

جامعة ميدأوشن

كلية الإدارة

قسم / تخصص : إدارة الاعمال



عنوان البحث

Applying Agile Methodologies in Non-IT Projects

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العام الدراسي:

2025

Introduction:

Agile methodologies, originally designed for software development, are increasingly adopted in non-IT sectors (e.g., healthcare, construction, education) to improve adaptability, stakeholder collaboration, and iterative progress. This study explores how Agile principles can be tailored to non-technical projects, addressing gaps in traditional project management approaches

Research Problem:

Many non-IT projects face challenges such as:

Rigid planning leads to inefficiencies.

Delayed stakeholder feedback causing misalignment.

Resistance to iterative workflows in non-technical teams.

This study investigates how Agile frameworks (Scrum, Kanban, Lean) can mitigate these issues

Significance of Study

Practical Impact: Helps organizations outside IT improve project success rates.

Theoretical Contribution: Expands Agile literature beyond software development.

Stakeholder Value: Enhances customer satisfaction through iterative deliverables.

Research Objectives

To analyze the applicability of Agile methodologies in non-IT projects.

To identify success factors and barriers in Agile adoption.

To propose a tailored Agile framework for [specific industry, e.g., healthcare].

Research Questions

How do Agile principles improve project outcomes in non-IT sectors?

What challenges arise when implementing Agile in non-technical teams?

Which Agile practices are most effective for [specific industry]?

Research Hypotheses

H1: Agile methodologies significantly improve project flexibility in non-IT sectors.

H2: Stakeholder collaboration is stronger in Agile-managed non-IT projects than in traditional ones.

Previous Studies

.Cite studies on Agile in IT (e.g., Scrum in software development)

.Highlight gaps in non-IT Agile research (e.g., limited case studies in construction/education)

Theoretical Framework

Key Theories: Complex Adaptive Systems (Agile aligns with dynamic environments), Lean Thinking (waste reduction).

Conceptual Model: Adapt the Agile Manifesto (values/principles) for non-IT contexts.

Methodology and Research Methods

Approach: Mixed methods (qualitative interviews + quantitative surveys).

Data Sources: Project managers in [industry] using Agile vs. traditional methods.

Sampling: Purposive sampling of 10–15 organizations.

Research Tools

Interviews: Semi-structured questions on Agile adoption challenges.

Surveys: Likert-scale questions measuring Agile's impact (e.g., speed, stakeholder satisfaction).

Case Studies: Analyze successful/failed Agile implementations in [industry].

Study Limitations

Generalizability: Findings may vary by industry.

Bias: Reliance on self-reported data from practitioners.

References

Cite Agile foundational texts (e.g., Agile Manifesto).

Include non-IT Agile case studies (e.g., "Scrum in Marketing").

