Digitaltalization At Workplace Post Covid-19

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Abstract

Fast-forward digitalization has begun thanks to COVID-19. The trend of working remotely has been growing for a while, but requiring employees to "work from home" quickly altered businesses in a way that normally takes years. It's referred to as "forced digitization." Today, a lot of professionals, particularly knowledge workers, work from home. A significant investment in remote planning lowers risk and gets the company ready for the future. By investing in digital technology like cloud-based software and automated procedures, small businesses can get ready to continue working remotely. Although many organisations still find it difficult to convert to 100% long-term work, those who have already made investments in digital transformation have found the transition to be much simpler. Interaction can be a little more difficult when working long hours, but it can be made easier with the correct tools and methods. Therefore, the present study was conducted to find which key factors led to digital transformation. Secondly, to find how digital transformation has changed the way of working. Even, if one might not be accustomed with video conferences in today's world, visual meetings with 20 people conversing are less effective. In addition to many other things, IT enabled video conferencing, online shopping, private delivery, telemedicine, e-learning, e-commerce, online marketing, and video streaming. Traditional operational procedures have seen a substantial change in processes. The application of contemporary information technology is one aspect of the broader spectrum of digital transformation.

Keywords: Digitalization, Digital transformation, Workplace, Covid-19, Work-from-home

Introduction

Digital Transformation

Digital technology offers new ways of collaborating and bringing distributed teams closer. Overall, they are found to increase the efficiency of the organization. Encouraged by these expectations, experts have learned the basics of mobility, collaboration, compliance and digital technology technostress in the workplace. In this research the author identifies the way to digital workplaces with the transformation of digital technologies. However, moving to a digital workplace also comes with expectations and cultural change.

Schwarzmüller (2018) found that in the digital age, organizations face leadership and cultural challenges. As a recent component, organizations want to transform their culture into a culture that promotes digital innovation. They incorporate digital technologies to provide employees with a variety of collaborative action skills. As the aspect of the study that finds different ways digital workplace construction are found to be the way of determining the digital transformation to different locations. Dery (2017) found that traditional companies are changing their work environment to support their digital business strategies. Colbert emphasizes the importance of a digital workplace and digital workforce for the future of organizations and Köffer (2015) recommends that organizations play a role in transforming their work environment. These studies report the findings of organizations that are incorporating digital technology with the workplaces to get digitalized more. In fact, they have to make a strong technical guide for this to setup a good level of digital workplace.

In recognizing importance of workplace transformation in the aspect of the digital transformation, people do not have strong explanations for how organizations are initiating changes in workplace practices that make it easier for them to achieve their digital transformation goals. In addition, research has been done to find out the different digital technologies which help to develop a digital workplace. This technological imperative to define Digital Workplace Transformation seems to overshadow the institutionalization that goes hand in hand with Digital Workplace Transformation, where organizations must also abandon established workplace practices.

The manufacturing industry is increasing the digital aspects to make use of the proper resources for building the different information models with them, stock handling, holograms, scans, software handling, data interpretation for the long term goal achievement of the organisation. find the solutions for the residents of the nearby locality of that area with different facilities for them.

In Construction, for example, Old 2D Paper Designs are used in the past scenarios of the construction Based Design (Digitisation). These are also aspects which are allowing Project Purchase by Sharing Cad Projects of Different Businesses.

However, it may be possible for current research to ignore appropriate teaching and learning methods, especially if self-centered (and empathetic) awareness impacts workplace

learning. Workplace inquiry research investigates how people develop their professional, skills and abilities, also with career identity and an agency that helps them confront career and career challenges. These learning outcomes contain a complete list of understanding how to build a site and how to use the workplace and its tools effectively - that is, doing it in the workplace responsibly and skilfully.

Digitization of Workplace

In recent years, the phenomenon of digital transformation has gained a lot of popularity. The "Integration of Digital Technologies into Business Processes" is known as "Digital Transformation" or "Digitalization." Utilizing Digital Technologies Creates Possibilities for Cross-Country Product and Service Integration

Boundaries at the functional, organisational, and geographic levels. These digital technologies have the "power" to disrupt the status quo and can be used to drive technological change, as a result of which they accelerate the rate of change and drive significant transformations in many industries. The concept of "Industry 4.0" or the "Smart Factory" introduced by digital technologies revolutionised the way that industries operate. Digital platforms gave businesses and organisations a new way to work in an "ecosystem of business," which changed the dynamics of value networks.

