

Leadership, Strategy and Organizational Change

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This study examined the role of leadership in organizational change. The researcher stated that the role leader's play in the strategy process would have a significant impact on the overall success of any type of organizational change. The researcher found that leaders play a huge role when dealing with any type of organizational change implementation. A leader must take into consideration and utilize effective communication with the organization throughout this process. Further, this research revealed a four step that would make change successful in an organization. It is vital for a leader to utilize good leadership style, and empathy for employees throughout a change and maintain positive culture. This research has revealed that leader plays a key role in organizational change and must take all of that into consideration for an effective transition and successful change to come to reality in an organization.

Keywords: leadership, change, strategy, communication, culture, teams

INTRODUCTION

Organizations today are operating in an extremely competitive, energetic, and complex environment. This environment moves at an extremely fast pace and for organizations to stay relevant they need to keep up with the pace. This means change is inevitable. Successful organizations treat transformation as a critical piece in making sure they have a competitive advantage. So, what is the role of leadership in organizational change? Leadership is the key because transformation requires leadership. Because of their position and influence within an organization, leaders and managers are already in an advantageous position to bring about change. The role leader's play in the change process will have a significant impact on the overall success of any type of organizational change.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Organizational Change Challenges

Mergers 101 is an article that focuses on how a manager should oversee the change that comes with a merger or acquisition. Mergers and acquisitions cause abundant change, which can cause extreme stress amongst all employees. The article focuses on five key variables that will help during organizational change of this nature. These are communication, leadership and trust, organizational culture, change and stress.

The article gives guidance to management to prepare them and gives them an approach to achieve success during a merger or acquisition.

Strategic Organizational Change

This article examines the sources of strategic organizational change. It can emanate from two diverse sources – the external environment (competitor’s actions, government regulations, economic conditions, technological advances) or the internal environment (new mission or vision, modern technology purchase, mergers, acquisitions, or the decline of morale). It discusses the implications these changes have on management and how leadership, learning and motivation are all crucial factors. Change is an integrative process where both the soft resources (human) and hard resources (systems and technologies) need to be considered for the change to be successful. The largest barrier to change is not the technologies and work processes but involves people. This is why leadership, learning, motivation, and productivity are so important.

Leadership and Organizational Communication in a Change Process

The article describes how leadership and communication within a change process are two of the most key factors during an organizational change. Additionally, the article provides various statements to where it is extremely important that the leader, as well as senior level management, effectively communicate the vision for the change and the change to drive the organization to success. Communication from leadership to employees is key, and the communication amongst employees must be effective as well, to help the organization effectively drive its change strategy. Often, employees will be afraid over their roles and how their roles may change during the organizational change, or to what degree they have job security. Overall, it is extremely important for the leader, senior level management, and employees to effectively communicate to help drive the organizational change.

Planned Organizational Change

This article speaks primarily to the relationship senior managers have with leadership, and how a change must thoughtfully plan and effectively communicated to leaders to help the organization be successful. Primarily focusing on communication and the means for which the organization communicates a need for change, the article speaks much to leaders having to know and explain the “why” behind organizational change. Some employees are comfortable within their roles and could be resistant to change. This is why the vision must clearly and effectively communicate it. Additionally, this article focuses on the activities necessary for an organization to conduct planned organizational change, and the support necessary from employees and leadership to help the organization be successful. Planned Organizational Change can be of great benefit to an organization by following various aspects and effective communication.

Transformational Leadership and Organizational Change

Transformational Leadership is the focus of this article. A transformation leader is one who is best suited to lead during times of organizational change. A transformational leader could change the outlook and behavior of his/her followers and can motivate them into downgrading self-interest for the good of the company. Transformational leaders instill confidence, create long-term solutions, and create enthusiasm for the new goals and vision of the company. They are charismatic and inspirational. Change is more successful when managed by a transformational leader. The other type of leadership examined was Transactional leadership, which is a type of leadership that rewards desired work behavior and performance and works with the present culture of the organization. This type of leader is efficiency orientated and avoids risk-taking. Transformational leaders are more effective during periods of change because they have skills to manage a minor crisis and adjustments that occur during times of change.

