

# 1 Leading Innovation Change in Today's Competitive Environment

2 Prof. Edel Lemus<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Prof. Miguel A. Orta<sup>2</sup>

3 <sup>1</sup> Carlos Albizu University

4 *Received: 8 April 2015 Accepted: 4 May 2015 Published: 15 May 2015*

5

---

## 6 **Abstract**

7 The purpose of this article is to explore the existing relationship between leaders and today's  
8 competitive environment and innovation. The three strategies that leaders (as cited in  
9 Cumming, 1998) can use to create a climate that encourages innovation are (1). The  
10 foundation of creativity, (2). The application of a new idea and (3). The applicability of a  
11 successful concept. Legrand and Weiss (2011) reveal that 80

12

---

13 **Index terms**— leadership, innovation, culture, living system theory, competitive environment.

## 14 **1 I. Introduction**

15 his article will introduce the importance of innovation and creativity. Leaders in today's complex business world  
16 environment cannot close the gap of innovation. The three principal foundation strategies are (1). Leading  
17 innovation, (2). Culture innovation and (3). Organizational practices for innovation. Survey studies, results  
18 indicate that 70% of organizations reported that their main priority is innovation. However the research also  
19 revealed that there is less than 20% innovation training conducted. Thus organizations must increase the amount  
20 of innovation training conducted. Building strong organization value depends on two criteria (1). Innovation and  
21 (2). Creativity.

22 The specific courses of action that would be appropriate to implement innovation initiatives in an five steps  
23 are (1). Inventing, (2). Developing, (3). Diffusing, (4). Integrating and (5). Monitoring. Najmaei, (2014) writes  
24 that organizations should be able to comprehend and understand the best relationship that exists between "firm's  
25 structure, leadership, culture and systems"(p.68). The researchers have been able to identify five companies from  
26 different industries that have change the course of action plan to implement innovation and these are IBM, Dell  
27 Computer, Lufthansa Airlines, Southwest Airline and American Airlines, Chevron. The organization success lies  
28 in the business performance and capability of adopting of new technology product.

29 Leadership has a direct relationship with organizational structure and the strategy employed by the  
30 organization. Research studies indicate that culture play a vital role within the organization, because provide  
31 adequate resources and motivate employees to perform at a high level. A company that has proven result of  
32 its innovation operational change is General Motor (GM). Therefore, the main philosophy of leading innovation  
33 change is the adaptation of new changes in the global market arena.

## 34 **2 II. Literature Review**

35 According to Kenny and Reedy (2006) the three strategies that leaders (as cited in Cumming, 1998) can use  
36 to create a climate that encourages innovation are (1). The foundation of creativity, (2). The application of  
37 a new idea and (3). The applicability of a successful concept. The foundation of creativity can be defined as  
38 the way of thinking by improving and promoting a new product. The application of a new idea is understood  
39 as a consistent improvement of creativity and identifying innovation values that are critical to the organization.  
40 The applicability of a successful concept encompasses by establishing a new product and services in its market  
41 industry, meeting the organizations demand.

42 Rogers (1995) defined innovation as any practice or idea provided by a new individual. Also, innovation is  
43 the fundamental principle of a firm outcome. For instance, Muffatto (1998) prescribe that a successful leader  
44 is the one that is capable of motivating innovation in the organizational climate and able to incorporate new

### 3 III. APPROPRIATE COURSE OF ACTION PLAN TO IMPLEMENT INNOVATION INITIATIVES IN AN ORGANIZATION

---

45 innovation outcomes. Chan et al., ??2004). Therefore, innovation and creativity can be form by organizational  
46 culture (Kenny, & Reedy, 2006).

47 The research study of Legrand and Weiss (2011) reveals that 80% of the leaders in the organization believe that  
48 innovation is important for the organization's future success. In addition, leaders in today's complex business  
49 world environment cannot close the gap of innovation. Moreover, the "close gap of innovation" is constructed  
50 under three principal foundation strategies. The three principal foundation strategies are (1). Leading innovation,  
51 (2). Culture innovation and (3). Organizational practices for innovation.

