

Whose Rules?: Project Management Across Cultures

Agenda

- Overview of PM concepts and practices
- Exercise: PM roles and cultural variables
- Evaluation of PM as a cultural artifact
- Strategies for PM in a global, multicultural context

Overview

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Introduction to Project Management

- Definitions
 - Project work
 - Temporary
 - Specific purpose
 - Goal-oriented
 - Operational work
 - Ongoing
 - General function
 - Service-oriented

Introduction to Project Management

- Teams
 - Temporary relationships
 - Borrowed resources
 - Matrix reporting structures
 - Responsibility without authority

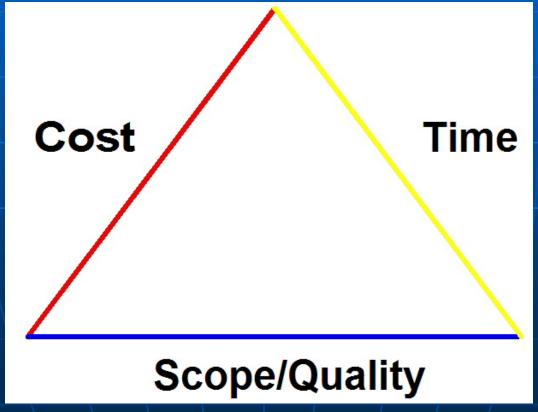
Introduction to Project Management

- Growth of methodology
 - Downsizing
 - Flexibility and responsiveness
 - Consistent approach
 - PM tools
- Standards and practices
 - Project Management Institute
 - PM Body of Knowledge
 - Project Management Professionals

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Project triangle



- Nine knowledge areas
 - Integration
 - Scope
 - Schedule
 - Budget
 - Communications
 - Human Resources
 - Procurement
 - Quality
 - Risk

- Five phases
 - Initiating
 - Planning
 - Executing
 - Controlling
 - Closing

Project Team roles

Project manager

Sponsor

Client

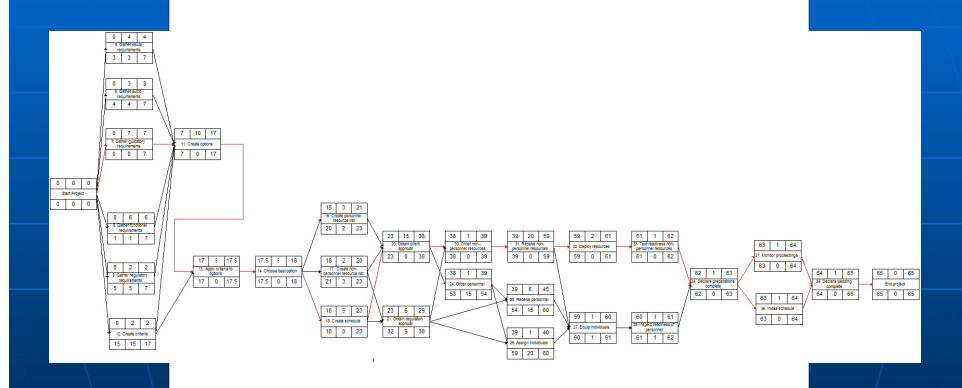
Functional Managers

Subject matter experts

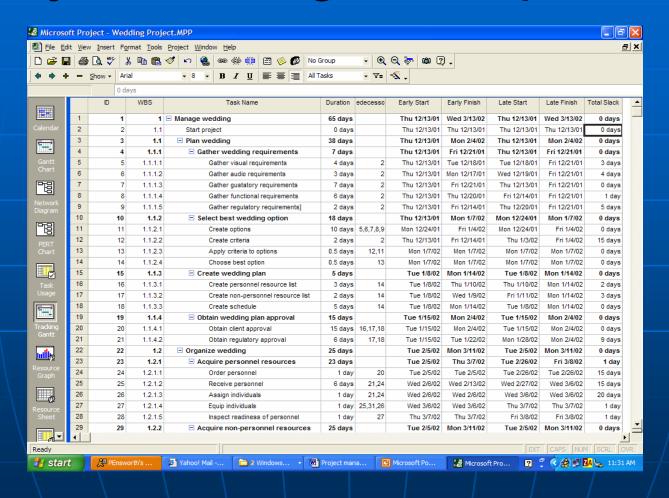
Stakeholders

Staff

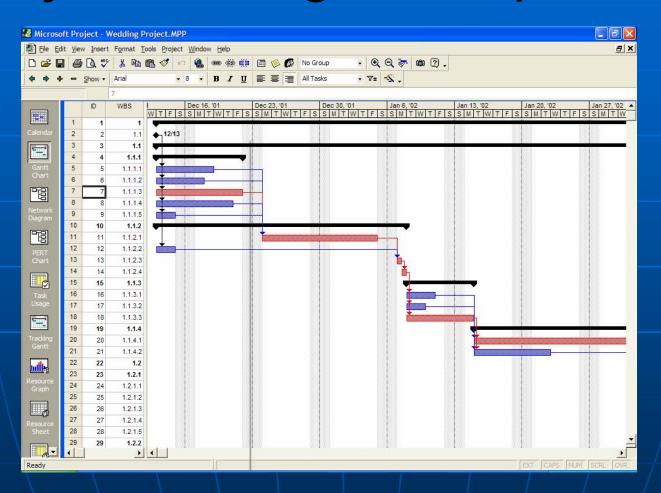
- The integrated project plan
 - 1. Scope document
 - 2. Requirements document
 - 3. Responsibility Allocation Matrix
 - 4. Task analysis
 - 5. Dependency analysis PERT chart
 - 6. Work Breakdown Structure
 - 7. Schedule and resource document GANTT chart
 - 8. Budget
 - 9. Risk plan
 - 10. Quality plan



