

“Evaluating the influence of advanced analytics on client management systems in UAE telecom firms”

AUTHORS

Amer Morshed 

ARTICLE INFO

Amer Morshed (2024). Evaluating the influence of advanced analytics on client management systems in UAE telecom firms. *Innovative Marketing* , 20(4), 41-51. doi:10.21511/im.20(4).2024.04

DOI

[http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/im.20\(4\).2024.04](http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/im.20(4).2024.04)

RELEASED ON

Friday, 01 November 2024

RECEIVED ON

Thursday, 06 June 2024

ACCEPTED ON

Friday, 18 October 2024

LICENSE



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

JOURNAL

"Innovative Marketing "

ISSN PRINT

1814-2427

ISSN ONLINE

1816-6326

PUBLISHER

LLC “Consulting Publishing Company “Business Perspectives”

FOUNDER

LLC “Consulting Publishing Company “Business Perspectives”



NUMBER OF REFERENCES

42



NUMBER OF FIGURES

0



NUMBER OF TABLES

7

© The author(s) 2024. This publication is an open access article.



BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES



LLC "CPC "Business Perspectives"
Hryhorii Skovoroda lane, 10,
Sumy, 40022, Ukraine
www.businessperspectives.org

Received on: 6th of June, 2024

Accepted on: 18th of October, 2024

Published on: 1st of November, 2024

© Amer Morshed, 2024

Amer Morshed, Assistant Professor,
Faculty of Business, Department of
Accounting and Finance, Middle East
university, Jordan.



This is an Open Access article,
distributed under the terms of the
[Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits
unrestricted re-use, distribution, and
reproduction in any medium, provided
the original work is properly cited.

Conflict of interest statement:

Author(s) reported no conflict of interest

Amer Morshed (Jordan)

EVALUATING THE INFLUENCE OF ADVANCED ANALYTICS ON CLIENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN UAE TELECOM FIRMS

Abstract

Amid rapid technological advancements, the telecommunications sector in the United Arab Emirates increasingly adopts big data analytics to optimize customer relationship management. This study investigates the effects of big data on customer satisfaction, decision-making, operational efficiency, and ethical practices. Data from 296 stakeholders, including employees, management, and customers, were analyzed using structural equation modeling with the Analysis of Moment Structures.

The results demonstrate a strong positive correlation between big data integration and improved decision-making in customer relationship management ($r = 0.75, p < 0.001$), which significantly enhances customer satisfaction ($r = 0.80, p < 0.001$). Additionally, big data integration directly influences customer satisfaction ($r = 0.42, p < 0.001$), further validating its critical role. However, ethical data usage presents challenges, showing a negative correlation with customer satisfaction ($r = -0.15, p < 0.05$) and decision-making ($r = -0.50, p < 0.001$). Descriptive statistics indicate strong approval for big data integration (mean = 3.6) and decision-making (mean = 3.93), while ethical practices score lower (mean = 3.38), and the complexity of big data analytics remains high (mean = 4.43), revealing significant implementation barriers.

Keywords

data integration, decision-making, customer satisfaction, operational efficiency, ethical practices, telecom industry

JEL Classification

M30, M31, O33, C38

INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly evolving business landscape, the telecommunications industry holds a critical role, especially in fast-paced markets like the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The continuous acceleration of technological advancements has led to an enormous volume of data generated through customer interactions, network operations, and social media platforms. While this surge in data presents significant opportunities for telecom companies, it also introduces complex challenges. The ability to manage and analyze vast amounts of data effectively has become a key determinant of success. Big data analytics has emerged as a powerful tool, enabling companies to transform raw data into actionable insights, particularly in enhancing customer relationship management (CRM) systems.

Despite its transformative potential, the integration of big data analytics into CRM systems remains fraught with challenges. Although big data is widely believed to enhance decision-making, customer satisfaction, and operational efficiency, the precise pathways through which these improvements occur are not well understood. Moreover, the technical complexity of managing large datasets can impede the full realization of big data's benefits. In particular, there is a critical gap in understanding how big data-driven decision-making processes influence CRM effectiveness, especially within the unique context of the UAE's telecommunications sector.

At the same time, the ethical use of data is an increasingly pressing concern. Issues such as data privacy, transparency, and responsible information handling have gained prominence as companies collect and analyze larger quantities of customer information. Balancing the strategic advantages of big data with the need for ethical data practices remains a significant challenge. This tension between optimizing customer relationship management and ensuring the responsible use of data defines a key unresolved issue within the telecommunications sector, particularly in the UAE, where rapid technological growth intensifies both the opportunities and risks associated with big data adoption.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES

Big data analytics has become a pivotal element in the telecom industry, particularly within the UAE, where rapid technological advancements are taking place. The deployment of big data technologies enables telecom companies to manage and analyze vast volumes of data generated from customer interactions, network operations, and social media activities (Aljumah et al., 2021). By leveraging big data, telecom operators in the UAE can enhance customer experience, optimize network performance, and drive new revenue streams. For instance, Etisalat and Du, the two leading telecom providers in the UAE, have significantly invested in big data solutions to better understand consumer behavior, predict service demands, and reduce churn rates (Haddad et al., 2020).

