

EFFECT OF INFORMATION SECURITY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF NETWORKING ORGANISATION IN EBONYI STATE

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Abstract

The study evaluated the effect of information security on the performance of networking organisation in Ebonyi State. The specific objectives are to: examine the effect of access control on the profitability and evaluate the effect of security policy on the number of customers. The staff of networking organisations was used. The population of the study was 313 staff and was used due to small number. The study used the descriptive survey design. The primary source of data was the administration of questionnaire. Two hundred and seventy one (271) staff returned the questionnaire and accurately filled. Data was analyzed by mean score and standard deviation. The hypotheses were analyzed using Z - test. The findings indicated that Access control had significant positive effect on the profitability, $Z(95.n = 271), 6.439 < 9.902, P. < .05$ and Security policy had significant positive effect on the number of customers of networking organisations $Z(95.n = 271), 7.836 < 10.084, P. < .05$. The study concluded that Access control and Security policy had significant positive effect on the profitability and the number of customers. The study recommended among others that the organisations should ensure Security in the organisations to protect a building and its occupants, data and assets.

Keywords: information security, performance, networking, access control, security policy

Background of the study

Information, like individuals, buildings, and equipment, is an essential component of every company. Knowledge is conveyed concretely as information. We need technology for practically everything as it helps us to communicate, store, refine, and govern processes. Because we have so much valuable data, information security is increasingly vital. As a result, information is important and must be safeguarded according to the needs (Advenica, 2024). Information cybercrime is on the rise, affecting company operations and top management decisions. Positive and negative information security components will be studied. Privacy issues, data manipulation, and deletion (Tan, 2018). Infosec shields data against unwanted access. Information risk management comprises preventing or limiting unauthorised access, use, disclosure, interruption, deletion, corruption, alteration, examination, or recording. Information security strives to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity, and availability (commonly known as the CIA trinity) of computer systems and physical data against unauthorised access, whether malicious or not (Tunggal, 2023).

In an era of more global competition and rapid change, many organisations have succeeded at defining their vision and strategy but struggled to accomplish achievements. Senior managers employ trust, teamwork, and infinite cooperation to define their ideal organisations as they attempt to enhance their execution. The word "networks" has lately entered the corporate vernacular. However, there is still a significant degree of confusion regarding what networks are and how they operate. A network influences how and by whom critical business decisions are made. It integrates alternatives horizontally at the lowest management levels and with increased speed (Charan, 1991). The network's service quality is often used to define its performance. Consider the cost to a firm or brand if the

corporate network or ecommerce site is down or suffering significant latency. In fact, the process of fine-tuning a network is more complicated. That is because each network has a structure that is as diverse as the firm that utilises it. Successful information management is not simple, and boosting networking performance is no exception. Networks are complicated systems that typically resist change (Khan, 2019).

Statement of the problem

Information security safeguards sensitive and valuable data from unauthorised access, recording, disclosure, interruption, change, or destruction. The purpose is to maintain the security and privacy of vital data such as customer account information, financial data, and intellectual property. Confidential information, such as personal data, financial records, trade secrets, and intellectual property, must be kept protected from inquisitive hands. Many businesses, including healthcare, banking, and government, are subject to severe norms and legislation that compel them to secure sensitive data (Geeksforgeeks, 2024). Weak data security may lead to the loss or theft of essential information, resulting in a terrible customer experience and reputational harm. Data breaches, fraud, and cyber-security problems are becoming increasingly widespread as people rely on technology. Threats to information security are becoming increasingly prevalent. These include worms, viruses, data extortion, intellectual property theft, identity theft, and physical equipment theft. Data breaches hurting clients, partners, or prospects may result in litigation. In recent years, these incidents have attracted major attention in international business and technology headlines (DataGuard, 2024).

Cyber security challenges may range from simple concerns like out-of-date software to larger problems like a lack of support from senior staff. The following is a selection of the most prevalent difficulties affecting information security professionals and the businesses they represent. Despite the potential for terrible outcomes, some firms continue to perceive cyber security as a business-ending, bottom-line financial problem. However, the implications of cyber assaults extend beyond corporate revenues (Erstad, 2022).