Digital Artifacts, Digital Platforms, and Digital Infrastructures have the following three characteristics Make it possible for strategy researchers to use a layered modular architecture, and give businesses the option to adopt a digital innovation strategy. Since many digital products offer new features and functions by integrating digital components into physical products (digital artefacts), and can be both a product and a platform, this has changed the nature of strategy formation (with the Related Ecosystem). The word "Platforms" has been coined in the literature to refer to businesses that use business models (BMS) on a web platform. In addition, Digital Infrastructures such as Data Analytics, Cloud Computing and 3D Printing Provide New Rapid Measurement Tools. That's why Digital Evolution narrows the boundaries between technology and management, providing the digital environment with new tools and concepts that dramatically change the way firms deal with, engage, develop and do business with new management challenges. New Rapid Measurement Tools are also made available by digital infrastructures like data analytics, cloud computing, and 3D printing. Due to the blurring of the lines between technology and management, the digital environment now has access to new tools and ideas that have a profound impact on how businesses respond to, engage with, create, and conduct business in response to new management difficulties.

The Evolution of Digital Transformation in India

The styles driving the digital workplace began in the early 2000s and have been emerging ever since. Highlights include the launch of iPhone and Android, an online live internet service and high-bandwidth digital switch bandwidth, the emergence of cloud services, a service (Saas), artificial intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things technology (IoT). Add to this the digital transformation of the workplace and the increase in remote and distributed workers and there is a framework within which the modern digital workplace is built. pointing to a change of management, he said the practice can be traced back to at least 2004. The style of new information technology author and MIT management professor Thomas Malone described them as "command and control" for "connection" and development.

"The emergence of the digital workplace envisioned by Malone continues to emerge. In the beginning, it was technologies like email and related Internet-based communication technologies that made the difference." Today, it spans everything from project management apps like Slack and Asana to robotics. "The speed of communication, the availability of information, and the processing power are enabling new ways of organising and doing business," Maley said. they allow for a digital work environment where it can happen in a much shorter time. In short, they strengthen agility: it adapts and evolves quickly."

Impact of Digital Transformation at Workplace in India

The term "digital transformation" has changed from being a buzzword in boardrooms to a crucial strategic tool, yet the market is still expanding.

IDC projects that by 2023, global investments in digital transformation would amount to $2.3 trillion, or 53% of all ICT expenditures, growing at an average annual rate of 17.1%. After that will come China and India, then Europe.

The technological revolution of today is quite promising, but it also brings with it new difficulties. As we begin a new decade, it is abundantly evident that we have a long way to go before fully utilising technology to address our most important problems.

Only technological progress has been so rapid and broad in recent years. 90 percent of the world's data has been created in the previous two years, the first fully electric aeroplane completes Virgin's successful journey, AI can now diagnose more than 50 eye problems better than a doctor, and 5G is no longer a possibility but a reality in many nations.

Videos, social networking, and gaming accounts are thought to account for about 80% of all online users. By 2020, it is anticipated that there will be 780 exabytes of data transmission worldwide. By 2026, it is anticipated that the digital marketing market would be worth $780 billion.

Amitabh Kant, the CEO of Niti Aayog, has suggested that employing Digital India in the digital transformation to lead the manufacturing sector behind robotics, artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things (IoT) could generate up to $1 trillion in economic value by 2025.

The global digital economy currently costs almost $15 billion, up from $11.5 billion in 2016. India should now take advantage of this large global market.

opportunity, especially now that China is seen as inferior to India by the globe. As the government makes a determined effort, as indicated by the rise in manufacturing of mobile phones and other electronic gadgets, the domestic and international market is anticipated to develop in the upcoming period.

The rapid expansion of internet networks across the metropolis and software in the years to come. To maintain its industrial, regional, and international market share, it must coordinate its skills at the interprovincial level. Priority should be given to startups, unicorns, and R&D-focused businesses.

The globe should always be conscious of the fact that digital development shouldn't worsen existing environmental or human problems. There is no better framework for determining the potential of emerging technologies than the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is now up to us, the big and small digital businesses, industries, decision-makers, citizens, and consumers, to make the most of this power before it is lost.