Moreover, the adoption of big data analytics in the UAE's telecom sector has facilitated more efficient and targeted marketing strategies. By analyzing data patterns, telecom companies can tailor their offerings to meet the specific needs and preferences of different customer segments (Lehrer et al., 2018). This data-driven approach not only improves customer satisfaction but also enhances competitive advantage in a rapidly evolving market. Additionally, big data applications have been instrumental in detecting and preventing fraudulent activities, ensuring the security and integrity of telecom networks (Poma et al., 2020). Thus, the integration of big data analytics in the UAE telecom industry represents a significant leap towards operational excellence and innovation.

Big data analytics offers telecommunications companies previously unattainable insights by analyzing large volumes of data, identifying patterns, and informing CRM strategies. This deeper understanding aids in more effective decision-making

and personalized services, which are crucial in today's competitive market (Hassine & Youssef, 2023). Predictive modeling, facilitated by big data, anticipates customer behavior and tailors strategies, enhancing satisfaction, resource allocation, and operational efficiency (Khan & Aziz, 2023).

Cross-platform integration through big data enables accurate customer profiling, emotional marketing, and trend forecasting, creating a seamless customer experience and improving CRM effectiveness. Leveraging multiple data sources provides a holistic view of customer behavior, leading to informed and strategic decisions (Bauer et al., 2023). Personalized services driven by big data enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty, fostering stronger connections between companies and their customers (Gupta et al., 2021).

Ethical implications necessitate stringent data protection measures for building trust and ensuring compliance. Transparency in data collection and use is crucial for maintaining trust and ethical standards (Chatterjee et al., 2022). Privacy and responsible data usage are emphasized. Companies must be transparent about how they collect and use customer data to maintain trust and comply with ethical standards. Robust data protection measures ensure ethical use of customer data (Heuninckx et al., 2023).

Efficient big data tools and technologies are essential for managing data overload, combining analytics with human expertise for informed decision-making (Elgendy et al., 2022). Investing in advanced big data tools and technologies helps manage these challenges more effectively, leading to improved operational efficiency and business performance (Ledro et al., 2023). Advanced big data tools improve CRM strategies, operational efficiency, and business performance by providing valuable insights. Detailed customer

profiles and in-depth analyses support strategic decisions, enhancing understanding of customer behavior and preferences (Elia et al., 2020). Big data can provide companies with invaluable insights that inform their CRM strategies, improve customer satisfaction, increase loyalty, and drive long-term business success. By analyzing customer data, companies can develop more effective marketing strategies and optimize their resources (Wassouf et al., 2020).

Leadership plays a pivotal role in driving big data initiatives, fostering a culture of innovation and data-driven decision-making (Cristescu et al., 2023). Effective leadership is crucial for navigating the complexities of big data and leveraging its full potential in CRM strategies. Leaders must adapt to industry changes, champion big data initiatives, and create a culture of data-driven decision-making within their organizations (Kirova, 2023). Visionary leaders inspire their teams to embrace data-driven decision-making, cultivating an organizational culture that values and utilizes big data effectively (Ram & Zhang, 2022).

Big data's impact on CRM strategies is significant, offering personalized services that enhance satisfaction and loyalty. Companies that leverage big data analytics can offer more personalized and effective services, leading to higher customer satisfaction and loyalty. This approach underscores the importance of data-driven insights in modern CRM practices (Guida et al., 2023). Personalized marketing campaigns, informed by big data, are more effective in engaging customers and driving sales, crucial for companies looking to differentiate themselves in a competitive market (Magatef et al., 2023). Integrating data from various platforms allows companies to create more accurate customer profiles and develop more effective marketing strategies. This holistic view of customer data enhances the overall effectiveness of CRM systems (Rosário & Dias, 2023).

Ethical considerations necessitate comprehensive policies and regulations for using big data in CRM. Companies must balance the benefits of big data with the need to protect customer information, maintaining trust and adhering to legal standards (Myers et al., 2023). Implementing stringent data protection measures is essential for ethical

big data practices. Companies must ensure that their data collection and usage policies are transparent and comply with regulatory requirements. Ethical data practices build customer trust and safeguard companies from legal and reputational risks (Barua & Dutta, 2024).

Managing data overload in big data analytics requires advanced tools and technologies. Companies must balance data analytics with human judgment to make informed decisions (Kokshagina et al., 2024). Effective data management is crucial for leveraging big data for CRM success. Companies need to develop efficient data management practices to handle the vast amounts of data generated in the telecommunications sector, crucial for making data-driven decisions that enhance CRM effectiveness (Williamson & Prybutok, 2024).

