

Everyone's Smart University

Project (Spring 2021)

Student Name	Reem Abdullah Al-Saleh	اسم الطالب
Students I.D	2021200287	الرقم الجامعي

Section	Date	Course Code
Master	Thursday 18 / 03 / 2021.	(PMG511)

PROJECT LEADERSHIP

Instructions:

- ☐ آخر موعد للتسليم هو يوم الخميس 2021-05-20 في تمام الساعة ٩ مساءً.
- ☐ الإجابة متاحة باللغة الإنجليزية أو اللغة العربية مع مراعاة أن تكون المصطلحات العلمية باللغة الانجليزية.
- ☐ يتم تسليم المشروع في صيغة ملف pdf مع الالتزام بنموذج الجامعة ولن تقبل أي مستندات أخرى.
- ☐ يجب مراعاة أقسام البحث الرئيسية (مقدمة Introduction، دراسات علمية سابقة Literature Review، طريقة البحث Methodology، النتائج والمناقشة Results and Discussion، وأخيراً المراجع References. وان كان هناك ملحقات Appendices يتم إضافتها)
- ☐ يجب الالتزام بـ Theme موحد كما يلي:
 - حجم الخط 12.
 - نوع الخط Arial.
 - لون الخط أسود.
 - المسافة بين الأسطر 1.5 line spacing.
 - عدد صفحات البحث (لا تقل عن ثلاث صفحات ولا تزيد عن ستة صفحات).

Instructor's Name: **Dr. Sara Adel**

THE IMPACT OF LEADERSHIP SKILLS ON PROJECT SUCCESS IN **YOUR ORGANIZATION**: A CASE OF YOUR OWN.

Different leadership styles are the key factor in the success of any project. Project Leaders are responsible and accountable for the success/failure of the project. There are numerous responsibilities that are assigned to a Project Leader during the leadership journey.

YOUR MISSION:

Your research/project must provide an overview of information and knowledge in a corporate environment with an underlying theme of **defining leadership styles within applying the hard and soft skills** for that style needed by the leader to ensure successful project delivery in your organization. (You are required to demonstrate your understanding of the relevant body of works to real-life business research).

Choose one only of the following project leadership skills using the tools that we learned during the project leadership course; starting from identifying and assess the case till executing the project.

- Prioritization (Using tools for Estimation – Scheduling – Tracking – prioritizing stakeholders).
- Team management (Using Team structures – Team development stages – Team needs).
- Embracing Accountability (Using RASCI)
- Conflict resolution (Using the Thomas-Kilmann conflict mode instrument).
- Motivation (Using one theory of motivation – Types of motivators).
- Communication in the project.
- Influencing (Using different sources of LEADER POWER).

What you have to do:

Your project task requires the preparation of a full project proposal that should contain the following components:

- **Introduction:** A detailed statement of the problem, research aim, and objectives that you would like to investigate and discuss. **(2 points)**

- **Literature Review and Conceptual framework:** An analysis of the literature relevant to the research topic that will give you the conceptual basis for conducting your research from the previous studies. **(2 points)**
- **Methodology:** Based on the conceptual framework, research aim(s), and objectives, you need to provide a detailed description of the data collection tools, data sources. **(2 points)**
- **Results and Discussion:** Description about the main findings of a research, outline your thoughts to defend your research and to emphasize the significance of it. **(4 points)**
- **References:** Lists all the resources you've used in your project, and your refereed journal articles as well. **(2 points)**
- **Appendices (If it is available in your study):** Any supplementary material you need to add. (Optional)

[Write the names of the chapters/sections of your research/ project and briefly discuss what you will write in those chapters/sections] .

Best of luck...

Dr. Sara Adel

تأثير مهارات القيادة على نجاح المشروع في مؤسستك: حالة عملية خاصة بالطالب.

أساليب القيادة المختلفة هي العامل الرئيسي في نجاح أي مشروع. قادة المشروع مسؤولون عن نجاح / فشل المشروع. وهناك العديد من المسؤوليات الموكلة لقائد المشروع خلال رحلة القيادة.

مهمتك:

يجب أن يوفر بحثك لمحة عامة عن المعلومات والمعرفة في بيئة المؤسسة الخاصة بك وهي موضع الدراسة مع تحديد أنماط القيادة في إطار تطبيق المهارات الخاصة بالقائد والمناسبة لهذا النمط الذي يحتاجه القائد لضمان تسليم مشروع ناجح في المؤسسة. (أنت مطالب بإثبات فهمك لما تم دراسته وتطبيقه بالأبحاث الواقعية في مؤسستك).

اختر واحدة فقط من مهارات قيادة المشروع التالية باستخدام الأدوات التي تعلمناها خلال مقرر القيادة في المشاريع.

