

Index

- AACSB (Assoc. to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business) 44, 273
- Aalst and Kumar (2003) 215–18
- academic rigor 97–100
- accounting, impact of IS 10
- Actor-Network Theory (A-N-T) 9, 86
- AIS (Association for Information Systems) 11, 78, 123, 166
- alignment of IT 109, 110
- alignment on core issues 15–17
- AMCIS (Americas' Conference on Information Systems) 123, 167, 319
- anthropology, relation to IS 7fig
- anxiety discourse *see also* legitimacy
- ethnocentrism 274–5
 - history 234–6, 267–8
 - horizontal violence 279
 - logic behind 269–72
 - warrants 269
- appliance mentality 311
- application knowledge 105, 134nn27
- applicative knowledge 108–14, 110tab, 121
- applied research 100, 244, 245, 246
- artifacts 201–2, 250 *see also* IT artifact
- artificial intelligence (AI) 30, 225, 235, 271, 312
- Assoc. to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) 44, 273
- axial coding 116
- banking, impact of IS on 10
- basic research 244
- behavioral decision theory 67
- behavioral legitimacy 166–9 *see also* cognitive legitimacy; community of practice
- behavioral science paradigm 191–2
- behavioral science research 197, 223
- biotechnology and IS theory 10
- black-boxing 85–6
- Blue Ribbon Panel on
- Cyberinfrastructure 249
- body of knowledge (BoK) 78–9, 101, 104, 125, 164, 166–7
- communicative role 118–20
 - core 118–20
 - need for shared language 78–9, 101
 - professional BoK 104–6
 - and publication practices 122
 - as Rosetta Stone 104
- boundaries xix–xx, 153–4
- 'errors of exclusion' 52, 54, 61–3, 150, 174, 303–5
 - 'errors of inclusion' 52, 54, 61–3, 150, 183
- fluidity of xix
- formed by communities of practice 167
- IT artifact and xix
- relation to intellectual core 56–7, 153–4
 - shifting 172
 - as social construction 153
 - spanning 250
- BPO (business process outsourcing) 72, 86
- browsers 289
- build-and-evaluate loop 186

- business schools *see also* management schools
 MBA education 92
 presence of IS in 172
 view of IS 71
- case reports 112–13
- CCRIS (Cross-cultural Research Meeting in Information Systems) 168–9, 180n7
- change, views of 148–50
- code processing technology (CPT) 309
- cognitive legitimacy 57–8, 163, 165, 185–6, 243 *see also* behavioral legitimacy
- collaborative tools 289
- commoditization 85–6
- communication *see also* disconnects; publication practices
 gaps in IS 96
 recommendations 114–27
- Communications of the AIS* 123
- communicative action, theory of 9
- communicative competence 116
- communicative functions 76–8
- community of practice and knowing (CoP&K) 316–20
- community of practice (CoP) 125, 164–6, 172, 315, 325, 326
 field boundaries 57, 167, 168
 field legitimacy 125, 164, 166–7
 for interaction and debate 174–5
 social interactions of 113, 166–7, 310
- compiler theory 49
- computer science
 comparison to IS 6–8, 10, 13, 273, 321
 as discipline 49, 50, 163
 e-science 291
 history 249
 IS scholars 58, 168, 340
 and IT artifact 32, 250
 job declines 346
 as reference discipline 79, 156, 158, 187
 terminology 251
- computer systems engineering 6–8
- conceptual models 50
- Conference on Information Systems (CIS) 78
- constructs 202
- contributing disciplines 184, 187–8 *see also* reference disciplines
- core of IS 49–51, 55–69, 293–9, 300–5 *see also* anxiety discourse; body of knowledge; identity
 alternatives to IT artifact 152
 arenas of social interaction 314–16
 business influence 14
 consistency across studies 15
 debate 81–2, 293–9
 definition xx, 46
 effect of diversity 12
 expanding groups 168
 external projection 184
 identification of 46–8
 ISD and 105–6
 IT artifact 19–40, 169, 183, 188–9
 lack of 11–12
 lessons from physics 255–6
 phenomena 46, 47, 48–9
 praxis *vs.* theory 235–6
 and publishing 51–4, 173
 sources 16
 trans-disciplinary approach 149
- core theory 55–69
 alternatives to IT artifact 48
 debate 332–6, 349
 importance of novelty 47
 and legitimacy 236–40, 259–61, 267–82, 295, 296–7, 349
- CRA (Computer Research Association) 249
- credibility 9
- crossroads, IS at 148
- CSCW 105, 290
- cyberinfrastructure 249, 291
- cyclical model of science, technology and society 245fig
- Darwinian perspective of
 IS crisis 45
- data mining 289
- data processing (DP) xvii–xviii, 4, 84, 281, 309
- data technology (DT) 309
- database normalization 50
- databases 14, 30, 50, 79, 125, 202
- decision support systems (DSS) 66, 105, 110
- degrees of separation 68

