

# **Strategy, Power and CSR**

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# **Strategy, Power and CSR: Practices and Challenges in Organizational Management**

EDITED BY

**SANTIAGO GARCÍA-ÁLVAREZ AND  
CONNIE ATRISTAIN-SUÁREZ**



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## About the Contributors

**Gonzalo Abascal-Olascoaga** is an Entrepreneur and Co-founder of Linko and Chaintity. He is an expert in digital technologies for the financial market in Mexico and holds an Entrepreneurial's Master from MIT. He mentors dozens of entrepreneurs through the Founders Institute, EO Accelerator, Universidad Panamericana and SPARK accelerator.

**Mary Paz Agudín-Colmenares** is a Lawyer accredited by Universidad Panamericana's School of Law; she is also a specialist in Roman and Integration Law, having studied at the Universidad de Roma Tor Vergata. She combines tax and administrative litigation with research and teaching on Roman law at her alma mater.

**Connie Atristain-Suárez** is the Director of the Business Science Ph.D. and Research Professor at Universidad Panamericana, Mexico City Campus. She studied her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Administration at ITAM, and obtained her Ph.D. in Administrative Sciences from the ITESM. Her research line includes the measurement and modeling of competitiveness, theoretical and empirical models of micro- and macro-competitiveness, cluster competitiveness, family business competitiveness, strategy and operational efficiency in small and medium enterprises.

**Antonio Casanueva-Fernández** is a Professor of Managerial Control and Information, and the Director of IPADE Business School, Guadalajara Campus. He is a Member of the Governing Board of Universidad Panamericana, the Board of Directors of IPADE Business School, and the Board of Directors of Productos Rivial and Ferreterías INDAR. His Ph.D. is in Business Administration from the University of Warwick. His areas of interest include cost systems, profitability analysis, management control, performance measurement, and value and incentive systems.

**Héctor Daniel Debernardo** is a Managing Partner at Ariabata Consulting (Mexico) and a Professor within Universidad Panamericana's School of Engineering. He has degrees in Nuclear Engineering (Argentina) and a Ph.D. in Industrial Engineering (Spain). He is also a graduate of Goldratt Institute (USA) and IPADE Business School.

**Juan Francisco Díez Spelz** is an Associate Professor at Universidad Panamericana's School of Law. He holds an MA in Theory and Practice of Human Rights from the University of Essex (UK). He also holds a Master's in Legal Science and the LLB from Universidad Panamericana in Mexico City.

**Sara Elvira Galbán-Lozano** is a Research Professor of Education at Universidad Panamericana, Mexico City Campus. She received her Ph.D. in Pedagogy from the Universidad de Barcelona. Her research interests include reflexive practice and teaching, actors and processes of educational practice.

**Santiago García-Álvarez** is the President of Universidad Panamericana's Mexico City Campus. He received his Ph.D. from the Universidad of Navarra with a dissertation on "Management Policy Elements in Henry Mintzberg." He teaches government and public policy at the postgraduate level, and business and management at the undergraduate level.

**Claudia María García-Casas** has worked for more than 30 years in professional development through the design and implementation of educational and training courses. Since 2017, he serves as the Dean of the School of Education at Universidad Panamericana, Mexico City Campus.

**Erika Daniela Garza-Leal** received an MBA from IPADE Business School. She has worked as a Project Analyst for Ternium, Design Engineer for Voltrak, and a Product Manager for Laboratorios PiSA. Currently, she is an Entrepreneur and Assistant of Managerial Control and Information at IPADE Business School.

**Santiago González-Gómez** is a Research Professor at the School of Business and Economics, Universidad Panamericana, Aguascalientes Campus. He holds a Ph.D. in International Education from the Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas. His research interests include strategic management, corporate social responsibility, and implementation of the stakeholder theory in North America.

**Margarita Hurtado-Hernández** is a Graduate Programs Director and a Research Professor within Universidad Panamericana's School of Engineering. She received her Ph.D. in Industrial Engineering from Universidad de Navarra. She is also a graduate IPADE Business School's Executive Management program and from UCLA's Developing Women Leaders in University Administration program.

**Fernanda Llergo-Bay** is Provost of Universidad Panamericana and Member of its President's Board. She holds a Ph.D. in Philosophy and Literature, and a Master's in Government and Organizational Culture from Universidad de Navarra. Her teaching and research interests include philosophy, law, political philosophy, and anthropology.

**Carlos López-Hernández** is the Dean and a Research Professor at the School of Business and Economics, Universidad Panamericana, Guadalajara Campus. His research interests include negotiation, balance scorecard, and strategy implementation. He obtained his Ph.D. in Management of Organizations from the Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla.

