

PRINCIPLES OF CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

Learning	Ou	tcoı	mes
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You will be able to learn.

- The concept of change management and its various levels.
- Factors affecting organisational change.
- The various approaches of change management.
- The various tools and techniques of change management.
- Importance and principles of change management.



Introduction to Change Management

Change management.

Change management is defined as a company's methods and procedures for describing and implementing change in both internal and external processes. This includes employee development and support, the development of necessary change steps and pre-change and post-frange monitoring activities to ensure their successful implementation. Significant organizational change is difficult. It frequently necessitates multiple levels of collaboration and may entail multiple independent entities within an organization.



	Levels of Change Management (1)		
	Following are the levels of change management.	•	
	PROPODER MARIO		
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	Showmer Change		
	Hartegen		
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	Levels of Change Management (2)		
	Levels of Change Management (2)		
	Following are the levels of change management.		
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	Officement change	,	
	ORGANISTICONAL CO.		
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•		•	
	Factors Affecting Organisational Change		
	According to research, every two to three years, twenty five to thirty percent of business entities,		
	companies, and organizations are wiped out. These businesses are unable to adapt to change. These are the organizations that thrive and thrive as a result of change. As a result, even if it is unwelcome, change		
	is unavoidable. A change, reorganization, or replacement in an organization's process, method, system, operations, technology, or structure is known as organizational change. There are three types of		
	organizational change: developmental, transitional, and transformational.		
	Factors affecting organisational change are grouped into two categories such as:		
		•	
	Internal Factors External		
	Factors	•	

Internal Factors Affecting Organisational Change (1)	
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Following are the internal factors affecting organisational change.	
Vision Values Organizational Culture	
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Core expertise	
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Internal Factors Affecting Organisational Change (2)	
Following are the internal factors affecting organisational change.	
Tolowing are the internal factors directing organisational change.	
Leadership Performance Employees	
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External Factors Affecting Organisational Change (1)	
Following are the external factors affecting organisational change.	
New Culture Connectition	
Opportunities Culture Competition	

	External Factors Affecting Organisational Change (2)		
	Following are the external factors affecting organisational change.		
	New Government Politics And Social		
	Technology Regulation Economy Change		
	V		
	Approaches to Change Management (1)		
	Approaches of Change Management. Modern organizations must constantly scan and monitor the environment, make necessary adjustments,		
	and embrace change in order to grow and succeed in the dynamic and competitive global market. In today's business world, technological advancements, increased market competition, and rising customer demands necessitate organizations seeking a variety of solutions to quickly and efficiently manage		
	unstable and unpredictable situations. However, research shows that many organizational change initiatives fail, with failure rates ranging from thirty percent to as high as eighty percent.	•	
	Approaches to Change Management (2)		
	Approaches to change management (2)	•	
ı	Following are the approaches to change management.		
	Mergers and Acquisitions		
	End-of-Life Products		
	Business Strategy Change		

А	pproac	nes to	Change	Managem	ient

Following are the approaches to change management.



Tools and Techniques of Change Management

Change management is a continuous process that necessitates time, expertise, commitment, and effort to implement and maintain. It necessitates the involvement of company personnel, and it is possible that these individuals will be affected by the changes as well.

Following are the different tools for change management.



1. Lewin's Change Management Model

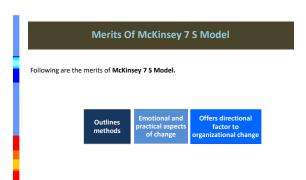
Lewin's Change Management Model.

One of the most widely used and effective models for understanding organizational and structured change is Lewin's Change Management Model. Kurt Lewin designed and created this model in the ninteen fifty's, and it is still relevant today. Lewin was a physicist and social scientist who used the changing states of a block of ice to explain structured or organizational change.



Stages of Lewin's Change Management Model. Following are the stages of Lewin's Change Management Model. - Ensures that employees are ready for change - Execute the intended change permanent - Execute the intended change permanent - Ensures that the change - Ensures that the cha

2. McKinsey 7 S Model Following are the elements of McKinsey 7 S Model. Strategy Staff Skills Structure Style Systems Shared values



3. Kotter's Change Management Theory (1)	
One of the most popular and adopted theories of Kotter's change management theory is worldwide. John P. Kotter,	
a Harvard Business School professor and author of several books on change management, came up with this theory. He divides his change management theory into eight stages which are as the following.	
Increase urgency	
Build the team	
Get the vision correct	
Communicate	
Communicate	
3. Kotter's Change Management Theory (2)	
Following are the stages of change management theory.	
Get things moving	
Focus on short term goals	
Don't give up	
Incorporate change	
Merits and Demerits of Kotter's Model	
It is a simple, step-by-step model to follow and implement.	
Merits • Its central concept is to accept and prepare for change rather than change itself	
It is a step-by-step model, no step can be skipped in	
Demerits order to reach the next. The entire process given in this model can be very	
time-consuming.	

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Nudge Theory.