- Prioritization (Estimation – Scheduling – Tracking – prioritizing stakeholders).
- Team management (Team structures – Team development stages – Team needs).
- Embracing Accountability (RASCI)
- Conflict resolution (The Thomas-Kilmann conflict mode instrument).
- Motivation (Using one theory of motivation – Types of motivators).
- Communication in the project.
- Influencing (Using different source of power).

ما عليك القيام به:

تتطلب مهمة مشروعك إعداد مقترح مشروع كامل يجب أن يحتوي على المكونات التالية:

- مقدمة: بيان تفصيلي للمشكلة محل الدراسة، تحديد هدف البحث والأهداف التي ترغب في التحقيق فيها ومناقشتها من خلاله.
- دراسات علمية سابقة: تحليل الأدبيات والدراسات السابقة ذات الصلة بموضوع البحث والتي ستساعدك في مجال الدراسة لإجراء هذا البحث.
- المنهجية وطريقة البحث: بناءً على أهداف البحث، تحتاج إلى تقديم وصف تفصيلي لأساليب وأدوات جمع البيانات ومصادر البيانات والأساليب / الأدوات التي ستستخدمها.
- النتائج ووصف المناقشة حول النتائج الرئيسية للبحث: شرح مفصل للمشكلة محل الدراسة.
- المراجع: تسرد جميع المصادر التي استخدمتها في مشروعك، ومنها مقالات المجلات المحكمة أو المواقع المستخدمة للبحث.
- الملحقات (إذا كانت متوفرة في دراستك): أي مواد تكميلية تحتاج إلى إضافتها. (خيارية).

{اكتب أسماء فصول وأقسام (البحث / المشروع) الخاص بك، وناقش بإيجاز ما ستكتبه في كل قسم}.

كل التوفيق لكم جميعاً.....

Dr. Sara Adel

Communication in the project

The free sharing of correct and appropriate knowledge among the right individuals is a general definition of good project communication. Good contact should be transparent, truthful, accessible, and regular but not repetitive among project participants.

Therefore, the achievement of successful project management depends on the participants' organizational abilities and their capacity to adapt their communication style and strategies to the project concerned.

Many modern companies do their work using the project-based approach. Plan realization involves an effective strategy and management to the execution of tasks. Adequate project management is essential for its performance and covers many fields that several scholars describe in-depth. (Kerzner 2013; Schwalbe, 2013)

For this cause, we have many programs or projects facing severe problems resulting from poor contact management despite the presence of standards and methodologies and many ICT methods and systems available. (Stoica & Brouse, 2013)

The contact of the project is challenging. Project managers have to contact different people and project partners from the start of a project until completion. Besides the difficulty of getting many citizens and partners, they tend to connect with all of them differently. (Abudi 2013.)

The excellent communication of projects demands that the gaps between the team members or collaborators are recognized (Northouse, 2004). Project leaders must consider and make up for the individual differences between project partners to coordinate and communicate effectively

The objective of the research

The review of this book aims in practice to show the significance in the planning stage of multistakeholder international projects of the importance of contact among project members/partners.

It also aims at showing the importance of the project leader's role in organizing and encouraging cooperation between various stakeholders in projects of this kind. To initiate and coordinate contact, the position of the project manager must also be emphasized because he/she plays an essential role in the coordination of communication in the project.

The importance of the Project Manager for communication initiation and planning is also to be emphasized because he/she plays a vital role in the communication coordination of the projects.

(Mohamad Zakaria, 2012).

Theoretical framework:

The links between leadership and coordination can be easily seen from the paradigm in figure one. The project manager can be the central controller to oversee multiple project levels, using various communication strategies and techniques.

Research goals:

The principal aim of this study is to generate literature in the given field and can be divided into:

- • Explore theoretical context, methodology, and instruments for an efficient project management planner to conduct detailed literature analysis.
- • Conduct longitudinal research on the way various project managers conduct project communication planning.
- • Compare the findings of the empirical analysis with the theoretical context and indicate areas for improvements in project management.

Previous Research:

1. Blair and Fottler (1998) also added their reviews. Karlsen (2002/10) identified a six-stage process: "initial preparation, identification, analysis, communication, action and follow- up," based on a review of project managers in Norway on their views regarding stakeholder's management a systematic framework for the project stakeholder management process.
2. The stakeholders were listed as regulating, communities, organizing, and media by Henriques and Sadorsky (1999). The categorization is developed from the "may affect" and "affected" criteria of Freeman.
3. Awakul and Ogunlana (2002) proposed five-building project groups: project groups, project participants (project owner, contractors, consultants, designers), NGOs and interested organizations, academics and experts, and government officials in the local government.
4. "Effective management for ties between the project and its stakeholders is a key to the success of the project," Jergeas et al. (2000) and Celland (1986) considered.