Cyber security is a regularly utilised and highly demanding capability for all companies. There are three key analytical components to cybersecurity. Short-term explanations of cyber-security include a combination of computer, network, and virtual reality add-ons that provide a future vision. Cyber security is a secure technique for utilising the internet to avoid private assaults or illegal activities. Cyber security is the protection of computers, mobile devices, servers, networks, electronic systems, and data from harmful assaults (Eduva, 2023).

Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the study was to evaluate the effect of information security on the performance of networking organisation in Ebonyi State. The specific objectives are to:

- i. Examine the effect of access control on the profitability of networking organisations in Ebonyi State.
- ii. Evaluate the effect of security policy on the number of customers of networking organisations in Ebonyi State.

Research Questions

The following research Questions guided the study

- i. What is the effect of access control on the profitability of networking organisations in Ebonyi State?
- ii. What is the effect of security policy on the number of customers of networking organisations in Ebonyi State?

Statement of Hypotheses

The following hypotheses guided the study

- i. Access control has effect on the profitability of networking organisations in Ebonyi State.
- ii. Security policy has effect on the number of customers of networking organisations in Ebonyi State.

Review of related literature

Information: Information is a crucial component of our daily life. It is the raw material that informs our judgements, helps us to grow and progress, and supports our connections with one another. In essence, information is the cornerstone of knowledge; without it, we would struggle to make sense of the world around us. It may be accessible through a multitude of methods, including books, the Internet, and social media platforms. The emergence of digital technology has altered the way people generate, consume, and exchange information, making it simpler than ever to access large volumes of data from anywhere on the earth. Information is a collection of facts that have been processed, structured, or arranged in a meaningful way to transmit information, ideas, or instructions (Ashikuzzaman, 2014). Information is data that has been turned into a more accessible or intelligible format. It is a collection of data that has been structured for direct use by individuals, as information supports humans in their decision-making process. Information is obtained by integrating data elements into a meaningful manner. For example, the grades received by pupils and their roll numbers give data, whereas the report card/sheet conveys information. The human intelligence consciously arranged and examined information to develop knowledge (Thakur, 2024).

Security: Security can be considered as a negotiable instrument with monetary worth. A security can imply ownership in a company in the form of shares, a creditor relationship with a governmental body or a corporation represented by holding that entity's bond, or rights to ownership represented by an option. These restrictions are meant to safeguard the investing public from dishonest or misleading marketing activities. The business and its key staff are held firmly accountable for any inaccuracies in its financial statements, whether intentional or not (Kenton, 2023).

Information Security: Information security means securing private information, such as electronic documents and other digitally stored data, from unauthorised access. Information security specialists utilise their technological talents to secure the safety of sensitive information and organisational data. Many companies have acknowledged the importance of keeping private information from becoming public, particularly when it is sensitive. As an information security analyst, you'll remain current on the newest security and technology breakthroughs and advise senior management when improvements are available to better secure critical information (Gustavsen, 2024). Information security is a collection of policies aimed to secure data from unauthorised access or manipulation. Here's an overview of the policies, ideas, and persons concerned in data security. Information security, sometimes known as infosec, is a collection of laws that safeguard data from unauthorised access or alteration, both when it is kept and when it is transmitted from one computer or physical place to another (Fruhlinger, 2020).

Access Control : This is an important part of security that determines who has authorization to access specific data, programmes, and resources. Access control is a data security method that allows businesses to govern who may access company data and resources. Secure access control uses methods that guarantee users are who they claim to be and that suitable control access levels are provided to them. Implementing access control is an essential component of web application security, ensuring that only the proper users have access to the relevant resources (Fortinet 2024). Access control is a means of controlling access to a system or its physical or virtual resources. In computing,

access control is the process by which users are allowed access and specified rights to systems, resources, and information. In access control systems, users must give credentials before being permitted access. In physical systems, these credentials may exist in many forms; still, credentials that cannot be transferred give the highest security. (Rouse,2023).

