

Change

The onerous nature of the work coupled with the competitive business environment has led Solaris to engage in some rather unorthodox management practices in order to motivate its employees and create a customer-friendly environment.

Creating Solaris' culture

Solaris's culture

Forces Initiating Change

Environmental Drivers

- Political and legal factors:
 - Growth and deregulation of the finance, banking, health, tourism, transportation and other service industries over the last ten years
- Economic factors:
 - Growth is now stalling as a result of fierce competition from Asia

Internal Forces

- Performance outcomes:
 - Growth is declining due to competition overseas
- Negative performance outcomes resulting from unenthusiastic staff which has a big impact on customer service
- Internal processes:
 - Cumbersome procedures as a result of

From Lewin's force field analysis model, the driving forces are **evolving workforce expectations** (higher customer service expectations from Asia).

Change Agent: Driving Force for

- Team leader of the HR department: **Merley Bell**
- The right knowledge: **Understanding nature of the work**
- The right attitude: **she is determined to make it a rewarding experience**
- The right authority: **to promulgate the right values and practices**
- Diagnosis: **quality of customer service and satisfaction**
- Intervention: **the change – onerous nature of the work**
- Evaluation: **to make work perceived as fun and exciting, as well as loyalty, devotion and responsibility toward the company**

Employees feel like "heroes" to **enhance their sense of identity** that is **energise workers**

Focus on **construction, dissemination and maintenance of a strong corporate culture**

Agents are recruited for both their formal skills and, more importantly their **personal attitude and outlook on life – to protect the culture** (employing 'negative' individuals would jeopardise the effectiveness of the program)

- if SuperNova was kept structurally separate from Solaris – The merger strategy is called **separation**
- Planned and evolutionary = **Adaptive**

Change Agent – someone in power responsible for driving the change process – can be internal or external

- There is no clear change agent. However, Kimberley, the team leader of the Human Resources department would make an appropriate change agent
 - The main change needed relates to culture which is Kimberley's area of interest
- Internal agent
 - **Greater interest in the long-term success of the organisation**
 - Difficult and unpopular decisions may mean the change agent loses respect and loyalty from employees
 - May lack the appropriate knowledge, skills and attitude to drive change which is not her primary responsibility
- Right attitude
 - Kimberley is **passionate** about the success of Solaris
 - Likely to be eager to implement her cultural ideas
 - **Strongly believes that the right culture is important for the success of the organisation**
 - Reflects the long-term interests of the organisation
- Right knowledge
 - **HR manager** – in charge of recruitment, training and development and therefore knows a lot about the organisation's culture
 - Understands the business and the culture she works there
 - Reads many books and articles about change management and culture change. She comes up with **many ideas**
 - **BUT**, due to **complexity** of the culture is working well, she fails to see the need for change – some enjoy the culture and others completely reject the culture. Some give "sneering smirks" and "rolling eyes" when she talks about change.
 - **Lacks the knowledge** about how to deal with change
- Right skills
 - **Wants to apply the things she has learned from her experience at Solaris**
 - **Change is not her specialisation, she may not possess the skills to drive change**
 - Whether or not Kimberley possesses important skills such as communication skills to communicate her vision so that it is shared by employees, the ability to manage possibly conflicting priorities as a HR team leader and as a change agent, and the ability to work under stress even when the change is not progressing well.
 - **Lacks the ability to manage resistance by not understanding and acknowledging the existence of subcultures – may be too optimistic and therefore has too high expectations**

