

# Change Management

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MGM323

Lecture 3



# Change Management

## Lecture 3 Organizational change

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**Dr. Ranya Mahfouz**

## Agenda Organizational change

- **Introduction**
- **How organizations really work;**
- **Models and approaches to organizational change; and**
- **Summary and conclusions.**

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- **Introduction**
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# Change Management

This subject is about learning how to manage change. The world around us is changing very quickly. Almost every day, there is a new discovery or innovation, especially in science. Globalization also has a big effect on how we think about politics and business. At the same time, the problems that come with globalization are growing just as fast, which is also a big concern.



## Agenda Organizational change

- Introduction
- **How organizations really work;**
- Models and approaches to organizational change; and
- Summary and conclusions.

Chapter  
**03**

## How organizations really work;

We all have our own assumptions about how organizations work, developed through a combination of **experience** and **education**. The use of metaphor is an important way in which we express these assumptions.

Chapter  
**03**

## How organizations really work;

Some people talk about organizations as if they were machines. This metaphor leads to talk of organizational structures, job design and process reengineering. Others describe organizations as political systems.

They describe the organization as a seething web of political tricks where coalitions are formed and power rules supreme. They talk about hidden agendas, opposing factions and political maneuvering.

## Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

These are the four that its seen in use most often by managers, writers and consultants, and that appear to us to provide the most useful insights into the process of organizational change. These are:

- organizations as machines;
- organizations as political systems;
- organizations as organisms;
- organizations as flux and transformation



Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 1- Organizations as machines;

Gareth Morgan says, ‘When we think of organizations as machines, we begin to see them as rational enterprises designed and structured to achieve predetermined ends.’ This picture of an organization implies routine operations, well-defined structure and job roles, and efficient working inside and between the working parts of the machine (the functional areas).

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 1- Organizations as machines;

### How change is tackled

Senior managers define targets and timescales. Consultants advise on techniques. The change programme is rolled out from the top down. Training is given to bridge the behaviour gap.



Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 1- Organizations as machines;

### Who is responsible

Senior Management

### Guiding Principles

Change must be driven. Resistance can be managed. Targets set at the start of the process define the direction.



Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 1- Organizations as machines;

The key beliefs are:

- each employee should have only one line manager
- labour should be divided into specific roles;
- each individual should be managed by objectives;
- teams represent no more than the summation of individual efforts;
- management should control and there should be employee discipline.



Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## **1- Organizations as machines;**

**This leads to the following assumptions about organizational change:**

- The organization can be changed to an agreed end state by those in positions of authority.
- There will be resistance, and this needs to be managed.
- Change can be executed well if it is well planned and well controlled.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 2- Political system

### How change is tackled

A powerful group of individuals builds a new coalition with new guiding principles. There are debates, manoeuvrings and negotiations which eventually lead to the new coalition either winning or losing.

Change then ensues as new people are in power with new views and new ways of allocating scarce resources. Those around them position themselves to be winners rather than losers.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 2- Political system

### How change is tackled

The political metaphor views organizations as arenas in which different groups compete for power and influence. In this type of organization, employees are encouraged to form alliances and coalitions to achieve their goals, and there is a constant struggle for control. The political metaphor is useful for organizations that operate in highly competitive environments, such as politics or the media.



Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 2- Political system

### Who is responsible

Those with Power

### Guiding Principles

There will be winners and losers. Change requires new coalitions and new negotiations.



Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 2- Political system

The key beliefs are:

- You can't stay out of organizational politics: you're already in it.
- Building support for your approach is essential if you want to make anything happen.
- You need to know who is powerful, and who they are close to.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 2- Political system

The key beliefs are:

- There is an important political map that overrides the published organizational structure.
- Coalitions between individuals are more important than work teams.
- The most important decisions in an organization concern the allocation of scarce resources, that is: who gets what, and these are reached through bargaining, negotiating and vying for position.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## **2- Political system How change is tackled**

**This leads to the following assumptions about organizational change:**

- The change will not work unless it's supported by a powerful person.
- The wider the support for this change, the better.
- It is important to understand the political map, and to understand who will be winners and losers as a result of this change.
- Positive strategies include creating new coalitions and renegotiating issues.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 3- Organisms

### How change is tackled

There is first a research phase where data is gathered on the relevant issue (customer feedback, employee survey etc). Next, the data is presented to those responsible for making changes. There is discussion about what the data means, and then what needs to be done.

