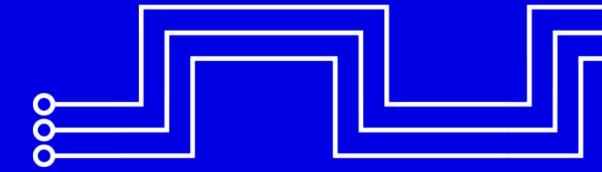




Agile Applicability in Academic Research

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Presentation agenda

- Agile introduction
- Research context definition
- 3. Problems
- 4. State-of-the-art
- 5. Achieved results
- 6. Aims of future research



- A work organization paradigm
- —Originated with "Manifesto for Agile Software Development", 2001
- Redefines many focal aspects of previous approaches
- -People, value, customer, change





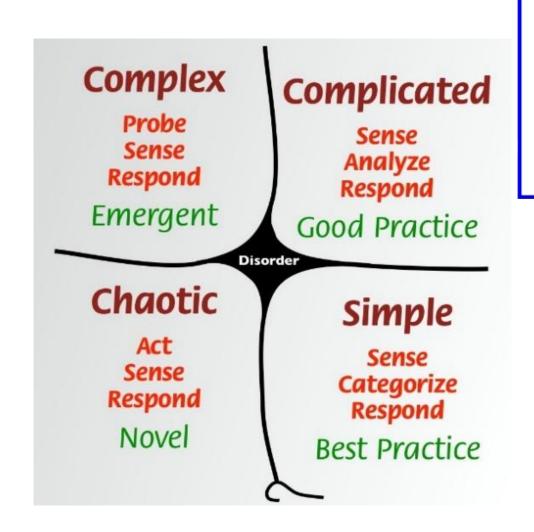
People

- Foster collaboration, not processes
- -Create environment, where spontaneous communication can thrive
- Unlock intrinsic potential of knowledge workers
- Motivate by autonomy, mastery, and purpose (Daniel Pink)
 - —Not by simple positive and negative stimuli, e.g. by money (Taylorist approach)



Change

- –Cynefin framework = problem classification pattern, based on Dave Snowden (1999)
- **-Simple** = cause and effect is clear
 - −Best practice realm − e.g. BPM process
- **–Complicated** = cause and effect requires analysis
 - –Good practice realm e.g. Waterfall
- **–Complex** = cause and effect visible only in retrospect
 - –Agile realm e.g. experimentation
- **-Chaotic** = cause and effect completely unpredictable
 - -Chaos realm e.g. COVID-19 emergency





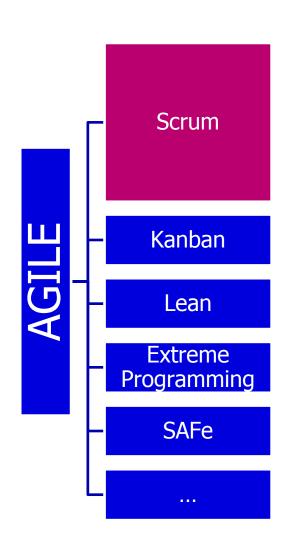
Paradigms and frameworks

-Agile = a paradigm

Contains principles and practices

Framework = minimal set of prescriptions

-Methodology = maximal set of prescriptions





Research context definition

Academia

- -Agile in the industry is well-known and well-tested
- -Many new context are being explored (such as general IT, marketing, HR, sales, public management, ...)
- Research and academic environments are not exception
- -Many laboratories and research groups are managed ad-hoc; research is by definition unpredictable (and thus change-based)



Problems

Academia

- -Ad-hoc management
- High stress on central figures
- Lack of transparency in processes, people, work products, status, ...
- Low teamwork and inadequate synergy finding
- -Managing academic culture, management by KPIs, compliance
- Scaling



State-of-the-art

- Systematic literature reviews are missing
- Research body mostly composed of a large number of ad-hoc case studies
- -Six studies analyzed in detail in my Master thesis (Americas, Europe, Asia)



Achieved results - LabSeS

Methods

- -Questionnaire for lab members (first round, May 2020)
 - Likert scales 1-5
 - —Questions about working on final thesis and engaging with laboratory
- Process design based on results and observance
- Process implementation
- -Questionnaire for lab members (second round, April 2021)
 - –Hypothesis testing



Achieved results

Agile Process in LabSeS

- -Criteria: simplicity, motivating, decrease stress on faculty
- Biweekly Sync
 - Lab news, Scrum, smaller-group discussions
- —Technical discussions on-demand
- -Semestral Retrospective, Semestral Thesis Presentation
- -Scrum Master role



Achieved results

Results

- ■Differences between May 2020 (n=5, 70 %) and April 2021 (n=7-8, 80 %)
- Better median achieved in 12 out of 13 measured questions
- -Statistically significantly better distribution in 7 out of 13 measured questions
 - —Quality of interactions with supervisor and his availability
 - -Subjective evaluation of thesis quality, productivity, motivation, and overall feeling of writing
- -Statistically significantly more inclination to write papers about Smart Cities and to represent the laboratory



Aims of future research

In the laboratory and specific process

-Publication of results (European Management Journal?)

- -Pulling customers (municipalities) into the process
- Uncovering synergies among laboratory members
- Implementing the process in another laboratory for control

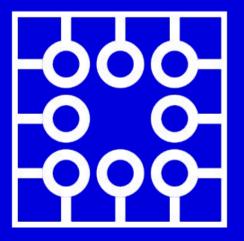


Aims of future research

Overall

- Systematic literature review
 - Focus on element enumeration
 - -Focus on framework classification
- Correlation studies
- _Standardization
- -General (parametrized / decision-tree) process design
- -Empirical verification





Laboratoř servisních systémů