Review of Literature

Dery et al. (2017) observed that the digital workplace revolution have shown that it is being created by new technology and procedures that enhance employee communication and responsive leadership. But some of the current systems must be removed in order for new business processes to arise. To explain the motivation behind and set goals for the shift in the digital work environment for the automobile industry (Automated), we investigate the changes there. We also run ethnographic narratives in Auto and disseminate materials to the workforce.

Cortellazzo et al. (2019) analyzed that digital technology had irreversibly transformed organizations. As the movement of species accelerated the emergence of our history, digitization was shaping organizations, workplaces and processes, creating new challenges for leaders to face. Social scientists were trying to understand this multifaceted situation, the findings were gathered and scattered in different ways and do not overlap in a clear picture.

Harteis et al. (2020) examined the workplace learning research in digitised workplaces, the studied analyses the explanatory power of conceptual transformation. Contrary to popular belief, workplace learning research has largely ignored the topic of conceptual change. Research on conceptual change was widely established in the field of science education. By linking people and technology into digital networks, labour was digitised and new types of jobs and tools were created. To determine whether employees would successfully adapt to the digital revolution, conceptual change can therefore be viewed as a crucial notion.

Olanipekun and Sutrisna (2021) showed the way that digital technology is increasingly being used in construction.

But in the context of building, the implications of change, including the advent of digital technology, will still be fully appreciated. Therefore, the goal of this studied was to fully explain how architecture is undergoing digital revolution. The research is based on 36 articles that were published between the middle of 2016, when the information systems industry underwent a digital revolution, and the year 2020.

Trenerry et al. (2021) discussed the development of new digital technologies, such as smart technology, AI and automation, robotics, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things (IoT), is changing the nature of business and raising questions about the future of companies and jobs. Companies must update and alter their business models to be competitive in light of the rapid decline. The sorts of skills and abilities required in the workplace are changing as a result of the advancement of technology, which calls for a shift of perspective among individuals, groups, and organisations.

Vaska et al. (2021) examined the development of the field of digital transformation and analyse how it has affected business model innovation. Literature. The findings of this studied show that, since 2014, researchers have become increasingly interested in the topic of digital transformation, which is currently under development. The findings indicate that more studied is required, as well as increased cooperation between academics and practitioners in developing nations.

Yalina and Rozas (2022) defined how Environmental Sustainability is becoming a major global issue. Energy use and air pollution are some of the key issues discussed among experts and staff. The purpose of this article is to explore how the use of the digital workplace can contribute to achieving environmental sustainability, why this is important and how it can be achieved.

Jiang et al. (2022) described Jobs in fields where new technical developments are changing the way that industries develop. In firms that seek to undergo digital transformation, the rivalry for talent will increase due to the dearth of digital capabilities and the frequent migration of these employees. Compared to manufacturing and agriculture, the Chinese service sector has undergone a much more rapid digital change. To reduce the detrimental effects of underperforming talent and satisfy the demands of digital development, learning organisation management and talent management is crucial for service firms. A polynomial take and a response space model were used in this article to assess the impact of two types of surveys on the validity of 378 surveys from the Chinese service industry.

Objectives of the Study

To find how digital transformation at the workplace has changed the way of working.

To find key factors which have led to digital transformation.

To assess how digital transformation has helped to improve performance.

Research Methodology

In the vast majority of the examination there was just a single part of Digital transformation that had been considered. Thus, different impacts had not been contemplated.

Research Design

The researches in the path of action of tasks for the collaboration of the methods which intends to select a significant investigation pursuing the studied from it in a technique. This study was carried out in the Delhi NCR where the sample population is from the Delhi (NCR). The Descriptive Research Design is used for this study of digital transformation at the workplace, where the Research Area is Delhi (NCR), usually this Descriptive Research Design helps to observe the real-life situations at present.

Sampling

Sampling means that to find the different types of the observations from a set of population to find the statistical data. So that by studying the sample the results may be generalised.

•   Sample Design

Sampling is done to find the target audience's data in the collective manner so to get this collective data different sampling designs are there which are used to conduct the study. here non- probability sampling methodically random sampling was used. A universe is the group of people that you want to make assumptions about. Here sampling universe includes Employees of a company in Delhi (NCR). Here the sampling unit was Single Employees of the Company. The sample size of a statistical sample is the number of observations that constitute it. It is typically denoted by 'n', a positive integer. Here a total 100 samples were taken for the purpose of analysis and interpretation. Sampling area for this research was Delhi NCR.