Security Policies :A security policy is a written document that specifies how an organisation will defend itself against dangers, notably computer security threats, and how to deal with challenges that develop. A security policy must identify all of a company's assets, as well as any possible risks to those assets. A security policy should identify the primary assets in an organization that need to be safeguarded. This could comprise the company's network, physical buildings, and more. It must also identify any prospective dangers to those items. If the article focuses on cyber security, internal dangers may include the chance that dissatisfied workers may steal important information or release an internal virus on the company's network (Rouse, 2023). A security policy is a document that specifies the policies and processes that an organisation uses to secure its data. It tackles both basic security aims and particular concerns such as remote access, allowed usage, and data gathering. It is used with other papers, such as standard operating procedures, to assist meet security objectives. The policy provides the approach and reasoning for the planned security measures, while other papers clarify how to execute them. Security policies are key components of information security initiatives because they clarify senior management's security objectives and expectations, making it simpler to apply technical controls (Roberts, 2023).

Performance: Performance is attained when all efforts are oriented towards fulfilling the defined goals and satisfying the customers' needs. However, objectives and consumer delight are not always quantified. Performance relates to both actions and outcomes. Behaviours arise from the actor and convert the performance of an abstract notion into a corporeal activity. Behaviours are by themselves outcomes - the product of the physical and intellectual exertion supplied for the execution of tasks - and may be appraised independently of results (Bourguignon, 2017 & Eze, Edeoga, & Mbah, 2022). Performance is the act of staging or presenting a play, concert, or other sort of entertainment. In the workplace, job performance relates to the stated notion or demands of a role. There are two sorts of work performances: contextual and task. Task performance is based on cognitive capacity, but contextual performance is reliant on personality (Ivan & Cary, 2015; Eze, Mbah &Oboko, 2022).

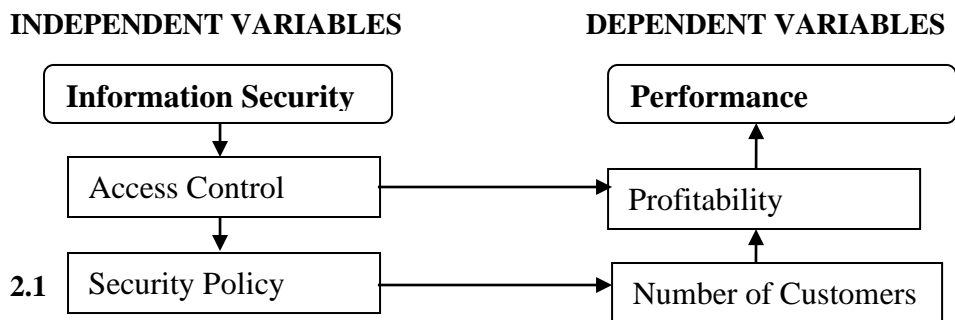
Profitability: Profitability refers to the extent to which the value of a farm's product surpasses the cost of the resources necessary to create it. Net farm income is an absolute assessment of profitability. After removing the opportunity costs for the farmer's own work and capital, what remains is profit and return to management. A positive profit shows that the farm produces crops and cattle of higher value than the seed, fertiliser, fuel, labour, feed, and other inputs employed in their production (Edwards, Duffy, 2014; Ile, Otti, & Mbah 2022). Profitability is a corporation's capacity to use its resources to create revenues that surpass its costs. In other words, this is a company's capacity to earn money from its activities. Profitability is one of four building blocks used to assess financial statements and overall business performance. The last three are efficiency, solvency, and market prospects (My Accounting Course, 2022).