Organizational Success

Organizational Success is one of the largest outcomes as part of any organizational change. While some organizational change strategies focus on various aspects of the organization, they all aim to drive the

organization toward success. The literature speaks primarily to the disconnect employees may feel from leadership and senior level management, not necessarily regarding the change process, but to the outcomes and performance the change may bring the employees. It is extremely important for an organization to work effectively and efficiently within its change strategy, but it is also up to the employees to help drive the organization towards success, while also viewing their outcomes and performance based prior from the organizational change. This is one of the greatest aspects of an organizational change, and employees must be ensured that their effort and performance are linked to help benefit the organization throughout the organizational change.

Organizational Culture Change

Culture Change focuses on making changes in any industry where safety should be a priority. This article discusses a company lacking in proper safety issues and how change can be implemented to ensure workers are safe. The article points out that changing unsafe behavior in the workplace begins with leadership and organizational behaviors (candor, open communications, accountability, respect and sharing). This article relays the idea that unsafe behavior is a cultural change within an organization and to change the culture involves all aspects of the company – leadership, organizational and workforce. To implement changes in safety routines it is important for leaders to “lead by example” and to get the employees involved by letting them have some input.

Continuous Organizational Change Process

Organizations always need to change; just when one change is complete, another one is needed. The author relates it to the story of Moses and how the Hebrew were not happy in Egypt and as soon as Moses led them out, they started complaining about the desert and lack of food. The point to the article is that companies need leaders who are continuously inspired because there isn't just one change on the horizon; there will be many, and leaders need to keep coming up with new ideas or companies need to get new leaders because if they do not the change process will break down pretty quickly.

Models of Change Agency

There are four different models of change agency are explored. The first being the “leadership model” where senior executives at the top of the organization envision and initiate the change. The second model is “management model” where middle-level management adapt, carry forward or build support for the change. The third model is the “consultancy model” where a consultant assists with the change by providing things like advice, expertise, and a project management plan to facilitate the change. The fourth model is “team model” where a group is formed to see the change to completion and this group can be composed of managers, employees from all levels and even external and internal consultants. Reviewing this article may help an organization decide which model would work best for them while going through organizational change.

Leadership Excellence and Change Initiation

Appropriately, named “Let the Middle Lead” talks about how change is initiated from top management or at least “approved” by top management, but many times they are not close enough to the day-to-day operations to understand the types of changes that need to take place. Those who do know the types of change needed are in the middle, afraid to step on the toes of senior managers, so they say nothing. This article gives advice for those in the middle and how they can bring their ideas to senior management. Such as organize yourself to support senior management and let them know a group of you are gathering to brainstorm ideas on how to make the organization better and will keep supervisors informed. While working on innovative ideas be sure not to slack off on the current company agenda, hold meetings over lunch, and do not let them become gripe session. Leaders may feel threatened by the middle taking the lead, but this is an excellent opportunity for leadership to unleash the talent below them. With proper leadership and support, this new group could give current management a competitive advantage and make them look good.

Keys to Organizational Change

Robert Clement writes how he believes the three keys to organizational change are culture, leadership, and power. The first step is to deal with organizational culture because this is the hardest thing to change and cannot be changed quickly. He suggests working through the existing culture rather than trying to change the culture itself – the key understands the culture that already exists. Leadership and an effective use of power is more important than an attempt to change culture. Leadership from top management is a critical element. Studies have proven that managers themselves (not consultants) need to be the change agents. Managers “leading by example” have proven successful. Changes implemented gradually worked best as these allowed managers time to learn their new managerial skills. The third key is the need to deal with power and politics. Managers need to begin with an assessment of the company’s history. They need to look at individuals and coalitions that have the greatest power. Stakeholders in the company need to examine, to determine who would block or support change. Power can be used in positive and negative ways.

Impacts of Leadership on Workplace Conflicts

The literature examines three styles of leadership – transformational, transactional, and laissez-faire and their effect on conflicts in the workplace. When a company is going through organizational change there is bound to be conflict between employees as change usually brings power issues. Transformational leaders stimulate and inspire their employees; transactional leaders motivate their employees by focusing on their personal interests and laissez-faire leaders who avoid managerial duties, are reluctant to take actions and, when needed. The first two forms of leadership can be positive forms of leadership when undergoing a change and dealing with workplace conflict. The laissez-faire style would leave co-workers to work out problems on their own. This would not be a positive way to deal with conflict as long-term problems can lead to reduced productivity.