**José Antonio Marmolejo-Saucedo** is a Professor at Universidad Panamericana, Mexico City Campus. His research focuses on operations research, large-scale optimization techniques, computational techniques and analytical methods for planning, operations, and control of electric energy and logistic systems. He received his Ph.D. in Operations Research from UNAM.

**Félix Orlando Martínez-Ríos** is a Research Professor at the School of Engineering, Universidad Panamericana, Mexico City Campus. He received his Ph.D. in Computer Science from the Tecnológico de Monterrey. His teaching and research interests include artificial intelligence, mobile robotics, scientific computing, theory of compilers, and object-oriented programming.

**Ricardo Meneses-Calzada** is a Ph.D. candidate within Universidad Panamericana's School of Law. He has completed programs such as Taking Marketing Digital at Harvard Business School and Digital Marketing Strategies at the Kellogg School of Management. He is a Professor of Digital Marketing.

**Mónica del Carmen Meza-Mejía** received her Ph.D. in Education from Universidad de Navarra, Spain and a Master's in Pedagogy from Universidad Panamericana. She is a Member of Mexico's National Research System. She has published widely in the fields of educational and pedagogical foundations.

**Alejandro Ordoñez-Torres** is a Scholar within Universidad Panamericana's School of Engineering. He received his Ph.D. in Materials Engineering from Universidad de Navarra. His research interests include knowledge transfer, training management, high potential group management, experiential learning techniques, and business coaching.

**Claudia Fabiola Ortega-Barba** is a Research Professor of Education at Universidad Panamericana, Mexico City Campus. She received her Ph.D. in Pedagogy from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Her lines of research include innovation in educational institutions, processes, and research methodologies.

**María Beatriz Quintanilla-Madero** is a Physician. She has a Ph.D. in Medicine and Surgery and holds an additional specialization in Psychiatry from the University of Navarra. She is a Research Professor at the Universidad Panamericana's School of Medicine. Her research currently focuses on social media and psychopathology in adolescents and college students, and history of Psychiatry.

**Hugo Saúl Ramírez-García** is a Research Professor at Universidad Panamericana's School of Law, Mexico City Campus, where he teaches undergraduate and graduate classes on Human Rights and Jurisprudence. He holds a Ph.D. in Law from Universidad de Valencia and a LLB from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

**Héctor X. Ramírez-Pérez** is a Professor of Strategy at the School of Economics and Business Administration, Universidad Panamericana. He obtained his Ph.D. in Administration from Dowling College in the United States, his MBA from Western Illinois University, and his undergraduate degree in Business Administration and Finance from Universidad Panamericana.

**Juan Romero-McCarthy** is a Professor of Accounting and Management Control at IPADE Business School and has an extensive experience in the industry and consulting. He received his Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from ITESO, his MBA from IPADE, and his Ph.D. in Business Administration from Freeman School of Business at Tulane University.

**José Alberto Ross-Hernández** is a Professor of Metaphysics and a Vice Chancellor for Research at Universidad Panamericana, Mexico City Campus. His research focuses on ancient philosophy. He completed his Master of Philosophy at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and his Ph.D. at Universidad de Navarra

**Sofía Roux-Tercero** holds a Ph.D. in Education, a Master's in Educational Administration, and a Bachelor's in Pedagogy, all from Universidad Panamericana. With extensive experience in the educational field, she has been a director, counsellor, professor, and advisor. She leads training and innovation projects to promote university talent.

**Jacqueline Y. Sánchez-García** is a Research Professor within the School of Business and Economics, Universidad Panamericana, Guadalajara Campus. Her research interests are related to the development of methodological frameworks for assessing organizational problems through systemic intervention and applying systems thinking, soft systems dynamics in organizations and organizational cybernetics.

**Germán Scalzo** is a Research Professor of Business Ethics at Universidad Panamericana and a Member of the Mexican National Research Institute. He studied Business Administration at the Universidad Austral (Argentina) and completed his MA and Ph.D. within the Institute for Business and Humanism, University of Navarra.

**Antonia Terán-Bustamante** is a Research Professor at the School of Business and Economics, Universidad Panamericana, Campus Mexico. She holds a Ph.D. in Administration Sciences from UNAM. Her main lines of research include human capital, innovation, and competitiveness.

**Arturo Torres-Vargas** holds a D.Phil. in Science and Technology Policy Studies from the University of Sussex, UK. He teaches Economics, Management, and Innovation at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Campus Xochimilco. His research interests include university–industry linkages, building

of technological capabilities at the firm level, innovation in the health sector, entrepreneurship, and innovation policy.

**Laura Trujillo-Liñán** received her undergraduate and graduate degrees from Universidad Panamericana. Her Ph.D. thesis was on “Formal Cause in Aristotle and Marshall McLuhan.” She specializes in the relationships between Marshall McLuhan and Aristotle, as well as focuses on the philosophy of technology and metaphysics.

