

An Accredited Institution of the University of Westminster (UK)



Lecture 8: ManagingChange and Innovation

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# Agenda



- Changes in the work place
- Categories of change
- Change and managers
- Forces of change
- Facilitating change
- Change agents
- Lewin's process
- Types of change
- Organisational development
- Stress factors
- Sources of innovation



# **Changes in the Work Place**

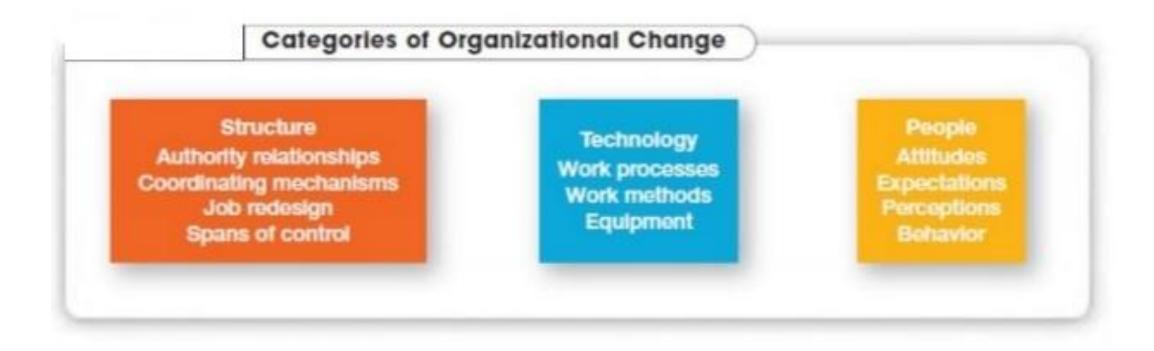


- Today's organizations need to continuously adapt to new situations if they are to survive and prosper
- One of the most dramatic elements is the shift to a technology- driven workplace
- Ideas, information, and relationships are becoming critically important



# **Categories of Change**





# **Change and Managers**



- Organizational Change
  - Any alterations in the people, structure, or technology of an organization
- Characteristics of Change
  - Is constant yet varies in degree and direction
  - Produces uncertainty yet is not completely unpredictable
  - Creates both threats and opportunities

# Managing change is an integral part of every manager's job

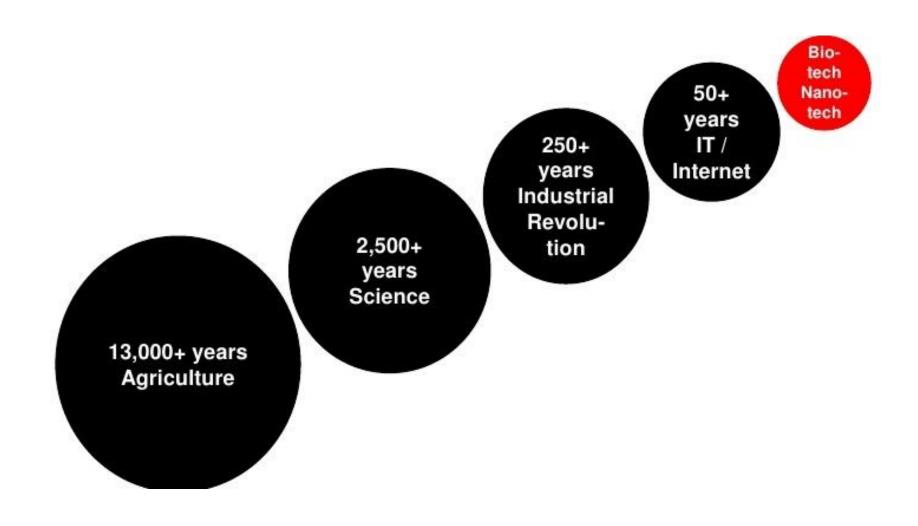
#### External forces

- Marketplace
- Governmental laws and regulations
- Technology
- Labor market
- Economic changes

#### Internal Forces

- Changes in organizational strategy
- Workforce changes
- New equipment
- Employee attitudes

# Pace of Change



# **Facilitating Change**



Willingness to listen to & test new ideas.

Communication

Cultures, systems & leadership that support & anticipate change

Involvement, c onsultation & participation by those who will be affected

**CSF** 

Effective workplace relationships

Monitoring & evaluation of changes

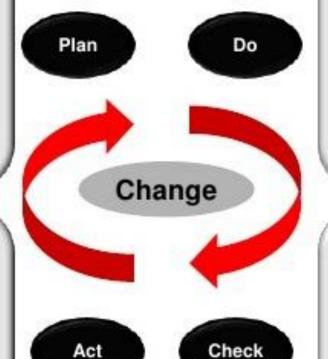
Information sharing

Effective planning

## **PCDA & Incremental Change**



- Identify customer expectations
- · Identify quality requirements
- Evaluate current processes
- · Identify improvement needs
- Develop problem solutions
- · PLAN the improvement
- Develop action plans, monitor and check processes



- · Trial the change(s)
- · Test and monitor the results
- · Implement the process
- Monitor and evaluate

- Develop solutions a part of normal operating procedures
- Develop a new implementation plan to address any improvements that were expected but not achieved
- Identify further opportunities for improvement

- Check actual outcomes against intended or expected outcomes
- Identify areas for further improvement/adjustment
- Identify and measure the quality improvements

# **Change Agents**



#### The Manager as Change Agent

#### Change Agents

People who act as catalysts and assume the responsibility for changing process are called change agents.

