EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ERP SYSTEMS USED IN CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR ORGANIZATIONS IN SRI LANKA

R.M.D.S. Rathnayake

179031 G

Degree of Master of Science in Project Management

Department of Building Economics

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

July 2022

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ERP SYSTEMS USED IN CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR ORGANIZATIONS IN SRI LANKA

R.M.D.S. Rathnayake

179031 G

Thesis/Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science in Project Management

Department of Building Economics

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

July 2022

DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this dissertation does not incorporate without

acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any

other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and

belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another

person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to the University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to

reproduce and distribute my thesis/dissertation, in whole or in part in print, electronic

or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works

(such as articles or books).

Signature: Date:

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters Dissertation under my

supervision.

Name of the supervisor: Ch.QS P.A.P.V.D.S. Disaratna

Signature of the supervisor:

Date:

i

ABSTRACT

Enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems are getting increasingly popular in Sri Lanka and throughout the world due to the inherent benefits, they provide to corporate organizations in dealing with global challenges and market rivalry.

The purpose of this study was to make recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the ERP systems utilized in Sri Lankan construction contractor organizations. To fulfill the research aim, six objectives were established.

A complete literature survey and review was conducted by referring to journal articles, publications, and e-Journals to examine past research on ERP systems. An E Questionnaire was used to collect data. Quantitative data gathered using a convenient sampling approach were statistically analyzed. Engineers, project managers, architects, quantity surveyors, and accountants were the intended audience. Respondents were chosen from contractor organizations that had used ERP systems in the past. Using the Microsoft Excel program, data were analyzed and characteristics were prioritized in terms of criticality using the Relative Importance Index (RII).

Manual data collection, manual report creation, and access limits to important modules might all be highlighted as significant constraints to ERP use in construction contractor organizations in Sri Lanka.

To reap the full benefits of an ERP system, the system should be chosen after a thorough evaluation and analysis of the products on the market, including the cost of the product, license and maintenance fees, and the flexibility in changes/modifications and troubleshooting. Furthermore, ERP vendors should have a thorough awareness of the processes and procedures involved in Sri Lankan construction projects. Furthermore, all transactions linked to construction processes/activities must be completed using the ERP system rather than manual data gathering, and the ERP system must make it easy to acquire all relevant reports. Furthermore, consulting services need to be established to aid in the selection and deployment of ERP systems in Sri Lankan construction organizations.

Key words: Enterprise Resource Planning System, Benefits, Sri Lankan construction

DEDICATION

This study is sincerely dedicated to my lovely family, my parents, my devoted wife, and my son, who have been a continual source of inspiration in my life. They have given me the motivation and discipline to undertake this work with enthusiasm and commitment. This endeavor would not be viable without their love and support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With sincere appreciation, I would like to express my gratitude to Ch.QS P.A.P.V.D.S. Disaratna, a wonderful mentor and lecturer. This study would not be feasible without his detailed instruction and entire support. He was the past Program Director for the MSC/PG Dip in Project Management and a well-regarded senior lecturer at the Department of Building Economics, University of Moratuwa.

In addition, I would like to convey my gratefulness to Dr. (Ms.) Sachi Gunathilake, who has provided me with invaluable advice on how to efficiently do the literature review. A special thanks go to the Department Head, Ch.QS Suranga Jayaseana, and the Program Director Ch.QS Indunil Senevirathne. Furthermore, I would like to thank all academic and non-academic staff members, for their assistance in completing this dissertation. In addition, I'd want to express my appreciation to all participants who offered their expertise and experience throughout the data collection stage.

I would also like to express my deepest appreciation to everyone who helped with this research. Finally, I'd want to express my gratitude to all of my family and friends for their encouragement in making this a success.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	i
ABSTRACT	. ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	V
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	X
CHAPTER I	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Research problem	4
1.3 Aim and Objectives	5
1.4 Research Methodology	6
1.5 Scope and Limitations	6
1.6 Chapter Breakdown	7
1.7 Summary	7
CHAPTER 2	8
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2. Background	8
2.3 Historical Background of ERP System	9
2.4 Function of ERP System	10
2.5 Components in ERP system	13
2.6 Advantages of ERP Implementation	15
2.7 Disadvantages of ERP Implementation	17
2.8 Implementation of ERP system	18
2.9 Factors Affecting ERP Implementation	19
2.10 ERP Solution for Construction Industry	21