Number of customers enrolled to the network organisation

A business network is a collection of people who have created ties based on business experiences, comparable interests, and similar expertise. Professionals may also work in the same industry. Networking is a vital component of developing a successful profession. It enables users to network

with other professionals and learn about industry trends and career prospects. The key to networking is not simply how many people you connect with, but also the quality of the individuals you bring into your network. Building contacts with persons in your business and those who may potentially be mentors to you might be useful (Indeed, 2023). Businesses work hard to recruit clients using a combination of marketing, social media, and sales methods. You've spent a lot of time and effort (and presumably money) into establishing your consumers' confidence. It only makes sense to invest in client retention. To boost client retention, examine the complete customer experience, which includes everything clients think and feel when they connect with your organisation. Customer-facing interactions, such as support ticket response and how a firm conveys its values, are some of the variables that drive a buyer's engagement with a brand (Olson, 2023).

Conceptual Framework of Study



The Securitisation theory Theory - Ole Waever 1990

Securitisation theory questions traditional techniques to security in international relations, saying that conditions are not intrinsically hazardous; rather, they become security issues when referred to as 'security' concerns. Securitization theorists highlighted five areas: the economic, social, military, political, and environmental sectors. In each sector, a distinct threat is described as threatening a referent object. The reference object in the social sector is identity, whereas in the environmental sector it is the ecosystem and endangered species.

Empirical Study

The effect of access control on the profitability of networking organisations.

Onyema, Edeh, Gregory, Edmond, Charlse, and Richard-Nnabu (2021) performed studies on cybersecurity awareness among undergraduate students in Enugu, Nigeria. The threat of cybersecurity is a continuous topic that has lately garnered worldwide attention. This may be connected to the digital revolution, which appears to have transformed the internet into a playground for hackers. The growing frequency of cybercrimes underlines the need for enhanced cybersecurity awareness and education among individuals and companies. This research evaluates cybersecurity awareness among undergraduate students. A total of 200 questionnaires were sent to undergraduate students from four postsecondary institutions in Enugu, Nigeria. Simple random sampling was employed to pick the samples, and the resulting data were analysed using percentages, frequencies, and regression and ANOVA statistical techniques. The findings revealed that the majority of participants had a basic understanding of cybersecurity risks such as viruses, spamming, phishing, Denial of Service (DOS), identity theft, SQL injection, spoofing, and illegal hacking, but were unsure of how to defend themselves against cyber threats and assaults. A substantial statistical association was also discovered between the participants' knowledge of cybersecurity and their attitudes towards cybersecurity

education, as well as between their knowledge of cybersecurity and their interests in cybersecurity education.

Ogunnowo, Okwo, and Julius (2023) performed studies on the availability and utilisation of security facilities in federal tertiary institutions in Enugu State, Nigeria. The research examines at the availability and utilisation of security facilities in federal tertiary institutions in Enugu State, Nigeria. The investigation was done utilising a descriptive survey technique. The research population comprises of 180 security officers from federal government tertiary institutions in Enugu State. A proportional stratified sample technique was utilised to identify 40 male security operatives and 20 female security operatives, who were then stratified based on their connection with the four federal tertiary institutions in Enugu. The investigation was directed by two research questions and a single hypothesis. The frequency count and percentages were utilised to answer the first research question, while the mean and standard deviation were employed for the second. The null hypothesis was evaluated using a t-test with a 0.05 significance level. The data were obtained using the "Availability of Security Facilities Checklist (ASFC)" and the "Utilisation of Security Facilities Questionnaire (USFQ)". Three specialists analysed the gadgets. Cronbach Alpha reliability tests revealed 0.85 and 0.87, respectively, with an overall reliability value of 0.86. The inquiry showed that security facilities are insufficiently supplied, while the little accessible amenities are partially exploited. The poll indicated no significant variance in the mean replies of male and female security operators on the level to which security facilities are utilised. The study revealed that the availability and utilisation of security facilities were insufficient to handle the significant security concerns.