- design
 - as artifact 200–3
 - definition of 194, 195
 - evaluation of 204–6
 - as search process 209–11
- design-science research
 - Buckminster Fuller views 341
 - communication 211
 - constructs 202
 - design artifact 196, 206–7
 - design evaluation 204–6
 - design processes produced by 196
 - foundations 207
 - goal of 197
 - guidelines 199–211, 201tab
 - in IS research 191–232
 - methodologies 207
 - paradigm roots 192
 - place of xx
 - research contributions 206–7
 - rigor 207–8
 - societal perspective xxi
 - technology perspective xxi
 - theory 199
 - 'wicked' problems 198–9
- developing world and IT 153
- DIGIT (Diffusion Interest Group in Information Technology) 168
- digital divide 26, 153, 312
- digital economy 36, 154
- disciplinary core 49–51, 55–69, 293–9, 300–5
- disciplinary perspectives 158tab
- disciplinary strengths and weaknesses 11–12
- disconnects 76
 - between business and academia 88–93
 - internal to IS field 94–101
- discourse theory 135n40
- discursive formulation 116
- diversity 11–12, 307 *see also* fragmentation
 - character of field 82, 333
 - concerns over 15, 56, 58
 - disciplinary 58
 - intellectual 300–1
 - of methods 119
 - pluralism 83
 - of scholars 35
 - strengths 157–8, 189, 253
 - of theories 58
- dominant design 57
- dot.com bubble and collapse 55, 73, 241, 281, 346
- e-business in IS research 13
- ECIS (European Conference on Information Systems) 123, 167
- e-commerce 64, 69n6, 84, 110
- economics, use in IS 8
- e-entertainment 84
- electronic mail 36
- embedded systems 289
- emergent knowledge processes (EKPs) 193, 219–22
- ensemble view of technology 26–9, 32tab, 34
- entity-relationship model 202
- entrepreneurs 56, 96–7, 116
- ERP (enterprise resource planning) 289
- 'errors of exclusion' 52, 54, 61–3, 150, 174, 303–5
- 'errors of inclusion' 52, 54, 63–7, 150, 183
- e-science 291
- ethical knowledge 107, 110tab
- ethnocentrism 273–5 *see also* anxiety
 - discourse; management schools
- European IS research 328–9
- executive information systems (EISs) 193
- expressions of academic inadequacy 233
- external view of IS 87–93
- faculty in IS 66, 168, 236, 273, 278 *see also* junior IS faculty
- finance 81, 100, 155, 163, 272
- focus of discipline 5
- foundations of IS 8–11
- fragmentation 76, 82–2, 88, 94, 326
- fragmented adhocracy 83
- future of IS field 127–30, 351–4
- Gavish, B. and J. Gerdes (1988) 212–15
- generate/test cycle 209fig
- global e-village 84
- global transformation and IS 16
- globalization and IT 153