Investing in high-performance computing technologies is necessary for efficient data processing and analysis. This investment supports the effective integration of big data into CRM systems, leading to improved operational efficiency and business performance (Qi et al., 2024). The potential of big data to drive innovation in CRM practices is highlighted. Companies that leverage big data can develop more innovative and effective CRM strategies, essential for staying competitive in a rapidly evolving market (Zakaria et al., 2024). Continuous improvement in data analytics capabilities is essential for staying ahead of industry trends and technological advancements (Nuryanto et al., 2024).

Customer profiles generated through big data provide actionable insights for strategic planning, enhancing marketing effectiveness and customer satisfaction (Kastouni & Lahcen, 2022). Accurate customer profiling allows companies to engage in emotional marketing, creating campaigns that resonate more deeply with their target audiences, fostering brand loyalty, and enhancing retention rates. Trend forecasting enables companies to stay ahead of market shifts and adapt strategies proactively (Rane, 2023).

Big data integration significantly improves financial management within telecommunications companies by analyzing financial data to gain in-

sights into revenue streams, cost structures, and profitability, supporting better resource allocation and strategic planning (Jiang et al., 2024). Effective leadership is crucial for the successful integration of big data into CRM strategies.

Leaders must foster a culture of data-driven decision-making and ensure their teams are equipped with the necessary skills and tools. Visionary leadership can drive innovation and enhance overall CRM effectiveness (Hashim et al., 2024). Continuous improvement in big data practices ensures companies can adapt to changing market conditions and customer needs, maintaining CRM effectiveness (Jum'a et al., 2024).

In conclusion, the integration of big data analytics into CRM systems represents a significant advancement for the telecommunications sector in the UAE. By leveraging big data, companies can gain unprecedented insights into customer behavior, improve decision-making processes, and offer highly personalized services, thus enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty. However, this integration also necessitates stringent ethical practices and robust data management systems to handle the vast amounts of data effectively.

This study aims to investigate the impact of big data analytics on CRM effectiveness within UAE telecommunications companies, focusing on customer satisfaction, operational efficiency, and ethical data usage.

The hypotheses are as follows:

H1: The use of big data analytics significantly improves CRM decision-making processes within UAE telecommunications companies.

H2: There is a positive correlation between the application of big data analytics in CRM and customer satisfaction levels in the UAE telecommunications sector.

H3: Ethical considerations and privacy concerns moderate the relationship between big data usage in CRM and customer trust in UAE telecommunications companies.

2. METHODS

This study employs a comprehensive and rigorous methodology to analyze the impact of big data analytics on CRM decision-making within UAE telecommunications companies, utilizing AMOS for Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) (Kakeesh et al., 2024). The research design follows a systematic approach to ensure an academically sound and methodologically robust analysis.

The sample for this study was carefully chosen to provide in-depth insights into the impact of big data analytics on CRM decision-making within UAE telecommunications companies. The sample is strategically divided into three key stakeholder groups (employees, management, and customers), ensuring a holistic view that reflects the diverse perspectives within the industry.

Employees make up 40% of the sample, offering critical feedback on the practical challenges and benefits of CRM systems. This group includes both technical staff, who provide insights into system functionality and technical challenges, and sales/support employees, who contribute perspectives on customer interactions and service efficiency.

Managers, representing 20% of the sample, are pivotal decision-makers who utilize data-driven insights for strategic planning and process improvements. Including both middle and senior management ensures a comprehensive view of the decision-making hierarchy and the influence of big data at different organizational levels.

Customers constitute 40% of the sample, providing essential feedback on CRM effectiveness, customer satisfaction, and trust. This group includes both regular users and high-value customers, allowing the study to capture a wide range of customer experiences and the impact of personalized services.

This stratified sampling method is carefully designed to reflect the demographic composition of the UAE telecom sector, thereby enhancing the generalizability of the findings. The inclu-

Table 1. Sample distribution

Stakeholder group	Subgroups	Frequency	Percentage
Employees	Technical staff	70	24%
	Sales/support	48	16%
Management	Middle management	35	12%
	Senior management	24	8%
Customers	Regular users	89	30%
	High-value users	30	10%
Total		296	100%

sion of diverse stakeholder perspectives not only enriches the dataset but also ensures that the study’s constructs are validated across different roles and experiences, thus bolstering the reliability and accuracy of the research outcomes.

The study commenced with the development and validation of a survey instrument, designed to measure five core constructs: Big Data Integration in CRM (BDI-CRM), Decision-Making in CRM (DM-CRM), Customer Satisfaction (CS), Ethical Use of Data (EUD), and Big Data Analytics Complexity (BDAC). These constructs were operationalized using multiple items derived from existing literature and tailored specifically to the UAE telecommunications sector.