Ekeng, Amuchi, Ojedor, Ebuka, and Ubi (2023) performed study on the influence of information and communication technology (ICT) usage on students' academic performance at the University of Nigeria Nsukka in Enugu state. The major goal of this study was to assess the influence of information and communication technology (ICT) usage on student academic performance at the University of Nigeria Nsukka. A total population of 500 pupils was sampled using a basic random approach. Data for this study were acquired utilising a well-structured questionnaire. Data were evaluated using descriptive statistics such as simple tables and percentages, and hypotheses were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis. However, the research found that the youngsters' usage of Facebook had no meaningful association with their academic abilities.

Oluwasanmi (2023) did research on Network Security Concepts, Threats, and Best Practices for Defence. In today's digitally linked world, network security has become a vital component of defending enterprises from cyberattacks. Attackers' increased experience and ability to exploit software and firmware defects pose serious challenges to network security. However, many firms regularly disregard the critical operations necessary to defend their networks, resulting in a heightened risk of security breaches. In this research project, we intend to solve this issue by exploring network security principles, prospective threats, and real prevention solutions. We begin by reviewing the different forms of cyber-attacks and their causes, illustrating how attackers exploit network weaknesses. We also look at why corporations typically overlook network security and the implications of doing so. To better comprehend the intricacies of network security, we classify the multiple security concerns using the CIA (confidentiality, integrity, and availability) triangle. This method helps us to discover the multiple areas of vulnerability and their possible influence on network security. Next, we will look at the most significant core principles and behaviours involved in various network security procedures.

The effect of security policy on the number of customers of networking organisations.

Ebikebina and James (2020) did study on the information security and operational effectiveness of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria. This study looked at the link between information security and organisational effectiveness at chosen banks in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. Confidentiality was examined as an independent variable dimension, whereas dependability and profitability were employed as dependent variable measures, with technology serving as a moderating feature in the study. The study evaluated the factors using a cross-sectional survey. Self-administered questionnaires served as the major source of data. The research population comprised of 120 workers from five chosen banks in Port Harcourt. Taro Yamane's sample size determination method was used to obtain a sample of 92 respondents. The study's findings demonstrated a substantial association between information security and the organisational performance of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt.

Obiakor, Oguejiofor, and Ezenwagu (2021) Assessing the Usability of Learning Management Systems in Secondary Schools in the Enugu Education Zone During the Covid-19 Lockdown. This research assesses the value of learning management systems in secondary schools in the Enugu Education Zone during the COVID-19 outage. Two explicit aims and two linked research questions were devised to steer the study. The study's population consisted of 1763 teachers and 33 principals from 33 secondary schools, for a total population of 1796 in the Enugu Education Zone. A simple random selection process was employed to sample 360 principals and teachers from the Enugu Education Zone, accounting for 20% of the total population. The data was obtained using a structured online questionnaire designed by the researchers, as well as an online interview with phone calls for some of the respondents who do not use social media. The findings found that there are adequate computers for studying, televisions for learning at home, mobile internet-accessible phones for learning, and a sufficient internet connection in Enugu Education Zone, Enugu State, Nigeria.

Ezeali, Nwodu, and Udoh (2023) completed study on the efficiency of mobile telecommunication networks (MTN), corporate social responsibility, and education development in Enugu State, Nigeria. CSR is growing increasingly popular in Nigeria, as it is in many other areas of the world. According to research, organisations participate in Corporate Social Responsibility for a range of reasons, including corporate reputation and branding management, among others. This research explored the influence of public relations in promoting MTN's corporate social responsibility efforts to enhance education in Enugu state, Nigeria. The researcher employed the cross-sectional survey research method to acquire quantitative data. The research population comprised of 25,911 government secondary school teachers from Enugu's three senatorial zones. The data gathering instrument employed was a questionnaire. The findings revealed that 365 (90.3%) of the 404 survey respondents have a high level of knowledge of MTN's corporate social responsibility.