- grid computing 291
- group decision support systems (GDSS) 22, 212–15
- groupware 110
- growth of IS field 167–8
- hegemony in management schools 273–5
- hermeneutics 131n10
- HICSS (Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences) 123
- history of IS field xvii–xviii, 4, 79–83, 84
- horizontal violence phenomenon 279
- ICIS *see* International Conference on Information Systems
- ideal scope for IS field 275–6, 278
- ideal theory for IS field 276–8
- identity 58–67 *see also* anxiety discourse
Academy of Management Review 184
 as applied discipline 188
 as applied social science 8
 beyond IT artifact 58–9
 criteria for 56
 debate 348
 definition 269–70
 effects of research on 56
 field names reflective of 84
 flexibility advantages 183–5
 focus on ontologies 313
 key characteristics 275
 as mutable and adaptive 184–5
 need for 56–8
 relation to legitimacy 250, 270
- IFIP8.2 conference 93
- information and communications technology (ICT) 3–4
- information definition 150–2, 308–9
- ‘information systems’
 imprecision of term 251
 updated definition 301
- information systems (IS) *see also* information technology
 costs of 26, 89
 as data processing systems 4
 definition 5–6, 150–2
 design activities 195fig
 design science 191–232
 impact of innovations 199
 impact on organizations 3–4, 23, 191, 334fig, 339
 informal and formal aspects 152
 IS professionals 92, 204, 241, 346, 354
 key management issues 151tab
 LEO (Lyons Electronic Office) 257
 view of academics 92
 workflow management systems 215–16
- information systems planning 105
Information Systems Research (ISR) 57, 176, 178
 review board 168
 ten-year review of articles 21–40
- information technology (IT)
 adoption studies 66
 alternate terms for 309
 centrality to IS 348–9
 communicative functions 129
 components as actants 86
 as core phenomenon 188–9
 and developing world 153
 effect on outsourcing 85
 and human enterprise 250
 industry organizations 55
 IS core 48–9
 IT-enabled services 85
 IT-reliant work systems 301
 name as ‘propaganda slogan’ 309
 as platform for building IS 49
 practice community 66
 role in organizations xviii
 societal issues 153
 usage eras 84
- institutional changes 171–2
- institutional politics 278–80
- instruction opportunities 280–1
- integrated technology and role in IS
- intellectual diversity 350–1
- intelligibility in research 98, 99
- interdisciplinary research, advantages of 174
- internal relevancy 100–1
- internal view of IS crisis symptoms 93–102
- International Conference on Information Systems (ICIS) 78, 93, 104, 123, 167
- Internet 36, 39, 84, 127, 129

- interpretive research 96–7, 116
 relevancy of 99–100
vs. positivist research xx
- IS keywords from *MISQ* 12–13
- IS World Faculty Directory 168
- ISD (information systems development) 105–6, 110
- ISR *see* *Information Systems Research*
- ISWorld* 123
- IT *see* information technology
- IT artifact
 in business setting 60tab
 computational view of 32–3
 conceptualization of 19, 20–31, 58–9
 as core IS subject 20
 definition of 19
 in discussion of ideal scope 275–6
 instantiations and 200–1
 IS as beyond 58–9
 in IS research xix, 287–91, 287–92
 IT-in-application 250
 movement away from 169–79
 nomological net 61fig
 in personal setting 60tab
 premises about 36–9
 as social construction 153–4
- IT Doesn't Matter* (Carr, N.) 6
- IT-reliant work systems 301
- jargon 125–6
- Journal of Strategic Information Systems (JAIS)* 154
- journals *see also* individual journals
 comparison of IS and OS journals 176–8
 importance of 175–8
 institutional structures 302
 legitimacy enhanced by non-IS research 63
 phenomenological domain boundaries 302–5
 publication practices 186–7
 regional characteristics 327–8
- junior IS faculty 100, 186
- key IS concepts, educational perspective 14
- key IS issues, industry perspective 14–15
- knowledge
 applicative knowledge 108–14, 110tab, 121
 ISD knowledge areas 105–6
 role in communicative action 77–8
 role in rational-purposive action 77–8
 types 110tab
 knowledge creation and transformation networks (KCTNs) 79, 104, 123, 124–6
 communication role 86, 116, 124–6
 internal relevance role 124
 in non-IS applied fields 79
 knowledge environments for big science 291
 knowledge management 105
 Knowledge Management Symposium 179n2
- labor market 242, 346–7, 354
- LANs (local area networks) 84
- legitimacy 233–61, 270–2 *see also*
 anxiety discourse
 behavioral 166–9
 cognitive 57–8, 163, 165, 185–6, 243
 compared to business school disciplines 163–4
 debate 348
 definition 270
 effect of boundary spanning 156
 effects of plasticity 247–51
 ethnocentrism effect 274–5
 evidence of 166–9
 examples from biology 240
 factors affecting 240–51
 ideal scope for IS field 275–6
 ideal theory for IS field 276–8
 impact of strong results 242–7
 Popper, K. on 276
 self-promoter's paradox 186
 and theoretical core 234, 236–40, 259–61, 295, 296–7, 349
 types of 57–8
vs. academic identity 250
- linguistics, theory of 9
- logic-of-the-core commentaries 295–8
- management expectations of IS managers 87–93