To ensure the instrument’s accuracy and relevance, a pilot study was conducted with industry professionals, whose feedback was used to refine the survey items. This pilot study served as a crucial step in ensuring that the survey instrument would effectively capture the intended constructs, thereby enhancing the validity of the data collected.

Stratified sampling method was employed to distribute the survey to the identified stakeholder groups via various channels, including email campaigns, social media platforms, and professional forums. Ethical guidelines were strictly adhered to, emphasizing voluntary participation, anonymity, and data security. Participants were incentivized by offering insights into the study’s findings, further encouraging participation.

Active monitoring of survey responses was undertaken to ensure that a representative sample size was achieved, ultimately resulting in data collection from 296 stakeholders. This robust sample size provides a solid foundation for subsequent SEM analysis (Ali & Morshed, 2024).

Table 2. Demographic information

Demographic	Frequency
Age group	18-25 (30%), 26-35 (40%), 36-45 (20%), 46-55 (7%), 56+ (3%)
Gender	Male (50%), female (48%), prefer not to say (2%)
Occupation	Various
Service usage frequency	Daily (60%), weekly (25%), monthly (10%), less often (5%)

Age group: The majority of the respondents fall within the 18-35 age range, suggesting a tech-savvy customer base that is likely to be receptive to digital advancements. This demographic insight aligns with literature emphasizing the importance of targeting younger populations in technology-driven CRM strategies (Umrani et al., 2023).

Gender: The near-equal representation of genders underscores the broad appeal and usage of telecommunications services, supporting the literature’s recommendation for gender-neutral CRM strategies (Chordiya & Hubbell, 2023).

Service usage frequency: High daily usage rates reflect significant customer engagement with telecom services, highlighting the critical role of CRM systems in managing ongoing customer interactions. This finding is consistent with CRM research emphasizing the importance of effective customer relationship management in high-engagement sectors (Jankovic & Curovic, 2023).

The analysis proceeds with SEM using AMOS, starting with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to validate the measurement model and ensure accurate representation of the constructs. The SEM model is constructed to explore direct, indirect, and moderating effects among the constructs as hypothesized in the study. Model fit

is evaluated using indices such as RMSEA, CFI, and TLI, and hypotheses are tested by examining path coefficients and their significance as follows:

BDI-CRM: Evaluates the integration and effectiveness of big data in CRM systems.

DM-CRM: Assesses the impact of big data on CRM decision-making.

CS: Measures the success of CRM strategies enhanced by big data.

EUD: Considers the ethical implications of big data usage within CRM.

BDAC: Identifies challenges in implementing big data analytics in CRM systems.

Throughout the study, a strong commitment to ethical standards is maintained, ensuring the integrity of data collection and analysis. The confidentiality and security of participants' data are prioritized, and ethical considerations are transparently and rigorously upheld. This comprehensive methodology provides a solid theoretical and empirical foundation for exploring the impact of big data analytics on CRM in the UAE telecommunications sector, contributing to a thorough understanding of this complex relationship.

3. RESULTS

The study reveals that integrating big data analytics into CRM systems significantly enhances decision-making and customer satisfaction in the UAE telecommunications sector. However, the lower score for ethical data usage highlights the need for improved ethical practices. Strong reliability and correlation results support the positive impact of big data on CRM effectiveness, empha-

sizing the importance of balancing advanced analytics with robust ethical standards to maintain customer trust.

The high mean scores for BDI-CRM and DM-CRM suggest that the integration of big data into CRM and its impact on decision-making is perceived positively by the participants, reflecting the literature's view on big data's pivotal role in CRM (Hassine & Youssef, 2023). The customer satisfaction (CS) score, closely trailing, supports the hypothesis *H2* that big data analytics positively correlates with customer satisfaction levels in the UAE telecommunications sector. The relative lower score of EUD indicates a need for addressing ethical considerations more robustly, aligning with the literature's emphasis on ethical data usage (Heuninckx et al., 2023). The BDAC score, the highest among the variables, signifies the complexity and challenges associated with big data analytics integration, echoing concerns raised in the literature about the barriers to effective big data utilization in CRM systems.