Onyinye and Ezeodili (2023) performed study on urban insecurity and economic growth in Enugu state. The research evaluated urban insecurity and economic growth in Enugu State. The research was led by three aims and three hypotheses. The research employed a descriptive research design. The hypotheses were investigated using chi-square nonparametric statistics. The study indicated that the rate of abduction has a considerable influence on Enugu's economic growth. This reveals that the high prevalence of abduction in Enugu urban scares away investors from the state. Armed robbery had a substantial influence on the economic development of Enugu State, as the study indicated that insurgencies (violent agitations) had a considerable impact on Enugu State's economic growth. The study concluded that urban insecurity, which expressed itself routinely in the form of abduction, armed robbery, and violent agitations, had a deleterious influence on Enugu State's economic growth.

Gap in Literature Review

The few studies undertaken focused at the outside influence of information security on the performance of networking organisations in Enugu State and did not, to my knowledge, focus on the impact of access control on profitability and security policy on the number of clients of networking firms. The majority of the studies reviewed analysed their data using both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, simple random sampling technique, percentages, frequencies, and statistical methods, proportionate stratified sampling technique and stratified, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and correlation statistics, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis, cross-sectional survey research method, principal component and multiple linear regression tools, and Chi-squared. As a result, the study intended to remedy this research vacuum by studying the influence of information security on the performance of networking companies in Ebonyi State.

Methodology

The inquiry was done in Abakiliki Metropolis, Ebonyi State. The study comprised 313 staff members from Networking organisations in the state. The study employed a descriptive survey design technique. The majority of the data comes from the administration of questionnaires. Two hundred and seventy one (271) personnel completed and submitted their surveys appropriately. That provided an 87 percent response rate. The validity of the instrument was examined using content analysis, and the findings were satisfactory. The Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was employed to determine dependability. It provided a dependability coefficient of 0.87, which was similarly respectable. The data was presented and evaluated using the Sprint Likert Scale, with a mean score (3.0 and above agreeing and less than 3.0 disapproving) and standard deviation. The hypotheses were examined using the Z-test statistic tool.

Data presentation

The effect of access control on the profitability of networking organisations in Ebonyi State.

Table 1. Responses on effect of access control on the profitability of networking organisations in Ebonyi State.

		5	4	3	2	1	∑FX	-	SD	Decision
		SA	A	N	D	SD		X		
1	The increase ease of access for employees promoted income generation	530 106 39.1	80 20 7.4	164 82 30.3	62 31 11.4	32 32 11.8	868 271 100%	3.51	1.406	Agree
2	Getting rid of the traditional keys enhanced better service to the society	750 150 55.4	80 20 7.4	117 39 14.4	58 29 10.7	33 33 12.2	1038 271 100%	3.83	1.483	Agree
3	Saving cost and energy was as a result of better control which enhanced productivity	620 124 45.8	80 20 7.4	201 67 24.7	38 19 7.0	41 41 15.1	980 271 100%	3.62	1.486	Agree
4	With an access control system, the organisation can easily track all entryway activity	685 137 50.6	184 49 18.1	99 33 12.2	34 17 6.3	35 35 12.9	1037 271 100%	3.87	1.425	Agree
5	Access control keeps	815	148	66	50	24	1103		1.360	Agree

confidential information which increases better outcomes	163	37	22	25	24	271	4.07		
	60.1	13.7	8.1	9.2	8.9	100%			
Total Grand mean and standard deviation							3.78	1.4316	

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 4.1.1, 126 respondents out of 271 representing 46.5 percent agreed that The increase ease of access for employees promoted income generation 3.51 and standard deviation of 1.406. Getting rid of the traditional keys enhanced better service to the society 170 respondents representing 62.8 percent agreed with mean score of 3.83 and standard deviation of 1.483. Saving cost and energy was as a result of better control which enhanced productivity 144 respondents representing 53.2 percent agreed with mean score of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.486. With an access control system, the organisation can easily track all entryway activity 186 respondents representing 68.7 percent agreed with mean score of 3.87 and 1.425 Access control keeps confidential information which increases better outcomes 200 respondents representing 73.8 percent agreed with a mean score of 4.07 and standard deviation 1.360.