- management information systems 23,
43 *see also* information systems
- management schools *see also* business
schools
- academic ethnocentrism in 273–4
 - hegemony in 273–5
 - historical focus of 279
 - institutional politics of 278–80
 - IS faculty in 273
- Manchester Conference 78
- market of ideas 252–9
- marketing 10, 64, 72, 100, 155
- Markus, M. L., A. Majchrzak and
L. Gasser (2002) 219–22
- Matthew Jones Index (MJI) 328–9
- MBA education 92
- middleware 291
- MIS Quarterly (MISQ)*
IS keywords 57, 93
publication guidelines 53–4
review board 168
- MISQ Review* 123
- models of science, technology and
society 245fig
- modernism and postmodernism 326
- modernization effects on public
sphere 128–9
- nature of IS field 272–3
- nature-of-the-discipline commentaries
294–5
- networking 84, 167, 175
- newcomer absorption and
retention 167–9
- nominal view of technology
30–1, 31–2
- nomological density 68
- nomological net xix, 61fig, 68, 301–2
- non-profit collectives 69n2
- novelty in research 98, 99
- NRC (National Research Council)
Computing the Future 249
- NSF (National Science Foundation) 249
- object-oriented databases 225
- offshoring 72, 76, 85, 115, 312, 346
- online addiction syndrome 312
- online auctions 289
- online consumer behavior 64
- ontologies 291, 313
- ontology-representation proposal
critique of 312–16
- open source software 334
- operations management 63, 100, 155,
253, 272
- order-entry information system 50
- organizational design 195fig
- organizations and impact of IS 8
- origins of IS field 4
- outsourcing 85, 346
- PACIS (Pacific Asia Conference on
Information Systems) 167
- paradigm wars 95
communication barriers 116–18
researcher types 95
- Pasteur's Quadrant 246fig
- people *vs.* computers 4
- personal computing 84
- plasticity
as correlate of legitimacy 248
definition 247
as potential threat to identity 250
- pluralism
defined 83
risk of fragmentation 94
strength in 157
- Popperian analytic philosophy 237–8,
261n7, 283n10
- positivist research xx, 96–7
- positivist *vs.* interpretive research xx
- postmodernism and modernism 326
- practical knowledge *see* applicative
knowledge
- practical legitimacy 185–6 *see also*
cognitive legitimacy
- practitioner view of academics 92
- praxis
at IS center 235
and market of ideas 253
relation to theory 247
- problem relevance 203–4
- problematic structural patterns 76
- proxy view of technology 24–6,
32table, 33
- psychology in IS 7fig, 8
- publication practices 186–7 *see also*
communication
MISQ guidelines 53–4
recommendations 116, 122–3

