



Research Article

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Companies'Digitalization Challenges and Opportunities in A Post-Covid-19 World

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Abstract

COVID-19 has had a major impact on the world economy, company operations, and individuals. However, technology is additionallyhelpingseveral businesses in adapting to and overcoming this crisis obligatory by COVID-19. The augmented usage of technology in people' and businesses' daily lives in response to the present extraordinary situation is proof of the digital acceleration process. This preliminaryanalysis investigates the consequences of digital transformation processes in 3 corporate areas: labor and social relations, promoting and sales, and technology. The influence of digitalizationis probably going to be cross-cutting across all areas, encouraging the introduction of recent digital merchandise and services based on the flexibleness concept. Furthermore, new modes of operating will increase the demand for brand new talent no matterwhereverpeople live. Furthermore, cybersecurity and privacy will become 2crucialelementsthat may assist the integrated development of net of Things technological solutions, artificial intelligence, and machine learning.

Keywords: Covid-19, Digitalization, Human Capital, Innovation, and Technology.

Introduction

THE COVID-19 pandemic has been hardbusinesses in diverse sectors of activity. Many of thosebusinesseswerecompelled to undertake new innerrunning practices and felt a robuststress to providemerchandisethruvirtual channels. Companies have skilled profound modifications and in a completely quick time applied answersprimarily based totally on virtual technologies. At the equal time, it has grow to be sential to redecorate control and collaboration fashions to make sure that no one insidebusinesses is left in the back of and feels excluded from this digitization manner. In [1], Berger states that a key element for the fulfillment of teamwork in COVID-19 time is the inclusion of all groupparticipant's within side the company's main challenges. But this manner has alwaysgrow to beextra complex, because thewaft of records that obviously flowed within side theequalbodily area is now turning into a mission to attainevery person in an agile and green way. The integration of bodily and virtual systems, in addition to the fusion of cutting-edge technologies, characterizes virtual transformation. Innovative enterprise strategies, modernproduction techniques, and the improvement of knowledge-primarily based totallyservices and products are the norm [2]. Although digitization isn'ta brand new phenomena, the accompanying troubles and opportunities are usually changing. Prior to the advent of COVID-19, the troubles of virtual transformation had beenmainlytargetedat the fourth commercial revolution, as represented through the principles of Industry 4.0, Internet of Things (IoT), and Web 4.0 [3]-[5]. The

troublesprotectedeach the disruption of principles and technology, in addition to the tempo with which this virtualextrudeturned into taking place. The troubleshad beenrecognized throughout the COVID-19 era, and it's farcrucial to cope with them. Furthermore, the price at which this changeoccurredturned into incredible. This needs to be executed independently of an employer's beyondrole or familiarity with virtual transformation procedures. Organizations are inexorably pushing in the direction of virtual transformation. However, whether or notthey'reorganized for this transition is a crucial matter. According to studies [6], [7], corporations, even the oneswhich might bemaximum superior within side the virtual transformation in their operations and techniques, aren'tbutabsolutelyprepared to confront the problems of the virtual transformation. In order to decorateclientreaction capacity, digitization necessitates manner restructuring, making the employerextra nimble, and making an investment in extranatural structures, strengthening standardization and automation. COVID-19 has addedhard and unpredictable times, in addition to hastened the essentialtechniques of virtual transformation.

At this point, it's farcrucialto startconsidering the post-COVID-19 global and, extra importantly, to research how we'd harness and flipthosetroubles into new opportunities, each in enterprise and internalbusinesses. In this context, this studyattempts to research the limitations and possibilities that the digitalization of businesses' operations will gifthroughspecializing in3simpleregions in their

operation: I exertions and social connections; (ii) advertising and marketing and sales; and (iii) technology. These areashad beenselecteddue to the fact to the hugehave an effect on that Ban [8] and Hasanat et alassumeat the operations of corporationsbecause of COVID-19. The motionstudiesmethod is used on this paper to research the troublessuppliedthrough COVID-19 to those3crucial-regions. This studies paradigm is beneficialwhileneartouch to researchers is essential and studieslimitationsaren't tight[9].

