THE IMPORTANCE & BENEFITS OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence, machine learning and (computers that do work for you, but that are stored somewhere else and maintained by other companies) are shaping the (related to sending and receiving phone calls, texts, etc.) industry. These technologies (make faster and more efficient) working together/team effort and remote work while improving (wasting very little while working or producing something) and working well and getting a lot done. In today's digital time in history, telecom services are critical for business success and (uninterrupted, constant quality). They not only enable more effective communication but also increase flexibility at work and allow companies to expand their reach. (Related to sending and receiving phone calls, texts, etc.) is no longer limited to phone and fax services. Today, this industry includes high-speed internet, messaging, video streaming, mobile payments and more. Newly appearing technologies, such as 5G and cloud-hosted VoIP, are fueling its growth. From traveling and watching TV to doing business, telecom services are at the center of everyday life. According to a World Money-based Forum report, modern telecom technology is the driving force behind digital change. Thanks to it, people all over the world have access to the latest information, products and (places where people buy things). These services help remote work, virtual meetings, and (happening or viewable immediately, without any delay) working together/team effort between teams, (without any concern about/having nothing to do with) distance.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Telecommunication, Business, Management, Consumer.

INTRODUCTION

More than 2.5 billion people (who use a product or service) under the age of 25 are always on, reports McKinsey. Each day, these users spend over 300 minutes on YouTube, Snapchat and other online (raised, flat supporting surfaces). The same source notes that about 45 percent of young adults running a business use social media for customer service. Millions of other people (who use a product or service) are now shopping online, surfing the web for information, and connecting with brands on social media. Healthcare organizations are putting into use electronic medical records, upgrading hospital information systems, setting up intranets for sharing information, using public networks to distribute health-related information, and providing remote (figuring out the problem with a person's health) via telemedicine. Other potential uses include electronic systems for claims processing, imaging systems to scan documents, and (combining video, sound, words, and pictures together) technology for remote (figuring out the problem with a person's health) and education and training of doctors and patients. The list of questions searched for/tried to get the viewpoint of the people who responded on the importance of thirty (related to sending and receiving phone calls, texts, etc.) issues. The responses ranged from "*1*" pointing to/showing no importance to "*5*" pointing to/showing extreme importance. The list of questions also asked for/encouraged information about the (creation and construction/ group of objects) and (putting into) use of the organizational (related to sending and receiving phone calls, texts, etc.) plan. Also, the list of questions requested information about the people who responded and their organizations.

The names of the organizations included in the survey of IS managers in small organizations were gotten from the (telling to people/making known) (computer file full of information). This (computer file full of information) contains (related to managing money) and management information on over 12,000 public companies. However, when the organizations with the smallest sales were gotten, the (people who work to find information) discovered that many of the organizations were no longer in business or had moved and left no forwarding information. In order to (make something as small as possible/treat something important as unimportant) this problem, 1753 organizations with sales between 10 million and 40 million were selected for the survey of IS managers in small organizations. In addition to the six organizations with a policy of not responding to lists of questions, 342 organizations had changed their names or moved. Of the remaining 1411 surveys, 106 usable forms (7.5% rate of return) were received.

The (people who work to find information) guessed that due to the growing importance of staying on the cutting edge both groups would rate highly the importance of the advanced/emerging applications. It is with these applications that organizations can secure/make sure of their survival. The managerial issues would be rated highly by both groups as this category contains the issues related to data security and business (success plan(s)/way(s) of reaching goals) that are very important for the long term continued existence of organizations. In the survey of IS managers of small organizations, the average number of workers in the company was roughly 687. The average number of workers in the IS area was about 20 while the average number of workers in the (related to sending and receiving phone calls, texts, etc.) area was about five. So, while about 3% of the organization's workers are in the IS department, about 1% are assigned to the (related to sending and receiving phone calls, texts, etc.) area.