Organizational Change and Development

Unit 6

Organizational change

Concept

- Change is making things different.
- Change may be reactive or proactive.
- *Change in any part of the organization affect the whole Organization.
- "Change is any alternative in the work environment that affects the ways in which employees must act"-Newstrom and Davis
- *Organizational change refers to a modification or transformation of the organization's structure, processes or goods.
- ❖Organizational change is the process by which organization move from their present state to some desired future state to increase effectiveness.
- "Organizational change is any substantive modification to some part of the organization"- Ricky W. Griffin

Forces of organizational change

A. Internal forces

B. External forces

- 1. Change in owners
- 2. Change in goals, plans and strategies
- 3. Change in board of directors
- 4. Change in Organizational resources
- 5. Change in organizational structure
- 6. Change in work environment
- 7. Change in job technology



- 1. Change in economic forces
- 2. Change in political forces
- 3. Change in legal forces
- 4. Change in socioculture forces
- 5. Change in technology

forces

ii. Task

- 1. Customer
- 2. Suppliers
- 3. Competitors
- 4. Financial Institutions
- 5. Government
- 6. Pressure Groups
- 7. Strategic alliance

Resistance to Change

- *Resistance consists of employee behavior designed to delay or prevent the implementation of change.
- *Employees resist change.

Sources of Resistance to Change

Individual Resistance

- 1. Habit
- 2. Security
- 3. Economic factors
- 4. Fear of unknown
- 5. Selective information processing

Organizational Resistance

- 1. Structural inertia
- 2. Limited focus on change
- 3. Group inertia
- 4. Threat to expertise
- 5. Threat to established power relationship
- 6. Threat to established resource allocation

Areas of Organizational Change

- 1. Structure
- 2. Technology
- 3. Physical setting
- 4. People

Approaches to Managing Organizational Change

Lewin's Three Steps Model

- 1.Unfreezing
- 2. Changing
- 3. Refreezing

Action Research

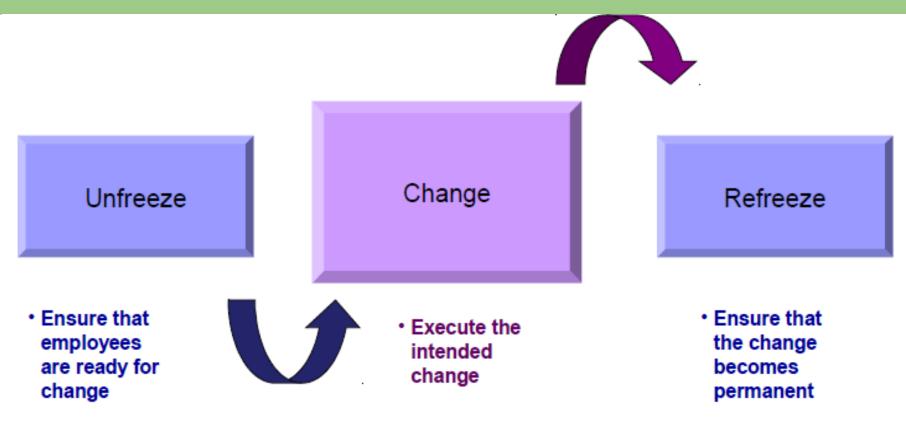
- 1. Diagnosing
- 2. Analysis
- 3. Taking action
- 4. Evaluation

OD Interventions

- 1. Survey feedback
- 2. Process consultation
- 3. Sensitivity training
- 4. Team building
- 5. Counseling and coaching
- 6. Inter-group relationship

A. Lewin's Three Steps Model of change

- This model was developed by psychologist Kurt Lewin.
- This model argues that change in organization should follow three steps of unfreezing, changing, and refreezing.



1. Unfreezing

- It is the initial stage of change process.
- In this stage, situation is prepared for change.
- Unfreezing stage provides awareness among employees to accept change.

2. Changing (moving)

- ❖ All the employees consider that change is reality.
- ❖During the changing period, people begin to learn the new behaviors, processes and ways of thinking.
- ❖The attitudes and practices are learnt.
- *This step designs and implements actual change.

3. Refreezing

- *This is permanent stage in which change interventions are stabilized.
- ❖ All employees accept new changes in the organization and change can be implemented effectively.

Organizational Development

Concept

- ❖It is the process of improving organizational efficiency through planned change.
- ❖Organizational development is a collection of change method that try to improve organizational effectiveness and employee well—being.

"Organizational development is a systematic means for planned change that involves the entire organization and is intended to increase organizational effectiveness."- Middlemist and Hitt

Characteristics of Organizational Development

- 1. Long –term plan
- 2. Broad based
- 3. Dynamic process
- 4. System perspective
- 5. Focus on behavior
- 6. Research based
- 7. Empowered process
- 8. Team work

Thank You