52 Leading innovation requires a leader to influence individuals and groups in the organization where they can  
53 innovate by creating a supportive and better strategic decision making among cross-functional team projects.  
54 Survey studies, results indicate that 70% of organizations reported that their main priority is innovation and  
55 that there is less than 20% innovation training be conducted. Thus organizations must increase the amount of  
56 innovation training conducted.

57 Culture innovation relates directly to the organization's leader by focusing on seven major characteristics: (1).  
58 Followers need to understand the organization's direction, (2). Leaders need to promote within the organization  
59 innovation's priority, (3). Executive teams are required to think about new innovative practices avenue, (4).  
60 Leaders and followers need to open a trusting communication channel relationship, (5). Leaders need to reinforce  
61 the effectiveness among cross-functional teams projects, (6). Leaders need to engage their innovation strategy by  
62 delivering new values and (7). Leaders are required to balance their innovation thinking process by supporting  
63 Human Resource (HR), Information Technology (IT) and Finance department which evidently can promote the  
64 success of the organization. Therefore, the researchers suggest that organizations must invest on their leaders  
65 and most importantly align their innovation plan (Legrand, & Weiss, 2011).

66 Leaders in order to create a climate that supports and encourages innovation, must possess effective skills  
67 to influence others in the organization. In addition, a leader needs to persuade people by creating short-term  
68 sacrifices and establishing long-term implementation benefits. Moreover, a leader needs to develop four influence  
69 tactic skills and these are: (1). Impression management tactics, (2). Political tactics, (3). Proactive tactics  
70 and (4). Reactive tactics. Certo and Certo (2012) define leadership as a process of directing behaviors toward  
71 accomplishing some objectives through people.

72 Bill Gates, the former Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Microsoft understands that innovation is important  
73 for organizational success. He believe that leaders that promote innovation are now needed more than ever  
74 before. Building strong organization value depend on two criteria (1). Innovation and (2). Creativity. Therefore,  
75 influence tactics for the past twenty years have change the thinking perspective of global leaders (Yulk, 2010).  
76 ??Kenny, & Reedy, 2006, p.132) The above Figure ??1: illustrate the top nine important sources of innovation  
77 from a Likert Scale strongly disagree 1 to strongly agree 5.

### 78 3 III. Appropriate Course of Action Plan to Implement Inno- 79 vation Initiatives in an Organization

80 The specific courses of action that would be appropriate to implement innovation initiatives in an organization  
81 is covered in a sequence of five steps. The five steps are (1). Inventing, (2). Developing, (3). Diffusing, (4).  
82 Integrating and (5). Monitoring. The first step in the course of action plan to implement innovation is inventing  
83 that illustrate the process of a new idea covered in four phases (1). Technology ideas, (2). Product ideas, (3).  
84 Process ideas and (4). Management ideas. Evidently technology ideas will help the organization to diffuse the  
85 company's information across the globe by utilizing the most up dated technology in the market. Under product  
86 ideas the organization will develop an adequate research and development plan by relating directly to the demand  
87 of the product in the market. The process of ideas can encompass the improving of the manufacturing process  
88 and redesigning the organization's work station productivity. The management ideas under inventing is the focus  
89 of redesigning the organization as Certo and Certo (2012) writes "human resource management, redesigning  
90 organizational structure, changing organizational leadership, or refining competitive strategy"(p.485).