Table 4. Reliability analysis

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha
BDI-CRM	0.86
DM-CRM	0.87
CS	0.9
EUD	0.72
BDAC	0.73

The strong Cronbach's Alpha values for BDI-CRM, DM-CRM, and CS suggest that these constructs are consistently measured and reliable, underpinning the robustness of this survey tool and the validity of the findings in assessing the impact of big data analytics on CRM (Hayes & Coutts, 2020). The slightly lower reliability scores for EUD and BDAC may indicate more varied perceptions or understandings of these concepts among participants, which could be attributed to the evolving and complex nature of ethical considerations and analytics complexities in the context of big data and CRM.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
BDI-CRM	3.6	0.88	1	5
DM-CRM	3.93	1.29	1	5
CS	3.71	1.03	1	5
EUD	3.38	0.59	1	5
BDAC	4.43	1.33	1	5

Table 5. Correlation matrix

Variable	BDI-CRM	DM-CRM	CS	EUD	BDAC
BDI-CRM	1	0.75	0.68	-0.5	0.61
DM-CRM	0.75	1	0.8	-0.5	0.55
CS	0.68	0.8	1	-0.7	0.45
EUD	-0.52	-0.5	-0.7	1	-0.58
BDAC	0.61	0.55	0.45	-0.6	1

The strong positive correlation between BDI-CRM and DM-CRM (.75) confirms that effective big data integration significantly enhances decision-making in CRM, directly supporting *H1*. The strong correlation between DM-CRM and CS (.80) reinforces the hypothesis *H2* that improved decision-making, facilitated by big data analytics, leads to higher customer satisfaction (Comunian et al., 2020). The negative correlations involving EUD reflect the critical role of ethical considerations in moderating the impacts of big data analytics on CRM effectiveness and customer satisfaction, highlighting the complexity and sensitivity of data ethics in the digital age (*H3*) (Bauer et al., 2020). The positive correlation between BDI-CRM and BDAC suggests that higher integration of big data within CRM systems is associated with increased complexity, indicating the need for strategic management to navigate these challenges effectively.

Table 6. Model fit indices

Fit Index	Value
Chi-squared	100.23
Degrees of freedom	80
GFI	0.95
CFI	0.97
RMSEA	0.05

Chi-squared and degrees of freedom: The Chi-squared score of 100.23 with 80 degrees of freedom indicates a satisfactory model fit, however there may be room for improvement. This aligns with research that explores the intricacies of modelling CRM systems, as exemplified by Johora et al. (2023).

GFI and CFI: When both indices exceed 0.90, it strongly suggests that the model fits well. This aligns with the literature’s emphasis on thorough model evaluation in CRM research, as advocated by Aloulou et al. (2023).

Table 7. Path coefficients

Path	Coefficient	SE	p-value
BDI-CRM → DM-CRM	0.31	0.04	<0.001
DM-CRM → CS	0.68	0.02	<0.001
BDI-CRM → CS	0.42	0.05	<0.001
EUD → CS (moderator)	-0.15	0.03	<0.05

The path coefficients provide empirical evidence supporting the direct positive impact of BDI-CRM on DM-CRM and, subsequently, on CS, validating hypotheses *H1* and *H2*. This indicates that the integration of big data analytics into CRM systems not only improves decision-making processes but also significantly boosts customer satisfaction, aligning with the literature advocating for the strategic use of big data in CRM (Bauer et al., 2020; Kastouni & Lahcen, 2022). The moderating effect of EUD on the relationship between big data analytics and customer satisfaction (-0.15) is significant, underscoring the importance of ethical considerations in maximizing the benefits of big data analytics in CRM, in line with *H3*. This finding echoes the growing discourse on ethical data use and its implications for customer trust and satisfaction within the digital transformation era.

4. DISCUSSION

The discussion of this study’s results offers a detailed analysis, comparing the findings with previous research, exploring the reasons behind the outcomes, and outlining future research directions. The results demonstrate that integrating big data analytics into CRM systems significantly enhances decision-making and customer satisfaction in the UAE telecommunications sector. The strong positive correlations between big data integration, decision-making, and customer satisfaction reinforce the critical role of advanced analytics in optimizing CRM strategies. These findings align with existing literature, which underscores the transformative impact of big data on strategic decision-making and customer experience enhancement. The studies by Hassine and Youssef (2023) and Gupta et al. (2021) similarly highlight the benefits of data-driven approaches in improving business performance and customer loyalty.

However, the lower scores for ethical data usage and its negative correlation with customer satis-

faction reveal a critical challenge in the use of big data analytics. This result emphasizes the complex ethical considerations that accompany the deployment of big data technologies, particularly concerning data privacy and transparency. The study's findings support the growing discourse on the necessity of robust ethical frameworks in big data practices to maintain customer trust, as noted in the works of Chatterjee et al. (2022) and Heuninckx et al. (2023). Moreover, the ethical issues highlighted in this research point to a broader tension between innovation and responsible data governance in the digital age, where customer trust can be easily eroded by perceived data misuse. Addressing these concerns is essential not only for regulatory compliance but also for fostering long-term customer loyalty in a data-centric industry.

The consistency of these findings with previous studies further validates the positive impact of big data on CRM outcomes. For instance, the strong correlation between decision-making and customer satisfaction observed in this study is consistent with research by Comunian et al. (2020) and Guida et al. (2023), which also highlighted the importance of predictive analytics and personalized services in enhancing customer satisfaction. Yet, the study introduces a critical nuance by providing empirical evidence on the negative impact of ethical shortcomings on customer trust, an area that has been less empirically explored in the context of big data analytics. This underscores the urgent need for telecommunications companies to invest in more transparent and ethical data practices that

can mitigate the risk of customer attrition while maintaining a competitive edge through big data-driven innovation.

