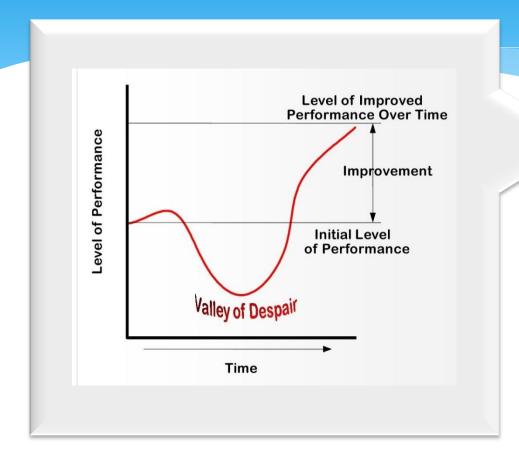
Understanding Resistance Types through Change

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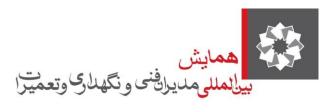






To achieve your vision of world class maintenance you need to understand the total process.

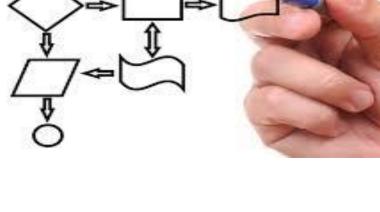
- Initial increase in performance
- The Valley of Despair
- Ultimate improvement





The Change Process

- * Change involves a sequence of organizational events or a psychological process that occurs over time.
- * This sequence or process involves three basic stages:
 - * Unfreezing
 - * Changing
 - * Refreezing





The Change Process and Change Problems

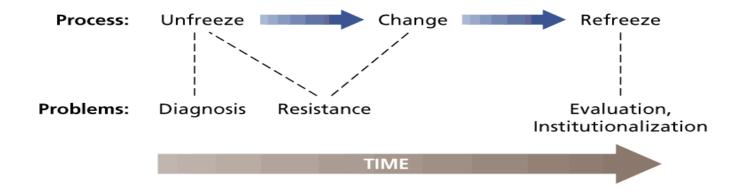


Exhibit 16.2
The change process and change problems.





Unfreezing

- * The recognition that some current state of affairs is unsatisfactory.
- * Crises are especially likely to stimulate unfreezing.
- * Employee attitude surveys, customer surveys, and accounting data are often used to anticipate problems and initiate change before crises are reached.





Change

- * The implementation of a program or plan to move the organization or its members to a more satisfactory state.
- * Change efforts can range from minor (e.g., skills training program) to major (e.g., job enrichment).
- * You have to have a vision for the changes you intend to impliment.





Refreezing

- * The condition that exists when newly developed behaviours, attitudes, or structures become an enduring part of the organization.
- * The effectiveness of the change is examined and the desirability of extending change further can be considered.
- * Refreezing is a relative and temporary state of affairs.





Issues in the Change Process

* There are several important issues that organizations must confront during the change process.

* These issues represent problems that must be overcome if the process is to be effective, and include:

- * Diagnosis
- * Resistance
- * Evaluation and institutionalization



Diagnosis

- * The systematic collection of information relevant to impending organizational change.
- * Initial diagnosis can provide information that contributes to unfreezing by showing that a problem exists.
- Diagnosis can also clarify the problem and suggest what changes should be implemented.
- * Diagnostic information can be obtained from observations, questionnaires, interviews, and records.
- * Attention to the views of customers or clients is critical.
- * The intended targets of the change should be involved in the diagn process.

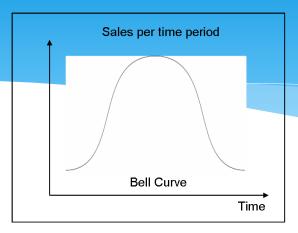
Resistance

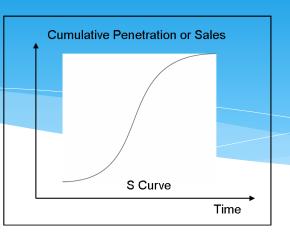
Change is ambiguous so no matter the approach, person or timing, resistance will occur.





We all change at different speed





Everett Rogers, "Diffusion of Innovations" 1962

A population of adopters of any new innovation or idea could be categorized using a statistical bell curve as:

- innovators (2.5%),
- early adopters (13.5%),
- early majority (34%),
- late majority (34%) and
- laggards (16%).

The differences can be attributed to a variety of factors, but all of them boil down to how the individuals see change – and that is often based on their fears





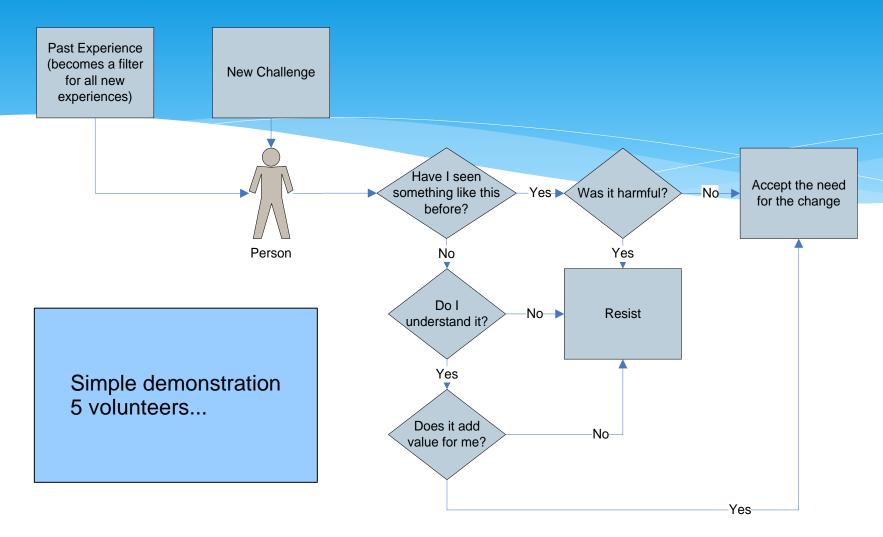
Causes of Resistance

- * Politics and self-interest.
- * Low individual tolerance for change.
- * Misunderstanding.
- * Lack of trust.
- * Different assessments of the situation.
- * A resistant organizational culture.