91 The second step in the course of action plan to implement innovation is developing where the organization  
92 has the opportunity to turn the innovation process into practical ideas. For example, 3M Company has become  
93 famous worldwide for developing new ideas and by establishing a simple process which encourages employees and  
94 managers to work together. The third step in the course of action plan to implement innovation is diffusing where  
95 the innovation process in this step takes place after the idea is implemented. The organization at this stage is  
96 responsible for testing the development of the ideas established. Eastman Kodak with the product innovation of  
97 the new disposable digital camera illustrates the importance of following an innovation process plan. For instance,  
98 if customers provide a negative feedback about the disposable digital camera, Eastman Kodak needs to evaluate  
99 in the organization's innovation plan the stage of the product invention, the product development and the quality  
100 improvement of the product. The fourth step in the course of action plan to implement innovation is integrating  
101 that establishes the invention method as part of the working process within the organization. For instance, if  
102 the organization decides to focus on their operating procedures the organization has to evaluate a new product  
103 process. Then management takes the necessary road map guidance to manufacture and sell a new product. The  
104 fifth step in the course of action plan to implement innovation is monitoring which indicates that the organization  
105 will determine if the new idea can be accepted or rejected. Management in this step will secure the organization

106 success by generating new contribution value and extending the life of the product. As a result, as long as the  
107 new ideas are accepted by management, the organization success will continue to flourish at the useful life of  
108 the new accepted idea. On the other hand, when a new idea complete the useful life cycle, management must  
109 recommend terminating the same. Therefore, the researchers in the above mentioned literature have discussed  
110 in five steps the appropriate course of action plan to implement innovation in an organization (Certo, & Certo,  
111 2012).

112 The above figure illustrate how mangers should strive to make an organization creative and innovate and  
113 most importantly raising awareness of the innovation process. The above diagram indicates that innovation  
114 can be a complex process. Also, the researchers suggest that in order to overcome the complexity framework  
115 of innovation, management should understand the innovation related factors to the integration of a new project  
116 within the organization. The combination of key resources is management capabilities and innovation contribution  
117 outcomes (Tepic, Kemp, Omta, & Fortuin, 2013).

## 118 **4 IV. Complexities in Innovation Management**

119 Innovation in the 21st business century among organizations worldwide is an engine for growth. In addition,  
120 innovation as an organizational process can take many forms in terms of developing products, services and  
121 expanding the organization business model by creating a source profitability and sustaining the organization's  
122 competitive advantage in the market. Furthermore, innovation is understood by organizations as a strategic  
123 process and presents a paradigm of managerial analytical approach for decision making. For instance,  
124 technological changes (as cited in Barney, 1986; and Holm, 2009) have presented new challenges for organizations  
125 in the global market arena and also noted by Drejer (2002) innovation has expanded in each individual industry  
126 sector rapidly (Najmaei, 2014).

127 The above diagram reveals the importance of organizations adopting an archetype as a course of action plan by  
128 bringing organizational success to the appropriate strategic innovation portfolio system in its industry. Najmaei  
129 (2014) writes that organizations should be able to comprehend and understand the best relationship that exists  
130 between "firm's structure, leadership, culture and systems" (p.68).

131 Organizations should carefully analyze the importance of implementing innovation by using three dimensional  
132 steps. The first dimensional step is technology that provides competitive advantage and benefits to organizations  
133 by improving the planning performance of the same. The second dimensional step is innovation process (as  
134 cited in Schumpeter, 1934) that refers directly to the value chain process in the manufacturing industry. The  
135 third dimensional step consists in the organization performance that describes the importance of information  
136 technology as a foundation ground for organizational success. Therefore, the organization success lies in the  
137 business performance and capability of adopting of new technology product ??Ismail, & Mamat, 2012).

138 The researcher has been able to identify five companies from different industries that have change the course  
139 of action plan to implement innovation. IBM has been building the Vrontis, 2012). The innovated approach of  
140 Lufthansa Airline is by creating in the aviation industry a sustainable environment through e-learning value and  
141 having employees and management create a solid corporate relationship (Wilkesmann & Wilkesmann, 2011). In  
142 the United States (US) aviation companies have reshaped their organizational innovation strategy. Southwest  
143 Airline and American Airlines have adopted three innovation approaches. The approaches are: Understand the  
144 concept of new technology, Adopt a new transformational leadership style and Maintain strong organizational  
145 values among their existing competitors in the market (Bunz & Maes, 1998). Lastly, Chevron Company has been  
146 able to adjust the organization's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies by investing more in renewable  
147 source of energy and becoming a more green oriented company in the oil and gas industry (David, 2011).