Social Relations and Labour

During the COVID-19 period, social and labor relations underwent monumental upheavals. Folks had to regulate to an employment paradigm and learn to share a smaller space with their families throughout the quarantine time. Home workplaces have evolved into hybrid areaswhereverfamily and office activities are shared. This caseincludes avital influence on people' life, as they face the likelihoodof getting their financial gaindown or losing their employment. Consistent withpoet [10], COVID-19 puts sixty million Europeans in danger of losing their jobs or having their monthly incomes reduced. This whole state of affairs is each an economic and a social drama. COVID-19' social and labor reforms haven'tsolelyexpedited digital transformation processes, however have conjointly widened the social gulf across categories [11]. Not all businesses and people have constant resources to fulfill the challenges of digital transformation. The degree to that tasks and services are dematerialized is decided by the character of every economic activity.

Smaller businesses, notably microbusinesses, and industries heavily wedged by COVID-19 (e.g., restaurants and tourism) seem to be additional vulnerable. The National Statistics Institute (NSI) information confirms these findings and adds the transport and storage sector. Food, clothes, and footwear, on the opposite hand, are less affected. Itsconjointlyprice noting the increasewithin the consumption of technology things [12]. Figure one examines touristy-information for the primary5 months of 2020. There was a minor rise in the variety of long stays throughout the first 2 months of the year, primarily attributable to domestic tourism in Gregorian calendar month due to the Carnival, however there was a big decrease from March onwards, peaking in April. In terms of domestic tourism, could was already a month of minor rebound.

The COVID-19-compelledfast and unplanned digitalization system is developing a belief of inadequacy amongstcorporations to recruit the expertise required to confront the future [13]. Despite the position that Industry 4.zero will play in convertingthe worldwidecommercial enterprise environment, people and their competencies will stayon themiddle of financial activity, in line withMaresova et alAs a result, the virtualfinancial system can simplestfeature if it's milesfollowedthrough a public and personal approach for digitalizing schooling and education, each at the extent of transversal expertise that the completepopulace will want in records and communique technologies, in addition towithin side theeducation of ratherspecializedhumans in pc science. Then its

milespossible to finishthat alargededication to digitization does now no longerunavoidably entail a discount in human aid expenditure[14]. On the contrary, it's milesessential to hire and control the maximumable and suitableemployees for the risingdemanding situations of the virtualfinancial system. As a result, this wantcan also additionallywant a shift within side theeducationfurnished at numeroustiers of schooling, which can also additionally entail restructuring presentguides and/or increasingquickguides. These guidesought tosupplyratherprecisecapabilities in lots of areas, inclusive ofera, howeveradditionallysolutions to social difficulties, inclusive of interpersonal interactions, that personnelmight face within side the post-COVID-19 age.

One capabilitytechnique is to sell the boom of vocational education in near partnership with companies, each public and commercial, through encouraging the range and specialization of tutorialofferings. It is difficult to set up the staff qualification profile within side the post-COVID-19 period. Companies' virtual transformation bolsters the growing relevance of information science, virtual marketing, and cyber protection in enterprises. In addition to those elements, methodological capabilities and creativity can be required to translate information expertise into technologically sustainable commercial enterprisefashions that integrateprotection and financial viability. Unlike the commercial revolution, Saracco [15] contends that during this virtual transformation system, productivenessboom is unrelated to processintroduction and income, as it derives in general from the improvement of recentkinds of products/offerings and the reformulation of manufacturing processes. Finally, in spite of selecting a hybrid technique and the anticipatedboom in teleworkers, it has contributed to the sustainable improvement of cities. The environmental dimension, which has suffered substantiallydue to globalization, can also additionally gain [16]. Not all personnel will want to stay in or close to cities, to be able toassist to decreasecarvisitors and beautifyhuman's nice of life. This calls for that there be no nearby disparities within side the digitization system, especially in get entry toinformation networks, which would possibly bring about virtual splits throughout areas. Furthermore, in a post-COVID-19 future, eraought to be used to broadenareaswhich might be now excluded and economically disadvantaged, so contributing to the discount of nearby disparities.

