**INTRODUCTION**

On the basis of their intelligence, humans have created a vast array of technology. This technology's advancement has resulted in a significant change in management and trade as a result of experience. The nature of trade and management has radically changed in the modern era. One of the most significant drivers of these technology advancements as well as changes in commerce and management practices is human resources. Quantitative and qualitative human resources are the two basic categories. The management of business has undergone significant adjustments as a result of this quality of life belief. Due to the advancement of technology, new fields including e-learning, marketing, and marketing have evolved in the modern day. There are five main types of human economic activity, but trade is a third type economic activity and business activity is also known as Pink Color Workers.

**RECENT TRENDS BUSINESS:**

The nature of trade before the Industrial Revolution was veritably different from the present form of trade. As technology developed in the world, so did the form and pattern of trade. But the main reason why the nature of trade has changed fully in recent times is because of the changes that have taken place in the 21st century, as well as the large- scale-learning that has brought about great changes in trade.

**a) Agile management**

Agile management is a methodology that focuses on flexibility adaptability and collaboration. It emphasizes iterative development and continuous improvement allowing teams to respond quickly to changing circumstances. Agile management is becoming increasingly popular in software development and is now spreading to other industries such as marketing and human resources

**b) Purpose driven business**

Purpose driven business is becoming increasingly important ask customers and employees demand more from the companies they work for and buy from. In future managers will need to focus on creating a strong sense of purpose and mission aligning their business goals with their values and needs of society.

**c) M- Commerce**

Mobile commerce popularly known as m- commerce is actually just a subset of e-commerce. The term itself was chased in 1997 by Kevin Duffy. It's basically a way of carrying thousands and millions of retail shops in your fund. Let us study a bit further about mobile commerce. Mobile Commerce (M- Commerce) veritably simply put M- commerce entails thee-commerce deals done with a mobile phone. So M- commerce is the use of mobile phones to conduct any type of business sale. It takes the help of thee-commerce background and WAP technology. The use of wireless technology (WAP) to conduct deals of goods, give services, and make payments and other fiscal deals, the exchange of information etc. is the base of mobile commerce. M- Commerce is actually a fleetly growing sector of e-commerce. Nearly 70 of the online deals that do in India is from mobile phones. Encyclopedically it's a 700 billion bone assiduity. M- Commerce is about exploiting new openings made available to us thanks to e- commerce. So it involves the arrival of new technologies, services, business models and marketing strategies. It differentiates itself in numerous ways from e- commerce. This is because mobile phones have veritably different characteristics than desktop computers. And it opens so numerous windows of openings for businesses to exploit.

### d) Green Management

One of the new trends in management is green management which focuses on environmental conservation for the sustainable development of business activities. It focuses on promotions of green technology that presents the most viable way of meeting with the new green-related activities.

In today’s business environment managers have to take a step to protect and preserve the natural environment. To save natural resources most of the large organizations are using renewable energy sources, adopting new technology that reduces energy consumption, preserves forests, and conserves water for future use.

 **e) Total Quality Management:**

All business operation principles unanimously agree on the significance of quality. One can measure the success of an association from the quality of its goods and services. Due to the significance of this factor, total quality operation has gained vast elevation over the times. Directors strive to maintain the loftiest quality norms to meet their request competition.

**f) Risk Management**

The conception of threat operation originates from the business of insurance. It has assumed significance over the times as an important function of operation. It principally consists of five processes that aim to alleviate business losses. No association can fully exclude pitfalls but it's clearly possible to prepare for them. Operation of pitfalls has, these days, come an essential part of decision timber and planning. Workers at all situations, from top operation to lower situations, have to deal with pitfalls. This, in turn, implies that pitfalls can affect all aspects of an association’s operation. Hence, knowledge of threat operation is pivotal for every association.

**g) Crisis Management**

One can no way prognosticate when a tragedy may strike. We can plan and try to help mishaps but they can still be. Crisis operation in similar conditions is one of the most important functions of directors. They must always be suitable to rebuild their association after a extremity occurs. A business can anticipate extremity situations that may strike it but it can noway fully help them. It's virtually insolvable to enjoin tragedies from being. Each kind of tragedy carries unique goods. Not all extremity situations have common features. Hence, directors have to understand each possible extremity and deal with it else.