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# Foreword

## Francisco Gil-Díaz

Having management responsibilities assigned to me within the government and private sector did little to educate me in the tools available for improving workers conditions, increasing efficiency, and steering organizations toward certain goals and awareness of values and tools like the ones contained in the rich chapters of *Strategy, Power and CSR: Practices and Challenges in Organization Management*.

As a manager, I primarily received on-the-job training, which undoubtedly could have been improved upon with materials such as the ones contained in this important contribution. All I can say in my favor is that I surrounded myself with highly capable, independent individuals, and was willing to delegate to them.

This book contains chapters germane to every activity I have engaged in, whether administering a school, directing two telecom firms, as the non-executive president of a construction firm, as head of the department of economic research at the Banco de México, as head of the department responsible for tax reform at the Mexican Treasury, or later as under secretary for revenues and finally as treasury secretary.

All these jobs entailed managing resources, selecting personnel, coordinating and encouraging them toward certain objectives, and respecting human rights and the environment. The holistic compendium gathered here, to which I have the pleasure to offer a prologue, touches upon all of these elements.

I ask authors and readers to indulge me while I offer separate comments on each chapter. My training as an economist has not been completely superseded or improved upon by my management experience.

*School management* poses issues that are not far from those faced when tackling corporate management. It differs, however, in terms of how members interact with those they serve, namely students. Teachers have a delicate task that requires not only competency, but also a strong ethical framework. They must be fair, as well as careful to avoid excessive intimacy with students.

“The Meaning of the Management Function: Discourse from Educational Institution Directors,” emphasizes several abilities required of said directors: (1) identify opportunities, threats, strengths, and weaknesses that may impact organizational effectiveness; (2) carry out strategic relationship building and develop interfunctional cooperation; (3) openness to meeting the expectations of the different actors in the educational community, as well as (4) using resources efficiently; (5) striving to reach agreements; and (6) developing, maintaining, and

using a wide network of relationships with key people within the organization and the educational sector.

The chapter on “Hospitality” stresses, like the common thread of this volume, human values. It deals with the need to accept differences and to resolve or avoid confrontations that arise from things like rejection, hostility, cruelty, and xenophobia, and to transcend mere tolerance, going beyond it and emphasizing three attitudes: listening, including respect for the person as unique, creating an atmosphere of trust and actively listening before advising, judging, excusing or even discrediting. Hospitality consists of welcoming the other who differs from the self. Hospitality is engendered when new hires are properly incorporated and can absorb the particularities of each of the different departments within an organization. Temporary rotation upon hiring is usually a powerful tool in this regard.

Using case studies, the chapter on “Value Systems” tackles firms that try to inculcate in their members a particular set of values. This approach can be efficacious, but must be done carefully in an effort to avoid provoking phony compliance with management-espoused values. This approach requires constant reinforcement to achieve “value congruence.” The two case studies of successful firms, namely *Compartamos* and *Si Now*, show how highly productive this approach can be.

“Burnout” is a worrisome syndrome that arises from driving employees too hard and is an important element to be on the lookout for. To date, it has not been adequately detected or managed. It can lead to ignoring individual orders and/or instructions and to an environment of long working hours, but little productivity. It is often found in hospitals and on trading floors. Besides caring about it from the point of view of individual health and well-being, organizations must take into consideration the risk that undetected burn out poses in terms of lower productivity; as the chapter notes, “It has been calculated that each case of stress-related ill health leads to an average of 30.9 working days lost.”

This problem has become prevalent in Mexico’s public sector, including 12-hour working days with weekends often spent in the office. Since the work of bureaucrats is hard to measure, working hours end up in unproductive, senseless presenteeism, or “ironing the buttocks,” as they say.

The presentation of “A Negotiation Diagram” is an important contribution in that, whether contracting a loan, appraising an individual’s productivity and hence her corresponding salary, buying an asset, etc., negotiation is a prevalent reality in business management. The proposed method is designed as a mathematical model using system dynamics. A formal approach to negotiation is proposed because “a lack of skills among players destabilizes negotiation.”

The chapter on “Narrative and Family Business Firms” presents another important topic, one that is usually considered pertinent for the ownership models typical of the Mexican economy. However, reality never fails to surprise and the content of the chapter is useful in many other contexts. In the United States’ economy, stock-listed firms generally considered to be controlled and managed by third parties are family firms to a considerable degree: Family owned businesses are central to the U.S. economy. “Family owned businesses contribute 64% of the U.S. GDP (i.e., \$5.9 trillion), employ 62% of the workforce, and are responsible for 78% of all new job creation” (Astrachan & Shanker, 2003). Thirty-five percent of Fortune 500

companies are family-controlled. A study by *Businessweek* (2006) surprised readers by finding that over one-third of FORTUNE 500 firms are family owned and controlled and some are among the best managed. Their return on assets averaged 6.65% above non-family firms (Cornell SC St. Johnson College of Business).

