

Chapter 9: Managing Growth

- Most small businesses have one of the following goals:
 - To survive
 - To consolidate and continue to be successful at their current size
 - To expand and grow



Financial Growth

- Financial growth relates to the development of the business as a commercial entity
- •It is concerned with increases in sales, the investment needed to achieve those sales and resulting profits.

Strategic Growth

- Strategic growth relates to the changes that take place in the way the organisation interacts with its environment as a coherent (or strategic) whole).
- This is concerned mainly with the way the business develops its capabilities in order to exploit a presence in the marketplace.

Strategic Growth

• Cost leadership means that customer can be offered a lower price, leading in turn to an increase in demand and thus

an increase in output





Strategic Growth

- A differentiation strategy stems mainly from knowledge advantages such as knowing something about the customer, the market or the product that competitors do not know, thus enabling the business to offer something of value to the customer.
- You are applying differentiation strategy for your coursework!!

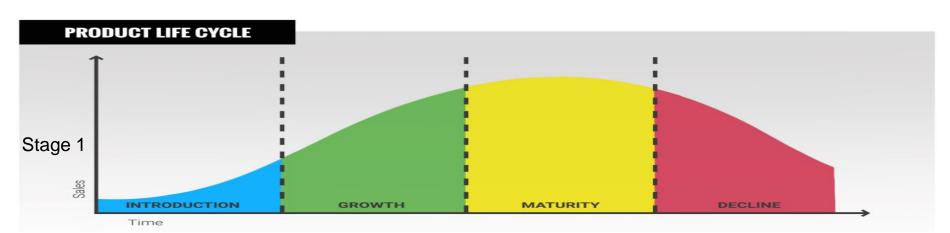
Organisational Growth

•Organisational growth relates to the changes that take place in the organisational structure, process and culture as it grows and develops.



Life Cycle

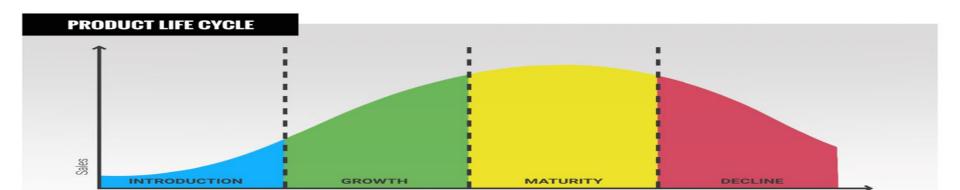
• Stage 1: activities associated with the idea incubation and initial planning of the venture, before opening for business.



TheStreet

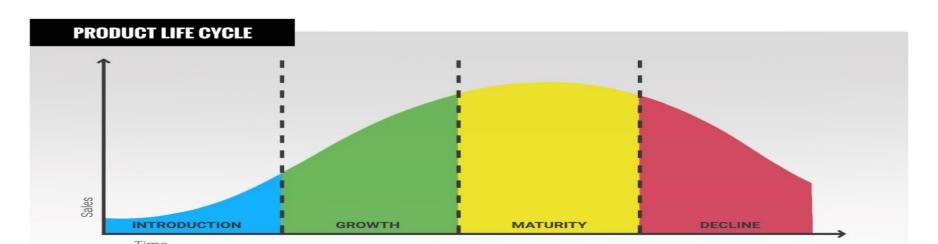
Life Cycle

• Stage 2: is the start-up, a business plan is often presented to the potential key stakeholders in the venture such as bankers, investors, suppliers and employees.



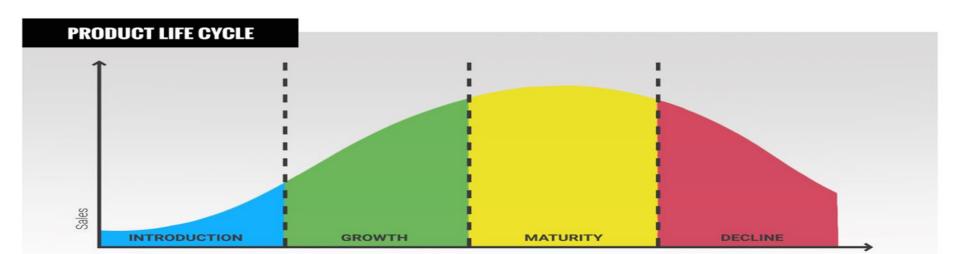
Life Cycle

• Stage 3: sustained growth stage, characterised by a strong long-lived increase in sales, leading to a growth in number of employees.



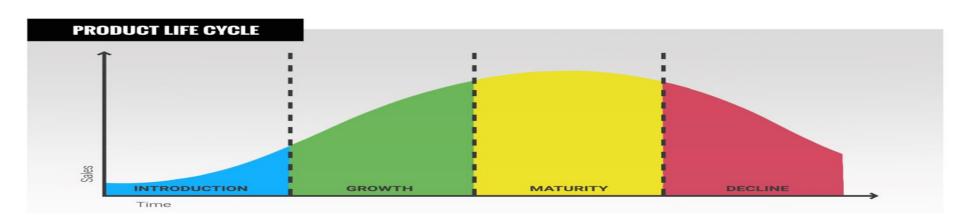
Life Cycle

• Stage 4: maturity stage, when everything comes together and efficient production at the desired organisational size is achieved.



Life Cycle

• Stage 5: rebirth or decline, acknowledging that decline is not inevitable for firms that reach maturity at least in the short to medium term.



Evolution

• Evolution is a theoretical scheme that explains how organisational change proceeds through a continuous circle variation, selection and retention, just as it occurs in nature.

Evolution

• The selection of organisations occurs through the competition for scarce resources and the environment selects entities that best fit the resource base of an environmental niche.

The End