EDITORIAL PREFACE

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Welcome to the Volume 9, Issue 3 of the *International Journal of Electronic Government Research*. The papers presented in this issue of IJEGR revolve around e-government adoption and associated factors. The research reported in the papers are analysing empirical studies on e-government adoption conducted in Spain, India, Bahrain in addition to two conceptual papers that offered. Evidence from these papers suggests that although much research has been done around the topic, the debate around e-government adoption continues to evolve with various studies emerging from different parts of the world.

The first paper in this issue of IJEGR is entitled '*Evaluating the Validity of IS Success Models for the Electronic Government Research: An Empirical Test and Integrated Model*'. This paper is authored by Nripendra P. Rana, Yogesh K. Dwivedi and Michael D. Williams. The purpose of this paper is to compare and evaluate the validity of IS success models including DeLone and McLean's (1992), Seddon's (1997), and DeLone and McLean's (2003) IS success models for a specific e-government application, Online Public Grievance Redressal System (OPGRS) in the context of India. Based on these models, the paper presents an integrated model of IS success. The proposed model contains the additional constructs relevant to e-government research including complexity, trust and facilitating conditions and found that the model performs quite satisfactorily as far as the success of the OPGRS system is concerned. The authors discuss the limitations of the proposed model, provide implications for theory and practice, and propose future lines of research which will allow researchers, practitioners, and government to leverage the full potential of the OPGRS system to curb and eradicate corruption in government.

The second paper is entitled '*Gender and E-Government Adoption in Spain*'. Authors Ramón Rufín, Cayetano Medina Molina, Carlos Sánchez Figueroa and Manuel Rey Moreno focus on the hypothetical gender-based differences that could affect e-Government adoption by citizens. The results of their study show that the effects of gender on e-Government involvement are negligible and the authors posit that this is due to the fact that most technology-based activities are quite broadly implemented in Spain. This in turn implies both, that in Spain e-Government usage level is similar between genders and that the behavior among genders is virtually the same, with no gender traits influencing adoption.

The third paper is by Amritesh Subhas C. Misra and Jayanta Chatterjee and is entitled '*Applying Gap Model for bringing effective-*

ness to e-government services: A case of NeGP deployment in India'. This paper adopts the 'Gap Model' to evaluate the antecedents of service performance in an Indian context of government-to-citizen (G2C) service deployment under the national e-governance plan (NeGP) of India. The authors acknowledge five levels of potential service discrepancies across the service delivery chain, from designing the service policy to achieving citizen satisfaction. These are identified as service conceptualization, service design, service capacity, service offering, and service consumption. Corresponding to these discrepancies, the authors explain six types of potential gaps in e-governance G2C service context: Assessment Gap, Design Gap, Capacity Gap, External Communication Gap, Delivery Gap, and Service Gap and propose preliminary strategies to bridge these gaps.

The fourth paper is by Jaffar Ahmad Alalwan and is entitled '*Continuance Intention to Use Government 2.0 Services: The Impact of Citizens' Satisfaction and Involvement*'. This paper discusses the impact of 'government 2.0' to enhance transparency and develop citizens' involvement and confidence in government. In this paper, the authors propose and validate a citizen-centric model based on information systems and consumer behaviour literature to investigate the influence of "involvement" and "satisfaction" on the continuance intention to use government 2.0 services. PLS structured equation modelling is used to analyse the data collected through a web survey with 392 users of Bahrain's e-government national portal to validate the proposed model. The findings confirm that both citizens' satisfaction and citizens' involvement have a positive effect on the continuance intention to use 'government 2.0' services. The authors also found that citizens' involvement is significantly influenced by citizens' satisfaction.

The final paper in this issue of IJEGR is by Thomas Kohlborn, Erwin Fielt and Maximillian Boentgen. This paper is entitled '*One Stop Government Portals: Transformation or Navigation?*' The objective of this study is to identify and examine the key themes of the one-stop government portal concept in academic and e-government research. The paper offers a holistic analysis by addressing different viewpoints: social-political, legal, organizational, user, security, service, data and information, and technical. The authors conclude that there are two different approaches to one-stop portals: a more pragmatic approach focused on quick wins in particular related to usability and navigation and a more ambitious, transformational approach which has far reaching social-political, legal, organizational implications.

We hope that the papers presented in this issue of IJEGR will offer readers valuable insights into the theoretical concepts as well as different e-government adoption factors that have been analysed in the studies.

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