Strategic Management of Change

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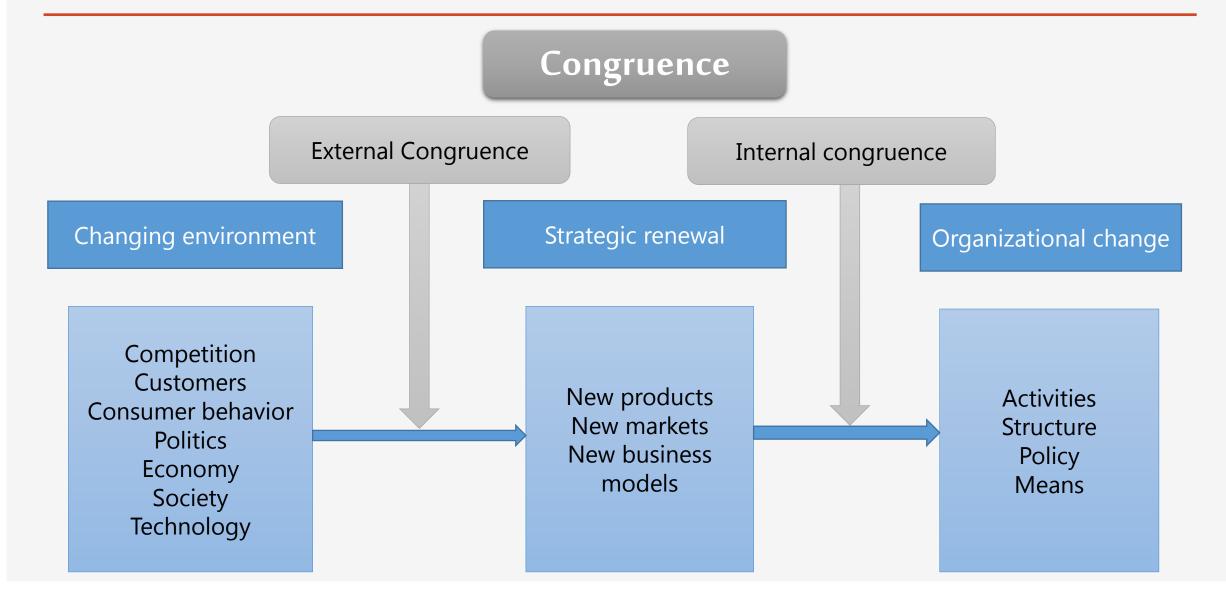
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Chapter 3. Congruence model of change

Objectives of the chapter

- To grasp and comprehend the constituents of organizational change;
- Understanding the distinction between internal and external change;
- Expanding the behavioral framework by examining change through three perspectives: structure, policies/means, and culture.

Congruence model of change



External congruence



Changing environment t+1

Changing environment t

Competition Customers Consumer behavior Politics Economy Society Technology Performance gaps Opportunity gaps Strategic renewal t+1

Strategic renewal

New products New markets New business models

Trends, drivers, innovations

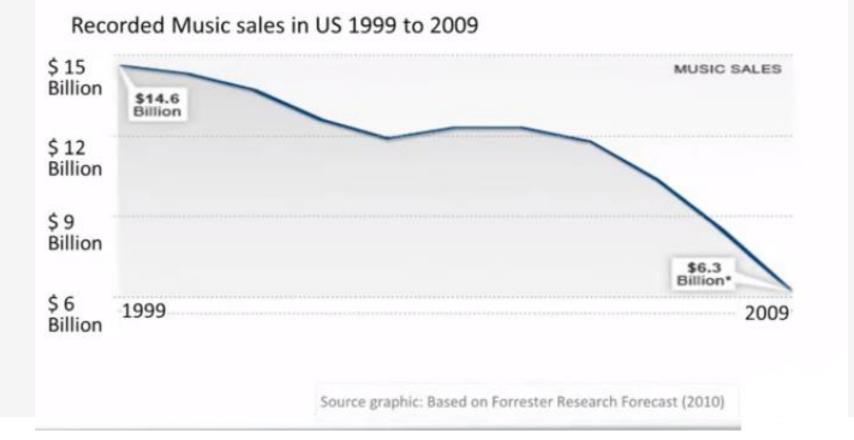
Adapted from Tushman & O'Reilly (2002)