Data Collection Method

Both primary and secondary methods were used for collection of data, for making analysis and interpretation of data.

Primary data: it will be collected via Questionnaire method.

Secondary data: it is collected from various Journals, Research papers, documents and thesis related to the subject under study.

Analysis and Interpretations

Analysis the Data

Data was collected from 100 respondents in the Delhi (NCR) area. Now we see the observation of maximum respondents. Then we have to analyse the data according to the survey regarding digital transformation at the workplace. It is a very clear picture of perception regarding the IT and Business industry of India. To analyse the data received from the respondents, we have to go through their responses which is the best source to collect the data. Compare the result of the data and interpretation of the data with other comparisons of groups of different respondents.

Table 1: Demographic Profile

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	88	88
Female	12	12
Age		
a)20-25	16	16
b)25-30	31	31
c)30-35	24	24
d)35-40	29	29
Qualification		
a) Diploma	12	12
b) Graduate	34	34
c) Post Graduate	46	46
d) Other	08	08

The table showed that the sample population which we had taken this from all age groups, and the maximum respondents were youth which is around 31 then 20-25 age group was 16%, 25-30 age was 24% and we had also 30-35 age respondents which was 29% that helps to take the suggestion regarding IT (information and technology) industry of India. It showed that the sample population which we had taken was from gender wise male was 69 and women were 31 from the whole respondents of our survey has to be done in the field of digital transformation at the workplace. It showed how many people from sample size having different educational qualifications 12th passout were 16 people, graduated were 26, post graduates were 33 and others were 25 in the survey which we conducted.

Table 2: What is your job title?

Your job title	Sales Managers	Physical Therapists	Medical and Health Service	Web Developers	Network Administrator
No of respondents	9	14	16	23	37

The table shows the Job Title that there were 9% were Sales Managers, 14% were Physical Therapists, 18% were Medical And Health Service, 23% were Web Developers, 37% were Network Administrator, 1 % were Bank Job Title Respondents.

Table 3: What industry do you work in?

Industry you work for	Financial Services	Technology	Drugstores and the Life Sciences	utilities and energy	Retail \s	Producing	Other (Please Specify)
No of respondent	5	8	10	17	19	31	10

The table demonstrated the various industries in which respondents work. Of the respondents, 5% work in financial services, 8% in technology, 10% in pharmaceuticals and life sciences, 17% in energy and utilities, 19% in retail, 31% in manufacturing, and 10% in other industries only.

Table 4: What do you see as your most significant obstacle to implementing a successful workplace transformation in 2021 and beyond?

Obstacle to implementing	Digital Vision and Strategy	Insufficient funds or resources	Hiring knowledgeable and experienced technologists	Organisation-wide communication	Engagement and acceptance across teams and departments	Security and Compliance
No of responders	6	17	26	22	18	11

The number of respondents were significant ways to implement digital transformation, according to that chart. Digital strategy and vision account for 6%, lack of budget or resources for 17%, hiring knowledgeable and experienced IT professionals for 26%, communication throughout the organisation for 22%, engagement and uptake across teams and departments for 18%, and security and compliance only for 11%.

Table 5: What has previously presented as your most significant obstacle to workplace transformation in the past?

Significant obstacle to workplace transformation	Lack of budget or resources	Hiring knowledgeable and experienced technologists	Recruiting knowledgeable and experienced tech professionals	Communication across the organisation	acceptance and participation across departments and teams	Integrity and Security
No of responders	7	17	25	21	16	14

The table demonstrates that the respondents were a major barrier to workplace transformation. Digital strategy and vision account for 7% of was sues, while budget or resource constraints account for 17%, hiring knowledgeable and experienced tech professionals accounts for 25%, communication within the organisation accounts for 21%, engagement and uptake among teams and departments accounts for 16%, and security and compliance only account for 14% of was sues.

Table 6: `What do you think will be the most impactful trend in the coming years?

Most impactful trend	Hybrid Working	Cloud Architecture	Automation	AI	Personalisation	Other
No of respondent	8	11	20	18	30	13

The table shows that the respondents were found impactful trend was 8% were Hybrid Working, 11% were Cloud Architecture, 20% Of The Automation, 18% For AI, 30% For Personalisation, And The 13% For Other Aspects Only.

Table 7: Which of these macroeconomic factors will have the most impact on your business in 2021 and onwards?