The effect of security policy on the number of customers of networking organisations in Ebonyi State.

Table 2 Responses on effect of security policy on the number of customers of networking organisations in Ebonyi State.

		5	4	3	2	1	ΣFX	-	SD	Decision
		SA	A	N	D	SD		X		
1	Security policies protects organisations assets that sustains the business	645	240	54	78	25	1042	3.85	1.390	Agree
		129	60	18	39	25	271			
		47.6	22.1	6.6	14.4	9.2	100%			
2	The security policies prevents unauthorized access to network resources	650	280	57	22	41	1050	3.87	1.437	Agree
		130	70	19	11	41	271			
		48.0	25.8	7.0	4.1	15.1	100%			
3	Cyber attacks and security breaches are detected and stopped	830	268	54	12	14	1178	4.35	1.057	Agree
		166	67	18	6	14	271			
		61.3	24.7	6.6	2.2	5.2	100%			
4	The organisation security policy keeps employees and visitors feel safe entering their office	730	328	39	28	16	1141	4.21	1.134	Agree
		146	82	13	14	16	271			
		53.9	30.3	4.8	5.2	5.9	100%			
5	Better reputation for the business is promoted and more customer attracted with security policies	535	360	39	74	24	1032		1.325	Agree
		107	90	13	37	24	271	3.81		
		39.5	33.2	4.8	13.7	8.9	100%			
Total Grand mean and standard deviation								4.018	1.2686	

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Table 4.1.2, 189 respondents out of 271 representing 69.7 percent agreed that Security policies protects organisations assets that sustains the business 3.85 and standard deviation of 1.390. The security policies prevents unauthorized access to network resources 200 respondents representing 73.8 percent agreed with mean score of 3.87 and standard deviation of 1.437. Cyber attacks and security breaches are detected and stopped 233 respondents representing 86.0 percent agreed with mean score of 4.35 and standard deviation of 1.057. The organisation security policy keeps employees and visitors feel safe entering their office 228 respondents representing 84.2 percent agreed with mean score of 4.21 and 1.134. Better reputation for the business is promoted and more customer attracted with security policies 197 respondents representing 72.7 percent agreed with a mean score of 3.81 and standard deviation 1.325.

4.2 Test of Hypotheses

4.2.1 Hypothesis One: Access control has effect on the profitability of networking organisations

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	The increase ease of access for employees promoted income generation	Getting rid of the traditional keys enhanced better service to the society	Saving cost and energy was as a result of better control which enhanced productivity	With an access control system, the organisation can easily track all entryway activity	Access control keeps confidential information which increases better outcomes
N	271	271	271	271	271
Uniform Parameters ^a	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum ^b	5	5	5	5	5
Absolute	.391	.554	.458	.506	.601
Most Extreme Differences	.118	.122	.151	.129	.089
Negative	-.391	-.554	-.458	-.506	-.601
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	6.439	9.112	7.532	8.322	9.902
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

a. Test distribution is Uniform.

b. Calculated from data.

Decision Rule

If the calculated Z-value is greater than the critical Z-value (i.e. $Z_{cal} > Z_{critical}$), reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis accordingly.

Result

With Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z – value of $6.439 < 9.902$ and on Asymp. Significance of 0.000, the responses from the respondents as display in the table is normally distributed. This affirms the assertion of the most of the respondents that **access control had significant positive effect on the profitability of networking organisations.**

Decision

Furthermore, comparing the calculated Z- value of $6.439 < 9.902$ against the critical Z- value of .000 (2-tailed test at 95 percent level of confidence) the null hypothesis were rejected. Thus the alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that **access control had significant positive effect on the profitability of networking organisations.**

Hypothesis Two: Security policy has effect on the number of customers of networking organisations

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Security policies protects organisations assets that sustains the business	The security policies prevents unauthorized access to network resources	Cyber attacks and security breaches are detected and stopped	The organisation security policy keeps employees and visitors feel safe entering their office	Better reputation for the business is promoted and more customer attracted with security policies
N	271	271	271	271	271
Uniform Parameters ^{a,b}	Minimum 1	1	1	1	1
	Maximum 5	5	5	5	5
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute .476	.488	.613	.591	.477
	Positive .092	.151	.052	.059	.089
	Negative -.476	-.488	-.613	-.591	-.477
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	7.836	8.034	10.084	9.734	7.851
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

a. Test distribution is Uniform.

b. Calculated from data.