“Redefining Power via Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Alternatives for Corporate Social Responsibility” points out that corporations are more than profit maximizing machines; they interact with society in many different ways. Since their surrounding environment is complex, they should be aware of it and contribute to its improvement. The many issues they face include “the need to move to renewable energies, new diseases and resistance to antibiotics, artificial intelligence, migration problems, climate change, overpopulation, and extreme poverty, to name a few.” This chapter suggests the need to “see all these phenomena as interrelated.” Many corporations have the wherewithal to directly take on these social issues or can contribute resources to them. Their efforts are sometimes recognized and they thereby gain brand recognition and goodwill points. However, their actions seldom translate into greater market share and/or profits. Public awareness of corporate responsibilities is growing and manifests itself in preference for products from socially concerned firms and in their share holdings. Yet, most firms contend with the need to avoid committing too much lest their outlays cost them more profits and market share compared to their competitors. To avoid free riders, public awareness of the need for more socially conscious firms is needed.

The chapter on “Performance Measurement Systems in Organizations” shows that a good business strategy is essential, but poor execution can render it meaningless: “One study estimated that 70% of CEOs’ failures resulted not from poor strategy, but from poor execution.” Thus, proper metrics and goals are essential. In this effort, common mistakes include focusing on short-term results, excessively relying on accounting or financial information that, in turn, relies far too much on historical costs, concentrating on short-run cash management, and relying on leasing or shifting assets to REITS (FIBRAS).

“Should I Move Aside and Let a Professional CEO Run My Company?”. The Peter principle takes effect when people are promoted above their competence level, which creates a problem for the organization and the individual. Another related challenge is determining the appropriate moment for a CEO’s replacement. These two important issues are the subjects of this chapter. Besides the above, CEOs have to ensure that they are not acting as micro-managers. Of course, information-related problems are always around the corner and generally seep into the organizations’ layers. This can result in frequent disregard for orders. Because of this state of affairs, CEOs have to be able to follow through compliance with instructions without undermining their subordinates and must frequently visit the different organizational layers to keep themselves informed.

“Koselleck’s View of the Crisis Concept”: Crises come in many hues, whether personal, institutional, social, and external (global), and they can be viewed from different angles or perspectives, including physiological, psychological, religious, social–historical, and philosophical. Considering them is important because crises produce stress and anxiety, and understanding them is important for overcoming them as well as for deriving any benefits that may be obtained by getting through

them. This chapter helpfully contains Koselleck's analysis of the concept, as well as his portrayal of its historical evolution in texts dating back to the Greek philosophers.

"A New Protocol Based on Blockchain Technology for the Transparent Operation of Corporate Social Responsibility" details corporate social responsibility as an all-encompassing term that includes environmental concerns, working with organizations' neighbors and associates to attend to issues like housing, health, food, etc., and contributing to worthy NGOs. The possibilities are endless and contributions to them can be fragmented and opaque; thus the need for "a transparent repository where anyone can track and keep accountable for companies and other organizations." With the aid of Blockchain, a transparent repository of corporate social responsibility records can be created to enable a rewards system. Such rewards may come from motivated customers or from governments and institutions, such as multilateral ones (The World Bank, the Interamerican Development Bank, etc.).

The chapter "University Social Responsibility (USR) and Its Mission: The Case of the Universidad Panamericana in Mexico" presents several projects that Universidad Panamericana (UP) supports in surrounding communities. With its outstanding departments, projects centered on medical, nutritional, and legal assistance provide the university with a unique opportunity to apply its resources to diverse social projects. The text discusses the ways in which social responsibility can be responsibly organized. The university's projects are so numerous and diverse that, to do them justice, I shall extract and quote directly from the chapter:

Six communities located in the State of Mexico (Atlacomulco, Chalco, Malinalco), Mexico City (Pueblo de Santa Fe), and the states of Morelos (Jonacatepec) and Guerrero (Tlapa) have been recipients of community service projects.

"My Project" built a total of 28 houses, and repaired 37 more in the state of Morelos, focusing especially on dwellings affected by the September 19, 2017 earthquake. One project that helps female entrepreneurs aims to support rural and indigenous women in their efforts to strengthen their financial situations and that of their community by starting businesses. The program currently works in Tlaxcala, the State of Mexico, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Jalisco, and Michoacan, and has directly supported 56 farmers and another 224 indirect beneficiaries, and 38 business plans.

Regarding health care, the university carries out projects through the Panamericana Health System (SIPASA for its initials in Spanish). SIPASA is the operational and financial arm of the Health Sciences School's welfare and social work. It aims to provide medical care to low-income groups, as well as to promote prevention and education, by linking the UP with a variety of educational and health institutions. Its programs include early detection of kidney diseases, vision care, and early detection of glaucoma, otolaryngology, oral care, and comprehensive childhood checkups.