From Domination to Partnership

Author Riane Eisler discusses the idea of partnership vs. dominator models and the way society has changed. Our changing world calls for an evolution to partnership-based management and leadership. In the past, a dominator model was more prevalent when more men were in the workforce. This resulted in male dominance with masculine values and activities associated with toughness, strength, conquest, and domination. Today’s society calls for a partnership or more “nurturing” way of management and leadership. Women and men managers both are adopting a more empathic, nurturing management style, which is a shift from a dominator to a partnership model. The workforce filled with dual career couples, where both men and women are taking on the work role and the family role and facing similar issues.

Rate of Change in Organizations

The rate of change is going up for most companies and as the rate of change increases a company needs to learn how to deal with change and adapt and it needs quickly to keep up. This article deals with the sense of urgency changes bring and the fact that employees can be complacent about making the changes happen. People like to shift the blame and say the problems are in other departments or it is their boss who is the problem. Other times people drag their feet because they are afraid to take the next step. Managers can deal with this by making sure they know what is going on in the organization. Managers need to deal with the naysayers because these are the workers who convince other to be stagnant.

Positive Organizational Change

John Illingworth suggests in this article that positive organizational change is project driven and led by competent project leaders. Leadership is the key. Research done by the American Management Association revealed that leadership rated 98.1 percent as the most key factor in change management. Competition is forcing companies to make momentous changes in their thinking, strategies, products, and services. This article discusses the fact that times when companies are not doing well, they lay off people to save money.

Here they suggest initiating projects and project teams to increase productivity and reduce waste, thus reducing layoffs, which only dumps the burden on those, left and depletes morale.

Making Change Work for Real

Making Change Work – for Real outlines, a four-step process for managers to follow to make change work. Step 1 referred to as Catalyzing and refers to starting with change from the top. An example given of how the CEO wanted the change but did not bother to show up to the meeting he set up to announce it – the result – the change never happened. Step 2 is Diffusing and refers to communicating the vision. This means making sure senior management communicates and provides a unified front. When one person accepts the change, it is much easier for the next person to accept it. Step 3 is Paying People to play which refers to rewards and they suggest rewarding groups instead of individuals and include social recognition, human capital, learning, marketability, and power. Step 4 is Training. People are more likely to accept change if they are confident in their new roles, skills, and responsibilities.

Sustaining Commitment to Change

Many times, great people develop great ideas for change and these ideas are put into motion, but they are never achieved. This article discusses how to sustain the commitment to change. The first tip is to have a strong leader, someone important enough that everyone within the organization will take them seriously. It is also critical to make sure those involved have the time to see the project through – they cannot become bogged down with too many responsibilities. Communication is key – keep people informed by making the changes, progress, and success stories visible. Culture must be taken into consideration along with structure, systems, education, resources, people support and a means to measure process. These needed to sustain change.

Change Agent

Herr the literature focuses on the job of the CEO during organizational change. It points out that CEOs are the starter of change and the stopper of change and as such they need to stay ahead of change if they want to achieve the results they expect. The article points out the five main reasons for failure when initiating change (wrong decision, poor leadership, unclear results, unengaged workers, and an invisible CEO) and then goes on to give five key actions to achieve success when implementing change. These include determining which strategic change to implement, choosing the right leaders, resources, etc. defining the expected results, keeping the workforce engaged, and has the CEO staying visible throughout the process. The CEO needs to be the Chief Change Agent.

Effective Change Management

Phil Merrell lists six activities, which really influence overall success for change management. These include “Leading” which involves making sure management has a sharp vision on the intent and purpose of the change and has support from the top. The second is “Communicating” because communication helps change because it fosters understanding and motivates employees. The third is “Learning” which involves making sure employees trained and have the knowledge and skills necessary to adapt to the changes. The fourth is “Measuring” or using a set of metrics to assess whether the goals have achieved both during and after the change. The fifth is “Involving” which means asking the opinion of the people affected by the change, whether they be employees or customers. Involving tends to make the changes easier to implement. The last is “Sustaining” which involves the company and/or the managers putting in place the capabilities needed to ensure the change sticks which may include updating processes, policies, technology and even structures to support the change.

Organizational Change and High-Performance Team

Here the literature focuses a consultant Gale Mote, who assisted with organizational change for a company making a transition to high-performance work teams. She has gone through these changes with different companies. She writes that when adults tend to ask the same questions repeatedly it is because

they do not like the answer. Employees need to know they will receive the support they need to make the change such as training and be able to evaluate their skills. Trust is also a big issue. Employees do not always trust the whole truth is coming from their employer during a change, so be honest, fair and keep your commitments. Fear is another big issue. People are afraid they will not be successful in their new roles. It is important to provide training and coaching. Sometimes people cannot adapt, and Gale suggests, “do not let those who do not get it and will not get it stay. Sometimes managers must make tough decisions and let people who go cannot accept the change.