#### Types of Change Agents

- Managers: internal entrepreneurs
- Nonmanagers: change specialists
- Outside consultants: change implementation experts

### Lewin's Process



#### Lewin's Three-Step Process



The "Calm Waters" Metaphor

### Lewin's Process



#### The Calm Waters Metaphor

- Lewin's description of the change process as a break in the organization's equilibrium state
  - Unfreezing the status quo
  - Changing to a new state
  - Refreezing to make the change permanent

#### White-Water Rapids Metaphor

The lack of environmental stability and predictability requires that managers and organizations continually adapt (manage change actively) to survive.

# **Types of Change**



#### Structural

Changing the organization's structure or its structural components

#### Technological

Adopting new equipment or operating methods that displace old skills and require new ones

#### Automation

Replacing certain tasks done by people with machines

#### Workforce

Changing attitudes, expectations, perceptions, and behaviors of the workforce

# **Organisational Development**



Intergroup development

Process consultation

Survey feedback

Team building



- Survey feedback
  - A method of assessing employees' attitudes toward and perceptions of a change
- Process Consultation
  - Using outside consultants to assess organizational processes such as workflow, informal intra-unit relationships, and formal communication channels

### OD Contd.



### Team-Building

 Using activities to help work groups set goals, develop positive interpersonal relationships, and clarify the roles and responsibilities of each team member

### Intergroup Development

Activities that attempt to make several work groups more cohesive

# Resistance to Change



### Why People Resist Change?

- The ambiguity and uncertainty that change introduces
- The comfort of old habits
- A concern over personal loss of status, money, authority, friendships, and personal convenience
- The perception that change is incompatible with the goals and interest of the organization

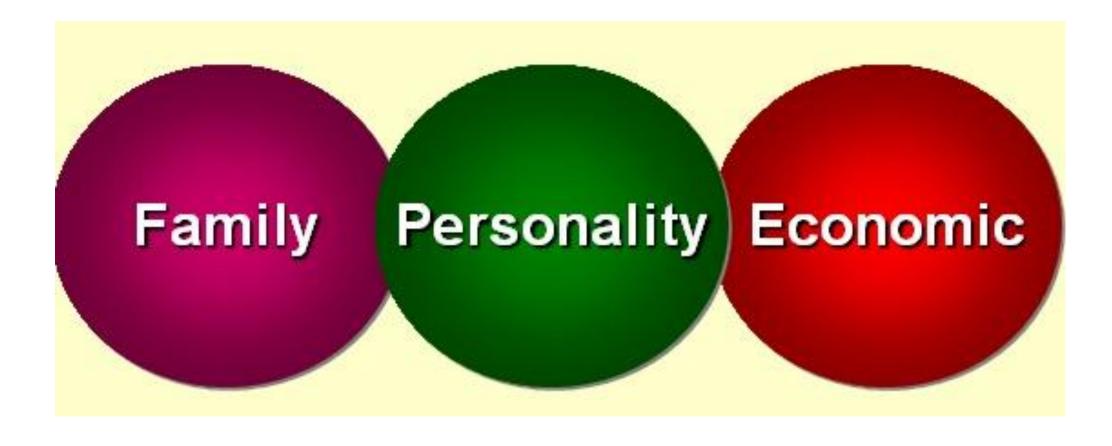
### **Stress Factors**





### **Personal Stress Factors**





# **Handling Stress**



#### Handling Employee Stress due to Change

- Stress
  - The physical and psychological tension an individual feels when confronted with extraordinary demands, constraints, or opportunities and their associated importance and uncertainties.
  - Functional Stress
    - Stress that has a positive effect on performance.
- How Potential Stress Becomes Actual Stress
  - There is uncertainty over the outcome
  - When the outcome is important

# Reducing Stress



### Issues in Managing Change

#### Reducing Stress

- Engage in proper employee selection
- Match employees' KSA's to jobs' TDR's
- Use realistic job interviews for reduce ambiguity
- Improve organizational communications
- Develop a performance planning program
- Use job redesign
- Provide a counseling program
- Offer time planning management assistance
- Sponsor wellness programs

# **Managing Change**



### Making Change Happen Successfully

- Embrace change—become a change-capable organization.
- Create a simple, compelling message explaining why change is necessary.
- Communicate constantly and honestly.
- Foster as much employee participation as possible get all employees committed
- Encourage employees to be flexible
- Remove those who resist and cannot be changed.

# Creativity vs. Innovation



What Is Creativity?

 Combining new ideas in unique ways or associating ideas in unusual ways

What Is Innovation?

 Turning creative ideas into useful products, services, or methods of operation

### Sources of Innovation



Structural **Variables** Sources of **Organizational** Culture Innovation Human Resources

### **Structural Variables**



- Adopt an organic structure
- Make available plentiful resources
- Engage in frequent interunit communication
- Minimize extreme time pressures on creative activities
- Provide explicit support for creativity

### **Cultural Variables**



- Accept ambiguity
- Tolerate the impractical
- Have low external controls
- Tolerate risk taking
- Tolerate conflict
- Focus on ends rather than means
- Develop an open-system focus
- Provide positive feedback

### **HR Variables**

- Actively promote training and development to keep employees' skills current
- Offer high job security to encourage risk taking
- Encourage individual to be "champions" of change

# Reading



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