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Benefits of technology in the workplace

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It is not a secret that the computers have changed the way we do almost everything, especially in the company environment. While computer technology brings many benefits, there are also risks inherent in today's workplace. Keep up with these risks while taking advantage of the opportunities and benefits is the key to keeping your company efficient, profitable and go ahead as an even more advanced technology becomes available. Thanks to computer technology, automated processes have become much more common, allowing companies to produce more in less time. The range of automated processes is vast, including the design and processing of the product in production. The management of shipment, accounting and customer service management have also been simplified both in product and service company companies. Tackling the volume of documents in a company has become more efficient, with writing and modification of documents now made on computers instead of only 30 years ago when whiteout and carbon copies were commonly used. Before the computer technology has become common, most companies required a warm body to manage every aspect of the process. With the advent of computers, fewer people are needed to manage repetitive production activities, marketing or daily operations. While this could increase the bottom line of a company, it doesn't do much for people who lose work due to automation. On the other hand, becoming efficient in computer technology requires a new series of ability. The new technology for people willing to learn new ability to establish the possibility of finding new types of jobs. Storage and access Important information In the event of the moment is a great advantage of using computers to keep track of a company data. At the same time, even the risk of safety violations increases. After all, if someone more intelligent arrives and can affect data, customers, employees and business of a company. Worse yet, some companies encourage their employees to use their smartphones, tablets and laptops for work-related activities. This opens the doors to more potential security violations if there is a small protocol to keep the secrets of the secure company on every type of device. Implement antivirus software and block employees from internal networks if they do not take precautions help transform this risk into a benefit. Companies find the possibility of collecting and analyzing information about their customers and prospects a maximum advantage of computer technology. But customers may not feel so enthusiastic about this and seeing him as an invasion of their privacy. Add to this the use of social media to get more followers in a business, and the lives of people are becoming more transparent for anyone who is willing to do a little research. This also applies to employees in the workplace, since companies can request to their managers and staff to be accessible 24 hours a day with a mobile phone. Although this could be great for the company to keep the tabs on your business, employees lose part of their privacy. Technological advances in recent decades have greatly increased the competitive nature of the world of economic affairs. Companies used software, computer and Internet to transform their activities from local local business places to national and global market competitors. Many companies have responded to such changes by automating their business processes and capturing information relating to the industry and use to their advantage. Technology has also forced companies to stay flexible, adapting They operations to new and better technological advances. JUPITERIMAGES / PIXLAND / GETTY IMAGES The companies that have more positions, both nationally and globally, have used technology to implement better communication services and software modules that communicate to a home base via the Internet. This allows companies to penetrate new economic markets without sacrificing the needs of communication or financial and operational reporting. Furthermore, companies can improve their management management information (MIS) To acquire information for specific positions when making company decisions. Even financial reports have significantly benefited from technology: Rather than the sending of external auditors to multiple positions, it is possible to create a centralized accounting office to record and report financial transactions. This improves financial signaling and reduces expenses related to external audits. Jack Hollingsworth / PhotoDisc / Getty Images Computers and business software packages have exponentially increased employee productivity by allowing them to provide data entry or automated report revision functions. Companies have automatically automatically produced traditional production processes; Instead of using labor to manually create and assemble goods, machines and / or robots now complete these functions. While these improvements can increase capital expenditure, reduce the impact of the consistent costs of work related to productions. They are needed fewer employees to monitor machines and make sure they work properly. Other areas, such as customer service, accounting and administrative support, have also seen an increase in employee productivity. The employees now review and report electronically collected data to ensure that they are accurate and timely, rather than collecting information manually. Comstock / Comstock / Getty Images technology has also improved sales departments and company services allowing employees to use personal electronic devices to create sales views and transmit orders and customer information to the initial office. These electronic devices attract the Lead Time companies spend to receive and deliver goods or services, creating an instantaneous competitive advantage in the sector. Companies can also send sales representatives to multiple markets simultaneously, allowing them to penetrate more markets with a few general costs. Companies can allow their internal employees to work from home using a corporate internet connection, reducing general fixed costs from a large company office. 