Sales & Marketing

New economic opportunities are developed as a result of digital technologyand therefore the changes they needdropped at the daily lives of enterprises. They created new markets for brand spanking newtypes ofthings and altered whole industries by dematerializing antecedently marketed product [17]. Grewal et al.state that the digitalization of the economy necessitates the supply of extremely tailored products at abundant reduced costs. With technological advancements and the continual presence of the net in people' everyday lives, the usage of digital items is turning into a viable different to physical products [18]. They supplynice accessibility

since they'll be accessed and devoured from any location. Apps, e-books, and on-demand streaming are samples of these product and services. The COVID-19 pandemic had a considerable influence on net commerce growth, owing largely to trade closures and movement limitations. This movement has the potential to possess a broader reach and coverage. PerKlunder et al.method dematerialization canfacilitate organizations considerably cut some fastened expenses[19]. Simultaneously, the younger generations will develop their own habits for intense products and services within the digital world. The ability of recent digital product and services could be a key part in their uptake [20]. During this way, providing customerschoices or models that are pliant to their demands leads to a speedier shopping for choice.

There are manywritten agreement models for every firm, howeverit's projected that within the future, consumers would select models within whichthey need the autonomy to choose and contract their service or product while notthe requirement for physical and long intermediation. Simplification could be aessential approach to a more robustclient experience, and integration is as important, each to change the customer relationship and to use information intelligently. The incorporation of recent technology into organizational processes not solely aids within the development of client loyalty, however also in reaching new audiences in the worldwide market [21]. R&D procedures will shift. Within the industrial and technical sectors, the expansion of innovation could be an essential facet in the development of recent competitive blessings [22]. Brown et al.claim that during aninternational setting of competitiveness, open innovation and cooperative invention have madeprobablyevidentedges of additional worth for the economy. These approaches are based on the sharing of investments, talents, and risks. Firmsmight only see the extragood thing about these innovation models if they place a high stress on cooperative technologies that changethe event and sharing of data collaboratively among the various economic players[23].

The deliver chain control in phrases of receiving commodities, howeverconsiderably output to preserve income, suffered significantlyat some point of the confinement, and couldpossibly face even greaterpressure to make certain the achievement of corporationscarrying out e-commerce [24]. The maximumurgentwant is for integration and automation among the extraordinary participants (shop clerk and distributor), especially on structures that permit the shop clerk to steady the most inexpensive price, and distribution in theiritems would possibly cause the start of recententerprise models. As a result, the pricestructuresenterprise model, which has been a barrier to the increaseof recentgroups for a few micro groups, will possibly to make bigger in turnover. This may alsobring about the adventof recentgamers and, as a result, extended negotiating strength for corporations that favor to shift to new advertising channels, considerably social networks. Companies use this to diversify their incomeretailers and, as a result, restrictiondangers within side theoccasion of some otherin all likelihooddestiny closure in theirbodilyincomeretailers.

Technology

Processes of digital transformation are addicted to the personnel and therefore the tools at their disposal. Technology is crucial within the digital shift. There's an embarrassment of developing technologies that have already contributed to the digital transformation of the many enterprises and industries, howevercan become additional relevant in an exceedingly post-COVID-19 future. The net of Things (IoT) is also outlined as a network of physical things that contain technology and package that enable them to speak and moveshowing intelligence with each other and with their external setting via the net [25]. IoT may beemployed in a variety of domains, together with personal, business, and industrial. In step with Maple [26], IoT has the potential to disrupt business realities and causevital operational improvements, stillbecause the provision of recentstyles of services to customers and high-quality products. The supplyof information and information, as a results of observation and activity all action, allows IoT to essentially revolutionize the vision and perception of the activity, providing multiple competitive blessings and a more thorough and actual understanding of the business. This informationare going to bevital in overcoming the hurdles and issuesdropped at businesses by the expansion of COVID-19.

As IOT progresses and therefore therangedata} out there to businesses grows, there's a desire for brand newways to judgethe big volume of heterogeneous information which will inevitably emerge. Hugeknowledgemay be a phrase which will be wont toask this improbably Brobdingnag Ianquantity of data, that necessitates the utilization of specialized technologies to store, retrieve, organize, and remodelthe information into information which will be loosely and quickly studied [27]. Attributable to the event of additionalrefined algorithms and the continuous improvement of power and machine storage, the flexibility to capture large volumes of information and analyze it properly and effectively has evolved persistently in recent years. However, in an exceedingly post-COVID-19 world, there'll be a big increase within the volume of data on the Internet, and therefore the use of massive data knowledge and techniques are going to bevital for business survival. A shift in the big data paradigm is predicted as a part ofthe method of developing a competitive advantage for a replacement paradigm during which big data may be a determinant of company survival in an ever-expanding vary of sectors. At this level, an exponential increase in the use of big knowledge to forecast product or service sales, predict client behavior, analyze clientflight in physical and virtual spaces, and establishmachine security risks is expected.