Factors will have the most impact	Brexit	The effect of COVID-19 on the world economy	changes in regional and industry regulations	Changes in global commerce	Laws governing data security and privacy have changed, notably the GDPR.	Geographical factors
No of respondents	11	20	20	24	18	7

The information indicates that the respondents were elements that had the biggest effect on your business. Brexit accounts for 11% of the total, COVID-19's global economic impact for 20%, industry and regional regulatory changes for 20%, changes in international trade for 24%, changes in data privacy and security laws including GDPR for 18%, and geopolitical influences for 7% of the total.

Table 8: Where is the largest skills gap in your organisation?

Largest skills gap	Board and Senior Leadership	IT implementation	R&D	Project Management	Change Management	Operations	Supply Chain Management	Data & Analytics
No of respondents	5	5	14	14	12	21	20	9

According to data respondents, the largest skills gap was shown in the graph at 5% for board and senior leadership, 5% for IT implementation, 14% for R&D, 14% for project management, 12% for change management, 21% for operations, 20% for supply chain management, and 9% for data & analytics only for skill gaps.

Table 9: Which topics would you be interested to discuss with other leaders in your industry?

Topics could be interested	Tech Trends	Digital Strategy	AI	Employee Engagement, Recruitment and L&D	Automation	Experiences of Digital Transformation from peers	Diversity and Inclusion
No of respondents	6.9	10.8	14.7	15.7	14.7	25.5	11.8

The Respondents in the table had gone to indicate topics that leaders may be interested in discussing. Tech Trends were 6.9% of the discussion, followed by Digital Strategy (10.8%), Artificial Intelligence (14.7%), Employee Engagement (15.7%), Recruitment and L&D (15.7%), Experiences of Digital Transformation from Peers (25.5%), and Diversity and Inclusion (11.8%).

Table 10: Where do you see your own organization currently when it comes to becoming more digital?

See your own organisation	We're ahead of schedule in being more digital	We're on time when it comes to going more digital	We're behind schedule when it comes to going more digital	We haven't started going digital yet, but we're planning our approach	We have not started digitization yet and we have no such plans.	We've always been a 100% digital business
No of respondents	16	22	17	19	16	10

The Information Displays The Own Organization Regarding Digital According To The Respondents We were ahead of schedule when it come to go more digital, according to 16% of respondents. 19% had Not Started To Become More Digital Yet, But were Planning Our Approach, 22% Are we were Right On Schedule When It Comes To Being More Digital, 17% Were Are Behind Schedule When It Comes To Being More Digital, 10% were We had Always Been A, 100% Digital Business According To The Respondents, while 15% Are We had Not Started To Become More Digital Yet, And had No Plans To.

Table 11: Before undertaking an organization-wide digital transformation, did your organization test or pilot the program in one part of the business first? If so, in which business unit?

Pilot the program in one part of the business	IT	Sales	Marketing	HR	Finance	Customer Success	Product	I don't know
No of respondents	9	10	15	15	19	9	14	9

The table Showed That The Respondents were Undertaking An Organisation Wide Digital Transformation Pilot The Program In One Part Of The Business 9% For It, 10% For Sales, 15% For Marketing, 15% For HR, 19% For Finance, 9% For Customer Success, 14% For Product, 9% For I Don't Know Only For The Pilot Projects.

Table 12: How often are you refining your digital transformation goals?

Objectives refined	In every third	Each six months	Every calendar year	18 months a year	24 months a year	There is no reevaluation programme here.
No of respondent	9	10	21	19	18	23

The graph indicated that respondents were in favour of refining goals, with 9 percent of respondents choosing quarterly, 10 percent choosing biannually, 21 percent choosing annually, 19 percent choosing annually, 18 percent choosing annually, and 23 percent choosing annually for goals related to digital transformation

Table 13: What are the most critical steps to enable a successful digital transformation?

Critical steps to enable	Invest in the right technologies and tools	Involve all departments in developing a strategy	Invest in staff training	Prepare a comprehensive but flexible/ adaptive budget	Give the project a board- or c-level sponsor.	As part of your work, start by piloting the project.	Communicate strategy and goals with employees	Communicate plans with customers	Other	I don't know
No of respondents	9.9	14.9	15.8	16.8	5	11.9	10.9	8.9	4	2

The graph demonstrated that the respondents believe that investing in the appropriate technologies and tools, involving all departments in the development of a strategy, and involving customers were the three most Development Time Reduction Important steps for digital transformation. 15.8 percent spend money on staff development. 16.8% Create a thorough, yet flexible or adaptable budget, 5 percent give the project a board- or C-level sponsor, 11.9 percent First, test the project in a single business unit. Communicate Strategy And Goals With Employees By 10.9 Percent, Customers By 8.9 Percent, Other By 4 Percent, and Are I Don't Know Step For Successful Digital Transformation By 2 Percent.

