Editorial

We are delighted to present three very interesting and diverse papers in Volume 6, Issue 1 of the Journal of Information Science and Technology. In addition, we are delighted to welcome two new additions to our editorial board. Dr. Jai Ganesh from Infosys technologies will join our board as a Senior Associate Editor and Dr. Ajay Kolhatkar will join our editorial board as an associate editor.

Dr. Jai Ganesh leads the Web 2.0 Research Lab in SETLabs, Infosys Technologies where he is responsible for research, consulting and new product development. He obtained his PhD in information systems from the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB) and also holds an MBA degree in corporate strategy and marketing. His research focuses on Web 2.0, Web Accessibility, Complex Systems, Systems Thinking, Social Network Analysis, SOA, IT standards, IT strategy, System Dynamics, Enterprise Folksonomies, Adaptive enterprises and Hypercompetitive businesses. Dr. Ajay Kolhatkar is Research Evangelist with the Web 2.0 Research Lab in SETLabs, Infosys Technologies. Dr. Kolhatkar leads the Web Accessibility and usability research at the Web 2.0 Research Labs at Infosys. His research interests include Web 2.0, Web accessibility and usability, usability of self-service channels, technology adoption, consumer behavior in technology interfaces, among others. He has researched areas like consumers' acceptance of technology-based services.

The first paper in this issue is "*Linking Systems Analysis Outputs to capital budgeting measures: A Framework and Case Study Validation*" by Dr. Akhilesh Bajaj and Dr Wray Bradley from the School of Accounting and MIS, The University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA. The authors argue that early work on the evaluation of the business impact of Information technology viewed IT as a generic production input. Recently, the trend has shifted to viewing IT within its specific organizational context to better evaluate its impact. In this research, the authors propose a framework that applies insights from systems analysis to traditional capital budgeting analyses for new IT projects. The authors develop and validate their framework for *ex ante* IT evaluation using findings from two field studies of two different information systems projects. This work contributes to the growing theory in IS evaluation and provides field study descriptions that can provide guidance for organizations interested in evaluation of IS projects.

The second paper, "*Individual Tax payer intention to use Tax Preparation Software: Examining Experience, Trust and Perceived Risk*" is by Dr. Alexander McLeod, Sonja Pippin and Richard Mason from the Accounting and Information Systems at The University of Nevada, Reno, USA. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the ISOneWorld 2008 Conference, where the Journal of Information Science and Technology is the official journal. This paper applies the Unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) to the context of tax preparation. The authors introduce additional trust related concepts into the UTAUT model as well as individual perceived risk and computing and tax preparation experience. The authors argue that these are important factors for consumer-level unit of analysis studies. Their results suggest that software security and privacy concerns do not seem to be particularly relevant and the traditional UTAUT constructs explain acceptance and use of the software. The authors discuss the trade-off between convenience and security as possible reasons for their findings. This paper has implications for academics and practitioners interested in software security, tax accountants as well as individual users.

The third paper is entitled "*Fuzzy Based User Dependency Analysis of a Search Session with Search Engine*" by Shruti Kohli of the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra Noida Center, India and Ela Kuma of the YMCA Institute of Engineering, India. This research analyzes user behavior in performing searches. It develops an algorithm to quantitatively measure "*user dependency*" on Search Engines. '*User dependency*' means the psychological satisfaction of user with the search result during a search session and is an indicative measure of user's trust in search engine. This has implications for repeated use of the search engine in future. The user dependency model effectively tracks user behavior in search engine use. The paper investigates factors that influence a search session and determines user dependency. It uses a fuzzy based approach to determine the dependency and overall trust in the search Engine. The validity of algorithm and correctness of its results are established using a survey. Results have been observed to be accurate and matching according to sampled user's satisfaction.

These papers present diverse and interesting perspectives on information, science, technology and management.

Rahul Singh and Gurpreet Dhillon,
Editors, Journal of Information Science and Technology