

# Editorial

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This fourth number of Volume 2 represents the 8<sup>th</sup> issue of the *Journal of Business Systems, Governance and Ethics* and follows the trend for this new journal to include increasing numbers of articles written by researchers from many countries around the world. This issue has articles by researchers from the Peoples Republic of China, Pakistan, India and Australia. It covers a wide range of topics including e-commerce adoption in China, workplace surveillance in academic institutions in Pakistan, technology-enabled distance management education programs in India, health information systems in Australian hospitals and an article addressing the unequal outcomes for female academics.

The first article, written by Mingxuan Wu, Li Zhang, Qiudan Xing, Li Dai and Hongmei Du addresses the issue of adoption of e-commerce by China's service SMEs. The authors note that although China's economy continues to grow rapidly, some researchers have remarked that China will have to develop its service sector to sustain this growth. Research on electronic commerce adoption in China's service industries is still lacking. This article reviews research that highlights challenges for developing and adopting e-commerce in China's service SMEs that involved a survey of 494 service SME websites in China. It found that most of China's service SMEs are still at the early stage of adopting e-commerce; there is an obvious e-commerce divide between Eastern China and Western China; and there is a positive relation between GDP per person and e-commerce adoption.

In the second article Saima Ahmed discusses the incidence of surveillance in higher learning academic institutions in Pakistan. The article gives an overview of surveillance in a workplace and outlines how the latest technology has made this task more convenient for employers. The article then delves into the privacy issues that arise as a consequence of surveillance, and a review of related ethical theories has been undertaken to find the justification of surveillance practices in the modern workplace. The study aims to show typical methods used, and their extent of this usage in surveillance in an academic institution setting.

In the next article, Jaydeep Mukherje and Mukti Mishra describe a significant un-met need for quality management education for working executives in India. They note that one of the major bottlenecks here has been the inability of potential students to leave their job for a prolonged period of time to attend the on-campus management programs. As effective management education cannot be delivered without a reasonably high degree of student-faculty interaction and, more significantly, student to student interaction, management education for working executives has been located at the premises of business schools in India. With the proliferation of two way Video Conferencing facilities across the country, as well as the advent of Internet technology, however, this limitation can now be overcome.

Carmine Sellitto and Daniel Carbone next investigate the success factors associated with health information systems (HIS) implementation in an Australian regional hospital. They identify five important factors from the literature for the successful implementation of health information systems, including stakeholder engagement, support of management and local champions, understanding HIS imposed change, user training, and impact of government incentives. In one case HIS implementation was considered a failure by the system's users, with all factors except the training issues poorly addressed. The study also reports on practicalities encountered with the system's introduction and documents several new operational factors that were found to be associated with HIS implementation.

In the final article, Chau Jo Vu and James Doughney consider the position of women academics in Australia. They note that women's participation in the academy in Australia has grown rapidly in the past decades but that the position of women academics in Australia is similar to that in other countries where they are still under-represented in senior academic leadership positions. The paper introduces a flow model for analysing staffing changes in organisations that provides insights not usually presented in the literature on gender inequity in academic employment.

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Editor