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- Frequent use of the words: Creative, dynamic, motivated, innovative, partners, vibe, trust, attitude, unique – communicates a message of employee loyalty and commitment, family culture and of creativity
- Company slogan: Excitement, Attitude, Achievement – organisational values
 - Ubiquitous so that the values, norms and expected attitudes of the culture are disseminated and maintained
 - Shared meanings, values and beliefs
- Socialisation techniques to inform new employees of the organisational culture – Sing Song
- Create a sense of childish fun among employees and loosen them up
- The decentralised company structure and self-managed teams promote employee empowerment through greater autonomy and participative decision-making. The participative decision-making process communicates a message that their inputs are valued. It also reflects the cultural values of empowerment and trust in a more tangible manner.
- The word family is frequently used and people often use it during meetings. This conveys a message of family-like atmosphere.
- Kris talks with a bundle of energy and vivaciousness about how much the company meant to him. He is the loudest and makes an effort to motivate others by 'weighing their weight' or displaying the required level of energy. He believes that the work is a means of personal fulfilment.
- Human interaction is characterized by spontaneity, risks and uncontrollable laughter → not a formal culture – disbelievers 'play along' without emotion → perceived as 'overdone hype' – peer pressure
- Group dynamics are characterized by high energy and vivaciousness
- The culture – it is fun and full of excitement and sways from side to side with him as if they were at a party.
- Tom and Kris do not share the same meanings, values and attitudes, while Kris sees this as a way of being friendly and sharing more happiness, Tom sees this as a display of arrogance and condescending.

SAMPLE

All human interaction are communicative including others' attitudes. The ubiquitous company slogan is meant to remind the employees of what kind of people they are meant to be – exciting, cool with a fun attitude. This attitude that is then reciprocated in employees, which communicates that the values are shared. This is linked to what these people say (Creative, dynamic, motivated, innovative, partners, vibe, trust, attitude, unique) and how they communicate it (with excitement)

Strategy and Structure

Porter's 5 forces

- Threat of potential new entrants – mostly call centres in Asian countries and India
- Customers – medium-high bargaining power regarding quality and other terms because of many low-cost alternative firms overseas
- **Solaris is able to compete** against existing rival call centres and the threat of potential new entrants due to the **stability of its competitive advantage of service differentiation** that is greatly valued by customers. Solaris' **unique culture** has led to very healthy performance and profitability and low staff turnover, making it difficult to displace Solaris in the call centre industry
- **Supernova faces a risk of achieving low profitability due to its planned competitive strategy of cost focus.** Consequently, it faces threats of new entrants which may displace Supernova from the market. This is because Supernova is **unable to differentiate** its services.

Strategy

Solaris

- **Competitive advantage = high customer service**
- 30-50 calls a day
- **Planned strategy – differentiation**
 - This strategy is **facilitated by a culture that is fun and exciting**, which provides **better customer service**
 - The unique **responsibility** to **develop a sense of delivering more value**
 - The focus on **low staff turnover, thus retaining skilled employees to provide high customer service**
- Although **more than one strategic type**, it tends to be **product market development/penetration** – HR **exploring ways to motivate Solaris staff**
- **Aggressive maintenance of domain – excellent customer service through extreme management of culture**
 - Some product development but closely related to current services – **acquiring a similar company in terms of their services**
- Some qualities of a prospector
 - Solaris acquires Supernova without first 'observing' similar merges
 - **Low degree of routinisation and mechanisation; technology embedded in people**

Supernova

- **Competitive advantage = compete primarily on costs**
- **Scope = less broad, single customers, in-bound calls consisting mostly of straightforward questions and data entries, many customers a day – as many as 150**
- **Planned strategy – cost– high standardisation → high efficiency**
- Also seems to target one particular segment through focus
- **Cost focus – low scope – less range of customers, low differentiation**
- However, while Supernova aims for cost efficiency as its strategy, it is actually **stuck in the middle** as it is not actually able to compete on costs
- Supernova has a **high emphasis on costs and does this by imposing rigid work cultures and criteria. Nevertheless employees often fail to meet the performance criteria.**
 - It might be the case that Supernova simply cannot compete due to too intense competition, or that the company has failed to communicate this strategic vision to employees. **Rather than the meaning of the competitive strategy, Supernova lacks the expectations aligned with the strategy, to employees.**
 - **The league table encourage staff to turn on their heels. Staff turnover is associated with employee stress and the hiring of new team members who did not all have the necessary skills, leading to reduced team productivity.**
 - “It was not uncommon for all the staff to be below the required standard.”
- **Strategic type – defender**
 - **Aims to protect its market position through cost performance through standardisation**
 - **Strict control of work processes in order to ensure efficiency**

