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EFFECT OF ACCEPTABLE USE POLICY ON EMPLOYEE COMPUTER USE: CASE OF SRI LANKAN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA, SRI LARRA MORATUWA

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



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The Dissertation was submitted to the Department of Computer Science & Engineering of the University of Moratuwa in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Business Administration.

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December 2007



DECLARATION

"I certify that this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any university to the best of my knowledge and believe it does not contain any material previously published, written or orally communicated by another person or myself except where due reference is made in the text. I also hereby give consent for my dissertation, if accepted, to be made available for photocopying and for interlibrary loans, and for the title and summary to be available to outside organizations"

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ABSTRACT

It is a known fact that some employees misuse the organizational computers to do their personal work such as sending emails, surfing the Internet, chatting, playing games. These activities not only waste productive time of employees but also bring a risk factor to the organization. This affects organizations in the software industry very much as almost all of their employees are connected to the Internet throughout the day.

By introducing an Acceptable Use Policy (AUP) for an organization, it is believed that the computer misuse by its employees could be reduced. In many countries Acceptable Use Policies are used and they have been studied with various perspectives. In Sri Lankan context research on these areas are scarce. This research explored the situation in Sri Lanka with respect to AUPs and their effectiveness.

A descriptive study was carried out to identify the large and medium scale software development organizations that had implemented computer usage guidelines for employees. A questionnaire was used to gather information regarding employee's usual computer usage behavior. Stratified random sampling was employed to draw a representative sample from the population.

Majority of the organizations have not employed a written guideline on acceptable use of work computers. The study results did not provide evidence to conclude that the presence or non presence of an AUP has a significant difference in computer use behaviors of employees. A significant negative correlation was observed between level of awareness about AUP and misuse. Access to the Internet and organizational settings were identified as significant factors that influence employee computer misuse behavior.

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ACRONYMS

ADSL - Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

AUP - Acceptable Use Policy

CDMA - Code Division Multiple Access

FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigations

ICT - Information and Communication Technology

ICTA - Information and Communication Technology Agency

IS - Information Systems

IT - Information Technology

SEA - Software Exporters Association

SLASI - Sri Lanka Association for Software Industry

SLICTA - Sri Lanka Information and Communication Technology Agency