8 December 2014 | CULTURE ADMIN LEER EN ESPAÑA ± OL EM Portugal's These days of low unemployment, many business organizations and other organizations find it necessary to keep track of the shops and profiles of the underlying sectors of the work pool. A rarely capped sector has an unemployment rate up to 70% - even if the advent of the new data processing technology has opened an opportunity window for the group. This is more, people in this area that find work historically have had a turnover rate below average. It is the thousands of affiens people or without visually problems that they have desirable abilities but that they have difficulty finding work, or at least work commensurate with their ability. Many of them have received training as computer programers, but there are some other functions in which blind people have worked effectively, including customer service representatives and repair services, personnel writers, inspectors of control Quality, receptionists and curriculum specialists. The advent of the microchip was an advantage for people with vision loss. The information encrypted as a magnetic signal on a computer can be changed under discourse (through a voice synthesizer), Braille (through a rigid copy printer or an updated cassette tape) or an enlarged print visible on the computer monitor. Other newly developed aids include a computerized ribbed recorder that allows the user to accelerate the ear and a calculator of The result was a virtual explosion of opportunities for independent reading and writing by people who cannot use printing. No more depend on someone else's eyes to translate printed information. This technological revolution has forced corporations to retiring notions of physical limits on labor performance in information processing. Let's take a look at a work interview held by different managers of division of the skeptical telephone company. The applicant, Russell, blind blind The age of two, had had five years of experience as a customer service representative with a government agency before participating in a computer programming school. Russell has demonstrated a device connected to a computer that allows information on the screen to be braille beds on a Tactual display. As he spoke of his research in adaptive devices, he wrote a program to perform a simple type of data and then inserted the names of his interviewers. Because the screen displayed the ordered material, Russell reads aloud by means of the attached display. Infigured, managers gathered him with questions about debugging programs and the comparative versatility of Braille and speech in accessing visually presented information. He promptly replied as he broke the equipment and packed it. While he was leaving, Russell is offered to show them "a more impressive piece of technology ever developed. A € á, ~ and in a movement he took his bent rod in extension. Previously, many of the managers had expressed reservations On bringing a blind person into the department. A € á, ~ "What if there was a fire? A € á, ~ someone asked. A € á, ~ "How would he find his way to the bathroom?" Another wanted to know. But their interview with Russell convinced him that it would be good, so they offered him work. Gambling With the work block unknown for the visually illustrative job researcher is the point of view that the most sighted people hold dependence on a blind person and passivity of the world. From this stereotype, it is a short step for the Hypothesis that a fast-stimulated company is not a place for a person without a view. It takes exposure to a person like Russell to explode these wrong ideas; on the strength of his personality and his talent, he was able to put At ease his listeners. To many managers, assuming a visible person is a great chance. A leader once told me: "A € á, ~" The main risk in my mind was that I could make it go. I have realized that this person had suffered from BBetanza in her life, and now, what happens if you can't perform? I don't think we would have fired it, but we would have found a different job. "For three years in half of the 1980s, I coordinated the PERKINS project with the industry, a federal funded project to expand the employment opportunities in New England for people with visual disabilities. Together with our colleagues at the Massachusetts commission for the blind, we encouraged our corporate customers to provide the same quantity and quality of work by visually compromised employees as it sighted employees, and to supervise accordingly. The results of our placement efforts were various: some blind employees have learned their work and we were turned on; Some have risen; Others cease to return to school; Some have been licensed or never mastered their work and have been completed. The same happened to their paros. But certainly, most people we have helped to keep their initial work or have been advanced to better positions in them or in different organizations. It was fundamental for employers with whom he took care of discovering the reality