**h) Change Through management Hierarchy:**

It is usually the top level of a management hierarchy that makes the most important changes in any organization. The lower level only implements these changes. Such a hierarchy often misses out small and minute details of planning. Managers must, hence, understand how to plan for changes under such conditions. It is usually the top level of a management hierarchy that makes the most important changes in any organization. The lower level only implements these changes. Such a hierarchy often misses out small and minute details of planning. Managers must, hence, understand how to plan for changes under such conditions. In a management hierarchy, it is always the top-level executives who decide all important matters. For example, in a company, this would include the board of directors. Thus, they are the ones who take all the major decisions. In the next level, managers and executives simply implement plans that the top level makes. They take only small and simple decisions in order to enforce those plans. In other words, they do not really play a big role in enforcing changes. Under such structures, it is common for finer details of changes to get left out. For example, let’s say a company’s board decides to revamp its business by adopting the latest technology available. The board will inform the management of this decision and leave its implementation to them. In such cases, the management will have to consider finer details that the board is likely to leave out. This includes details like the purchase of new machinery, termination of certain employees, training of workers, etc.

**i) Concept of Change Management:**

Change is often said to be the only constant in one’s life. This statement holds true for business organizations as well. External and internal factors almost always lead to changes in the way things happen. One of the most important tasks of managers is to implement these changes smoothly. We refer to this process as change management. Change is often said to be the only constant in one’s life. This statement holds true for business organizations as well. External and internal factors almost always lead to changes in the way things happen. One of the most important tasks of managers is to implement these changes smoothly. We refer to this process as change management. Change is often said to be the only constant in one’s life. This statement holds true for business organizations as well. External and internal factors almost always lead to changes in the way things happen. One of the most important tasks of managers is to implement these changes smoothly. We refer to this process as change management.

 **j) Global Practices/International Business:**

With the advent of globalization, global business practices and international business have become common phenomena. Large companies and MNCs often operate in more than one country. Managing such cross- border operations requires a thorough understanding of local cultures, practices, laws and business environments. International managers, thus, have to play several important roles in their businesses.

**k) Role of an International Manager:**

Change is often said to be the only constant in one’s life. This statement holds true for business organizations as well. External and internal factors almost always lead to changes in the way things happen. One of the most important tasks of managers is to implement these changes smoothly. We refer to this process as change management. International business basically refers to commercial transactions that involve more than one country. Globalization has made it possible for business organizations and nations to carry out such transactions. Business managers have to perform several important roles to earn profits and minimize losses. Since cross-border transactions require large-scale operations, management becomes very difficult. Due to this reason, international management has gained immense significance over the years

**l) Artificial intelligence:**

Artificial intelligence is the ability of machines, particularly computer systems, to mimic human intellectual functions.

Examples of particular AI applications include expert systems, machine learning, natural language processing, speech recognition, and machine vision. The management industry has a special position of acknowledgement for AI.

AI is regarded as a crucial tool for managers when making certain quantitative decisions because of its capacity to process vast volumes of data, spit out the trend direction, and create particular actionable suggestions. Robo-advisors are expected to take the place of human money managers in the financial services sector in about 40% of layoffs.

m) **Internet of things (IoT) industry**

Internet of things refers to the connectedness of any item used by humans to send and receive data through the internet. By 2025, IOT is expected to have a potential growth and economic impact of $11.1 trillion, according to Mckinsey.

The best illustration of it is the quick ride-hailing services like Ola, Uber, and Lyft. Through technical advancements in the internet, air conditioners and televisions are being connected to the internet to receive the greatest services, which makes this business very profitable. One of the newest company concepts with a bright future in 2025, 2030, or 2050 is this one.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion the future of management is likely to be shaped by a range of trends on technologies from agile management and remote work to AI and sustainability managers who stay up to date on these trends and predictions will be better positioned to lead their organizations into future creating workplaces that are more productive innovative and sustainable