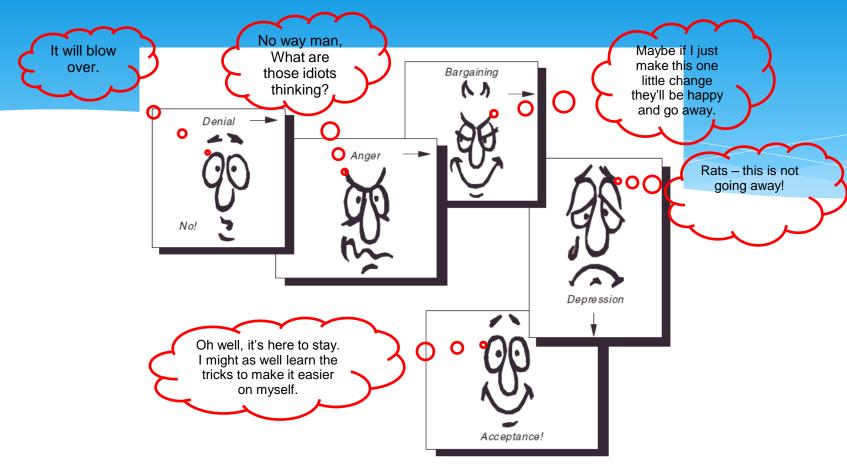
Fear blocks individual choices







When confronted with change we "mourn" the loss of the old ways









Active

Hidden

Open

Visibility of Resistance

Passive

Degree of Resistance

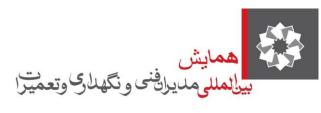




Struggle



Struggle I will not do it

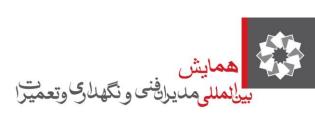




Submit



Submit I will do it but poorly at best





Sabotage



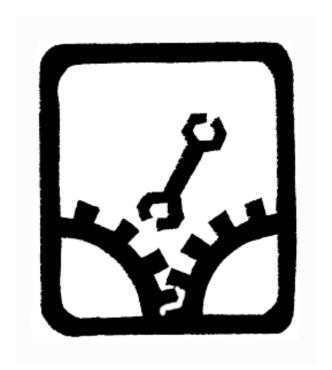
Sabotage Work behind the scene to destroy the efforts

П





Submerge



Submerge
It looks like I am
doing it but I am
not
IV



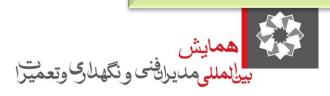


Overcoming resistance changes it from one form to other.

Addressing change on the other hand enhances cooperation for goal achievement.









Have a vision for change and effectively communicate it



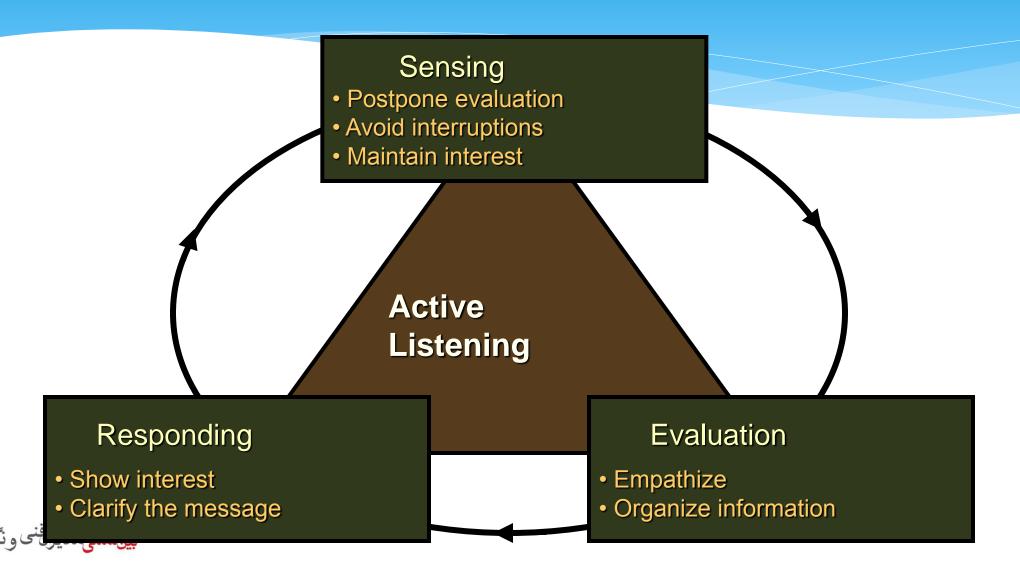
Appropriate Communication

- * Dialogue vs. Discussion
- * Examples?





Active Listening Process & Strategies





Successful but Resistant

Have skills

Do not have skills





No desire

Desire



- 1) Provide short-term and achievable goals
- 2) To achieve big, you need to reward small accomplishments.
 - → bring others on board
- 3) Make the rules clear and explain why each behavior is rewarded..
- 4) Create a coalition for managing the change process



Thank You

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