PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Module 2: Basic aspects of project management

2.7. Information skills

Department of Management

Barcelona School of Informatics (FIB)





Information skills

- O. What is a state-of-the-art analysis?
- 1. Information searches and knowledge management
- 2. Reference and bibliography management
- 3. Contextualization of the project
- 4. Professional ethics in the context of the project





O. What is a state-of-the-art analysis?

At a specific time,

a state-of-the-art analysis summarizes

what and up to which point

research has developed in a

specific field,

which is the

basis or starting point of

future research or projects in the field.





A state-of-the-art analysis requires

A) An intensive, continuous process of searching for references

- in academic databases: Web of Science, EBSCO, and others
- in universities, research centres and research institutions
- in the reports of companies and consultancies.

B) Classification of the selected references

- Bibliographic references of the documents
 - > Who is who:

List of authors: identify the most relevant

List of institutions: identify the most relevant

> Where to publish:

List of journals: identify the most relevant

C) Interpretation, understanding and summary of the information

- Define the main concepts
- Classify the concepts based on suitable models and structures
- Summarise what is known (references) and what is not known
- Starting point for the new research





1. Information searches and knowledge management

See the "Information_skills" document





2. Reference and bibliography management

See the "Reference_managers" document





3. Contextualization of the project

Technological

Corporate

Research: conceptual framework + state-of-the-art





Professional ethics

Ethics guides human action in a rational direction; this is something that also affects the professional and working environment.

Ethical values **COOrdinate** the actions of groups of people and are particularly important for project management.

The role of ethics in engineering has been highlighted by many authors and institutions.



Martin & Schinzinger (1996) Schlossberger (1993) European Society for Engineering Education (2000)





Ethical values in project management

- Respect for people: recognition and respect for the absolute value of the person and his/her freedom. This respect is shown in attitudes such as non-discrimination, open communication and tolerance.
- Impartiality: common interest must be put before individual or corporate interests, and decisions must not be made on the basis of prejudice or false or incomplete information.
- Responsibility for consequences: responsibility must be taken for the consequences of all professional actions and decisions in the mid- to long-term. This is a moral obligation.
- Excellence in professional work: willingness and enthusiasm for work should reflect a person's vocation. Every professional should work to continuously improve their knowledge and professional capacities.





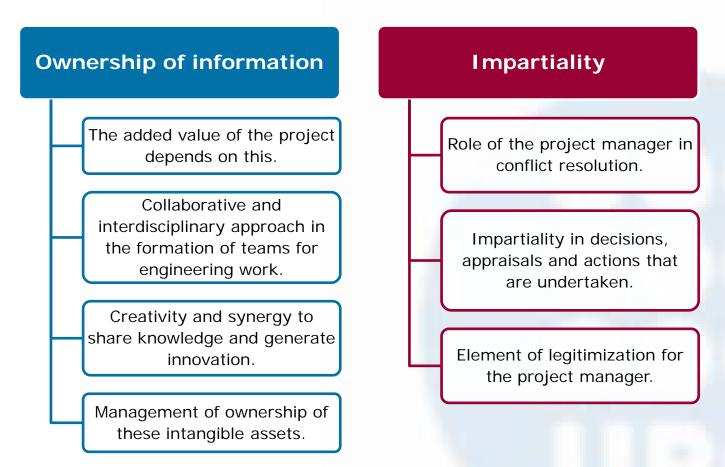
Ethics in project management

- Consists in using all the principles, values, actions, measures, procedures and organizational culture to meet the project objectives, and the highest interests of the beneficiaries, users and institution.
- Ensure that the desired results are achieved effectively and fairly, through the transparent handling of resources, efficient performance of activities and functions, and suitable behaviour of team members.





Ethical problems in project management (I)







Ethical problems in project management (II)

Conflict of interests (corruption)

Choose between individual and general interests of the project and its stakeholders.

Ethical dilemmas in the relationship between quality and profit and potential detriment to the user/client, commissions for subcontracts or supply, or corruption.

Conflict of loyalty

Organization with a welldefined chain of command and responsibilities.

Choice between loyalty to the company that commissioned the project and loyalty to society in general.

Report your own company or organization to prevent corruption.





Mechanisms to ensure professional ethics

- Ethical codes and codes of practice as an expression of the ethical values that should guide professional actions and decisions.
- Ethical committees composed of experts in different areas that draw up criteria and resolve specific ethical problems.
- Ethical training initiatives at undergraduate level and in lifelong learning that highlight the relevance of ethical issues and develop knowledge, capacities and skills to face ethical problems successfully.





Barriers against corruption

- Internal management control systems
- Effective, transparent management
- Justice system that can investigate and sanction
- Citizen oversight
- Investigative journalism
- Political control







Potential safety valves

- In hiring mechanisms (project contractors and suppliers)
- In the handling of project funds
- In recruitment and appointments
- In internal practices, formalities and procedures
- In supervision of contracts (handover)
- In the impact on citizens and users of the project:
 - Their time
 - Their environment
 - Their financial activity
 - The official formalities that must be completed





What is an ethical code?

A set of principles or moral values.

Increases the sense of community among members

- The principles that govern the behaviour of an individual or a group, that is, professional ethics.
- A system or philosophy of behaviour and principles practiced by a person or group.
- The discipline that addresses what is good and bad, as well as moral duty and obligation.

Helps to ensure that relationships are mutually pleasant





Writing an ethical code

- Ethical codes Should
 - regulate behaviour and inspire;
 - be adapted to the needs and values of each organization;
 - include principles and values listed in order of importance.
- An ethical code should answer the following questions:
 - Does the document include some kind of application? If so, what kind?
 - How will the new code by applied?
 - Who will participate in the code? A small working group or all those affected by it?
 - Is it really useful?





Programming: legal framework and intellectual property issues

- Basic guides for open source programming published by CENATIC, with a creative commons license that can be translated and modified:
 - http://www.cenatic.es/component/phocadownload/section/1-?lang=es,
 - http://www.cenatic.es/que-es-el-software-de-fuentes-abiertas
- Courses of open source programming:
 - http://portals.cpl.upc.edu/fctti/formaciopl/formacio-pl/b1-especialista-en-legislacio-i-pl.html (Information Systems Office, UPC)
 - http://www.uoc.edu/masters/oficiales/img/904.pdf (UOC course)





Programming: legal framework and intellectual property issues

- Websites of interest:
 - i-Legal: http://ilegal.cpl.upc.edu/
 - wiki: ca.wikibooks.org/wiki/Introducció_al_programari_lliure/
- Examples of ethical codes in the area of computer science:
 - http://courses.cs.vt.edu/~cs3604/lib/WorldCodes/WorldCodes.html
 - http://dmoz.org/Computers/Ethics/Codes_of_Ethics/





Material

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