Nudge Theory, also known as Nudge, is a concept that has applications in behavioral science, economics, and political theory. It can also be used to manage change in organizations and businesses. This theory is based on nudging someone or encouraging and inspiring them to change. Nudge theory is useful not only for exploring and understanding existing influences, but also for explaining how to eliminate or change them to the point where positive outcomes can be obtained. Nudge Theory is more sophisticated in its approach than other theories and is radically different from other transitioning methods



5. ADKAR model

ADKAR Model.

The ADKAR model, also known as the theory of change, is a goal-oriented tool or model that allows various change management teams to focus on those steps or activities that are directly related to the goals they want to achieve. The objectives, as well as the outcomes and definitions derived and defined using this model, are cumulative and sequential.



Stages of ADKAR Model

Following are the stages of ADKAR model.



6. Bridges' Transition Model (1)

Bridges' Transition Model.

According to the Bridges Transition Model, the most important aspect of change management is how employees let go of the old and accept the new. The Bridges Transition Model is best used to guide employees through large transitions. Another people-centered approach to change management is the Bridges Transition Model. In Bridges Transition Model, unlike the Kubler-Ross change curve, focuses on the transition to the change and people's experiences rather than the change itself.

6. Bridges' Transition Model (2)

Bridges' Transition Model.



7. Kübler-Ross Five Stage Model (1)

Kübler-Ross Five Stage Model.

Elisabeth Kübler-Ross developed the Kübler-Ross five stage model after conducting research on death and dying. This model is also known as the Grief Model because it discusses the various emotional states and stages that a person goes through when he or she realizes that they may be approaching the end of their lives. Other life situations that the model can be applied to include job loss, job changes, and other less serious health issues. The model has gained worldwide acceptance as a tool for understanding and dealing with personal trauma.



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7. Kübler-Ross Five Stage Model (2)	
Following is the Kübler-Ross Five Stage Model.	
Shock & Denial	
Anger Acceptance Acceptance Bargaining	
Depression	
hisgration of Change	
Importance of Change Management (1)	
Following are the importance of change management.	
is not my die tre importance of change management.	
Facility care	
External factors Making ideas succeed Enabling cross-functional changes change process	
Instrumentation of Change Management (2)	
Importance of Change Management (2)	
Following are the importance of change management.	
Preparing for Decreasing Improving	
organisational resistance to a performance change initiative and productivity	

	Barriers of Organisational Change (1)	
	Following are the barriers of organisational change.	
	Lack of Employee Communication A Bad Culture Shift Planning Involvement Strategy	
	Involvement Strategy Planning	
	Barriers of Organisational Change (2)	
	Following are the barriers of organisational change.	
	Organization Complexity Lack of Consistency Cultural Barriers	
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	Steps in Change Management Process (1)	
	Organizational change refers largely to measures taken by a company to alter or modify an important component of	
	its organisation. This may include business culture, internal processes, underlying technology or infrastructure, business hierarchy. Organizational changes can be adaptive or transformative. Following are the steps involved in organizational change.	
	Identify What Will Be Monitor and Manage Legislance, Openederies, Improved and Budgeting Risks Celebrate Success and Budgeting Risks	
	Present a Solid Business Case to Stakeholders Cane to Stakeholders	
	Case to Stakeholders Continuously Improve	
	Plan for the Change Provide Resources and Use Data for Evaluation	

Steps in Change Management Process (2)
wing are the steps of change management process.
lentify What Will Be Improved. Since most changes improve a process, product or result, it's portant that the focus is identified and goals clarified.
resent a Solid Business Case to Stakeholders. There are various stakeholders, including nior management who are both responsible for directing and financing the project.
an for the Change. Providing a multi-step process rather than abrupt, unplanned "sweeping" langes is an important part of planning.
rovide Resources and Use Data for Evaluation. Resource identification and funding are titical components of the planning process.
Steps in Change Management Process (3)
Steps in Change management 110ccss (5)
wing are the steps of change management process.
ommunication. This is the "golden thread" that runs throughout the change management
ocess. Ionitor and Manage Resistance, Dependencies, and Budgeting Risks. Resistance is a
stural part of change management, but it can threaten a project's success. elebrate Success. Recognizing project milestones is an important part of any project.
eview, Revise and Continuously Improve. Change is both difficult and painful, but it is also continuous process.
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Principles of Change Management (1)

Principles of Change Management.

Large-scale transformation success necessitates more than the best strategic and tactical plans, which have traditionally been the focus of senior executives and their advisors. It necessitates a thorough understanding of the human side, as well as the company's culture, values, people, and behaviors, all of which must be altered in order to achieve the desired outcomes. Plans do not capture value in and of themselves. Only by the sustained, collective actions of thousands or tens of thousands of employees who are responsible for designing, implementing, and living the change can value be realized.

Principles of Change Management (2)	
ollowing are the principles of change management.	
Address the human side of change systematically	
Change starts at the top and begins on day one Real change happens at the bottom	
Confrontreality, demonstrate faith, and craft a vision	-
Principles of Change Management (3) Following are the principles of change management.	
Create ownership, not just buy-in	
Practice targeted over-communication	
Assess the cultural landscape early	
Prepare for the unexpected	
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Thank you.