Strategic drift

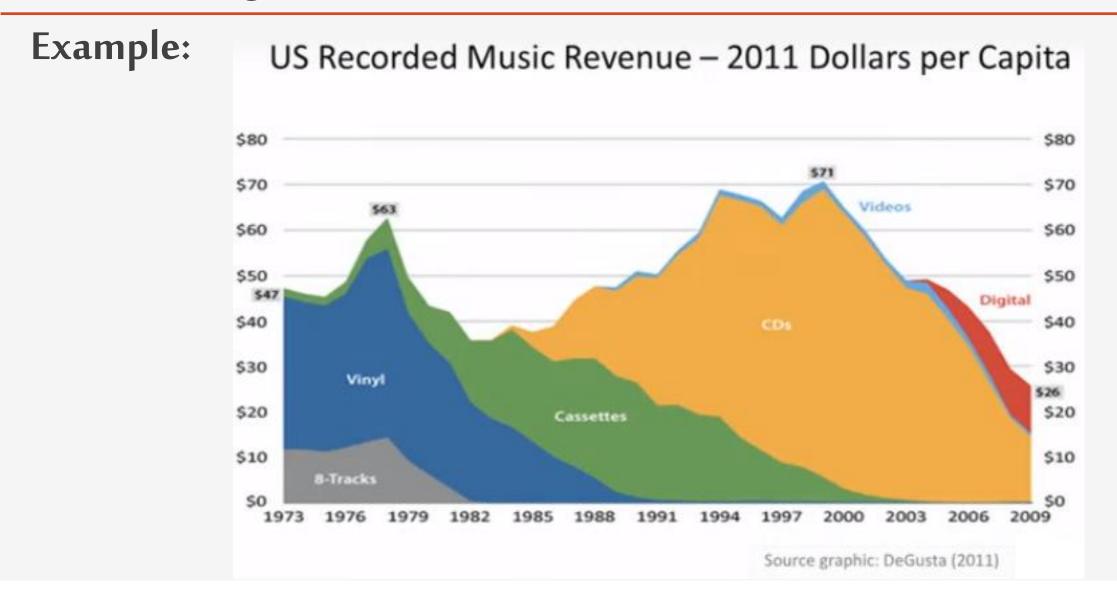
External congurence

Example:

The Music Industry: Radically changing Environment

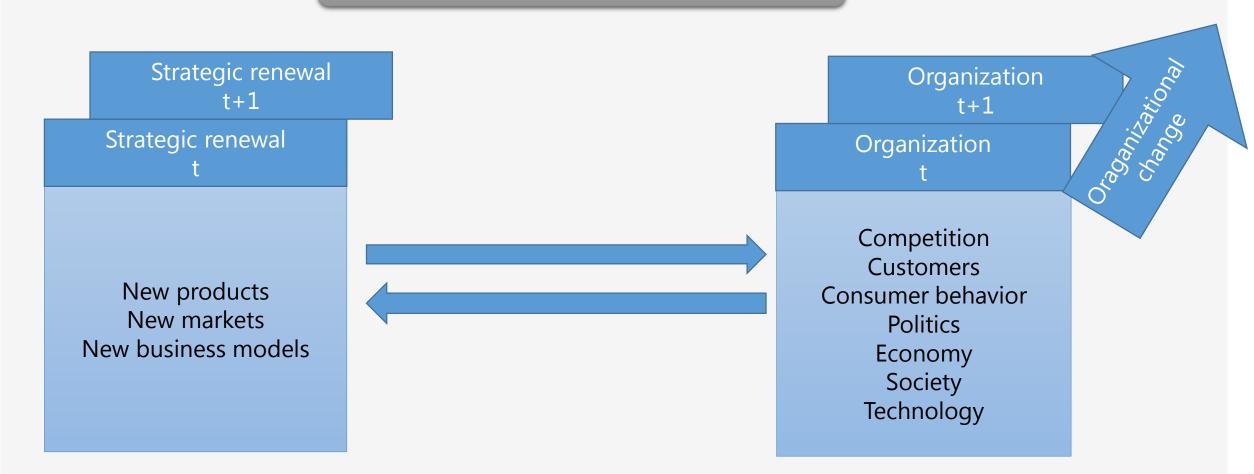


External congurence



Internal congurence

Internal congruence



Congurence model of change

	Structure	Politics	Meanings
Central concept	Machine, tool.	Jungel, game.	Theater, temple.
Focus of the analysis	Formal rules, roles, objectives, policies, structures, technology.	Power, conflict, negotiation, partners, interests.	Symbols, rituals, celebrations, myths, heroes.
Driver of acting	Efficiency.	Interests.	Interpretations.
Role of the leader	Engineer Designing frameworks for activity and accounting.	Dealer / Mediator Agenda setting, integration building, finesse.	Shaman Inspires and dispels the mystery towards the goal.

Summary

- To avoid strategic drift, organizations need to align their strategy with the external environment.
- Internal congruence means aligning the new strategy with the organization and its activities.
- Diagnosing and developing change activities should occur at three dimensions: structure, politics, and meanings