148 A leader that encourages healthy organizational climate needs to establish operating procedures by securing  
149 group team, observe closely the team work process, rewarding team members for their new ideas and  
150 accomplishments and lastly by setting high goals and objectives within each individual team. However, a  
151 leader should be able to promote new innovation ideas by encouraging commitment and organization corporate  
152 expectations. For instance, today's business leaders need to understand the new line operating business model  
153 in the technology sector, the global issues in regards to health, energy and social science expectations. Collins  
154 (2012) encourage leaders to ask the right questions, speak to the right people and advise organizations to adapt  
155 new creative avenue of doing business overseas. Therefore, it can be determined, a leader that intend to establish  
156 and create a healthy organizational climate as suggested by Yulk (2010) needs to have, shared organizational  
157 objectives commitment, provide role clarity of the project and understand the internal and external coordination  
158 of the work process. And as well deliver mutual trust of the organization leadership guidance (Certo, & Certo,  
159 2012).

160 Innovation and creativity (as cited in Angle, 1989) shared similar characteristics. In addition, innovation is the  
161 concept that captures the importance how a plan needs to be implemented. Moreover, creativity is how useful  
162 the ideas are for the organization. However, creativity is the one that fuels the innovation process. As a result,  
163 in order for a leader to maintain a suitable organization climate, the process of creating new ideas and utilizing  
164 innovation at best is to capture the potential realization value of the same.

165 McLean (2005) defined creativity as something unexpected and original on its nature. Also, Stenberg and  
166 Labart (1999) indicate that new ideas deserve a lot of attention. Innovation takes many paths in the organization,  
167 because innovation is the generation of implementing new ideas and bringing a new concept to a market where

#### 4 IV. COMPLEXITIES IN INNOVATION MANAGEMENT

---

168 demand exist. For example, in the technology sector challenges are encountered by the organization, because the  
169 technology industry promotes competitive pressure among competitors. Creativity can be reflected at individual  
170 level by encouraging motivation, expertise and personality behavior. On the contrary, innovation operates more  
171 at group level by supporting the organization culture and climate of the same (McLean, 2005).

172 Culture refers to assumptions and beliefs. Climate refers to the manifestation of practices and it's rooted by  
173 behavior assumptions and make up for the support of culture. Scholars when defining the term climate should  
174 include in the content beliefs, values and basic assumptions. As a result, culture and climate are consistent  
175 terms within the leadership literature. Leadership has a direct relationship with organizational structure and  
176 the strategy employed by the organization. Research studies indicate that culture play a vital role within the  
177 organization, because provide adequate resources and motivate employees to perform at a high level. However,  
178 the triangulation of structure, strategy climate. For example, the reward strategy is a strong supporting factor in  
179 motivating the employees to meet the organization goals and objectives. The researchers suggest that employees  
180 need time to provide creative work by adopting new strategies and adapt to the organization's culture (Dixit, &  
181 Nanda, 2011).

182 Leading innovation change is necessary for the organization climate. In addition, leading innovation change,  
183 essentially in global companies require a soft touch and experience leaders that can influence followers by  
184 delegating more authority in the decision making process. Developing innovative ideas require flexibility,  
185 evaluation and objectivity. Innovators need to explore in-depth the value judgment of their ideas. For example,  
186 in order to treat changes and procedures during the innovation process, teams and organizations are required to  
187 maintain one singular sustainability plan. A company that has proven result of its innovation operational change  
188 is General Motor (GM). The researchers recommended that a leader need to understand the applicability of the  
189 living system theory among individuals and organizations by reshaping the social progress of the business world  
190 as noted by ??ancouver (1996). Frandberg (1999) defines living system theory as the integration of the social  
191 science and stimulating the human thinking process among organizations, community and society. Therefore,  
192 the main philosophy of leading innovation change is the adaptation of new changes in the global market arena  
(Osland, & Turner, 2011). <sup>1 2</sup>

