

Guest Editorial Preface

Special Issue on Emerging Impact of Risk Management Across Disciplines Using Information Technology

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This special issue explores with risk management of information technology (IT) across several disciplines in one of the largest economies of the world - India. The primary aim is to add unique insights to the literature based on case studies that illustrate important but relatively unknown challenges in managing IT risk.

The first article entitled, “Impact of Employer branding on job engagement and organizational commitment in IT Indian sector” is contributed by Ravindra Sharma et. al. in which the author had discuss the impact of employer branding on job engagement and organizational commitment in Indian IT companies. Employer Branding is a new and exciting field that has the capability to change how firms operate (Ahmada and Dauda, 2016). This article seeks to empirically examine the impact of employee branding on job engagement and organizational commitment in Indian IT companies. Results revealed a strong positive association between employer branding and job engagement; job engagement and organizational commitment, and employer branding and organizational commitment. Further, job engagement showed partial mediating effect on the link between employer branding and organizational commitment. This is the first empirical investigation to simultaneously examine associations among employer branding, job engagement, and organizational commitment. Practitioners could, with such knowledge, incorporate the most influential dimensions of employer branding in organizational culture. Moreover, employees from the IT sector attract towards those employers which provide variety of working tasks, valued experience, career development path, belongingness, social acceptance, technological sound procedures and methods. Through the outcome of employer branding employees show more engaged behavior and employees are committed to stay with the organization (Nongo & Ikyanyon, 2012).

The second article entitled “An Assessment of Classification with Hybrid Methodology for Neural Network Classifier against different classifiers” is contributed by Neeraj Bhargava et, al. in which the author discusses in accordance to a report issued by IHA (Indian Heart Association) says half of all heart disease cases of Indian citizens, happens under age of 50 years and around 25 percent of all cases of heart-attacks in citizen of India happen under age of 40 years. Algorithms which the researchers used here are Naïve Bayes, RDR (Ripple down Rule Learner), and Simple Cart. The researchers have considered naïve Bayes as our base algorithm for comparison purpose i.e. the researchers will compare resultant factors of naïve Bayes with other two algorithms in order to get efficient and accurate results. Naïve Bayes works in such a manner that it assumes all the predictor independent of each other that simply means that feature of any predictor will not relate to features of another predictor. Naïve Bayes performs well on categorical as well as on numerical data. This Methodology will distinguish the functioning as well as the execution results of these data mining classifiers. Results of all classifiers represent the prediction about the status of disease in a particular patient. These hypotheses will help in providing medication to the patient accordingly. On the basis of victory over prediction a combined medical module can be originated with the help of combined feature of these classifiers The work considered a large dataset with appropriate attributes and the researchers have considered naïve Bayes algorithm as our base algorithm and algorithms like Rule classification algorithm RDR, Trees Classifier algorithm Simple Cart are used for comparison purpose, in order to predict coronary heart disease status of a patient.

In the third article, Amit Kumar Arora and M.S.S. Raju, submitted works on article “Factors Affecting Implementation of Activity Based Costing in Selected Manufacturing Units in India” in which authors makes an attempt to analyze the various factors affecting the adoption of Activity Based Costing (hereafter called as ABC) system in selected manufacturing units in India. This paper explained the following seven factors which are considered namely: Firm Size, Diversity of the product, percentage of Overhead cost in total cost, listing of the company, Cost audit compulsion, Separate cost Accounting Department and Method of accounting. Logistic regression and s Chi Square test are applied to know the association between the above factors and use of ABC system. On the basis of 72 sample units the study found the size of the firm, Percentage of Overhead cost in total cost, Cost audit compulsion and Method of accounting are statistically significant for the adoption of ABC system. While factors such as Diversity of the product, Separate cost accounting department and Listing of the company are not statistically significant for the adoption of ABC system. The study has provided additional insights into areas relating to factors affecting implementation of ABC system. Further, there is a scope to study the motives behind implementation of the ABC system, challenges faced during the implementation and reasons for not adopting ABC system. Study can be done for micro and small level firm. Author has considered only manufacturing sectors and there is a scope for further studies conducted in service sector also.

In the fourth article, Sandhya Makkar submitted work on article “Two Stage Supply Chain Optimization for Perishable Products under Fuzzy Environment”. The objective of this work is coping up in changing market scenario; supply chain management is getting phenomenal importance amongst researchers. Studies on supply chain management have emphasized the vitality of a long-term strategic relationship between the supplier, distributor and retailer. In this article, author has studied a two-stage supply chain coordination problem under uncertain cost and demand information when integrated procurement and distribution decisions of supply chain has to be employed. The model incorporates a single supplier transporting its products to multiple destinations of a retailer. This process becomes tedious, when items are moving with stoppage as on stoppage point inventory carrying cost would also be incurred due to perishable nature of products. Different discount policies are offered to procure and transport goods from the one stage to other stage. Fuzzy set theory is applied to estimate the uncertainty associated with the input parameters and triangular fuzzy numbers are used to analyze the model. A case is presented to validate the procedure.

I am thankful to Editor-in-Chief Dr. Kenneth David Strang, who given us opportunity to edit this special issue based on “Emerging Impact of Risk Management across Disciplines Using Information Technology.” I am also thankful to the national and international reviewers who patiently review and suggest the suitable suggestion to authors towards imprudent for the article.

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