2.11 ERP Users	24
2.12 Sri Lankan Context on ERP Systems	27
2.13 Summary	29
CHAPTER 3	31
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	31
3.1 Introduction	31
3.2 Research Approach	
3.3 Research Process 3.3.1 Initial study 3.3.2 Literature review 3.3.3 Data collection	33
3.4 Data Analysis	
3.5 Chapter Summary	36
CHAPTER 4	37
4. DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS & RESEARCH FI	NDINGS37
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 Findings on Demographic Questions	38
4.3 Data Analysis and Findings	40
4.4 Summary	64
CHAPTER 5	66
5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	66
5.1 Conclusions	66
5.2 Recommendations	71
5.3 Further research	72
5.4 Summary	73
REFERENCES	74
APPENDICES	83
Sample Questionnaire	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Interaction between subsystems	11
Figure 2.2:The PMIS within the project management system	.12
Figure 2 3: ERP System Modules	14
	20
Figure 4. 1: Status of respondents & non-respondents	
Figure 4. 2: Composition of respondents	
Figure 4. 3:Industry experience of respondents	
Figure 4. 4:Usage of ERP Systems by Respondents	
Figure 4. 5: The ERP Systems that respondents were familiar	42
Figure 4. 6 : Organization's experience in the use of ERP Systems	42
Figure 4. 7: responses on the ERP system create a communication platform across	
the Organization.	44
Figure 4. 8: Responses for 'did not consider the possible future expenses for	
enhancement of system hardware'	45
Figure 4. 9: Frequency of responses for the cost of user training was not properly	
planned	46
Figure 4. 10: Information in the ERP system is considered for business decisions	47
Figure 4. 11: Performance measurements were carried out few cycles after the "Go	
Live" phase	48
Figure 4. 12: Core user training was done after full completion of product	
development	49
Figure 4. 13: Vendor does not respond to quarries related to mapping the existing	
operation with the ERP solution during the implementation stage	50
Figure 4. 14: Vendor Could not answer product-related functional questions throw	n
by the Organization to accommodate requirements	.51
Figure 4. 15: Sufficient training was received on ERP Implementation	. 52
Figure 4. 16: User training at ERP Implementation does not cover all the modules	
and the functions in the ERP system	. 53
Figure 4. 17: Needs to collect some information manually by alternative methods	
Figure 4. 18: Data capturing to the ERP system will be on a timely basis/ at the time	
of transaction	

Figure 4. 19: The architecture of the ERP system is attractive and easy to access 56
Figure 4. 20: Some reports are not available in the system
Figure 4. 21: Need to work additional hours to feed data
Figure 4. 22: Does not have access to some of the modules/ reports which are helpful
in your job role
Figure 4. 23: User recommendation of the ERP systems for construction contractor
organizations in Sri Lanka
Figure 4. 24: User training at ERP Implementation does not covered all the modules
and the functions in the ERP system
Figure 4. 25: ERP Vendor is Fully aware of the business practices in the construction
industry in Sri Lanka
Figure 4. 26: Your work performance restrained by the ERP system due to manual
data collections/ approvals

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Drawbacks of ERP systems	18
Table 2.2: Factors Affecting ERP Implementations as Identified by Different	
Researchers	20
Table 2. 3: Characteristics of ERP users at different assimilation levels	25
Table 4. 1: Summary of respondents to the questionnaire	38
Table 4. 2: User awareness of the benefits of ERP systems	43
Table 4. 3: Key activities on selecting the ERP system	44
Table 4. 4: Top management support with ERP system	47
Table 4. 5: ERP Vendor support	49
Table 4. 6: Satisfaction with user training	52
Table 4. 7: Current Practices with ERP use	54
Table 4. 8: ERP user satisfaction	56
Table 4. 9: Problematic areas when using the ERP system	58

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ERP - Enterprise Resource Planning

RII - Relative Importance Index

IS - Information Systems

KM - Knowledge Management

ES - Enterprise Systems

MRP - Material Requirement Planning

IT - Information Technology

ICT - Information and Communication Technology

PMIS - Project Management Information System

EV - Earned Value

BPR - Business Process Re-engineering

CE - Concurrent Engineering

SMEs - Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises