City University of Hong Kong

Information on a Course offered by Department of Information Systems with effect from Semester B in 2012 / 2013

Course Title: Information Technology Based Organization

Transformation

Course Code: IS5743

Course Duration: One Semester (13 Weeks)

No. of Credit Units: Three

Level: P5

Medium of Instruction: English

Prerequisites: Nil

Precursors: IS5313 Foundations of Information and Electronic

Business Systems

Equivalent Courses: IS6643 Information Technology Based Organization

Transformation

Exclusive Courses: IS6643 Information Technology Based Organization

Transformation

Part II

1. Course Aims:

This course aims to:

- provide students with knowledge and experience relevant to organization transformation and business process management, and
- enable students to apply information technology (IT) to enable and facilitate organizational transformation.

2. Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

Upon successful completion of this course, students should be able to:

No.	CILOs	Weighting	PILO
			(MSc.EBKM)
1.	Describe the key essence of process-oriented	1	P2
	organizations and the evolution of		
	management philosophy related to		
	organization transformation.		
2.	Apply a disciplined business process redesign	3	P3
	methodology and propose IT-based redesign		
	solutions.		
3.	Deploy and implement enterprise systems to	1	P1
	enable organization transformation.		
4.	Manage changes due to IT-based organization	2	P3, P4
	transformation and identify the key success		
	factors of organization transformation.		

^{(3:} Relatively most focused ILOs; 2: moderately focused ILOs; 1: less focused ILOs)

3. Teaching and learning Activities (TLAs)

(designed to facilitate students' achievement of the CILOs)

Seminar/Workshop: 39 hours

TLA1: Lecture

The lectures will cover such topics as environmental analyses for organization transformation, process-oriented organizations, business process reengineering (BPR), the role of IT in organization transformation, enterprise resource planning (ERP), enterprise systems, evolution of management philosophy in organization transformation, the Leavitt Diamond model of organization adaptation, BPR methodology, identification of business processes to be redesigned, scoping of a business process, business process modelling, analysis, and redesign, generic strategies for business process redesign, principles and tactics for business process redesign, IT integration in the context of redesigned business processes, organization change management, and critical success factors for organization transformation.

TLA2: Case Studies and Role-Play

Throughout the semester, students will apply and integrate what they learn through classroom discussions and readings into real-world mini-cases. On top of the mini-cases, students will be asked to submit written reports for three cases.

To get in-depth understanding of the cases, role-playing exercises will be conducted in the class to simulate a scenario described in a real-world case. Students will take different roles in the exercises and key issues related to the successful implementation of organization transformation will be addressed in the exercises.

TLA3: Project

Business Process Reengineering is best learned by doing it. Therefore, the term project will be an exercise in reengineering.

Students will work in a team of 4 members (3 members will be allowed in exceptional cases). You will choose your own partners. Each team should submit the group formation form by the end of week 4. Students are encouraged to form your group ASAP.

Project teams can choose one of the two approaches:

Approach $1 - Redesign \ approach$: 1) analyze a currently existing organization process, and 2) seek to reengineer it (i.e., suggest a reengineered solution).

Approach 2 – Criticizing approach: 1) identify a local (HK or Mainland) organization with a business process reengineering project that uses information technology to bring advantages to the organization, and 2) describe and critique the reengineering project, and provide an alternative solution to the project.

Each team will write a report summarizing the findings and present their project in week 12. The due times of the three phase of the project are as follows:

- *Project Proposal*: by **Week 6**, each team should hand in a **1~2 page** description of the company they intend to study and the study plan.
- Progress Report: by Week 9, each team should hand in a 1~2 page report summarizing the activities that have been conducted and the remaining activities and the problems faced in the BPR project. This report should be written in **bullet** form and it is **different** from the partial project report (i.e., you shall not include the contents of the sections of the final report that you've done).
- Project Presentation and PPT Slides: by Week 12 prior to the project presentations. The PPT slides are to be submitted in hard copy in class. In addition, the electronic version of the PPT slides should also be emailed to be instructor before Week 12's class.

CILO No	TLA1:	TLA2:	TLA3: Project	Hours/week
	Lectures	Case Studies &		(if applicable)
		Role-playing		
CILO 1	2		1	
CILO 2	2	1	2	
CILO 3	2	2		
CILO 4	2	1	2	

(1: Minor focus on the ILO; 2: Main focus on the ILO)

4. Assessment Tasks/Activities

(designed to assess how well the students achieve the CILOs)

AT1: Continuous Assessment and Self-Reflection (22%)

The instructor encourages a two-way, interactive learning environment, thus students are expected to participate *actively* in class. The participation grade will be based on both in-class and online (Blackboard) participation. The 22% of the grade allocated is not a gift, and will only be given to students who prepare for discussion and participate *actively* in the class. In particular, three components will be evaluated:

- Attend class and participate in discussions to which you have something substantive to add, and make several significant contributions, i.e., insightful questions or comments. It is also desirable to draw from your experience that is relevant to a discussion. To ensure that the instructor knows who you are, you are recommended to bring a *nameplate* to every class. (about 15%)
- Reflection journals: you will briefly summarize what you've learned from the class and report your self-reflection in the discussion forum in the Blackboard. Students are required to write at least 5 journals (one for each class). Normally students will focus on (1) the key messages you've learned and (2) some critical thinking about the topic of the class. (about 5%)
- Follow the Blackboard discussion forum, answer other students' questions, and make several significant contributions (i.e., insightful questions or comments). (about 2%)

AT2: Case Reports (20%)

To encourage students to better prepare for the case discussions, three case reports will be required to submit before the discussions.

- Maybelline Case Report (5% of course grade)
- FoxMeyer Case Report (5% of course grade)
- Vicro Case Report (10% of course grade).

AT3: Project (18%)

The project will be marked using the following scheme:

- Progress Report (3% of course grade)
- Presentation (15% of course grade).

AT4: Final Examination (40%)

The final exam (2 hours) will be an open book exam. It will cover all readings assigned in the class, the lectures and the tutorials including the cases and examples mentioned in the class.

** Students must pass BOTH coursework and examination in order to get an overall pass in this course.**

CILO	AT1:	AT2: Cases	AT2: Project	AT4: Final	Remarks
No	Continuous	(20%)	(18%)	Examination	
	Assessment			(40%)	
	(22%)				
CILO 1	2		1	2	1: Minor focus on
CILO 2	2	1	2	2	the ILO;
CILO 3	2	2		1	2: Main focus on
CILO 4	2	1	2	1	the ILO)

5. Grading of Student Achievement:

Refer to Grading of Courses in the Academic Regulations for Taught Postgraduate Degrees.

Standard grading pattern: A+, A, A- ... C-, D, F

(see the rubrics attached)

Part III

Keyword Syllabus:

Business Process; Business Process Reengineering (BPR); Workflow Management; Business Process Management (BPM); Enterprise Systems, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), the Leavitt Diamond Model; BPR Methodology; BPR Tool; Principles and Tactics for BPR; IT Integration; Change Management; and Critical Success Factors.

Detailed Syllabus:

- Environmental analyses for organizational transformation: characteristics of today's changing business environments and organizational needs for transformation.
- Process-oriented organizations: rationale and properties of business processes, need for process-oriented organizations.
- IT for organization transformation: how IT changes business processes, innovative applications of IT in organizations, and role of IT for business process redesign.
- Adaptation to organization transformation: the Leavitt Diamond Model.
- Evolution of business process improvement: Total Quality Management (TQM), BPR, Time-based Competition, Incremental improvement vs. radical redesign of business process.
- ERP system as a way of automation, integration, and reengineering of the processes.
- Major elements of "traditional" ERP systems.
- Expanded scope of Enterprise systems (ERP + Supply Chain Management + Customer Relationship Management + Business Intelligence)
- Strategy of ERP implementation and Critical Successful Factors of ERP implementation
- BPR Methodology: the 5-Phases Model, triggers for BPR, identification of business processes to be redesigned, BPR project mobilization, business process modelling, analysis, and redesign.
- BPR Tools: activity decision flow diagrams for business process modeling, analysis, diagnosis, and redesign of business processing using BPR tools.
- Business process redesign: generic strategies, principles and tactics, IT-based solutions for business process redesign.
- BPR in Hong Kong: BPR in the banking industry of HK.
- IT integration: IT platforms for business process integration.
- Implementation of organization transformation: change management, people issues.
- Redesign Supply Chain Processes: challenges in supply chain management, role of IS in supply chain management, the Outside-In approach to supply chain process redesign.
- Critical Success Factors for BPR.

Recommended Readings:

Hestermann, C. and Woods, J., "Q&A: What ERP Is and What the Associated Terms Really Mean," *Gartner Research*, 18-Nov.-2009.

Ganly, D., "Address Five Key Factors for Successful ERP Implementations," *Gartner Research*, 29-Aug.-2008.

Hamel, G., "The Why, What, and How of Management Innovation," <u>Harvard Business</u> <u>Review</u> (84:2) 2006, pp 72-84.

Johnson, L.K., "Successful Business Process Outsourcing," <u>MIT Sloan Management Review</u> (47:2) 2006, pp 5-6.

Hammer, M., "Deep Change," Harvard Business Review (82:4) 2004, pp 84-93.

S. Rivard, B. Aubert, M. Patry, G. Paré and H. Smith, <u>Information Technology and Organizational Transformation</u>, Elsevier, 2004.

Zhang, L., Lee, M.K.O., Zhang, Z. and Banerjee, P., "Critical Success Factors of Enterprise Resource Planning Systems Implementation Success in China," *Proceedings of the 36th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences*, 2003.

El Sawy, O.A., Redesigning Enterprise Processes for e-Business, McGraw-Hill, 2001.

Davenport, T.H., "Putting the Enterprise into the Enterprise System," *Harvard Business Review* (76:4) 1998, pp 121-131.

Grover, V. and Malhotra, M.K., "Business process reengineering: A tutorial on the concept, evolution, method, technology and application, "<u>Journal of Operations Management</u> (15:3) 1997, pp 193-213.

Hammer, M., "Reengineering Work: Don't Automate, Obliterate," <u>Harvard Business Review</u> (68:4) 1990, pp 104-112.

Davenport, T.H. and Short, J.E., "The New Industrial Engineering: Information Technology and Business Process Redesign," <u>MIT Sloan Management Review</u> (31:4) 1990, pp 11-27.

IS5743: Information Technology Based Organization Transformation – Assessment Rubrics

(H: High weighting; M: Medium weighting; L: Low weighting)

Continuous Assessment:

Criteria	Weight	A	В	С	D
[CILOs 1, 2, 4] Participation in Lectures/Case Discussions	Н	 Be enthusiastic; contribute to class discussion actively by asking excellent questions and responding others' questions frequently and proactively Demonstrate the ability to solve many real problems by applying knowledge learned in the class Contribute to case discussions proactively and demonstrate deep understanding of the key issues involved in the cases 	 Be active; contribute to class discussion by asking good and relevant questions and answering other's questions occasionally Demonstrate the ability to solve some real problems by applying knowledge learned in the class Contribute to case discussions and demonstrate fair understanding of the key issues involved in the cases 	 Be active when prompted; contribute to discussion by responding to questions when asked Occasionally demonstrate the ability to solve some real problems by applying knowledge learned in the class Contribute to case discussions and demonstrate fair understanding of relevant issues involved in the cases 	Be occasionally active when urged; respond to questions when repeatedly asked Contribute to case discussions when urged and demonstrate limited understanding of relevant issues involved in the cases
[CILOs 1, 2, 3, 4] Self-Reflection through Weekly Journals in the Blackboard	M	 Demonstrate critical reflections in most of the weekly journals Demonstrate the ability to solve many real problems by applying knowledge learned in the class Address concerns and issues raised in others' weekly journals proactively 	 Demonstrate critical reflections in many of the weekly journals Demonstrate the ability to solve some real problems by applying knowledge learned in the class Address concerns and issues raised in others' weekly journals occasionally 	 Demonstrate critical reflections in some of the weekly journals Seldom demonstrate the ability to solve real problems by applying knowledge learned in the class Address concerns and issues raised in others' weekly journals occasionally 	 Seldom demonstrate critical reflections in the weekly journals Seldom demonstrate the ability to solve real problems by applying knowledge learned in the class Seldom address concerns and issues raised in others' weekly journals

Case:

cuse.					
Criteria	Weight	A	В	С	D
[CILOs 2, 3, 4] Case Reports	Н	 Able to identify most the key issues involved in a case Able to provide an innovative solution to the problem in the case Able to provide rich critical thinking about the business 	 Able to identify some key issues involved in a case Able to provide a good solution to the problem in the case Able to provide some critical thinking about the business 	 Able to identify relevant issues involved in a case Able to provide a reasonable reasonable solution to the problem in the case 	Able to identify relevant involved in a case Able to provide a poor solution to the problem in the case
		case	case		

Project:

Project section	Weight	A	В	С	D
	M				2
[CILO 1]	IVI	- Strong justification of the need	- Good justification of the need	- Acceptable justification of the	- Poor justification of the need
Introduction and		for organization	for organization	need for transformation of the	for organization
Background		transformation based on	transformation based on	organization based on	transformation based on
(business		environmental analyses	environmental analyses	environmental analyses	environmental analyses
environment,		- Rich, relevant material based	- Material is based on	- Material is based on	- Material is primarily based on
and justification		on information from multiple	information from multiple	information from 2~3 sources	information from a single
of the choice of		sources	sources	- Reasonably structured with	source
the process to be		- Well-structured and	 Well-structured and 	some grammatical mistakes	- poorly structured description
redesigned)		grammatically correct	grammatically correct		with many grammatical
		description	description		mistakes
[CILO 2]	Н	- Appropriately apply the 5-	- Apply the 5-phases model to	- Mechanically apply the 5-	- Mechanically apply the 5-
Redesign of a		phases model to redesign the	redesign the process in a good	phases model to redesign the	phases model to redesign the
Business Process		process	manner	process	process
		- Clearly describe the scope of	- Describe the scope of the	- Describe the scope of the	- Poorly describe the scope of
		the business process to be	business process to be	business process to be	the business process to be
		redesigned	redesigned	redesigned	redesigned
		- Adequately and appropriately	- Apply the redesign principles	- Apply some of the redesign	- Inappropriately apply any of
		apply the redesign principles	and tactics in a good manner	principles and tactics in an	the redesign principles and
		and tactics	- Propose a well-justified or	acceptable manner	tactics
		- Propose a well-justified,	innovative redesign solution	- Propose an acceptable	- Propose a poor redesign
		innovative redesign solution	innovative redesign solution	redesign solution, but the	solution
		- Alternative redesigns are		solution is not innovative or	solution
		considered and ruled out		lacks strong justification	
				lacks strong justification	
	M	Convincingly Propose estimable most	Dronoso mony relevent	Propose some relevant	Propose irrelevent suggestions
[CILO 4]	IVI	- Propose actionable, most	- Propose many relevant	- Propose some relevant	- Propose irrelevant suggestions
Implementation		suitable suggestions to	suggestions to facilitate the	suggestions to facilitate the	to facilitate the
		facilitate the implementation	implementation of the project	implementation of the project	implementation of the project
		of the project	- Identify most of the relevant,	- Identify some relevant, key	- Fail to identify any relevant,
		- Identify the most relevant, key	key success factors of the	success factors of the project	key success factors of the
		success factors of the project	project		project

Final Examination:

The list below is an indication of the importance of different CILOs to be assessed during the final examination. (H: High weighting; M: Medium weighting; L: Low weighting)

Criteria	Weight	A	В	С	D
[CILO 1]	L	- Effectively distinguish	- Distinguish between radical	- Distinguish between radical	- Fail to distinguish between
Key concepts and		between radical redesign and	redesign and incremental	redesign and incremental	radical redesign and
management		incremental improvement of	improvement of business	improvement of business	incremental improvement of
approaches to		business processes	processes	processes	business processes
organization		- Effectively identify needs for	- Identify many salient needs for	- Identify some salient needs	- Identify some needs for
transformation		organization transformation	organization transformation	for organization	organization transformation
		based on an environmental	based on an environmental	transformation based on an	based on an environmental
		analysis	analysis	environmental analysis	analysis
		- Evidence of deep	- Evidence of good	- Evidence of fair	- Poor understanding of the
		understanding of the essence	understanding of the essence of	understanding of the essence	essence of business
		of business processes	business processes	of business processes	processes
[CILO 2, 3]	Н	- Effectively identify	- Identify organizational needs	- Identify organizational needs	- Fail to identify
Redesign a		organizational needs for	for organizational	for organizational	organizational needs for
business process		organizational transformation	transformation based on an	transformation based on an	organizational
		based on an internal analysis	internal analysis	internal analysis	transformation based on an
		- Identify the most suitable	- Identify the majority of the	- Identify some of the most	internal analysis
		team members for the	most suitable team members for	suitable team members for	- Fail to identify most of the
		redesign project	the redesign project	the redesign project	suitable team members for
		- Set up the most appropriate	- Set up some suitable goals and	- Set up some suitable goals	the redesign project
		goals and objectives for the	objectives for the redesign	and objectives for the	- Fail to set up suitable goals
		redesign project	project	redesign project	and objectives for the
		- Appropriately model a	- Appropriately model a business	- Model a business process	redesign project
		business process	process	with minor errors	- Model a business process
		- Effectively identify the key	- Identify the main weaknesses of	- Identify the main weaknesses	with major errors
		weaknesses of an existing	an existing business process	of an existing business	- Identify some weaknesses of
		business process	- Identify many relevant redesign	process	an existing business process
		- Effectively identify the	principles and tactics that are	- Identify some relevant	- Fail to identify most of the
		redesign principles and	suitable to a redesign project	redesign principles and	relevant redesign principles
		tactics that are most suitable	and apply them in a good	tactics that are suitable to a	and tactics that are suitable
		to a redesign project and	manner	redesign project and apply	to a redesign project and fail
		appropriately apply them	- Proposal a reasonable IT-based	them in an acceptable manner	to apply them appropriately
		- Proposal a very suitable IT-	solution to achieve the redesign	- Proposal an acceptable IT-	- Proposal a poor IT-based
		based solution to achieve the	objectives	based solution to achieve the	solution that is difficult to
		redesign objectives		redesign objectives	achieve the redesign
					objectives

[CILO 4]	M	- Propose actionable, most	- Propose actionable, reasonable	- Propose some acceptable	- Fail to propose actionable
Implementation of		suitable advice to facilitate	advice to facilitate the	advice to facilitate the	advice to facilitate the
organization		the organization	organization transformation by	organization transformation	organization transformation
transformation		transformation by applying	applying the Leavitt-diamond	by applying the Leavitt-	by applying the Leavitt-
		the Leavitt-diamond model	model	diamond model	diamond model
		- Effectively identify the key	- Identify most of the key success	- Identify several key success	- Fail to identify any key
		success factors of a process	factors of a process redesign	factors of a process redesign	success factors of a process
		redesign project	project	project	redesign project