According to the data collected, during the 2009–2015 period, 125,000 primary care consultations were conducted, with 130 consultations on average per intern. 110 campaigns were carried out with the participation of 2,263 volunteers and 285 beneficiaries. 17,000 people benefited from health education and preventative care. The university currently maintains six clinics, including Mazahua (Atlacomulco, Estado de Mexico), MAS (Tlapa de Comonfort, Guerrero), El Buen Samaritano (Malinalco, Estado de Mexico), Educar (Acuautila, Estado de Mexico), Pueblo de Santa Fe, CdMx (MAPFRE Community) and Barrancas de Jalalpa, Mexico City (Universidad Panamericana, 2019).

The MAPFRE Community Center. In 2015, the UP and the MAPFRE Foundation inaugurated a community center in the Santa Fe area of Mexico City, an area that perpetuates significant social inequalities among its 750,000 inhabitants, of which 31% are in poverty. Funded and managed by the MAPFRE and UP-IPADE foundations, more than 400 UP volunteers and professionals operate the Center, including students and professors, providing medical assistance, psychological support, legal advice, and professional training to this vulnerable population. To date, it has attended to more than 6,000 people with limited resources. In addition, its food kitchen, the Santa María Dining Room, daily serves approximately 330 meals to babies, children, and young people, as well as pregnant women and older adults in extreme poverty.

The Center's building houses a general medicine clinic for specific groups, a nursing home for vaccinations, nutrition guidance, and preventive medicine programs, as well as a pharmacy that supplies low-cost medications. Psychological support and free legal advice are also provided. The Santa María food kitchen is located on the first floor. It also has a library, multipurpose room, and an orientation space for people with disabilities and a development area that promotes the professionalization of household chores in order to give greater value to the work of disadvantaged men and women. Finally, on the third floor, educational workshops are carried out according to age groups and activities range from education in values or school support, to domestic work or reading. The impact on the well-being of the community served has been significant, as 2018 data reveals, especially in health and education.

COLABORE is a UP center that fomenta a culture of integration for people with disabilities. COLABORE PanAmerican Center started operating in 2009 on the Guadalajara Campus, and opened three years later in Mexico City. It recently inaugurated operations in Aguascalientes as well. COLABORE programs promote labor equality and disability awareness, as well as contributes to the integral development of disabled persons' physical and mental capacities

with the aim of achieving autonomy. All of this is done through synergies with companies, government, non-governmental institutions, and associations. COLABORE has developed various programs that foment social and economic development, all of which underscore the dignity of the person. Students of all majors participate in these programs through their social or volunteer service. They help people with disabilities, as well as collaborate with companies on projects and the development of activities, especially feasibility studies, design and equipment innovation, marketing campaigns, research, entrepreneurship models, training, strategic planning for human capital, education, foundation, legal advice, interviews, job descriptions, medical care, specialized psychological care, among others. Feasibility studies are extensive investigations carried out for companies in which the researcher determines the feasibility of disabled people working there. This includes adequacy of the infrastructure (accessibility, security), as well as the work environment and job analysis (selection and recruitment processes, accessibility, training, safety, health, equal remuneration and promotion opportunities). Although it has had its challenges, more than ten years after its creation, COLABORE has grown and strengthened. According to the 2010 population census, 5.7 million people have some kind of disability, representing 5.1% of the total population. A 2014 figure estimates that number at 7.1 million; approximately 60% of the disabled are unemployed (INEGI, 2016). Given this problem, COLABORE seeks to meet a social need and help disabled people live a productive life. COLABORE promotes inclusion awareness at companies and training, which helps place people with motor, hearing, vision, and other limitations in suitable positions.

The UP has several USR programs that address the environment. While all campuses have various environmental programs, the Guadalajara Campus appears to have made the most significant effort, followed by the Aguascalientes Campus and finally the Mexico City Campus.

“Teaching CSR at Management Faculties” addresses the need to recognize this type of education for managers within Mexico’s educational environment, and while this observation is valid, the chapter’s content and recommendations are applicable to any environment. Closely related to several of the above chapters, this one addresses how to approach management schools’ content and programming to incorporate CSR. It emphasizes the need to inculcate in future managers a spirit of and commitment to CSR not just as something inherently desirable, but also as a tool for meeting the challenges organizations face.

“Virtue Ethics: A Contribution to Family Firms” explores business ethics as it relates to family firms to fill the void that family firms that fail to develop an ethical culture leave. It tackles how virtues can be congruent with ethics.