of the independence of a blind person, which denies the wrong incorrect of addiction. When someone who is spotted observes as a person with vision loss manages in the world and manages differently from a sighted person when it is necessary, the demystification of disabilities begins. At that point, the sighted person begins to look beyond the disabilities to see the person behind it. The feeling that blind people are somewhat different - as if To experience the world differently, they live in a different world ... is often responsible for the refusal of a candidate at the beginning of the process of application of work. The manager's question, A € á, ~ "I find myself at ease to work with this person?" A "A, á, ~" is a legitimate question, often he replied negatively due to the lack of information and familiarity. Few of us can easily see the prospect of spending time with someone we perceive how to be being being Different from us, because we don't fear knowing what to do, we risk appearing silly. The project with the industry proposes to provide employers the information they needed to become more comfortable, especially information on disabilities and types of working adaptations in the whole country. From time to time, we observed that once a manager had decided to make the move and incorporate a blind person in his work group, the climate has done very positive for the new employee. Failures were always due to different vision limits factors, the factors that can interrupt each employer employer relationship. Still, even in these cases, the working group often felt a strong desire to hire another poor or blind person. They had an investment for the cause. Thus, the problem of social insulation in the work context must be addressed. A month after taking a blind person, a manager described the social situation in this way: to ENG S for a sighted person to visit someone in the next department. But Sharon Cana do it. A sighted person can see that SomeoneA € s occupied and do not decide to interrupt. So Sharon, consequently, just stays in her office. She is up to everyone else to come and say, how are you doing? Á, and most of them wonA € t because they feel embarrassed. No one asks her to go to lunch because she takes some effort: youA € You've got to be able to drive it. It is very inconvenient for someone who is prepare for this, unless you € king a strong personality.A € This executive organized for his group to participate in a workshop that characterized the role-playing game and the discussion of the facts And wrong ideas about ciecieta. Back in the workplace, the manager noted that the employees seemed to feel more like he ease with Sharon, and was less shy with them. He also dedicated some thoughts to how he could communicate with him subordinates of her in a way that would not exclude the worker with limited view. He learned to use the Officea S e-mail system instead of based on hand or car written notes, and encouraged everyone in the office to do the same. The result was more clear communication for the entire department. His supervision of improved staff, he was convinced. Corporate Initiative in this era of unemployment of 6%, organizations in search of talent may have to do some creative recruitment. Individuals with little or no sight can be the first candidates for these recruitment efforts. The first step should be the analysis of the problem from the logistic point of view. What are the visual requirements of the jobs available? Can a read requested in work be done with a computer screen? Other factors include the plant of the building, the frequency of disruptive environmental changes, and the field travel expectancy or out-of-the-office meetings. None of these elements exclude consideration of a blind person, but it is important to discuss all these work components with the candidate. Every job deserves to be considered with a particular person in mind, also because it is essential to understand the applicantA € s visual capacity. Most legally blind people have enough functional vision to use large or regular printing. The applicant will probably have a reading preference among the normal or large print options, Braille, or a personnel reader. It is also important to determine if the applicant gets eye fatigue while reading a computer screen. The rehabilitation agency for the blind in any state, often called the rehabilitation Commission, has specialists who help organizations in recruitment and adaptation of jobs to the needs of candidates. Such agencies in many states provide adaptive devices to the blind of use in the workplace. Rehabilitation specialists can help an employer investigate appropriate devices and he or she can advise on questions of tax advantages related to purchases of this Another resource is the local project with the industry, from which companies can get help through networking activity. In some states, rehabilitation agencies have built excellent communication networks with private employers and both benefits. In other states, the ratio has not been established and the differences in vocabulary and technological skills have obstacles. There are enough successful collaborations, however, to serve as models for any company interested in pursuing this idea. When the employers' initiative is supported by skills from publicly specialized public organizations for visually compromised job applicants, this resource can be improved for the advantage of both the employer and the worker. A version of this article appeared in the issue of March 1989 of Harvard's business revision. Review.

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