Table 14: What are the biggest challenges that your organization has actually experienced in trying to undertake a successful digital transformation?

Biggest challenges that your organisation	Over reliance on legacy technology	Internal politics	Lack of dedicated budget	Lack of the right in-house skills	Lack of the right technology/ tools	Cultural resistance	Tendency for short term thinking over long term planning	Data silos	Lack of central coordination/ ownership	Lack of formal strategy/ plan	Lack of senior management sponsorship	Other	There are no challenges to digital transformation
No of respondents	12	16	12	7	7	8	10	8	4	2	3	5	6

This chart shows that there are real challenges to digital transformation among respondents: 12% excessive reliance on antiquated technology internal politics (16%), a lack of private funding (12%), 7 percent lack the necessary internal talents, 7 percent Lack of appropriate tools/technology 8 percent Cultural adaptability, 10% Short-term planning against long-term thinking, 8 percent silos for data, 2 percent lack of a formal strategy or plan, 4% lack of central coordination or ownership 3 percent absence of support from high management, five percent Other 6 percent According to the responses, digital transformation is not challenging.

Table 15: What specific outcomes does your organization expect to achieve of the following as a result of its digital transformation?

Organisation expect to achieve	Increase revenue	expanding market share	lower operating expenses	Boost business agility and speed	Boost client satisfaction	Shorten the time it takes to develop new goods and services	Increase the quantity of superior talent that is hired and retained.
No of respondents	14	12	15	16	11	15	17

The table Shows That The Responses For The Specific Outcomes For The Organization Must Achieve The Following: 14% Revenue Growth, 12% Market Share Growth, 15% Operating Cost Reduction, 16% Business Speed And Agility Improvement, 11% Customer Satisfaction Improvement, 15% Development Time Reduction for New Products/Services, and 17% Increase in Better Talent Hired And Retained For Achieving Digital Transformation.

Suggestions

Study's findings indicate that firms are not just accelerating this trend but also abandoning their workplace digital transformation initiatives. The application of new digital technologies by enterprises is the focus of current studies on the digital workplace. According to these findings, businesses are implementing digital technology to change their workspace into a digital one. Our research indicated that Auto actively initiates the cancellation of default workspace operations, which supports earlier results that Auto is supporting digital technologies as part of the change of the workplace to a digital one. In other words, we discovered through story analysis and field observations that it recognises predefined practises that include the eroding of such traditions automatically. This demonstrates that changing the digital workplace involves more than just adding technology. Introducing new digital technologies but also doing away with long-standing office procedures.

In the subject of digital transformation, researchers turn their attention to organisational structure but first examine a growing idea that regards digital transformation as a crucial component of organisational and technological priorities.

Conclusion

Fast-forward digital transformation has begun thanks to COVID-19. The trend of working remotely has been growing for a while, but requiring employees to "work from home" quickly altered businesses in a way that normally takes years. It's referred to as "forced digitization." Today, a lot of professionals, particularly knowledge workers, work from home. Recently, Twitter announced that it would permanently permit some of its workers to work from home. Facebook and Apple did the same. A significant investment in remote planning lowers risk and gets the company ready for the future. By investing in digital technology like cloud-based software and automated procedures, small businesses can get ready to continue working remotely. Although many organisations still find it difficult to convert to 100% long-term work, those who have already made investments in digital transformation have found the transition to be much simpler. Talking outside of your workstation is simple when a group is present. Interaction can be a little more difficult when working long hours, but it can be made easier with the correct tools and methods. Even if you might not be accustomed with video conferences in today's world, visual meetings with 20 people conversing are less effective. In addition to many other things, IT enabled video conferencing, online shopping, private delivery, telemedicine, e-learning, e-commerce, online marketing, and video streaming. Traditional operational procedures have seen a substantial change in processes. The application of contemporary information technology is one aspect of the broader spectrum of digital transformation.

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