Family businesses are generally more inclined to have “unique ethical values, such as loyalty, respect, honesty, caring and trust, as well as family identification.” Since family firms are more likely to favor integrity, the concept is closely related to ethical values. The continuous exercise of ethical values leads to the creation of virtues. As such, a “virtue ethics approach is the strongest position from which to develop a genuine ethical culture that is capable of sharing values” whose continuous exercise “creates and improves a genuine ethical culture” that also improves organizational unity and stability with an added bonus found in improved competitiveness.

“Leadership and Social Responsibility in Business” emphasizes what it takes to be a leader. Organizations typically label the head of a department a leader, while leadership qualities are often rather innate and frequently quite different from the popularly held image of a leader. Organizations have to ask themselves how to identify leadership in a person, how to educate for leadership qualities, and, once acquired, how to nurture them. The 2001 book *From Good to Great*, which sold 4 million copies, presents the results of empirical research that sought to single out firms with truly outstanding and measurable market performance. It aimed to pinpoint the characteristics of the CEO’s responsible for such remarkable results. The conclusions could not have been more counter-intuitive. The corresponding leaders turned out to be discrete, hard-working, non-protagonist individuals who attracted a following through their personal example. None was “rock stars.”

“Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights” argues that values are not relative and that there are moral absolutes that must be widely known and respected. This approach implies, among other conclusions, the need to avoid harming others through corporate practices. In brief, a business has obligations regarding third parties beyond its shareholders. Legislation related to corporate responsibility already recognizes the need for mechanisms that monitor compliance with laws against money laundering, corruption, misuse of corporate resources and fraud, among other matters. However, there are many moral imperatives that legislation does not cover. Corporate leaders must be aware of and vigilant concerning their behaviour and that of their collaborators.

## **Final Remarks**

The material contained in this collection should be required reading for anyone who has to coordinate and work with people. Writing this prologue has come as an enriching and welcomed learning opportunity, albeit at a late stage in life.

The content herein is varied, but shares a common thread in that its authors are all concerned with how to relate to people in such a way that their strengths are recognized and respected. These chapters contain profound insights that help us to reflect upon the many concepts one can take into account when managing an organization.

**Francisco Gil-Díaz**  
**Member of the UP-IPADE Board**  
**Universidad Panamericana – IPADE**

## Jorge Gutierrez Villarreal

This book is rather unique because it embodies a new approach to the study of organizational management. While most business books are written by one or two experts who offer a singular perspective informed by their experience and research in a specific discipline, this publication offers readers innovative, research-based analysis from a large team of experts.

This format also eschews the comfort of a single, simplified narrative and instead relies on the curiosity and entrepreneurial spirit of readers, encouraging them to delve into each chapter, to expose challenging new ideas and to draw their own lessons from each proposal.

The effort is well worth the time. In my experience, innovation and creativity are most likely found in the place where fields of study intersect. This collection features contributions from experts in a wide range of topics, from philosophy to engineering, law to pedagogy, health care to humanities, among many others.

It is my hope that exposing readers to different perspectives on the topic will trigger new insights, and that, in turn, they will bring that spark to bear on the challenges they face in their organizations.

Each chapter is the result of significant and robust research from professional scholars who offer tangible conclusions that can improve results for organization management:

Value systems play an important role within all organizations and must be aligned to their vision and mission, which must in turn include a holistic view of society and the people therein to succeed.

Value ethics holds answers to many of the cultural questions that firms today face and is important to consider when teaching Corporate Social Responsibility at management schools.

A human rights perspective can significantly enrich the Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives that business firms embrace.

Experience alone does not make a good business manager. Training in technical knowledge, as well as in virtues and managerial competencies that pay attention to human resources, is critical.

When an organization faces a crisis, the human factor is critical to business success. Good judgment in the moment is a very relevant factor.

To achieve sustainable growth, entrepreneurs must choose between moving aside and letting a professional CEO run the company or following an action plan meant to help them become a professional CEO.

In addition, in these pages, readers will find many tools that help them address problems in their organizations:

Storytelling can be implemented as a tool to transmit knowledge and values, and to achieve sustained growth in family run businesses. In so doing, said businesses can reach and surpass the third generation of family ownership.

Negotiation is a famously challenging process; businesspeople can leverage system dynamics tools for better outcomes.

Many strategies fail during implementation because managers pay insufficient attention to performance measurement systems. A new measurement system with the acronym “STORY” is recommended.

Corporate Social Responsibility requires better tools for transparent operation; a new Blockchain-based tool can provide just that.

To prevent burnout syndrome, which is increasingly common, specific recommendations can help create a healthier relationship between an organization and its employees.

Hospitality can be used as a tool to foster a harmonious atmosphere that supports the complexity of managerial work.

New ideas, proposals, and tools constantly enrich the study of management when they use an interdisciplinary approach. This collection of insights and recommendations is particularly significant because it contains countless hours of dedication from professionals who have based their analysis on a wide range of data, fieldwork, and real-world case studies.

