 2019). By leveraging AI algorithms such as machine learning and natural language processing, organizations can extract actionable intelligence, optimize resource allocation, and anticipate market shifts (Al Ka'bi, 2023; Xu et al., 2021). This proactive approach enables companies to make datadriven decisions, mitigate risks, and capitalize on opportunities swiftly.

Despite the growing interest in AI's application in strategic management, there remains a gap in comprehensive studies that delve into its nuanced impacts across various organizational functions. Previous research has primarily focused on specific AI applications or theoretical frameworks, lacking a holistic view of AI's role in optimizing overall organizational performance (Abbas et al., 2022; Azeem et al., 2021; Buil et al., 2019; Lorinkova & Perry, 2019; Vipraprastha et al., 2018). This study aims to bridge this gap by examining the multifaceted implications of AI adoption in strategic management, considering factors such as organizational culture, leadership dynamics, and operational efficiency.

The novelty of this research lies in its integrated approach, which combines empirical data analysis with qualitative insights from key organizational stakeholders. By triangulating findings from quantitative AI-driven analytics and qualitative interviews, this study seeks to uncover deeper layers of understanding regarding the challenges, opportunities, and best practices associated with AI utilization in strategic decision-making processes. The ultimate goal is to provide actionable recommendations that empower organizations to harness AI's full potential to drive sustained competitive advantage and enhance overall performance.

The expected impact of this research extends beyond theoretical contributions, aiming to catalyze practical advancements in organizational strategies and management practices. By elucidating the pathways to successful AI integration, identifying potential

pitfalls, and highlighting strategies for overcoming resistance or inertia, this study will empower leaders and decision-makers with the knowledge and insights to navigate the AI-driven paradigm shift effectively. Ultimately, the envisioned outcome is a landscape where AI becomes not just a tool but an integral part of organizational DNA, fostering innovation, agility, and strategic foresight.

### **METHODS**

This study employs a qualitative research method to delve into the complexities and nuances of AI utilization for strategic management insights. The chosen qualitative approach allows for a deep exploration of stakeholders' perspectives, organizational dynamics, and contextual factors that influence the effectiveness of AI in optimizing organizational performance. Semi-structured interviews are the primary data collection technique utilized in this research, enabling the gathering of rich, detailed insights from key informants within organizations. Interview participants are selected based on their roles and involvement in strategic decision-making processes, AI implementation, and organizational performance management. A purposive sampling strategy is employed to ensure diversity in perspectives and experiences, aiming for a sample size of approximately 20-30 informants representing different hierarchical levels, departments, and industry sectors. The data gathered from interviews are then analyzed using thematic analysis, allowing for the identification of recurring patterns, themes, and critical factors that influence the successful integration of AI into strategic management practices. Through this qualitative methodology, the study aims to uncover deep-seated challenges, best practices, and strategies for optimizing organizational performance through AI-driven strategic insights.

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

## **Findings**

The research findings shed light on the multifaceted impacts of AI utilization in optimizing organizational performance through strategic management insights. Firstly, the study revealed that organizations leveraging AI for strategic decision-making experienced notable improvements in agility and responsiveness to market changes. AI-enabled predictive analytics enabled these organizations to anticipate trends, identify emerging opportunities, and mitigate risks effectively. This proactive approach translated into enhanced competitive advantage and improved overall performance metrics.

Furthermore, the research highlighted the importance of organizational culture and leadership in driving successful AI integration. Companies with a culture of innovation, data-driven decision-making, and agile leadership were found to leverage AI more effectively for strategic insights (Krisnawati et al., 2022; Nursalim et al., 2022; Sain et al., 2022). Leadership support and commitment to fostering a culture of experimentation and learning were crucial in overcoming resistance to AI adoption and ensuring its alignment with strategic goals (Asfahani et al., 2022; Rohman et al., 2023; Zhang & Aslan, 2021).

The study also identified challenges related to AI implementation, including data quality issues, talent shortages in AI expertise, and ethical considerations in AI-driven decision-making (Lentzas & Vrakas, 2020; Ng et al., 2021). Organizations faced difficulties sourcing and managing high-quality data for AI algorithms, highlighting the need for robust data governance frameworks and investment in data infrastructure (Fatimah, 2019; Xu et al., 2021). Additionally, the need for more skilled AI professionals posed a barrier to maximizing AI's potential, emphasizing the importance of talent development and strategic partnerships in addressing this gap.

Despite these challenges, the research uncovered promising practices and strategies for optimizing AI's impact on organizational performance. Collaborative approaches involving cross-functional teams, AI specialists, and business leaders yielded positive outcomes in AI implementation and utilization. Moreover, continuous monitoring, evaluation, and refinement of AI models were essential for ensuring the accuracy, reliability, and relevance of strategic insights generated.

Overall, the findings underscored the transformative potential of AI in strategic management, provided that organizations navigate challenges effectively and leverage AI as an enabler of innovation, agility, and informed decision-making (Chaves-Avila & Gallego-Bono, 2020; McAdams, 2015; Rozuli, 2021). The research contributes actionable recommendations for organizations seeking to optimize their performance through AI-driven strategic insights, emphasizing the pivotal role of culture, leadership, data governance, talent development, and collaborative approaches in realizing AI's full potential (Almeida et al., 2022; Dwivedi et al., 2021; Markauskaite et al., 2022).

Table 1. Some aspects of AI in strategic management

No	Aspect	Findings
1	Impact of AI	Organizations experienced improved agility and
		responsiveness to market changes through AI-
		enabled predictive analytics.
2	Organizational Culture	A culture of innovation and data-driven decision- making facilitated effective AI integration for strategic insights.
3	Leadership	Strong leadership commitment and support were
	Support	crucial in overcoming resistance to AI adoption and
		aligning it with strategic goals.
4	Challenges in	Data quality issues, talent shortages in AI expertise,
	AI	and ethical considerations were significant challenges
	Implementatio	faced during AI implementation.
	n	
5	Promising	Collaborative approaches involving cross-functional
	Practices	teams and continuous monitoring of AI models were
		effective in optimizing AI's impact.

This table provides a concise summary of key findings related to the impact of AI on organizational performance, the role of organizational culture and leadership, challenges in AI implementation, and promising practices identified in the research.

## Discussion

The research findings on optimizing organizational performance through AI utilization for strategic management insights align with and build upon existing literature and previous studies in several key aspects. Firstly, the observed improvements in agility and responsiveness to market changes corroborate prior research highlighting AI's potential to enhance decision-making processes. Studies such as (cite relevant studies) have shown that AI-driven predictive analytics can significantly improve forecasting accuracy, enabling organizations to stay ahead of market trends and make informed strategic choices.

The emphasis on organizational culture and leadership in driving successful AI integration resonates with theoretical frameworks such as the Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) framework and the Resource-Based View (RBV) of the firm (Azeem et al., 2021; Nugraha et al., 2022). These frameworks emphasize the importance of organizational readiness, leadership support, and cultural alignment with technology adoption for achieving positive outcomes (Asfahani et al., 2023; García-Peñalvo, 2016; Junaid et al., 2023). The findings underscore that a culture of innovation, data-driven decision-making, and supportive leadership are foundational

elements for harnessing AI's potential to optimize organizational performance (Dwivedi et al., 2021; Markauskaite et al., 2022).

Moreover, the identified challenges in AI implementation, including data quality issues and talent shortages, are consistent with broader discussions in the literature on AI adoption barriers (Alén et al., 2017; Wirtz et al., 2020). Studies such as (cite relevant studies) have highlighted similar challenges and underscored the need for organizations to invest in data governance, talent development, and strategic partnerships to overcome these hurdles. The ethical considerations raised in the research findings also echo broader ethical discussions surrounding AI's use in decision-making and underscore the importance of ethical frameworks and guidelines in AI deployment (Chowdhury et al., 2023; Mâţă Liliana et al., 2023).

The promising practices identified in the research, such as collaborative approaches and continuous monitoring of AI models, align with recommendations from previous studies on effective AI utilization (Luckin & Holmes, 2016; Stansfeld et al., 2021). Research by (cite relevant studies) has emphasized the importance of crossfunctional collaboration, iterative refinement of AI algorithms, and ongoing evaluation to ensure AI's relevance and impact on organizational outcomes (Göçen, 2021; Mazhisham et al., 2018; Vipraprastha et al., 2018). By synthesizing these findings with the research's empirical insights, the analysis reinforces the significance of adopting a holistic approach to AI implementation, encompassing cultural, leadership, technological, and ethical dimensions.

Overall, the analysis of research findings contributes to advancing understanding in the field of AI-driven strategic management and underscores the interconnectedness of theory, empirical evidence, and practical implications. Building upon previous research and theoretical frameworks, this study provides actionable insights and recommendations for organizations seeking to optimize their performance through AI utilization while navigating challenges and leveraging best practices.

#### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the research findings and analysis underscore AI's transformative potential in optimizing organizational performance through strategic management insights. The study highlights the importance of organizational culture, leadership support, and collaborative approaches in maximizing AI's impact while addressing data quality, talent shortages, and ethical considerations. By aligning with existing theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence, the research contributes to a deeper understanding of how organizations can leverage AI as a strategic tool for agility, informed decision-making, and competitive advantage. Future research in this area

could delve deeper into specific industry contexts, organizational sizes, and geographic regions to capture nuanced variations in AI adoption and its effects on performance. Longitudinal studies tracking the evolution of AI implementation and its sustained impact on organizational outcomes would provide valuable insights into the long-term benefits and challenges. Additionally, exploring emerging AI technologies, such as explainable AI and AI governance frameworks, could further enhance our understanding of how organizations can effectively navigate the ethical and regulatory dimensions of AI utilization. The research paves the way for continued exploration and refinement of AI strategies in strategic management, focusing on practical implications and sustainable performance enhancement.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Abbas, A., Ekowati, D., Suhariadi, F., & Anwar, A. (2022). Human capital creation: a collective psychological, social, organizational and religious perspective. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 1–33.
- Al Ka'bi, A. (2023). Proposed artificial intelligence algorithm and deep learning techniques for development of higher education. *International Journal of Intelligent Networks*, 4, 68–73.
- Alén, E., Banerjee, B., & Gupta, B. (2017). Transformational Leadership and Creative Performance: A Dyadic Analysis of Salespeople and Their Supervisors. In *Asian Journal of Business and Accounting* (Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp. 201–233).
- Almeida, D., Shmarko, K., & Lomas, E. (2022). The ethics of facial recognition technologies, surveillance, and accountability in an age of artificial intelligence: a comparative analysis of US, EU, and UK regulatory frameworks. *AI and Ethics*, 2(3), 377–387.
- Arachchige, U. S. P. R., & Sathsara, K. L. T. (2020). The impact of outbound training (OBT). *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 9(4), 377–380.
- Asfahani, A., Abdurahman, A., Krisnawati, N., & Prusty, A. (2022). Innovative Solutions for AI Contribution in Developing Socially Inclusive Education for Children. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Development*, 1(2), 79–88.
- Asfahani, A., El-Farra, S. A., & Iqbal, K. (2023). International Benchmarking of Teacher Training Programs: Lessons Learned from Diverse Education Systems. *EDUJAVARE: International Journal of Educational Research*, 1(2), 141–152.
- Azeem, M., Ahmed, M., Haider, S., & Sajjad, M. (2021). Expanding competitive advantage through organizational culture, knowledge sharing and organizational innovation. *Technology in Society*, 66, 101635.
- Belderbos, R., Tong, T. W., & Wu, S. (2020). Portfolio configuration and foreign entry decisions: A juxtaposition of real options and risk diversification theories. *Strategic Management Journal*, 41(7), 1191–1209.

- Buil, I., Martínez, E., & Matute, J. (2019). Transformational leadership and employee performance: The role of identification, engagement and proactive personality. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 77(October 2017), 64–75. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2018.06.014
- Chaves-Avila, R., & Gallego-Bono, J. R. (2020). Transformative policies for the social and solidarity economy: The new generation of public policies fostering the social economy in order to achieve sustainable development goals. The European and Spanish cases. *Sustainability*, 12(10), 4059.
- Chen, I. C. (2018). Incorporating task-based learning in an extensive reading programme. *ELT Journal*. https://doi.org/10.1093/elt/ccy008
- Chowdhury, S., Dey, P., Joel-Edgar, S., Bhattacharya, S., Rodriguez-Espindola, O., Abadie, A., & Truong, L. (2023). Unlocking the value of artificial intelligence in human resource management through AI capability framework. *Human Resource Management Review*, 33(1), 100899.
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Hughes, L., Ismagilova, E., Aarts, G., Coombs, C., Crick, T., Duan, Y., Dwivedi, R., Edwards, J., & Eirug, A. (2021). Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. *International Journal of Information Management*, 57, 101994.
- Fatimah, A. S. (2019). Portraying Learner's Autonomy in Extensive Reading Classroom. *OKARA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*. https://doi.org/10.19105/ojbs.v13i1.2228
- García-Peñalvo, G. (2016). Future Trends in the Design Strategies and Technological Affordances of E-Learning. *Springer*, 1–23. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-17727-4
- Göçen, A. (2021). Spiritual Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior: A Meta-Analysis. *SAGE Open*, *11*(3). https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211040777
- Jamiah, Y., Fatmawati, F., & Purwaningsih, E. (2019). Internalization of Students' Nationalism Sense through Outbound Learning Based on Local Wisdom. *JETL* (*Journal Of Education, Teaching and Learning*), 4(2), 339–344. https://doi.org/10.26737/jetl.v4i2.1642
- Junaid, M., Zhang, Q., Cao, M., & Luqman, A. (2023). Nexus between technology enabled supply chain dynamic capabilities, integration, resilience, and sustainable performance: An empirical examination of healthcare organizations. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 196, 122828.
- Krisnawati, N., Asfahani, A., & El-Farra, S. A. (2022). Impact of AI in Education and Social Development through Individual Empowerment. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Development*, 1(2), 89–97.
- Lentzas, A., & Vrakas, D. (2020). Non-intrusive human activity recognition and

- abnormal behavior detection on elderly people: A review. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, 53(3), 1975–2021.
- Lorinkova, N. M., & Perry, S. J. (2019). The importance of group-focused transformational leadership and felt obligation for helping and group performance. In *Journal of Organizational Behavior* (Vol. 40, Issue 3, pp. 231–247). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. https://doi.org/10.1002/JOB.2322
- Luckin, R., & Holmes, W. (2016). Intelligence unleashed: An argument for AI in education.
- Markauskaite, L., Marrone, R., Poquet, O., Knight, S., Martinez-Maldonado, R., Howard, S., Tondeur, J., De Laat, M., Shum, S. B., & Gašević, D. (2022). Rethinking the entwinement between artificial intelligence and human learning: What capabilities do learners need for a world with AI? *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, *3*, 100056.
- Martín-Criado, J. M., Casas, J. A., & Ortega-Ruiz, R. (2021). Parental supervision: Predictive variables of positive involvement in cyberbullying prevention. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(4), 1562.
- Mâță Liliana, Asfahani Asfahani, & Mariana Mariana. (2023). Comparative Analysis of Educational Policies: A Cross-Country Study on Access and Equity in Primary Education. *EDUJAVARE: International Journal of Educational Research*, 1(1), 19–28.
- Mazhisham, P. H., Khalid, M. Y., Nazli, N., Manap, R., & Hussain, N. H. M. (2018). Identification of training needs assessment in organizational context. *IJTMSS*, 1(5), 20–30.
- McAdams, D. P. (2015). The redemptive self: Generativity and the stories Americans live by. In *Second Chances As Transformative Stories Rhd V3 2&3* (pp. 81–100). Psychology Press.
- Mie Augier, D. T. (2018). The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Strategic Management. In *The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Strategic Management*. Palgrave Macmillan UK. https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-00772-8
- Mohammed, N. A., Abdulateef, O. F., & Hamad, A. H. (2023). An IoT and machine learning-based predictive maintenance system for electrical motors. *Journal Européen Des Systèmes Automatisés*, 56(4), 651–656.
- Ng, D. T. K., Leung, J. K. L., Chu, S. K. W., & Qiao, M. S. (2021). Conceptualizing AI literacy: An exploratory review. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, 2, 100041.
- Nugraha, A. P., Wibisono, C., Satriawan, B., Indrayani, Mulyadi, & Damsar. (2022). The Influence Of Transformational Leadership, Job Crafting, Job Satisfaction, And Self-Efficacy On Job Performance Through Work Engagement Of State Civil Apparatus As An Intervening Variable In The Digital Era Of Cases In The Local Government Of Karimun R. *Central European Management Journal*, 30(3), 2336–2693.

- Nursalim, A., Judijanto, L., & Asfahani, A. (2022). Educational Revolution through the Application of AI in the Digital Era. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Development*, 1(1), 31–40.
- Pahlevi, R. R., Suryani, V., Nuha, H. H., & Yasirandi, R. (2022). Secure Two-Factor Authentication for IoT Device. 2022 10th International Conference on Information and Communication Technology (ICoICT), 407–412.
- Rohman, A., Asfahani, A., & Iqbal, K. (2023). Comprehensive Analysis of AI's Contribution to Global Economic Development. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Development*, 2(2), 33–39.
- Rozuli, A. I. (2021). Praktik Akumulasi Lebenswelt Sebagai Basis Strategi BUMDes Yang Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Transformative*, 7(2), 201–225.
- Sain, Z. H., Asfahani, A., & Krisnawati, N. (2022). Utiliziation AI for Socially Responsive Education as a Path to Inclusive Development. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Development*, 1(2), 69–78.
- Stansfeld, S., Clark, C., Smuk, M., Gallacher, J., & Babisch, W. (2021). Road traffic noise, noise sensitivity, noise annoyance, psychological and physical health and mortality. *Environmental Health: A Global Access Science Source*, 20(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-021-00720-3
- Vipraprastha, T., Sudja, I. N., & Yuesti, A. (2018). The Effect of Transformational Leadership and Organizational Commitment to Employee Performance with Citizenship Organization (OCB) Behavior as Intervening Variables (At PT Sarana Arga Gemeh Amerta in Denpasar City). *International Journal of Contemporary Research and Review*, 9(02), 20503–20518.
- Wirtz, B. W., Weyerer, J. C., & Sturm, B. J. (2020). The dark sides of artificial intelligence: An integrated AI governance framework for public administration. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 43(9), 818–829.
- Xu, D., Luo, S., Song, J., Liu, J., & Cao, W. (2021). Direct numerical simulations of supersonic compression-expansion slope with a multi-GPU parallel algorithm. *Acta Astronautica*, 179, 20–32.
- Zhang, K., & Aslan, A. B. (2021). AI technologies for education: Recent research & future directions. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, 2, 100025.