PERT chart



Work Breakdown Structure



Exercise

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- Flat Tire project: Purpose
 - Figure out the best method of changing a flat tire and calculate the amount of time it takes
 - Experience PM roles
 - Represent different cultural variables
 - Understand the effect of roles and variables on the planning process

Flat Tire project: Roles

1. Project Manager Make everyone happy

2. Sponsor Do it as quickly as possible

3. Client Do it as safely as possible

4. Expert Do it as efficiently as possible

- Flat Tire exercise: Cultural variables
 - Orientation

High: Values relationships over tasks

Low: Values tasks over relationships

Rules

High: Standards and policies are important

Low: Results and productivity are important

Risk

High: Change brings opportunities and progress

Low: Change threatens stability and security

Disagreement

High: Open conflict is healthy

Low: Open conflict is shameful

Plaver A

<u>Issue</u>	<u>High</u>	Low
Orientation	X	
Rules		X
Risk		X
Disagreement	X	

Player B

Issue	<u>High</u>	Low
Orientation		X
Rules	X	
Risk	X	
Disagreement		X

Player C

Issue	<u>High</u>	Low
Orientation	X	
Rules		X
Risk	X	
Disagreement		X

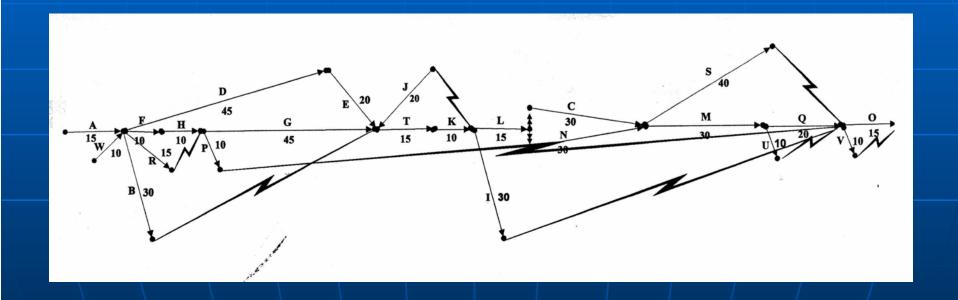
Player D

Issue	High	Low
Orientation		X
Rules	X	
Risk		X

Task	Description	Time
A	Stop car	15
В	Get spare tire	30
С	Replace lugs	30
D	Get jack	45
Е	Position jack	20
F	Get screwdriver	10
G	Loosen lugs	45
Н	Remove hub cap	10
I	Put flat in trunk	30
J	Jack up car	20
K	Remove tire	10
L	Put on spare	15
M	Tighten lugs	30
N	Lower car	30
О	Drive off safely	15
P	Replace screwdriver	10
Q	Replace hub cap	20
R	Get lug wrench	15
S	Replace jack	40
T	Remove lugs	15
U	Replace wrench	10
V	Close trunk	10
W	Open trunk	10

- Flat Tire exercise: Instructions
- Write each task and its time on a sticky note.
- 2. Arrange the sticky notes in order. Assume that you can do more than one task simultaneously, and that you have an unlimited number of people to help you.
- 3. Add the times and figure out how long it will take to complete the project.

- Flat Tire project Discussion
 - Issues influencing decisions
 - Cultural values influencing communication
 - Observations on roles



205 seconds

"Management training" © "Cultural imperialism" ©

- Who created this body of knowledge?
- What values does it reflect?

- Who created this body of knowledge?
 - Americans
 - Followers of Frederick Taylor's "management science" principles
 - Users of MS Project and other project management software

What cultural values does it reflect?

<u>Variable</u>	Affect Y/N	<u>Comments</u>
Relationship-oriented / Task-oriented		
Individualist / Collectivist		
Tolerance for open conflict / Aversion to open conflict		
Universalist / Particularist		
Pluralism / Absolutist		
Egalitarian / Hierarchical		
Risk as opportunity / Risk as threat		
Status by achievement / Status by association		
Trust in others / Mistrust of others		
Competitive / Collaborative		
Sense of abundance / Sense of scarcity		
Gender equality / Gender hierarchy		
Gender inclusivity / Gender exclusivity		
Respect for elders / Admiration of youth		
Informal communication / Formal communication		
Direct communication / Indirect communication		
Explicit communication / Implicit communication		
Information sharing / Information hoarding		
Org as family / Org as market		
Focus upon past / Focus upon future		
Monochronic behavior / Polychronic behavior		
Time as a quantifiable resource / Time as a natural force		

- What cultural values does it reflect?
 - Task orientation

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 - Information sharing
 - Near future orientation
 - Monochronic behavior
 - Time as quantifiable resource

Strategies for PM In a Global, Multicultural Context

Strategies for PM

Project Manager as anthropologist

Project Manager as parliamentarian

Role of quality assurance

Power vs. influence

Summary

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