I encourage all readers to dig into the chapters of this book with a spirit of curiosity to discover the tools and strategies they propose. Although many challenge conventional thinking, each has the potential to provide an enriched and more rewarding future to those who study them and apply their recommendations.

**Dr Jorge Gutierrez Villarreal**  
**President Board of Governors**  
**Universidad Panamericana – IPADE**

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# Introduction

*Santiago García-Álvarez and Connie Atristain-Suárez*

Organization management and strategy are fundamental parts of business administration. As such, managers must know how to lead people, make decisions, and, above all, create strategies that help organizations achieve their goals, be more competitive, and attain above-average returns (Champa & Sharma, 2017; Nag, Hambrick, & Chen, 2007). Research on organization management is complex as it includes the study of decision-making, management models, leadership styles, implementable strategies, power management and corporate social responsibility (CSR), among other topics. Similarly, measurement and evaluation of organization management are crucial tools for research in this area. In today's ever-changing world challenged by multifactorial problems with multiple origin causes, globalizing tendencies and technology's leading role, interdisciplinary collaboration for problem-solving and for the generation of new strategies is increasingly necessary. Therefore, this study of organization management brings together different business approaches and, importantly, relies on input from philosophy, health care, communication, law, engineering, pedagogy, gastronomy, tourism and hospitality, etc.

Today, engineering's role within business is no longer exclusive to the production chain. It has spread all over business management in light of the speed of technological advance, extreme market competition, constant legislative changes, and the large amount of data that companies generate. In this panorama, meeting organizational objectives requires high levels of analysis and planning based on scientific standards (Chen, 2017; Toffel, 2003). In order to optimize business results, companies have transferred this branch of knowledge's techniques and procedures to management.

From the perspective of institutional organization in education, pedagogical management corresponds to the implementation of various strategies that aim to impact the quality of teaching systems, which incorporate, promote, and develop actions aimed at improving educational practices (Fleck, Threeton, & Ewing, 2019). On the other hand, the management of healthcare services aims to ensure that healthcare workers efficiently and effectively manage their talent (Brown, Thomas, & Bosselman, 2015), as well as material and financial resources, according to the problems and health care needs that may arise in a community. In this way, timely decision-making is made possible, as is the definition of priorities, the consideration of real alternatives, and the allocation of resources, all of which lead to resolution or at least adequate problem management (Kizer, 2015).

Management in the field of gastronomy, tourism, and hospitality seeks to direct, develop, design, and promote innovative products and services that meet the current needs of the national and international market. It goes without saying that this task is not simple since hotels and restaurants' success mostly depends on their resources (Gray, 2019), including a team of trained and motivated people, quality facilities, first-rate service, and constant management of said resources. For its part, management of business communication is no less complicated and involves defining a set of actions, procedures, and resources to facilitate business, as well as promoting communication and integration between members, thus reducing points of conflict and allowing for the creation of spaces dedicated to information, participation, and opinion-sharing (Jakubiec, 2019; Simcic, Romenti, & Zerfass, 2016).

On the other hand, the discipline of law considers the rights and obligations derived from statutes applicable to management activities carried out in organizations (Park & Hassan, 2018). It also considers members' rights and obligations as defined through eminently contractual, constitutive legal documents and their statutes (Nicholson-Crotty & O'Thoole, 2004). Last, but not least, from the perspective of the organization, that is, an economic-financial decision-making entity immersed in a competitive and global environment, business management is faced with the challenge of enforcing moral principles. Thus, all institutional principles must reflect organizations' moral conscience so that they permeate the whole structure, its processes and management at large (Grojean, Resick, & Di, 2004).

Organizational and management theories consider that organizations in general, and managers in particular, significantly influence members' behavior, that is, the effectiveness of organizational action resides in management's ability to influence members of the company (Tress, 2017). One of the main questions that come up in terms of people management corresponds to whether a certain set of management skills is required regardless of the functional area to which managers or directors belong and, if so, which skills are seen as important for managers across the board. The answers to these difficult questions lies with senior management and human resources, both of which must determine whether the management of functional areas demands specific skills or if the management of organizational activities is possible with a common set of skills (Zhuravska, 2019).

Some research indicates that the variations inherent in managerial roles and contexts make one-size-fits-all skills impractical (Müller & Turner, 2010; Trivellas & Drimoussis, 2013). However, Katz (1955, 1974, 2009) concludes that every manager must have three essential skills for daily operations, including technical, conceptual, and human skills. Technical skills correspond to understanding and mastering specific types of activity, particularly ones that involve methods, processes, procedures, and techniques. Conceptual skills are demonstrated in the ability to analyze or diagnose a situation and to distinguish between cause and effect. Finally, human skills center on the ability to interact well with others toward a collaborative and harmonious work environment. Based on the above, it should be noted that, for optimal management of a company or organization, the finest conceptual, human and technical skills are required, thus allowing managers to optimize management's primary or basic responsibilities, such as planning and organization.

