



A STUDY ON ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN TODAY'S BUSINESS

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Abstract

The revolution in information and communication technology has changed not only our lives but also the way how people do business. Using information technology, companies possess the potential to reach more customers, introduce new products and services quickly, and collaborate with suppliers and business partners from all over the world. Transformation from industrial society to information society and industrial economy to knowledge economy is a result of the impact of ICT and Internet use. Main objective of this paper is to describe information technology; opportunities of Internet usage for businesses to achieve strategic advantages compared to their competition and how they can facilitate the movement of goods and services from producers to customers. Nowadays the formula for business success is simple: drive innovation with information technology. So, the first thing startups in any industry try to figure out is how to make smart IT recruiting choices. Without a backbone of information technology, a business is not going to go far.

Keywords: Internet, Information Technology, Business, Goods, Service, Customers.

Introduction

1. Information technology has become very pervasive and is therefore touched every aspect of business as well as our personnel lives. The inherent characteristics of computer have made tremendous impact on every aspect of work which has been used.
2. There is a cost saving associated with replacing human labour. Human labour particularly in developed countries is expensive. As a magnitude of it, several transformations both inside the enterprises and in the relationships between them are taking place, which establishes new structures through which the relationships among competitors, customers and suppliers are changing substantially.
3. One of these changes is the cooperation established among different enterprises, which allows them to develop their competitive capability.
4. Companies are forming strategic alliances because there is an increasing acknowledgement that organizations operate in a relational context of environmental connectedness and that organizational survival and performance depend upon connections with other organizations.

Objectives

1. To maintain and improving product quality in customer service with cost efficiency.
2. To maintain competitive advantage in the market place to bring product in the market effectively and quickly.
3. To determine improvement process (ERP) in IT business.
4. To identify the time information technology takes new product to reach the market.

Limitations

- The scope of IT needs to be multi-disciplinary.
- IT needs to support the integration of the information and perspectives about project alternatives for many disciplines.
- IT also needs to cover the design of the product (facility, project scope), the project organization carrying out the design and construction, and the process (schedule) to carry out the project.
- This scope 'integrated POP design', where POP stands for product, organization, and process.



Review of Literature

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2. United Nations ICT Task Force Tools for Development: Using Information and Communications Technology to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Working Paper. December 2003. Available at (accessed February 2013).
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4. Ithaca College Information Technology Services “2011 Ithaca College Faculty Survey on Instructional Technology.” 2011.

Data Sources: Data sources used are

Primary data : Questionnaire

Secondary data: Comparisons method, business journal, magazine, books.

Research Design

Descriptive analysis using univariate statistics was performed to determine frequency distributions for the categorical variables and to report the means and frequency distributions for continuous variables when appropriate.

One Sample T-Test

	Test Value=3					
	t-value	Degree of freedom	P-value of both sides	Mean difference	95% confident level	
					lower	upper
Management	20.147	391	0	0.7861	0.780	0.890

Interpretation

For defining the validity the questionnaire has given to some experts and the professors and the content of each question asked from them and finally it confirmed. The questionnaire was sent to and received from the sample member via email. 385 of returned questionnaires were acceptable to be used for further analyses. The questionnaire’s items were coded and inserted in SPSS16.

Descriptive Test

Frequency Table

Null hypothesis: There is no significance difference between occupation and the age.

Alternative hypothesis: There is a significance difference between occupation and the age.

SNO.	Characteristics	Respondents'	Category	Frequency Percent
1	AGE	15 – 25 years	20.0	10.0
		26 – 35 years	60	30.0
		36 – 45 years	96	48
		46 - 56 years	24	12
		Total	200	100
2	GENDER	Female	79	39
		Male	121	61
		Total	200	100
3	OCCUPATION	Federal & State Employees	35	17.5
		Local Council Employees	75	37.5
		Manufacturing Companies		
		Service Companies Others	43	21.5



		Total	30 17 200	15.0 8.5 100.0
4	EDUCATIONAL Qualification	Degree Post-graduate Diploma Others Total	106 52 18 24	53.0 26.0 9.0 12.0

Interpretation

This table a smaller percentage of the respondents (20 or 10%) is between the ages of 15 to 25 years while majority of the respondents who gave their responses fell within the economically active group between the ages of 26 and 45 constituting 30% and 48% respectively. The remaining 24 or 12% are made up The Role of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in Combating Corrupt Business. This, no doubt, would further justify our results since most of the responses were presumed to be emanating from those with the necessary ICT knowledge and capacity to comment on the benefit of ICT in combating corrupt business activities in Nigeria which helps in achieving the research objectives. The respondents' gender as displayed in Table 2 indicates that the males (61%) were more than the females (39%) which show that males were more involved in ICT adoption in most businesses organizations in Nigeria.

On the respondents' occupation, the table shows that out of the 200 total respondents, 17.5 percent are federal and state employees, while 37.5 percent are local council employees who are deeply involved in government businesses particularly, e-governance initiatives. Manufacturing and service companies constituted 21.5 percent and 15.0 percent, respectively leaving other respondents such as non-governmental organizations, consultants and Individual business men to account for the remaining 8.5 percent. This implies that public and private organizations are more involved in the use of ICT in Nigeria than non-governmental organizations. Finally, the table shows that the education levels were evenly distributed. Virtually all the respondents were educated, with 53% having at least Bachelor's degree certificate, 26% have their Postgraduate Degrees. Diploma holders were about 9% while others with certificates other than the ones mentioned earlier (at least education up to Post-secondary level and those with HND and Doctoral level of education) were about 12%. These statistics further indicate that most of the respondents had higher education while a relatively small percentage had at least high school education necessary for the respondents to have an informed knowledge on the subject of the study.

Impact on Role of Information Technology in Business

1. Productivity.
2. Business process transforms.
3. Business network transform.
4. Business scope transforms.

Conclusion

This decade has brought companies around the world a tremendous increase in competitive pressures. In order to survive, organizations need to be highly flexible and responsive to the rapid twists and turns of markets and technologies. Management theorists rushed to offer alternative organizational models.

This show that many companies involved in the planning, design, construction, and operation of facilities are already leveraging their human assets and their information and information technology assets through the use of virtual building models (pop).



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