CLIMBING THE LEARNING CURVE:  
THE FIRST EXPERIENCE OF AN ACADEMIC INSTITUTION IN COMMERCIALIZATION

Acadia University’s first commercial license was granted on a multimedia teaching product. Despite a difficult commercialization process, the challenges encountered were typical of those found in the literature for technology transfer start-up operations from an academic setting. We conclude that all institutions must suffer some growing pains during early commercialization.
A DECISION FRAMEWORK FOR NEW TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Information technology is becoming one of the major success drivers in educational institutions. Increased competition coupled with increased demand for higher education has led many institutions to invest in technology. These investments are huge and demand significant organizational resources. This paper discusses four key metrics that will influence the technology decision of an institution. Towards this end, the paper suggests that institutions should conduct technology planning before undertaking a technology implementation. Technology planning is a formal process which assists institutions to determine the right type of technology that would meet their strategic needs. Central to the notion of the technology planning is the decision on the type of technology being considered for implementation. This decision is driven by environmental pressures and pedagogical aims of the institution. It is also influenced by the cost of the technology and resources available to the institution. Finally the decision will be motivated by the expected benefits of technology and whether these benefits align with the institutional goals.

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E-GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT: UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

E-government (EG) enables government to provide citizens easier and electronic access to information and modernized services through personal computers, kiosks, telephones, and other resources. Information and communication technology (ICT) is the prime driving force of EG. Therefore, before implementing an EG project, it is vital to investigate the capability of developing countries to adopt ICT and learn the impact of adopting ICT among society. However, it is observed that in developing countries, the rural and urban populations have a significant digital divide. We argue that the purposes of implementing EG and the full benefits of EG can only be realized if the rural population of developing countries has the ability to adopt ICT. ICT is the main driver of EG, and if ICT has a positive impact on the rural population from the technological, economic, and social perspectives, it will help in EG implementation. Therefore, it is of primary importance for policy makers of developing countries to study the impact of ICT in capability development among citizens prior to launching EG. Otherwise, there is a great possibility that an EG project could not accomplish the purpose of its implementation and could fail to reduce the digital divide, establish equal rights for all citizens, and promote good governance. To study the impact of ICT on both rural and urban populations separately through a vertical survey, this research proposes separate ad-hoc and post-hoc frameworks.
NATIONAL CULTURE AND ADOPTION OF MOBILE TELEPHONY

While mobile phones have been embraced on a global basis, present adoption levels are found to be quite uneven across countries. Over the past decade, factors affecting the country-level adoption levels of mobile phones have been the focus of a growing number of studies, but few have incorporated cultural factors. This study addresses this research gap by drawing upon Hall’s (1976) high vs. low context and polychronic vs. monochronic country classifications, while controlling for socio-economic factors and other structural aspects. We rely on secondary data obtained from several reputable sources to examine this phenomenon across 56 nations. Theoretical, managerial, and policy implications, along with directions for future research are presented.
INTELLIGENT PARKING TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION BY THE PARKING INDUSTRY

Inefficient parking practices have costs associated with it that extend well beyond lost profits and frustrated customers. The focus of this research in progress is to study why the parking industry appears to be hesitant in adopting intelligent parking technology that could help them become more responsible enterprises while simultaneously increasing their margins.
ADOPOTION OF B2B ELECTRONIC MARKETPLACES IN ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPLY CHAIN

This paper explores the advancements of organizational supply chain management and identifies three eras of development: Creation, Integration, and Globalization. The study then focuses on the development of supply chain management in the integration era. Electronic Marketplaces are introduced as one of the tools that can help with the integration of inter and intra organizational supply chains. We proposed a transition model that organizations go through during the adoption of electronic market places. We describe our proposed transition model and highlight the importance of readiness analysis and success factors of electronic marketplace adoption.