Another field that'sforeseen to expand greatly is robotics. Robots canprogressively be utilized to have interaction with humans stillon replace human labor [28]. Robots are already being utilized to handle difficult jobs, however their utility and application will inevitably evolve. Robots are predicted to become increasingly independent, adaptable, and cooperative. As a consequence, robots are ready to connect with folkswhereas also operating aboard them and firmly learning from them. Trade 4.0 includes animportant po-

tential for growth not simplywithin the realm of robots, but also in the digital propertyof producing processes, provide chains, and distribution channels. As digital technology becomes a lot of pervasive within the business and thus, so do its risks. It'scrucial to safeguard Net against mishaps, malicious activities, and misappropriation. However, whether or not deliberate or unintentional, cyber-security incidents are developing at an atrocious rate and might impair each company operations and basic services (e.g., water, power, and health).

In line with Martins [29], the challenges related to cyber-security which generate apprehension in the adoption of recent digital technologies by enterprises is also classified into 3 categories:

- (i) A scarcity of subject awareness and knowledge.
- (ii) The prevalence of difficult settings within which ancient and new technology coexist.
- (iii) Insufficient time and resources to speculate in cyber security.

During a post-COVID-19 environment, it's envisaged that organization's perceptions of cyber-security would shift significantly. From one purpose of view, info on the problem will inevitably develop, however from another, we are going to have a rising non uniformityof kitjoined to the network, which can raise these concerns. Severalof those hazards can solely be reduced by major efforts in human training, as an oversized portion of cyber-security issues are because of careless human conduct. Customersareway more interested and troubledconcerning cyber-security threats, and that they can wish technologically inventive solutions that don't threaten the protection of their personal data. Privacy by design, as visualized by van Rest [30], will be a crucial criterion within the development of technology solutions.

Conclusion

COVID-19 has increased the ramifications associated pace of technology disruption in enterprises. Firms must be ready for this challenge, and thereto end, they have to cultivate an innovative culture that includes the company' workers within the process. In reality, COVID-19 has accelerated digital transformation processes not simply in businesses, howeverconjointly in folks and public institutions. The goodproblem for managers is to get involvedduring this transition whereas still endeavorto stay the firm entering into the face of a brand new and unpredictable future. Furthermore, it'snecessaryto stress that the 3 essential factors of labor/society, market/sales, and technology are inextricably linked. Companies' digital selling and sales channels will become a lot ofnecessary as they become more digitized. It'llconjointly encourage work and technical product consumption as more people connect utilizing hybrid communication mechanisms on the market from everywhere, instead of simply within the physical world of enterprises and their homes. The finished study assisted in the investigation of the influence of digitalization on labor and social relations, marketing and sales, and technological elements. Digitizationhasa control on all of those domains. The adoption of the community, notably its workers, suppliers, partners, and customers, will be crucial to the success of a company' digital transformation initiatives. Among the difficulties encountered is that the adoption of telework and a distance operating paradigm that enablesfor top interaction and teamwork, within which talent overcomes physical location. Another problem is the enlargement of e-commerce, which brings with it a wholeprice chain that has got to be effectively integrated so asto allow a differentiated searching expertise for the client. The ability of digital product and services also will play a job in their uptake. On the technology front, the increase of IoT-enabled technologies, artificial intelligence, massive data, and robots. Furthermore, cybersecurity and privacy are viewed as necessary factors within the adoption of recent technology solutions. This analysis primarily provides sensible contributions by delving into a rising topic of niceconnectedness to firms and people alike. This study may be a valuable tool for enterprises getting ready for the challenges provided by the post-COVID-19 era, further as a helpful study for governments in developing business support measures.

There are some drawbacks to the current study as well. First, at the time of this study, COVID-19 was still removed from being mitigated, and bound nations' limitations on commercial activity and other peoplequality had only in the near past been eased. For several businesses, the short-run effects of COVID-19 could render their operations unviable. It might be attention-grabbing to follow abreast of this work with Associate in nursing empirical investigation with the businessto get input from enterprises on their future digitalization ambitions. Also, it would be ideal to section this study and apply it to numerous circumstances, adorebound nations and economic sectors.

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