A solution is collaboratively designed and moved towards, with maximum participation. Training and support are given to those who need to make significant changes.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 3- Organisms

### How change is tackled

The organism metaphor views organizations as living entities that must adapt to their environment to survive. In this type of organization, employees are encouraged to be creative and flexible, and roles are less clearly defined. This metaphor is useful for organizations that need to be adaptable to changing circumstances, such as startups or companies operating in fast-paced industries.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

### 3- Organisms

#### Who is responsible

Business improvement/ HR managers

#### Guiding Principles

There must be participation and involvement, and an awareness of the need for change. The change is collaboratively designed as a response to changes in the environment. People need to be supported through change.



Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

### 3- Organisms

**The key beliefs are:**

- There is no 'one best way' to design or manage an organization.
- The flow of information between different parts of the systems and its environment is key to the organization's success.
- It is important to maximize the fit between individual, team and organizational needs.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

### 3- Organisms

**This leads to the following assumptions about organizational change:**

- Changes are made only in response to changes in the external environment (rather than using an internal focus).
- Individuals and groups need to be psychologically aware of the need for change in order to adapt.
- The response to a change in the environment can be designed and worked towards.
- Participation and psychological support are necessary strategies for success.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 4- Flux and transformation

### How change is tackled

The initial spark of change is an emerging topic. This is a topic that is starting to appear on everyone's agenda or is being talked about over coffee.

Someone with authority takes the initiative to create a discussion forum. The discussion is initially fairly unstructured, but well facilitated. Questions asked might be 'Why have you come?' 'What is the real issue?', 'How would we like things to be?' The discussion involves anyone who has the energy to be interested.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 4- Flux and transformation

### How change is tackled

The flux and transformation metaphor sees organizations as constantly evolving and changing entities. In this type of organization, change is viewed as a natural part of the organization's life cycle, and employees are encouraged to embrace new ideas and perspectives. This metaphor is useful for organizations that are undergoing significant change or transformation, such as those undergoing a merger or restructuring.

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 4- Flux and transformation

### Who is responsible

Someone with authority to act

### Guiding Principles

Change cannot be managed; it emerges. Conflict and tension give rise to change. Managers are part of the process. Their job is to highlight gaps and contradictions.



Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 4- Flux and transformation

The key beliefs are:

- Order naturally emerges out of mess.
- Organizations have a natural capacity to self-renew.
- Organizational life is not governed by the rules of cause and effect.
- Key tensions are important in the emergence of new ways of doing things.
- The formal organizational structure (teams, hierarchies) only represents one of many dimensions of organizational life..

Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

## 4- Flux and transformation

**This leads to the following assumptions about organizational change:**

- Change cannot be managed. It emerges.
- Managers are not outside the systems they manage. They are part of the whole environment.
- Tensions and conflicts are an important feature of emerging change.
- Managers act as enablers. They enable people to exchange views and focus on significant differences.

## Morgan identifies Four organizational metaphors:

In conclusion, understanding the different metaphors that underpin organizational structures can be a useful tool for analyzing and interpreting the behavior of different organizations. By applying these metaphors, managers and employees can gain a deeper understanding of their organization's strengths and weaknesses and make more informed decisions about how to improve their performance. Whether your organization operates like a machine or an organism, a brain or a culture, or a political arena, understanding the underlying metaphor can help you unlock its potential and achieve greater success.

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Chapter  
**03**

## Models and methods of organizational change

Models of organizations as open, interconnected, interdependent sub-systems sit within the organism metaphor. This model is very prevalent in the human resource world, as it support much of the thinking that drove the creation of the HR function in organizations. The organism metaphor views change as a process of adapting to changes in the environment. The focus is on designing interventions to decrease resistance to change and increase the forces for change.