Recommendations

- Solaris could benefit from **technology** as Supernova. As employees deal with a wide range of enquiries for a wide range of different customer needs, help form the computer screen.
- Solaris should have a **differentiation focus in which it can stand out** as the unique Solaris culture may lead to a more competitive advantage. By narrowing their market segment, it will be easier to take effective measures for tackling that particular market.
- Solaris should continue to strive for a **cost focus**. This is more appropriate due to the nature of the market. **Currently, staff turnover is high and so training for a low scope of work can be cheaper**, thus helping the company achieve cost efficiency. However, the company **should abolish the oppressive work culture and performance measures so as to reduce stress and encourage staff retention. This would allow Supernova to retain important employee skills.** Further, to make the most of the huge investment of the current processes in which employees follow a script on the computer screen, employees **should still use the information but only as a guide so that they are able to better customise their responses according to different customer needs.**

Structure

Solaris

- Three layers of management – **flat organisational structure**
- Structure – **functional divisions** – IT, HR, Finance
- 11 Self-managing teams – team leaders and teams of 7-10 who report to the project managers
- **Matrix departmentalisation – functional and customer influence**
- Project managers oversee particular customers, liaise with Finance in relation to contracts, and with team leaders in relation to service provision
- This structure is ideal for Solaris due to its **customer service focus** as its differentiation strategy. The separation of departments into HR, IT and Finance allows employees to **specialise** in what they do, and also **makes communication within departments easier** because everyone speaks the same language, leading to **better coordination and likely better job satisfaction for the employees**. **More common understandings and ability to coordinate effectively** would increase customer service.
- Because teams are organised based on a particular project, **work with a particular customer can develop more relationships with a particular customer**. **Team work is made easier because there are less barriers to communication**.
- Additionally, employees may be able to determine customer requirements **quicker** because they know the customers' **requirements** and the **services offered by Solaris**.

Supernova

- **More hierarchical** structure
- Functional departments
- Managers responsible for **keeping costs down** – scientific approach
- **More middle management**
- Coordination and **division and standardisation of work processes**
- This structure is ideal for Supernova because the separation of departments allows each department to specialise in what they do, and employees learning to become more efficient in how they do their jobs, leading to **efficiency and thus supports Solaris' cost focus strategy**.

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Solaris

1. Solaris' differentiation through quality service
2. Structure
 - **flat structure** – higher employee motivation because employees are more likely to feel as though they have a more direct influence on the company; communication can occur more quickly to allow for better responses to customers

- **Functional divisions – better job specialisation and coordination within the department** → higher job satisfaction → higher customer service
 - **Matrix structure – better customer focus rather than functional task focus**
3. Superordinate goals – fun, customer-focus
 4. Style (culture) – friendly, participative
 5. Staff – high employee morale, motivation, positive attitude
 6. Skills – excellent customer service skills
 7. Systems – **Scripts on computer screens serve as a guide** for employees as they are allowed to exercise discretion regarding how they handle employees; **Recruitment systems** aim to ensure that only those with positive attitudes become S employees

Supernova

1. Strategy
 - Low cost – can be achieved through **standardisation**
2. Structure
 - **Hierarchical – to provide more supervision and control**
 - **Tall structure – too many layers of middle management** – less effective because it is subject to more communication barriers and more barriers to vertical communication
 - **Functional – to minimise costs**
3. Superordinate goals
 - Excellence, efficiency
 - **Because management is focused on the league table, competing with one another, impeding the achievement of the superordinate goals**
 - **Management should not be too focused on the league table and instead encourage staffs to work together and have many social events that encourage social interaction**
4. Style (culture)
 - **Formal, hierarchy, centralised decision making, competition**
 - **Structure with long working hours and strict breaks**
 - **Staffs**
 - **Working hours and breaks should therefore be allowed to improve employee effectiveness as they would be less distracted from stress.**
5. Staff
 - **Unmotivated, not the right skills – does not match strategy but is as a result of the poor culture**
 - **Constant arrival of new staffs with limited skills may prevent Supernova from being an effective call centre**
6. Skills
 - **Lack of skills, customer service may also be damaged due to the alienating nature of the work**
 - **Supernova should provide staffs with proper training and education to clear up any misunderstandings so that they are able to complete their tasks correctly**
7. Systems

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