Management's responsibilities include the integration of structures and teams, which provide efficiency and effectiveness to the company's operating model. Organizations today face a complex and unpredictable environment, characterized by international competition, the world economy, technological change, environmental regulations, and highly demanding markets, for which traditional and inflexible structures do not facilitate the kind of rapid communication and decision-making necessary for achieving competitiveness or for exercising authority within today's hierarchical and institutionalized organizations (Garner & Stead, 2019; Hollister, 2004). Given the above, work teams – a new unit of operation, service, and production – constitute one of the many initiatives that companies have adopted to face changes in the global economic environment (Haas & Mortensen, 2016; Hackman, 2011). In fact, structures based on work teams have become the norm within the business landscape.

The institutionalization of work teams as a dominant feature of job design requires management to employ a different style in relation to a conventional, hierarchical organization (Higgs & Dulewicz, 2016; Vallas, 2006) since work team structures distribute power more evenly among teams' members and directors or managers, thus promoting a sense of shared responsibility and fostering creativity and collaboration for problem-solving (García-Granero, Fernández-Mesa, & Jansen, 2018). However, it is important to consider that, with this power shift, the key to management lies in how management acquires managerial legitimacy with team members (Taylor, Thorpe, & Down, 2002), that is, in the subjects' consensual validation and acceptance of authority within a scenario of intrinsic recognition (Tyler, 2006). It involves legitimate behavior in concrete action and not in formal norms (Cruz, 2013). When managers' actions and directions within work teams are perceived as legitimate, the team's effectiveness (Yoon & Thye, 2011) and commitment (Scott, Burroughs, & Bishop, 2000) expands.

Different researchers (Suchman, 1995; Tyler, 2006) argue that legitimacy within work teams is built through tacit and explicit interactions, that is, it emerges and consolidates in a social and objective reality as team members generate collective reflection and deepen relationships. Therefore, teams not only get to know their manager better, but also have greater knowledge of employees and customers, as well as their needs and consumption habits, etc.

This book integrates the work of different researchers and professionals from the social sciences, health sciences, humanities, behavioral sciences, and engineering with original chapters in the form of empirical, theoretical/conceptual studies, and case studies that provide universal ideas and new perspectives on organization management. The interdisciplinary approach herein is crucial for the modern organization since management requires the ability to plan, organize, direct, control, and promote effective community work at multiple levels. The management of modern companies and organizations requires the collaboration of many disciplines. At the same time, managerial work is in need of a broader vision based on a holistic understanding of reality and the perspective it engenders, as well as on an understanding of people as relational beings whose suitable interaction enhances organizational capacities. Contemporary companies are not, and should not be conceived of as, isolated and independent entities; rather, they are part of an ecosystem.

Today, more than ever, organizations impact their surroundings. Thus, their social responsibility – in the broadest sense of the word – as well as their engagement with human and ethical issues, is increasingly important.

This volume arises to a large extent in response to management and competitiveness' broad growth as a discipline that contributes to academic research. It primarily aims to provide readers with a compilation of research on the issues of strategy, power, and CSR in relation to organization management and, in so doing, to offer a multitude of perspectives on current thought and to contribute to organizational and managerial theory's continued progress.

This volume decidedly and significantly contributes to the advancement of research, theory, and practice in business management, strategy, and competitiveness, helping readers in the following ways:

- To analyze the theoretical perspectives that speak to the complexity of management work.
- To relate the role of strategy, power, and CSR to the practice of organization management and its challenges.
- To capture new challenges in organization management's practices and associated problems.
- To measure and analyze the impact of new organizational management challenges for different economic sectors and for the academic world.
- To review existing and current practices in organization management.
- To offer a selection of studies that address organization management's current research agenda.

## **Book Structure**

*Strategy, Power and CSR: Practices and Challenges in Organization Management* is made up of 16 substantial chapters divided into three sections:

Part I. Strategy in Contemporary Managerial Work contains a collection of chapters that deal with defining issues of managerial work in terms of strategy.

Part II. Power and Organizational Management is a selection of chapters that address pertinent theoretical constructs about power and management in organizations.

Part III. Corporate Social Responsibility Aspects in Organizational Management incorporates a collection of detailed chapters that focus on CSR, as well as on the ethical and human aspects that play an increasingly important role in modern organizations.

## **Reviewers**

Alberto Ignacio Vargas Pérez, Universidad Anáhuac (Mexico).

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Sara Elvira Galbán-Lozano, Universidad Panamericana (Mexico).

Semei Coronado, Universidad de Guadalajara (Mexico).

Víctor Isolino Doval, Universidad Panamericana (Mexico).

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