## Models and methods of organizational change

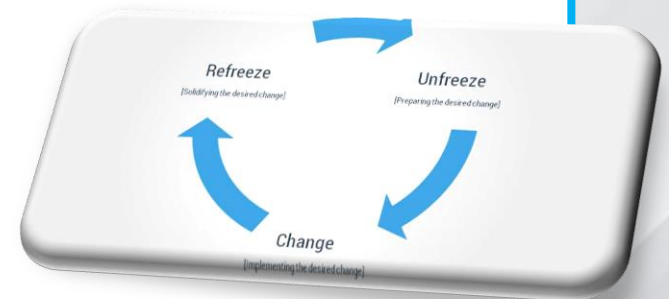
### 1- Lewin, three-steps model

Lewin's Change Model was developed by [Kurt Lewin](#), a German American psychologist who studied human social behaviour and group dynamics. Lewin's model features three stages that illustrate how people react when they're faced with change — including changes in the way their workplace runs. The three stages are as follows:

**Unfreeze:** A person is in their existing state

**Change:** They move or change into a new state

**Refreeze:** They refreeze into and solidify the new state



## Models and methods of organizational change

### 1- Lewin, three-step model

#### Advantages of Lewin's Change Management Model

1. Easy to Understand
2. Based on Psychology
3. Creates Sustainable Change
4. Puts People First



## Models and methods of organizational change

### 1- Lewin, three-step model

#### Disadvantages of Lewin's Change Management Model

1. It May Be Too Simple for Some
2. It May Be Too Strict
3. It Can Be Seen as Combative
4. Works Best for Long-Term Projects



## Models and methods of organizational change

### 2- Bullock and Batten, planned change

According to Bullock and Batten (1985), a phase refers to an organizational state and a process refers to the mechanisms needed to move from one state to another.

Bullock and Batten (1985) obtained their theories from project management and they suggested utilizing four-phase model to change, namely; Exploration, Planning, Action, and integration for planned change.



## Models and methods of organizational change

### 2- Bullock and Batten, planned change

| <i><b>Change Phase</b></i> | <i><b>Change Processes</b></i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>1. Exploration</b>      | <b>a. Needs Awareness</b>      |
|                            | <b>b. Search</b>               |
|                            | <b>c. Contracting</b>          |
| <b>2. Planning</b>         | <b>a. Diagnosis</b>            |
|                            | <b>b. Design</b>               |
|                            | <b>c. Decision</b>             |
| <b>3. Action</b>           | <b>a. Implementation</b>       |
|                            | <b>b. Evaluation</b>           |
| <b>4. Integration</b>      | <b>a. Stabilization</b>        |
|                            | <b>b. Diffusion</b>            |
|                            | <b>c. Renewal</b>              |



## Models and methods of organizational change

### 3- Beckhard and Harris, change formula

The change formula is simple but highly effective.

It is expressed as follows:

$$D \times V \times FS > R$$

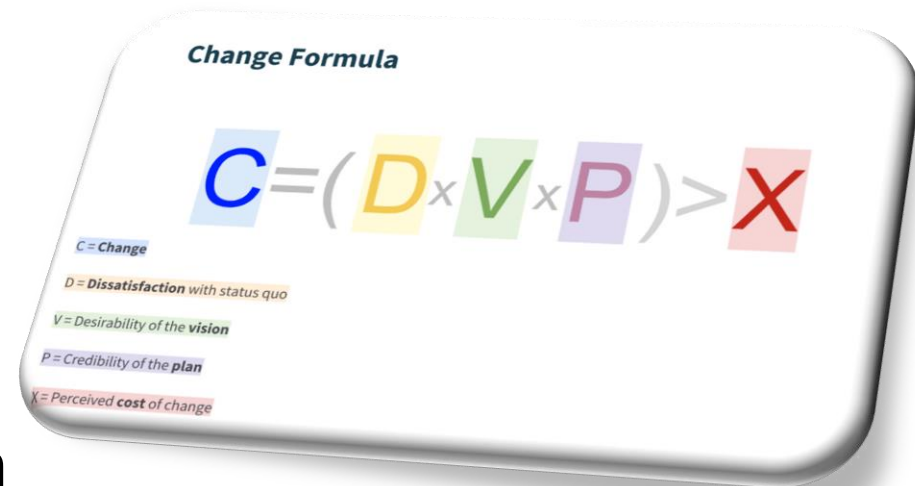
Where:

D = Dissatisfaction with the status quo

V = Vision of a desired future state

FS = First Steps towards achieving the vision

R = Resistance towards change



## Models and methods of organizational change

### 3- Beckhard and Harris, change formula

advantages of using the Beckhard and Harris Change Formula:

