

## Guest Editorial Preface

# Special Issue on Recent Trends in Change Management and Information System

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In the modern workplace with the shifting business needs and demands of stakeholders, it is imperative to drive the association among management and IT. Amalgamation of management and Information system enables systematic procedure for collecting, storing, maintaining, and recovering data required by the organizations about their human resources, personnel activities and organizational characteristics. The incorporation of technology and management in business creates recent changes in management and information systems which is coming with a lot of opportunities as well as threats to the economy. This Special Issue intends to affiliate the gap between different areas of management and technology. This issue will address and feature original research on the theory, design and implementation of management and information technology. With the aim to contribute better work to researcher and academic fraternity, we have edited this Special Issue, and hope it will bring new insights to the readers with the time.

We have circulated the call for papers to the researchers and academician and received a number of quality papers. However, due to the scope of Special Issue and review reports, we were able to add five papers in this issue. I am thankful to the authors for supporting a long wait and finally it's before you.

The aim of the Special Issue was to explore ample knowledge for the IJKBO journal which is significantly associating the needs of change management and information technology. We have received more than 28 papers for this Special Issue and based on reviewers' comments and the quality of the research papers, we have identified six articles for this Special Issue.

We are very much thankful to authors who support and keep faith in our editorial process. It took more than a year to complete this issue; I am sure their work will be well recognised by the researchers and readers who are working in management and information technology domain.

The first article entitled "Role of Smartphone in Women Empowerment" is contributed by Shashank Goel and Prateek Gupta, in which the author has discussed the role of smartphone which is seen as an important tool to empower women as it easily connects women to technology through its various applications which are too easy to use and the women are greatly empowered by smartphones which makes them independent and capable enough to take their own decisions. Women possessing Smartphone feel themselves more confident, more independent, more knowledgeable and more empowered to control their lives themselves by taking their own decisions. The technological development in the field of electronics and telecommunication has brought about a revolution in the life of people. The technical products so developed have brought about a noticeable change and

change for the better in the personal and professional lives of people by enhancing their capabilities and empowering them to enrich their life and life experiences. In the Indian scenario where the women community was not traditionally empowered, the acceptance of smartphone and connecting to technology through the smartphone has really empowered the Indian women whether working or Non-working.

Smartphone play a vital role in women's day to day life, it is being used by women for multiple purposes which has led to social and economic development of women irrespective of whether they are working or non-working. Thus, we may conclude that Smartphone have emerged as one of the important tools in empowering women in the today's digital and smart world.

The second article entitled "Design of Knowledge Based Analytical Model for Organizational Excellence" is contributed by Sonal Pathak and Rashmi Agrawal in which the author shows the paramount importance of knowledge in business and organizational performance. The knowledge model makes a significant contribution across knowledge-based industry to manage innovation in documentations and dissemination of information at all level of organizations. Knowledge is the key resource which always contributes to an improved performance of an organizational if it is properly harnessed and leveraged. The administration of assets related to intellect has become an essential managerial task. An ample variety of organizations have commenced initiative to contribute for their best ideas on knowledge management. This paper focuses this progression in more detailed, approach with a description of its basis elements. Organizations have always faced a challenge of ways to knowledge management in their firms.

These contributions are the development of a conceptual framework that explains and predicts the factors that influence the knowledge management programs and its application in the industry. The model has a good explanatory power of the knowledge management concept and can be used as research models for the further study on knowledge management. As knowledge is generally disseminated among almost all systems in any organization, the proposed research model supports the evaluation of knowledge within the organization, using both subjective and objective dimensions which are a challenge point out in many of the existing research studies. Management should develop a new vision to design the different knowledge management model for their organizations which should be innovation based. Despite organizations are practicing various knowledge management techniques, external market scenario should also be considered while framing the new policies.

In the third article Kumar J, and Thamil selvan R, submitted works on article "Management Efficiency and Profitability of Selected Indian Public and Private Sector Banks" in which authors state that Commercial banks play a vital role in the development of the industry and trade. They are performing not only the curator of the country but also resource of country. The present study aims at identifying Management Efficiency and Profitability of selected Indian public and private sector banks. The study considered a sample of top ten Banks (7 public sector banks and 3 private sector banks) for the period from 1, April 2005 to March 31, 2016. The study is based on the secondary data, procured and extracted from financial statements of the selected banks. The collected data has analyzed using various financial ratios and statistical tools like Geometric Mean Standard deviation and Compounded Annual Growth Rate have been accomplished. Indian banking will brace for new challenges for entry of new types of lenders intensifies competition while high bad loan.