Decision Rule

If the calculated Z-value is greater than the critical Z-value (i.e. $Z_{cal} > Z_{critical}$), reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis accordingly.

Result

With Kolmogorov-Smirnon Z – value of $7.836 < 10.084$ and on Asymp. Significance of 0.000, the responses from the respondents as display in the table is normally distributed. This affirms the assertion of the most of the respondents that Security policy had significant positive effect on the number of customers of networking organisations.

Decision

Furthermore, comparing the calculated Z- value of $7.836 < 10.084$ against the critical Z- value of .000 (2-tailed test at 95 percent level of confidence) the null hypothesis were rejected. Thus the alternative hypothesis was accepted which states that Security policy had significant positive effect on the number of customers of networking organisations.

Discussion of Findings

Hypothesis one provided a Z-value of $6.439 < 9.902$ compared to the necessary Z-value of .000, showing that access control had a considerable positive influence on networking firm profitability. of support of the findings of the literature review, Ogunnowo, Okwo, and Julius (2023) performed research on the availability and usage of security facilities at federal tertiary institutions in Enugu State, Nigeria. The inquiry showed that security facilities are insufficiently supplied, while the little accessible amenities are partially exploited. The poll indicated no significant variance in the mean replies of male and female security operators on the level to which security facilities are utilised. The study revealed that the availability and utilisation of security facilities were insufficient to handle the significant security concerns. Anikeze, Abonyi, and Okafor (2023) performed study on Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Organisational Decision Making in Federal Parastatals in Nigeria. The data found that internet usage resulted in a considerable rise in academic performance among University of Nigeria Nsukka students.

Hypothesis two generated a computed Z-value of $7.836 < 10.084$ compared to the basic Z-value of .000, showing a strong positive influence of security policy on networking business consumer numbers. To support the findings of the literature study, Ebikebina and James (2020) performed research on the Information Security and Organisational Efficiency of Deposit Money Banks in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria. The study's findings demonstrated a substantial association between information security and the organisational performance of deposit money banks in Port Harcourt. Ezeali, Nwodu, and Udoh (2023) completed study on the efficiency of mobile telecommunication networks (MTN), corporate social responsibility, and education development in Enugu State, Nigeria. The findings revealed that 365 (90.3%) of the 404 survey respondents have a high level of knowledge of MTN's corporate social responsibility.

Summary of Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation

Summary of Findings

- i. Access control had significant positive effect on the profitability of networking organisations, $Z(95.n = 271), 6.439 < 9.902, P. < .05$
- ii. Security policy had significant positive effect on the number of customers of networking organisations $Z(95.n = 271), 7.836 < 10.084, P. < .05$

Conclusion

The study found that access control and security policies had a significant positive impact on the profitability and number of clients of networking enterprises. Infosec safeguards data against unwanted access. Information risk management includes preventing or limiting unauthorised access, use, disclosure, interruption, deletion, corruption, alteration, examination, or recording. Information security seeks to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability (often known as the CIA trinity) of computer systems and physical data against unauthorised access, whether malicious or not (Tunggal, 2023).

Recommendations

Based on the findings the following, the following recommendations were proffered

- i. Organisations should offer security in order to protect a building and its residents, data, and assets by reducing the risk of unauthorised penetration while making entry straightforward for authorised users and permitted visitors.
- ii. Security policies are required to protect the company's physical and digital assets. It demonstrates leadership's commitment to security while also outlining what the utility will do to achieve its security objectives.

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