1. Provides a structured approach
2. Focuses on critical factors
3. Helps identify potential barriers
4. Facilitates communication
5. Helps evaluate the potential success of a change initiative



## Models and methods of organizational change

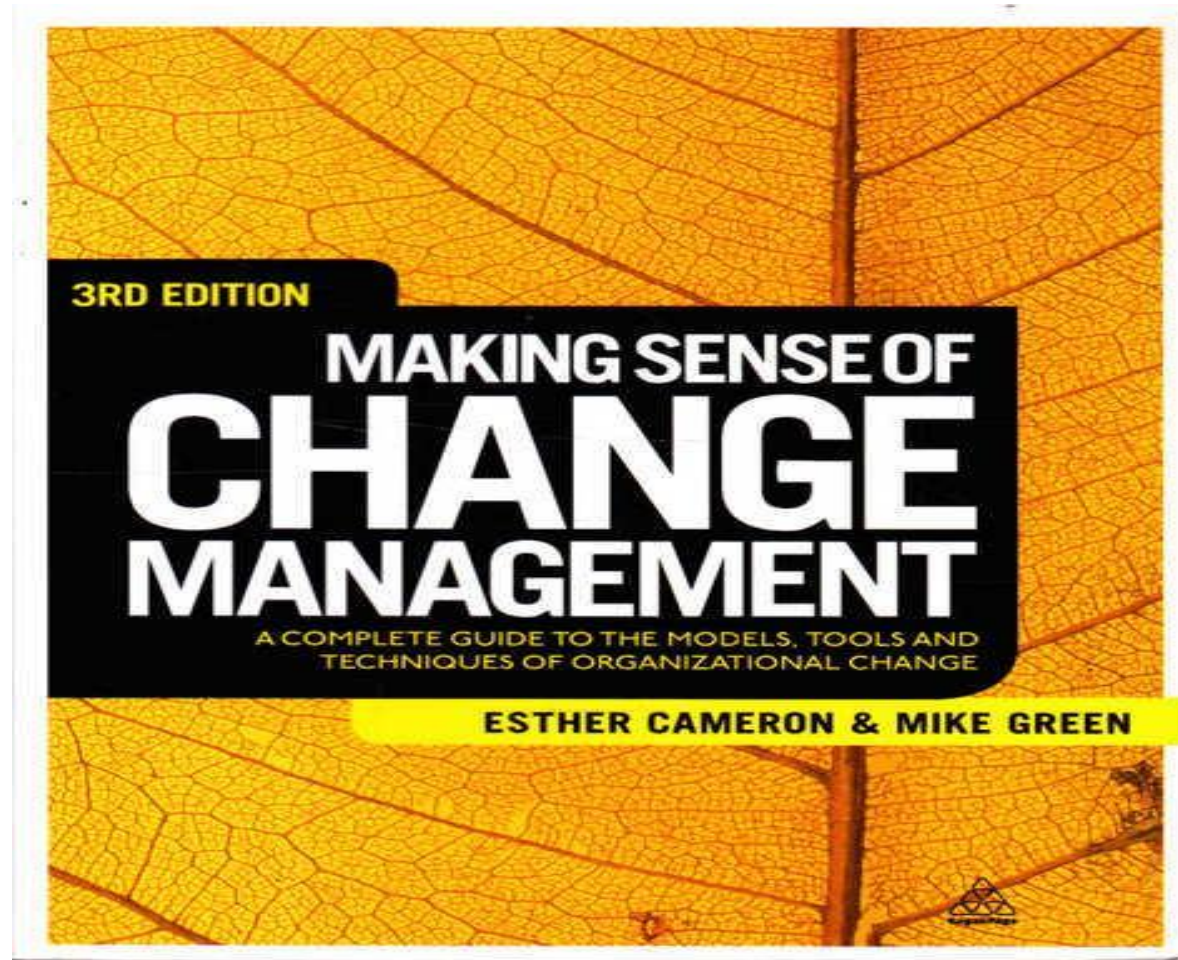
### 3- Beckhard and Harris, change formula

disadvantages of using the Beckhard and Harris Change Formula:

1. Simplistic approach
2. Limited applicability
3. Lack of context
4. Overemphasis on early stages
5. Ignores feedback



Textbook



Thank You