Affect and Leadership during Radical Organization Change

This literature reviews a field study performed at a government agency undergoing a major change. Employees assessed their manager’s leadership behavior and reported on their own behavioral responses. The study focused on transformational leadership and affect-focused leadership, and it was surprisingly determined that affect-focused leadership was more beneficial in this study because this type of leadership helps employees cope with change to prevent any negative outcomes, whereas transformational leadership focuses on an unclouded vision along with enthusiasm and motivation. The study suggests that without a positive effect on employees any change will be doomed. It is all about leaders making employees view the change in a positive way so that they want the change to take place.

Leadership and Employees Reactions to Change

This study reviewed the personalities of leaders and employees and how their personal characteristics have a meaningful impact on the change process. The study found a managers’ self-awareness linked to improved performance. Managers themselves are sometimes not in favor of the change and this attitude can affect whether employees welcome the change or fight the change. HR departments not only need to collaborate with resistant employees but with resistant managers as well. Leaders need to have “charismatic” leadership behaviors to encourage all those to embrace the change. This study suggests that not only managers, but HR must play a significant role in creating a culture to welcome the change such as workshops, training session and group and individual communication.

Leadership in Turbulent Times

David Pardley, a consultant at the Institute of Leadership and Management examines in an article because leadership is important during times of organizational change. He distinguishes the difference between leadership and management with the leadership role having more of a “doing the right thing” belief and the management role having a “doing it right” belief. A classic way of thinking for management would be to make sure that we get things right each time versus a focus of thinking of ways to be more creative and divergent and taking advantage of new opportunities – which is where leadership comes in to play. Leadership involves communicating an unobstructed vision and having a plan, inspiring the right behavior, being a role model, motivating, and empowering those under our leadership.

Leadership Skills and Organizational Change

Leadership skills are extremely important to both an organization as well as employees throughout an organizational change. Of greatest importance, though, would be communication at all levels, as it provides a means of communication for employees to ask questions and receive feedback throughout the transition of an organizational change. Additionally, the article speaks primarily to the various competencies and skills necessary to effectively manage the organizational change, and one of which is the deficiency of knowledge for various aspects of the organization. As a leader, individuals must be (somewhat) knowledgeable in *most* areas of an organization, and by being a bit less knowledgeable in some areas than others, it leaves room for question from the employee at how they may effectively manage this change, or what they may do if a leader is not knowledgeable in the area they need assistance. Leadership skills and qualities are one of the largest areas of an organizational change, to which leaders must be more proficient in these qualities than unknowledgeable in others to help employees and drive the organization towards success.

Leadership and Managing Organizational Change

This article speaks primarily to the leadership qualities necessary to manage organizational change, as well as the pace to which organizations are changing and leaders must keep up. In organizations, change is at a rapid pace, and it can be difficult for leaders to keep up to maintain the change and continue to drive the organization towards success. In addition, the article speaks to the different methods and aspects to which leaders and senior management must maintain to benefit employees and support them in their roles. If a leader has a challenging time keeping up with the change, it can be incrementally difficult to support employees in the change, as the organization is moving and changing at such a rapid pace. It is in times such as these to which employees must effectively communicate and take charge of their role to help employees in managing the change effectively.

Benefits of a Successful Organizational Change

Many organizations base benefits off reward systems set by the organization, though organizational change can bring various aspects or outcomes to this type of system. Based on the article, one of the best ways of engaging employees and helping promote success through an organizational change is through a “win-win” scenario, to which employees receive rewards based on their performance post organizational change. Additionally, employees question their role clarity and job security throughout organizational changes, which can provide areas of fear or discomfort for employees. By enlisting rewards systems, leaders can gain the commitment of employees and provide benefits to employees as well, while employees are actively engaged in their roles to help the organization in its change.

CONCLUSION

Change is inevitable it happens daily all around us whether we like it or not. As humans, we tend to fear and steer away from change as much as possible. Employees do not like change but if implemented well it will help an organization. Change is inevitable and leaders must embrace it if they want to succeed.

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