Public sector banks are facing turn down in their earnings growth and decline in profit margin, because of their lower assets quality and increased the sub-standards of assets. In terms of management efficiency IDBI Bank has the highest ratio total advances to total deposits followed by ICICI bank and State Bank of India. Canara bank has the lowest rank followed by Bank of Baroda and Punjab National Bank. Canara Bank has improved their efficiency among members. In overall management efficiency IDBI bank has top rank followed by AXIS bank and ICICI bank it shows that better ability of the banks. Punjab National Bank has last position followed by Canara Bank and State Bank of India. In overall HDFC bank has top position with least mean value followed by Canara Bank Punjab National Bank and Industrial Development of India bank has last position due to under-utilization of

assets followed by Bank of India and Canara Bank. Reserve Bank of India has revised performance indicators for banks which are basically built on improving efficiency and capital utilization.

In the fourth article, Neeraj Bhargava et, al. submitted work on article “An Economical Methodology to Rhetorical Identifications in Cloud Victimization Virtual Machine Snapshots”. Distributed computing is a rising innovation that is in effect generally embraced all through the world because of its usability. Associations of various types can utilize it without pre-requirements, for example, IT infra-structure, specialized abilities, administrative over-burden, stockpiling limit, preparing force, and information recuperation or protection setup. It can be profited by all customers according to their requirements, desires and spending plan. In any case, distributed computing present’s new sorts of security vulnerabilities that should be promotion dressed. Customary “PC Forensics” manages location, acquisition and counteractive action of IT activated fakes and violations however it does not have the capacity to manage cybercrimes relating to distributed computing condition. The objective of this work is to carry out the efficient architecture of the implementation and accessing the cloud virtual machines and effective utilization of the snapshots and the hypervisor. As we are using log files for better understanding of the duplicating the snapshots in multiple locations for achieving distributed system. In this distributed system we have to use the concept of multi tenancy because we need to get common service from the CSP and here we can choose our plan of distributing the same snapshot and VM to the multiple locations and we can maintain those according to the logs available. In this article we discuss about an efficient architecture which will collaborate with CSP and maintains all the VMs and its Snapshots for better implementation of cloud service and proving data on demand.

In the fifth article, Biswaranjan Acharya, et al., submitted work on article “NoSQL Database Classification: New Era of Databases for Big Data” in which authors state that the rapid growth in the digital world in form of exponentiation to accommodate huge amount of structured, semi-structured, unstructured and hybrid data received from different sources. By using the conventional data management tools, it is quite impossible to manage these semi-structured and unstructured data. For which a non-relational database management system such as NoSQL and NewSQL are used to handle such type of data. These types of semi-structured and structured data are generally considered as ‘Big Data’. This article describes the basic characteristics, background and the models of NoSQL used for big data applications. In this work, authors surveyed different NoSQL characteristics used by the researchers and try to compare the strength and weakness of different NoSQL databases Based on the above survey done with covering some major publications in the field of databases and analysis of data the major fact that was deduced that in the today’s ever-growing range of data generations one of the major necessities is proper classification and storage of data so that the data irrespective of volume could be used for efficient decision making. Big data is the pioneer for the same having the following characteristics: Data Model, CAP Support, Multi information Center Support, Capacity, Performance, Query API, Reliability, Data Persistence, Rebalancing and Business Support. The study aims to facilitate the researchers in the field of data science and analysis to know the available tools and their characteristic features so that they may propose efficient data models for decision making and data science applications.

In the sixth article, Abhishek Tandon, et. al., submitted the work on article “Assessing Travel Websites based on Service Quality Attributes under Intuitionistic Environment” in which authors state that digitalization has increased the importance of online marketing as compared to its traditional counterpart. Over the years, the number of customers using online portals for booking tickets and hotel rooms via online travel agencies (OTAs) has shown an increasing trend. This may be due to the discounts and add-on services provided by OTA retailers. Quality of the website attracts customers to make a visit and henceforth a purchase. A model is proposed to rank OTA websites on the basis of factors that impact website quality. The website quality criteria considered are trust, ease of use, tangibility, ease of booking, navigation, customization, system availability, responsiveness, and interactivity of ewom (electronic word-of-mouth) systems. The model combines the multi criteria

group decision making (MCGDM) techniques of intuitionistic fuzzy analytic hierarchy process (IFAHP) and intuitionistic fuzzy preference ranking order method for evaluation enrichment (IFPROMETHEE). A numerical illustration is used to validate the model.

I am thankful to Editor-in-Chief, Dr John Wang, who gave us the opportunity to edit this Special Issue based on “Recent Trends in Change Management & Information System”. I am also thankful to the national and international reviewers who patiently reviewed and suggested the suitable suggestions to authors towards imprudent for the article. I am also thankful to our institution principal and director who allows us the environment to perform this editorial task.

We are also thankful to our Institution’s Principal, CMRIT (Autonomous), Hyderabad, KIET School of Management and University of Aveiro, who provided us ample open platform to serve the guest editor duties honestly. I am sure this learning will be helpful for us in research and academia exploration. Though utmost care has been done by us in preparing this Special Issue, your critical feedback and suggestions will help us to get better inputs in future works.

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