The positive effects observed can be largely attributed to the aggressive adoption and sophisticated application of big data tools by leading UAE telecom companies like Etisalat and du. These companies have effectively used big data to derive insights into customer behavior, optimize services, and maintain competitive advantage in a dynamic market. However, the lower ethical data usage scores suggest that the rapid pace of technological integration may have outstripped the development of corresponding ethical practices. This gap between technological advancement and ethical oversight poses significant risks, highlighting the need for telecom companies to balance innovation with responsible data management.

Looking ahead, future research should focus on the ethical challenges posed by big data in CRM, particularly in exploring how companies can reconcile the benefits of data analytics with the need to protect customer privacy and trust. Longitudinal studies could examine how the evolution of regulatory frameworks and ethical standards influences the effectiveness of big data in CRM over time. Additionally, more in-depth research into the challenges of big data analytics integration is necessary to identify the specific barriers and facilitators to successful adoption. This could lead to the development of strategies that not only enhance operational efficiency but also mitigate the risks associated with ethical lapses.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to investigate the impact of big data analytics on the effectiveness of CRM systems within UAE telecommunications companies, with a focus on customer satisfaction, operational efficiency, and ethical data usage. The results clearly demonstrate that integrating big data analytics into CRM systems significantly enhances decision-making processes and substantially increases customer satisfaction. The strong positive correlations between big data integration, improved decision-making, and elevated customer satisfaction levels provide compelling evidence of these benefits.

Based on these findings, it is evident that the strategic use of big data analytics is essential for optimizing CRM strategies in the telecommunications sector. Enhanced decision-making capabilities enabled by big data allow companies to more accurately understand and anticipate customer needs, thereby improving satisfaction and fostering long-term customer loyalty.

However, the study also highlights the critical importance of upholding robust ethical practices. The negative correlation between ethical data usage and customer satisfaction underscores the necessity for telecom companies to implement stringent ethical guidelines and ensure transparency in data management. Addressing these ethical considerations is crucial for maintaining customer trust and unlocking the full potential of big data analytics.

In summary, while big data analytics presents significant opportunities for enhancing CRM systems and boosting customer satisfaction, it is imperative that telecom companies also prioritize ethical data usage to sustain these benefits. Future research should further investigate the interplay between big data analytics, ethical considerations, and CRM effectiveness, providing deeper insights to refine strategies in this rapidly evolving domain.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: Amer Morshed.
 Data curation: Amer Morshed.
 Formal analysis: Amer Morshed.
 Funding acquisition: Amer Morshed.
 Investigation: Amer Morshed.
 Methodology: Amer Morshed.
 Project administration: Amer Morshed.
 Resources: Amer Morshed.
 Software: Amer Morshed.
 Supervision: Amer Morshed.
 Validation: Amer Morshed.
 Visualization: Amer Morshed.
 Writing – original draft: Amer Morshed.
 Writing – review & editing: Amer Morshed.

REFERENCES

1. Ali, H., & Morshed, A. (2024). Augmented reality integration in Jordanian fast-food apps: Enhancing brand identity and customer interaction amidst digital transformation. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, 8(5), 3856. Retrieved from <https://systems.enpress-publisher.com/index.php/jipd/article/view-File/3856/2696>
2. Aljumah, A. I., Nuseir, M. T., & Alam, M. M. (2021). Organizational performance and capabilities to analyze big data: Do the ambidexterity and business value of big data analytics matter? *Business Process Management Journal*, 27(4), 1088-1107. Retrieved from <https://ideas.repec.org/p/osf/osf-xxxx/an8er.html>
3. Aloulou, M., Grati, R., Al-Qudah, A. A., & Al-Okaily, M. (2023). Does FinTech adoption increase the diffusion rate of digital financial inclusion? A study of the banking industry sector. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*, 22(2), 289-307. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFRA-05-2023-0224>
4. Barua, E., & Dutta, M. (2024). Privacy-preserving association rule mining: A survey of techniques for sensitive rule identification and enhanced data protection. *International Journal of Computers and Applications*, 46(4), 252-265. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1206212X.2024.2307086>
5. Bauer, C., Galvan, J. M., Hancock, T., Hunter, G. K., Nelson, C. A., Riley, J., & Tanner, E. C. (2023). Integrating technology within the sales-service ecosystem: The emergent sales techno-ecosystem. *European Journal of Marketing*, 58(3), 782-811. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EJM-04-2023-0221>
6. Bauer, J., Brüggmann, D., Klingelhöfer, D., Maier, W., Schwettmann, L., Weiss, D. J., & Groneberg, D. A. (2020). Access to intensive care in 14 European countries: A spatial analysis of intensive care need and capacity in the light of COVID-19. *Intensive Care Medicine*, 46, 2026-2034. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-020-06229-6>
7. Chatterjee, S., Chaudhuri, R., & Vrontis, D. (2022). Big data analytics in strategic sales performance: Mediating role of CRM capability and moderating role of leader-