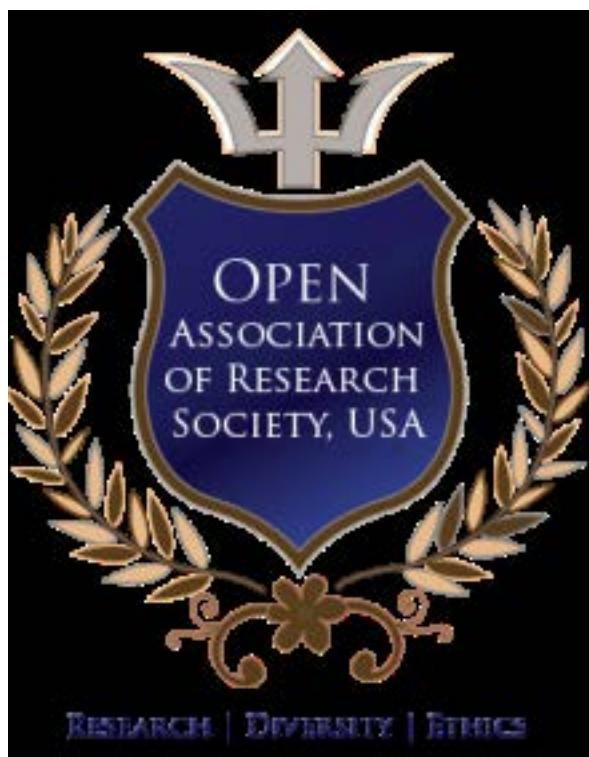


Figure 1: (

193

<sup>1</sup>© 2015 Global Journals Inc. (US) 1

<sup>2</sup>© 2015 Global Journals Inc. (US)

**Figure 8.1: Top Nine Important Sources of Innovation  
(based on % net agree)**

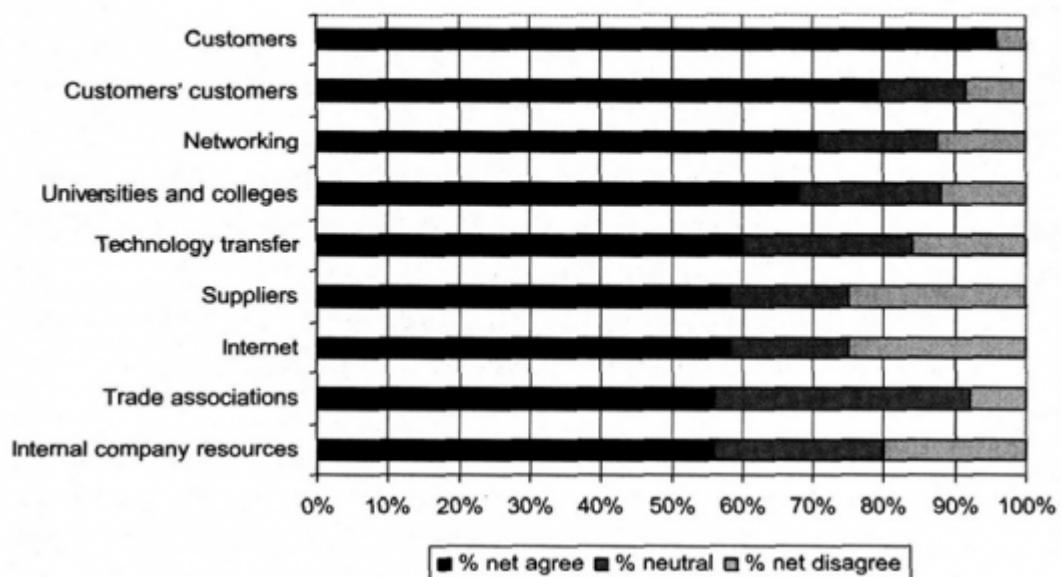


Figure 2:

