The emergence of the Internet into a full-blown international communications system has drastically increased the costs of operating and transacting on a global scale.

Step 1: True

Step 2:

The given statement is regarding Globalization opportunities

Due to globalisation, businesses can create their goods more cheaply. Additionally, it heightens international competition, which lowers costs and gives customers a wider range of options. People in both developing and developed nations can live better on less money because to lower prices.

The cost of doing business and conducting transactions on a worldwide scale has significantly decreased since the internet's debut as a fully-fledged international communications infrastructure.

Middle management makes long-range strategic decisions about products and services and ensures the financial performance of the firm.

Step 1: The given statement is wrong

Step 2: Explanation

Senior Management

makes long-term strategic decisions about the company's products and services and oversees its financial performance.

Middle Management

scientists and knowledge workers: implements the senior management's objectives and programmes.

Production or service workers actually produce the product and deliver the service.

Step 1: True

Step 2:

Producing and Delivering Workers Produce the item and provide the service in reality.

Employees who work in fabrication, assembly, and related activities, material handling, warehousing, shipping, maintenance and repair, janitorial and guard services, auxiliary production (such as power plants), and other closely related activities are typically considered production workers (also known as manual workers or blue-collar workers). Apprentices and other trainees are typically excluded, although working supervisors are typically included.

Business organizations are hierarchies consisting of three principal levels: senior management, middle management, and operational management.

Step 1:

False

Step 2

There are three levels of management in an organisational hierarchy: top, middle, and lower.

Organizational goals must be set by top-level management. Middle-level managers are actively involved in achieving their objectives. And last, all organisational work units are run by lower-level managers.

Developing a new product, fulfilling an order, or hiring a new employee are examples of business processes.

Step 1: True

Step 2:

A business process, business technique, or business function is a set of connected, organised activities or tasks performed by humans or machinery in a certain order to generate a service or a product for a specified customer or consumers.

Recent research on business information technology investment indicates that firms that support their technology investments with investments in complementary assets receive superior returns.

Step 1: True

Step 2:

According to research, companies that invest in complementary assets such as new business models, processes, management styles, organisational cultures, or training in addition to their technology investments see superior returns. Conversely, companies that don't make these complementary investments see little to no return on their information technology investments. Organizational and management capital is another name for these investments in management and organisation.

The value of investments in information technology depends to a large extent on complementary investments in management and organization.

Step 1: True

Step 2:

According to recent research on business information technology investments, companies that invest in complementary assets, such as new business processes, management practises, organisational cultures, or training, in addition to their technology investments see superior returns. Conversely, companies that don't make these complementary investments see lower or no returns on their information technology investments.

A portion of this investment entails material possessions like structures, equipment, and tools. However, complementing investments in management and organisation play a significant role in determining the return of information technology investments.

The study of information systems is a single disciplinary field.

Step 1:

False

Step 2:

The study of information systems is a multidisciplinary field. The fact that information systems are studied from a variety of disciplinary viewpoints demonstrates this. There is no dominant theory or viewpoint.

Issues such as strategic business integration, design, implementation, utilization, and management are explored fully with the models used in the technical approach.

Step 1:

True

Step 2:

The study of behavioural problems that come up during the creation and ongoing maintenance of information systems is a significant component of the field of information systems. With the models employed in the technical approach, issues such strategic business integration, design, execution, utilisation, and management cannot be effectively investigated. Important thoughts and techniques are contributed by other behavioural sciences.

The study of management information systems (MIS)arose to focus on the use of computer-based information systems in business firms and government agencies.

Step 1:

True

Step 2:

In the 1970s, the field of management information systems (MIS) emerged to concentrate on how businesses and governments use computer-based information systems. With a focus on generating system solutions to practical issues and overseeing information technology resources, MIS combines the work of computer science, management science, and operations research. It also addresses behavioural concerns related to the creation, application, and effects of information systems, which are generally covered by sociology, economics, and psychology. Through ideas like the information processing view of the company, the study of information systems has just recently begun to have an impact on other disciplines.

Developing a new product, fulfilling an order, and hiring a new employee are examples of business processes.

Step 1: true

Step 2:

A business process, business technique, or business function is a set of connected, organised activities or tasks performed by humans or machinery in a certain order to generate a service or a product for a specified customer or consumers.

A fully digital firm produces only digital goods or services.

Step 1:

False

Step 2:

one illustration is eBAY

Despite being one of the most popular and well-established e-commerce sites online, eBay doesn't actually sell anything. Users can instead offer goods for sale, and other users can then place bids on those goods in auctions. Ebay recently added the ability to purchase products at face value or to make price offers for them.

A business model describes how a company produces, delivers, and sells a product or service to create wealth.

Step 1:

True

Step 2:

An organization's conceptual framework, which includes its mission, objectives, and continuing strategies for accomplishing them, is known as a business model. A business model is essentially a specification outlining how an organisation achieves its goals.

Information technology (IT) consists of all the hardware that a firm needs to use in order to achieve its business objectives, whereas information systems consist of all the software and business processes needed.

Step 1: False

Step 2:

False, different components make up information systems.

Information technology (IT) is the creation, processing, storage, secure transmission, and exchange of all forms of electronic data. IT includes the use of computers, networking, storage, and other physical devices.

A formal, sociotechnical, organisational structure called an information system (IS) is created to gather, process, store, and distribute information. Information systems are made up of four elements from a sociotechnical standpoint: the task, the people, the structure (or roles), and the technology.

Computers are only part of an information system.

Step 1:

True

Step 2:

An information system is made up of more than just computers. Computer literacy describes the technical approach, whereas information systems literacy describes the behavioural approach to information systems. Management, organisations, and information technology are the components of information systems.