5. To analyze the impacts of stakeholders in a project, several researchers (Newcombe 2003; Bourne and Walker 2005) use the power/interest or effect matrix. It shows the type of partnership between a project manager and each party.
6. Roger and Kincaid (1981) argued that linear communication could lead to simplistic clarifications of sociological events. They believe that only with a view to the "mutually- influent" aspect of the communication mechanism can realistic explanations be achieved.
7. Therefore, students must understand 'the many, and interdependencies that are concurrently existing in stakeholder environments' to explain how organizations react to stakeholders (Rowley, 1997).

Methodology of study

For the theoretical part of the sample, the qualitative method was selected. Data were then collected mainly from books. Books, publications, and websites were also used to gather information.

The book "Project Management Body of Knowledge" (2013) by Project Management Institute provides the critical source of information for describing the coordination management process in the third chapter of the studying.

The principal aim of practically every research analysis is to generate awareness, a systemic way to examine fact in Lundahl & Skävad, 1992. The methodology is a doctrine about how social points are collected, organized, processed, analyzed, and interpreted in such a manner where others can objectively conclude (Halvorsen, 1992).

1. Research design:

The deductive method was chosen for this analysis following the research goals. The study technique is designed to evaluate theory results with accurate information in this approach. Data are widespread from general to particular. Deductive investigations take an early study of literature to develop more ideas and theories (Saunders, et al., 2012)

Literature review:

For the analysis, the mixed methodology research was selected, combining quality and quantity. The guaranteed portion allows for information collection in amount – average score, percentage of managers using those practices, and so on. The qualitative approach, the traditional method for descriptive studies, gave explanations by the definitions of the leaders of the communication planning process (New York, S. K. Mangal, 2013).

2. Collecting data:

The unlikely sample was selected for use for the analysis. There was no available list of all demographic groups for the study; the survey was not designed to generalize the findings to all the population; there is a restricted budget and access to sample members (Krishnaswami & Satyaprasad, 2010).

3. Analyzing data:

This paper has employed a mixed approach of quantitative and qualitative analysis. The study results have therefore been evaluated using various qualitative and quantitative data methods.

a. Quantitative data analysis:

Part of the research information in the categorical data category was collected. This form of value is not calculated numbers but can be categorized by the features of a variable or the ranking order. The research included both descriptive and classified categorical data.

The results in the numerical interval discrete data were provided to a certain extent when data could be compared to only a single variable, and the meaning could be taken into account between certain limits (for example, the percentage of the project carried out using the Communication Plan) (Berman Brown, 2008).

Review of explorative data: One of the analytical approaches to this descriptive study was to analyze obtained data. This approach requires diagrams for data research and understanding (Tukey, 1977). The bar diagrams were used to display the number of categories or values; the charts were used to describe the proportion of the event; (Saunders, et al., 2012).

b. Qualitative data analysis:

The survey included open questions that supplied qualitative information to the study. Qualitative research allows explanatory hypotheses to be developed or theoretic and trends to be tested. This research aimed to try the theoretical framework: to show the practical nature of the study and its real problems.

This paper employed the generic method for qualitative data analyses. The following measures are implied by this approach (Saunders and others, 2012):

- • categorization of the data by special codes;
- • Integration of data into the categories and codes concerned
- • Modification of trends and ties
- • Analysis categories to show trends and relationships

Conclusion:

The objective of the study was to examine the communication planning phase of the project. The research question was: How is the project communication management preparation method done in practice? The main objective was to create literature in the field of project management. The following midline goals have been described to achieve the target and respond to the research questions:

- • Extend theoretical backgrounds, approaches, and techniques for successful project communication management preparation and conduct detailed literature analysis.
- • Conduct empirical investigations into how various project managers carry out project communication preparation.

There are two main approaches, deductive and inductive methods, inside the field of research methods. In this analysis, I considered both directions and decided to focus on the deductive method because it is a tool to increase comprehension (Backman, 1998).

a. Summary of findings:

Firstly, the planning literature review Management of project communication in projects has been carried out. Various authors' views and recommendations on this subject were collected, and the project planning process was disclosed (see page 27).

Secondly, the mixed-method survey was conducted to examine the preparation of project communication in the real world. The questionnaire with quantitative and qualitative forms was done using the web-based questionnaire. Practical project managers obtained the structure of the survey through the network connectedin.com and 97 recipes.

b. Limitations:

The essence of the analysis is the principal restriction for generalizing the findings. Descriptive analysis using the 97-fold snowball sample does not permit the generalization of results across all practices used to prepare project communications or any dependence.

References:

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