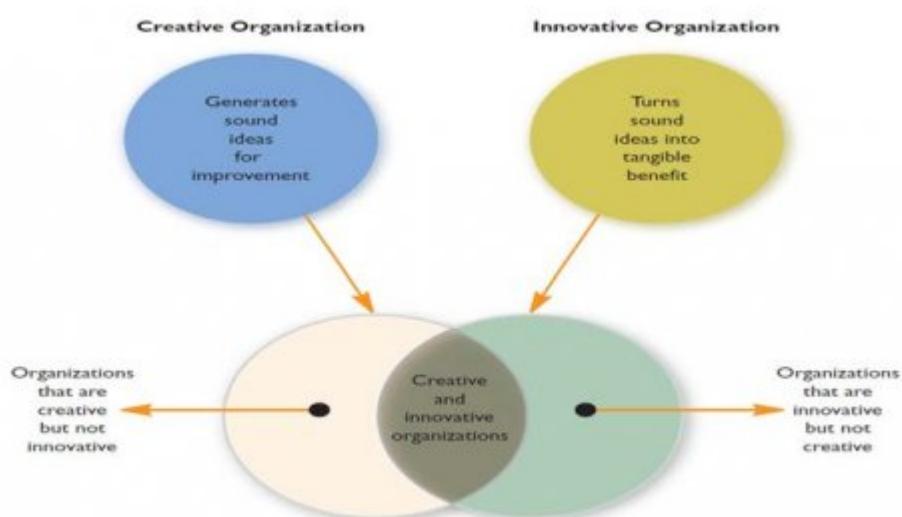


Figure 3:



Figure 4:

194 .1 Global Journal of Management and Business Research

195 Volume XV Issue II Version I Year ( ) A Leading Innovation Change in today's Competitive Environment and  
196 knowledge is the creation for a better organizational

197 .2 V. Conclusion

198 In conclusion, the researchers state that leaders in order to create a climate that supports and encourages  
199 innovation, must possess effective skills to influence others in the organization. In addition, a leader needs to  
200 persuade people by creating short-term sacrifices and establishing long-term implementation benefits. Moreover,  
201 a leader needs to develop four influence tactic skills and these are: (1). Impression management tactics, (2).  
202 Political tactics, (3). Proactive tactics and (4). Reactive tactics. They must further initiate innovation training.  
203 The three strategies that leaders (as cited in Cumming, 1998) can use to create a climate that encourages  
204 innovation are (1). The foundation of creativity, (2). The application of a new idea and (3). The applicability of  
205 a successful concept.

206 .3 VI. Recommendation for Future Studies

207 The authors of this article suggest that the following aspects should be considered for future studies when  
208 exploring the existing relationship between leaders and today's competitive environment: 1. Examine executives  
209 leading innovation style and the organizational five phases of growth.

210 [Bengoa et al. ()] 'A new organisational memory for crosscultural knowledge management'. Dolores Sánchez  
211 Bengoa , R K Hans , D Vrontis . *Cross Cultural Management* 2012. 19 (3) p. .

212 [Amabile et al. ()] 'Assessing the work environment for creativity'. T M Amabile , R Conti , H Coon , J Lazenby  
213 , M Herron . *Academy of Management Journal* 1996. 39 (5) p. .

214 [Tepic et al. ()] 'Complexities in innovation management in companies from the european industry'. M Tepic ,  
215 R Kemp , O Omata , F Fortuin . *European Journal of Innovation Management* 2013. 16 (4) p. .