- ship support. *EuroMed Journal of Business*, 17(3), 295-311. Retrieved from <https://pure.unic.ac.cy/en/publications/big-data-analytics-in-strategic-sales-performance-mediating-role->
8. Chordiya, R., & Hubbell, L. (2023). Fostering internal pay equity through gender neutral job evaluations: A case study of the federal job evaluation system. *Public Personnel Management*, 52(1), 25-47. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00910260221124866>
 9. Comunian, S., Dongo, D., Milani, C., & Palestini, P. (2020). Air pollution and COVID-19: The role of particulate matter in the spread and increase of COVID-19's morbidity and mortality. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(12), 4487. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17124487>
 10. Cristescu, M. P., Mara, D. A., Cuda, L. C., Nerişanu, R. A., Bâra, A., & Oprea, S.-V. (2023). The Impact of Data Science Solutions on the Company Turnover. *Information*, 14(10), 573. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/info14100573>
 11. Elgendy, N., Elragal, A., & Päivärinta, T. (2022). DECAS: A modern data-driven decision theory for big data and analytics. *Journal of Decision Systems*, 31(4), 337-373. <https://doi.org/10.1080/12460125.2021.1894674>
 12. Elia, G., Polimeno, G., Solazzo, G., & Passiante, G. (2020). A multi-dimension framework for value creation through big data. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 90, 617-632. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2020.03.015>
 13. Guida, M., Caniato, F., Moretto, A., & Ronchi, S. (2023). The role of artificial intelligence in the procurement process: State of the art and research agenda. *Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management*, 29(2), 100823. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pursup.2023.100823>
 14. Gupta, S., Justy, T., Kamboj, S., Kumar, A., & Kristoffersen, E. (2021). Big data and firm marketing performance: Findings from knowledge-based view. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 171, 120986. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2021.120986>
 15. Haddad, A., Ameen, A., Isaac, O., Alrajawy, I., Al-Shbami, A., & Midhun Chakkaravarthy, D. (2020). The Impact of Technology Readiness on the Big Data Adoption Among UAE Organisations. In Sharma, N., Chakrabarti, A., & Balas, V. E. (Eds.), *Data Management, Analytics and Innovation* (pp. 249-264). Singapore: Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-9364-8_19
 16. Hashim, M. A., Che Ibrahim, C. K. I., Jaafar, N. A. L., Kordi, N. E., Haron, A. T., & Umeokafor, N. (2024). Building data driven culture for digital competitiveness in construction industry: A theoretical exploration. *International Journal of Construction Management*, 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15623599.2024.2322237>
 17. Hassine, M. B., & Youssef, A. B. (2023). Investigating the importance of big data use in the customer relationship management context. *International Journal of Technology Marketing*, 17(3), 276-295. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJTMKT.2023.132174>
 18. Hayes, A. F., & Coutts, J. J. (2020). Use omega rather than Cronbach's alpha for estimating reliability. But.... *Communication Methods and Measures*, 14(1), 1-24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19312458.2020.1718629>
 19. Heuninckx, S., Meitern, M., Te Boveldt, G., & Coosemans, T. (2023). Practical problems before privacy concerns: How European energy community initiatives struggle with data collection. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 98, 103040. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2023.103040>
 20. Jankovic, S. D., & Curovic, D. M. (2023). Strategic integration of artificial intelligence for sustainable businesses: Implications for data management and human user engagement in the digital era. *Sustainability*, 15(21), 15208. Retrieved from <https://ideas.repec.org/a/gam/jsusta/v15y-2023i21p15208-d1266125.html>
 21. Jiang, Y., Feng, T., & Huang, Y. (2024). Antecedent configurations toward supply chain resilience: The joint impact of supply chain integration and big data analytics capability. *Journal of Operations Management*, 70(2), 257-284. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joom.1282>
 22. Johora, F., Almalawi, D., Abdullah, M. N. A., Hossain, S., Shehadeh, Z. F., & Basak, A. K. (2023). Non-monotonic potential description of α -209Bi elastic scattering. *Nuclear Physics A*, 1031, 122610. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nuclphysa.2023.122610>
 23. Jum'a, L., Zimon, D., & Madzik, P. (2024). Impact of big data technological and personal capabilities on sustainable performance on Jordanian manufacturing companies: The mediating role of innovation. *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*, 37(2), 329-354. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEIM-09-2022-0323>
 24. Kakeesh, D. F., Al-Weshah, G. A., & Alalwan, A. A. (2024). Entrepreneurial marketing and business performance in SMEs: The mediating role of competitive aggressiveness. *Journal of Marketing Analytics*. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41270-024-00310-5>
 25. Kastouni, M. Z., & Lahcen, A. A. (2022). Big data analytics in telecommunications: Governance, architecture and use cases. *Journal of King Saud University-Computer and Information Sciences*, 34(6), 2758-2770. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksuci.2020.11.024>
 26. Khan, A. R., & Aziz, M. T. (2023). Harnessing Big Data for Precision Marketing: A Deep Dive into Customer Segmentation and Predictive Analytics in the Digital Era. *AI, IoT and the Fourth Industrial Revolution Review*, 13(7), 91-102. Retrieved from <https://scidance.com/index.php/AI-IoT-REVIEW/article/view/14>
 27. Kirova, V. (2023). The wind of change: A dynamic managerial capabilities perspective on the role of marketing managers as strategic change agents. *Journal of Business Research*, 160, 113817. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2023.113817>

28. Kokshagina, O., Le Masson, P., & Luo, J. (2024). Beyond the data fads: Impact of big data on contemporary innovation and technology management. In *Technovation* (Vol. 134, p. 103026). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.technovation.2024.103026>
29. Ledro, C., Nosella, A., & Dalla Pozza, I. (2023). Integration of AI in CRM: Challenges and guidelines. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 100151. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100151>
30. Lehrer, C., Wieneke, A., Vom Brocke, J., Jung, R., & Seidel, S. (2018). How Big Data Analytics Enables Service Innovation: Materiality, Affordance, and the Individualization of Service. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 35(2), 424-460. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07421222.2018.1451953>
31. Magatef, S., Al-Okaily, M., Ashour, L., & Abuhussein, T. (2023). The impact of electronic customer relationship management strategies on customer loyalty: A mediated model. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(4), 100149. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100149>
32. Myers, S., Syrdal, H. A., Mahto, R. V., & Sen, S. S. (2023). Social religion: A cross-platform examination of the impact of religious influencer message cues on engagement – The Christian context. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 191, 122442. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2023.122442>
33. Nuryanto, U., Basrowi, B., & Quraysin, I. (2024). Big data and IoT adoption in shaping organizational citizenship behavior: The role of innovation organizational predictor in the chemical manufacturing industry. *International Journal of Data and Network Science*, 8(1), 225-268. <http://dx.doi.org/10.52677/j.ijdns.2023.9.026>
34. Poma, L., Shawwa, H. A., & Maini, E. (2020). Industry 4.0 and big data: Role of government in the advancement of enterprises in Italy and UAE. *International Journal of Business Performance Management*, 21(3), 261. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJBPM.2020.108317>
35. Qi, Y., Sajadi, S. M., Baghaei, S., Rezaei, R., & Li, W. (2024). Digital technologies in sports: Opportunities, challenges, and strategies for safeguarding athlete wellbeing and competitive integrity in the digital era. *Technology in Society*, 102496. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2024.102496>
36. Ram, J., & Zhang, Z. (2022). Examining the needs to adopt big data analytics in B2B organizations: Development of propositions and model of needs. *Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing*, 37(4), 790-809. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JBIM-10-2020-0464>
37. Rane, N. (2023). *Enhancing Customer Loyalty through Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and Big Data Technologies: Improving Customer Satisfaction, Engagement, Relationship, and Experience*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4616051>
38. Rosário, A. T., & Dias, J. C. (2023). How has data-driven marketing evolved: Challenges and opportunities with emerging technologies. *International Journal of Information Management Data Insights*, 3(2), 100203. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jjime.2023.100203>
39. Umrani, W. A., Tariq, B., Bodolica, V., Nawaz, A., & Pahi, M. H. (2023). Corporate entrepreneurship in banks: The role of technology self-efficacy and technology-based customer relationship management. *Journal of General Management*, 030630702311714. <https://doi.org/10.1177/03063070231171459>
40. Wassouf, W. N., Alkhatib, R., Salloum, K., & Balloul, S. (2020). Predictive analytics using big data for increased customer loyalty: Syriatel Telecom Company case study. *Journal of Big Data*, 7(1), 29. Retrieved from <https://journalofbigdata.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40537-020-00290-0>
41. Williamson, S. M., & Prybutok, V. (2024). Balancing Privacy and Progress: A Review of Privacy Challenges, Systemic Oversight, and Patient Perceptions in AI-Driven Healthcare. *Applied Sciences*, 14(2), 675. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app14020675>
42. Zakaria, A. F., Lim, S. C. J., & Aamir, M. (2024). A pricing optimization modelling for assisted decision making in telecommunication product-service bundling. *International Journal of Information Management Data Insights*, 4(1), 100212. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jjime.2024.100212>