- and research rigor 122
- summary of venues 123
- purposive rationality
 - defined 76
 - as IS function 76–8
- reference disciplines 81, 156
 - as contributing disciplines 187–8
 - IS as 159n13
 - network of disciplines 10
 - rubric 235
- representational phenomena 50–1
- reputation systems 289
- research *see also* core of IS; design-
 - science research
 - behavioral science research 197, 223
 - believability in 98, 99
 - categories 12–14
 - communication deficits, summary
 - of 101
 - complexities 83
 - core 16
 - debate over 83
 - design science in 191–232, 338–43
 - ‘errors of exclusion’ 52, 54, 61–3, 150, 174, 303–5
 - ‘errors of inclusion’ 52, 54, 63–7, 150, 183
 - European 328–9
 - evaluation criteria 52–3
 - evaluation of 98–100
 - focus on embedded systems 289
 - focus on interesting questions 173
 - fragmentation 82–3, 117
 - framework 197fig
 - generalization in 96–7, 117
 - interdisciplinary 174
 - and IT artifact 19–40, 35–40, 189, 287–91, 304–5
 - links between technology and behavior 192
 - methods debate xx
 - mission 81
 - narratives in 96
 - nomological net 52, 173–4
 - opportunities 281
 - perspectives 9, 82
 - priorities 116–18, 121
 - ‘problem of the problem’ 45
 - Quine’s web of beliefs 98–9
 - relevancy, academic view 93–101
 - relevancy, management view 88–93
 - rigor 97–100
 - scholars 56, 58, 255–8
 - shift from study of design 304–5
 - social life of 163–82
 - stakeholders 87
 - standards 186–7
 - topic areas 333–6, 334fig
 - types of researchers 95
 - ‘vicious cycle’ of 100–1
 - researcher types 95
 - Revolutionizing Science and Engineering Through Cyberinfrastructure* 249
 - rigor, academic 97–100
 - Rosetta Stone and BoK 104
 - routine design
 - vs.* design research 198
 - salience *see also* legitimacy
 - and dot.com collapse 241
 - impact on disciplinary legitimacy 241–2
 - schisms in academic fields 272
 - scholars in IS 56, 58, 254–8
 - scholarship recommendations 68
 - schools of informatics 290–1
 - schools of information science 166, 273
 - scientific hermeneutics 125
 - scientization of politics 135n39
 - scoping of IS discipline 3–17
 - search tools 289
 - self-promoter’s paradox 186
 - semantic modeling 50
 - semantic webs 291
 - semiotics, theory of 9
 - semiotics, use in IS 8
 - simulation as information system 50
 - social action typologies 313–14
 - social constructivism 312
 - social informatics 290
 - social institutions 128–9
 - social science, IS as 8
 - social sciences theories 8
 - sociology and IS 7fig, 8
 - sociopolitical legitimacy 57–8
 - soft issues and IS 6–8
 - software agents 289
 - speech act theory 102, 309, 313
 - spyware 289

- stakeholder view of IS 87–93
- stakeholders, understanding of 116, 120–1
- supercomputers 291
- SWEBOK (software engineering BoK) 105–6, 133n26

- technical knowledge 100tab, 107
- techno-centric focus of IS 5
- technological artifacts *see also* IT artifact
 - social worlds inscribed in 289
- technology 20–9, 32tab
- technology acceptance model 203
- technology applications, IS emphasis on 6–8
- technology in IS publications 32tab
- technology transformations 171
- theoretical core
 - and academic legitimacy 236–40, 259–61, 267–82, 295, 296–7, 349
 - development of 67, 80–2
 - identification of 187
 - impact on publishing 51–3
 - logic-of-the-core discussion 349
 - nature of 246
 - Popperian analytic philosophy and 237–8
 - relation to praxis 247
- theoretical foundations of IS 8
- theoretical knowledge 107, 110tab

- Theory of Communicative Action (Habermas) 77
- tool view of technology 22–4, 32table, 33
- TOP Modeler 202–3
- Tower of Babel syndrome 103
- trans-disciplinary perspective 149, 156–8
- Type 1 and 2 research priorities 121

- user roles 9
- utility computing 85

- virtual teams 38
- viruses 289
- visualization tools 291

- web of computing 20–1, 26–7
- web-model view of IS 310
- Webster, Daniel, on market of ideas 252
- ‘wicked’ problems 198–9
- wisdom, as knowledge type 107
- WISE (Information Systems and Economics group) 168
- WITS (Information Technology and Systems group) 168
- World Wide Web 36–7

- XRL (eXchangable Routing Language) 216–18