216 [Legrand and Weiss ()] 'HOW LEADERS CAN CLOSE THE INNOVATION GAP'. C Legrand , D S Weiss .  
217 *Ivey Business Journal Online* 2011. p. 1.

218 [Bieberstein et al. ()] 'Impact of service-oriented architecture on enterprise systems, organizational structures,  
219 and individuals'. N Bieberstein , S Bose , L Walker , A Lynch . *IBM Systems Journal* 2005. 44 (4) p. .

220 [Collins ()] 'Innovating the innovation process'. L Collins . *Research Technology Management* 2012. 55 (1) p. .

221 [Wilkesmann and Wilkesmann ()] 'Knowledge transfer as interaction between experts and novices supported by  
222 technology'. M Wilkesmann , U Wilkesmann . *VINE* 2011. 41 (2) p..

223 [Bunz and Maes ()] 'Learning excellence: Southwest airlines' approach'. U K Bunz , J D Maes . *Managing Service  
224 Quality* 1998. 8 (3) p. .

225 [Holm (2009)] *Mechanisms of Schumpeterian Competition*, J Holm . 2009. June 17-19. Copenhagen Business  
226 School, Denmark. (paper presented at the Summer Conference 2009 on CBS)

227 [Certo and Certo ()] *Modern management-concepts and skills*, C Certo , S Certo , S , T . 2012. New Jersey:  
228 Pearson Prentice Hall. (th ed.)

229 [Mclean ()] 'Organizational culture's influence on creativity and innovation: A review of the literature and  
230 implications for human resource development'. L D Mclean . *Advances in Developing Human Resources*, 2005.  
231 7 p. .

232 [Osland and Turner ()] S Osland , J Turner , E , M . *The organizational behavior reader*, (New Jersey) 2011.  
233 Prentice Hall. (9th ed.)

234 [Angle ()] 'Psychology and organizational innovation'. H L Angle . *Research on the management of innovation:  
235 The Minnesota studies*, A H Van De Ven, H L Angle, M S Poole (ed.) (New York) 1989. Harper & Row. p. .

236 [Drejer ()] 'Situation for Innovation Management: Towards a Contingency Model'. A Drejer . *European Journal  
237 of Innovation Management* 2002. 5 (1) p. .

238 [Sternberg] Sternberg . *Handbook of creativity*, p. .

239 [Dixit and Nanda ()] 'Strategic alignment of organizational culture and climate for stimulating innovation in  
240 SMEs'. G K Dixit , T Nanda . *International Journal of Innovation* 2011. 2 (1) p. 77. (Management and  
241 Technology)

242 [David ()] 'Strategic Management: Concepts and Cases'. Fred David . *Upper Saddle River*, (NJ) 2011. Pearson  
243 Prentice Hall. (th ed.)

244 [Sternberg and Lubart (ed.) ()] *The concept of creativity: Prospects and paradigms*, R J Sternberg , T I Lubart  
245 . R.J. (ed.) 1999.

246 [Kenny and Reedy ()] 'The impact of organisational culture factors on innovation levels in SMEs: An empirical  
247 investigation'. B Kenny , E Reedy . *Irish Journal of Management* 2006. 27 (2) p. .

#### 4 IV. COMPLEXITIES IN INNOVATION MANAGEMENT

---

248 [Schumpeter ()] *The Theory of Economic Development: An Inquiry into Profits, Capital, Credit, Interest and*  
249 *the Business Cycle*, J A Schumpeter . 1934. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

250 [Najmaei ()] 'Towards an integrative model for management of organization's total innovation: Insights from the  
251 strategic-process view'. A Najmaei . *IUP Journal of Knowledge Management* 2014. 12 (3) p. .

252 [Barney ()] 'Types of Competition and the Theory of Strategy: Toward an Integrative Framework'. J Barney .  
253 *Academy of Management Review* 1986. 11 (4) p. .

254 [Yukl ()] G Yukl . *Leadership in organization*, (New Jersey) 2010. Prentice Hall. (th ed.)