Review of History Succession Planning: Replacement Planning, Talent Management and Workforce Planning

Vichetera Rajagani@ Diya and Mahaliza Mansor

To Link this Article: http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v9-i9/6463
DOI: 10.6007/IJARBSS/v9-i9/6463

Received: 27 July 2019, Revised: 11 August 2019, Accepted: 29 August 2019

Published Online: 25 September 2019

In-Text Citation: (Diya & Mansor, 2019)

To Cite this Article: Diya, V. R., & Mansor, M. (2019). Review of History Succession Planning: Replacement Planning, Talent Management and Workforce Planning. International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 9(9), 1298–1303.

Copyright: © 2019 The Author(s)
Published by Human Resource Management Academic Research Society (www.hrmars.com)
This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this license may be seen at: http://creativecommons.org/licences/by/4.0/legalcode

Vol. 9, No. 9, 2019, Pg. 1298 - 1303
http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/IJARBSS

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at
http://hrmars.com/index.php/pages/detail/publication-ethics
Review of History Succession Planning: Replacement Planning, Talent Management and Workforce Planning

Vichetera Rajagani@ Diya and Mahaliza Mansor
Department of Educational Management, Faculty of Management and Economics, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, 35900, Tanjong Malim, Perak, Malaysia

Abstract
This study aimed to explores the issues and challenges of implementing succession planning in the Ministry of Education Malaysia. Besides that, this concept paper is also intended to look at factors that contribute to the implementation of an effective succession planning. The sample of this study is focused on the Education Service Officers, Ministry of Education Malaysia. The succession planning is seen as an important factor for the well-being of an organization. Transformational leadership, transactional leadership and organizational culture are seen as contributing factors to the implementation of effective succession planning. Thus the focus of this concept paper is to discuss in depth the research problem and the needs of succession planning implementation related to the contributing factors.
Keywords: Succession Planning, Replacement Planning, Talent Management, Workforce Planning, Human Resource Management.

Introduction
Succession planning is a continuous, systematic effort to ensure continuity of leadership, protection, intellectual capital development and knowledge for the future of the organization and to promote individual development (Hassan & Nasibollah, 2016). Additionally according to Rothwell (2010) an organization's succession planning involves two things: preparation of future leaders and career development. A closer look at succession planning can help achieve organizational goals through leadership development programs. Although there are numerous previous studies that have shown success in succession planning, recent researchers have given less attention to succession planning studies (Rohana Ahmad, 2016; Syeda & Abida, 2014). This is in line with the views of Joyita and Shivaji (2015) who state that although initiatives on succession planning are practiced in some companies in India, studies on succession planning are still lacking (Joyita & Shivaji, 2015).

History of Succession Planning
Succession planning mean that any effort is made to ensure that the performance of the organization, division or department remains effective through the implementation of
development, succession and strategic planning of key positions over time (Rothwell, 2005: p. 10). In addition, succession planning are also defined as actions to ensure that the appropriate successor is ready at the time needed to effectively manage the organization and to meet the future challenges of the organization (Abdulla, 2008). Succession planning was actually introduced by Henri (1918) who believed that if the succession plan were interrupted, the organization would not be ready for the necessary transition (Rothwell, 1994). In 1916 Henri published the book Administration Industrielle et Generale, in which he developed 14 principles related to administration. In the book Henri states that the management of an organization has a responsibility to ensure the long-term stability of the workforce and if that stability is threatened, then important positions in the organization will be filled by unprepared workers. Furthermore Henri (1918) states that the strength of an organization depends on its employees and that when workers become more skilled and ready, the organization will reap the benefits.

Next, the most popular scholar in the field of succession planning was Rothwell. Rothwell (2015) states that organizations that do not have formal succession planning face issues such as important positions are not filled in the required time, key vacancies take place, key positions are filled with leaders outside the organization, there is always a turnaround for key positions, no there is the provision of a replacement for potential leaders, a lack of skills among the successors in the organization and no retention of talent in the organization. According to Rothwell these problems are problems faced by organizations due to the absence of a succession planning.

In addition, the human resource succession planning is a systematic effort by the organization to ensure the continuation of the workforce that is critical and to promote individual progress (Rothwell, 1994, p. 28). Of course, the succession planning allows the organization to be prepared in the event of a vacancy, death, if a worker is retiring or laid off. Consequently, succession planning actually provide a cultural continuation and evolution of the skills required of an organization (Blaskey, 2002; Husting & Alderman, 2001; Carey & Ogden, 2000; Arnott, 2000; Schein, 1999; Swanson, 1994). According to David (2005), essentially, succession planning ensures that there is a suitable workforce, sufficient to replace it in the event of any significant vacancy or absence, and develops the successor with new responsibilities as quickly as possible with minimal deficiencies. David also points out that succession planning is a holistic process in which it involves the development of individual careers.

Accordingly, Fulmer and Conger (2004), and Rothwell (2005) have identified ten key components for success of an organization’s succession planning. The ten components are organizational commitment, transparent process, assessment of organizational needs, retention of organizational knowledge, skills and abilities, assessment of individual talent, development of individual development planning, individual feedback, accountability, evaluation process and integration process in the organization. It can therefore be concluded that the ten components mentioned above can help an organization implement succession planning successfully.

In addition, one of the critical elements of the succession planning identified is the identification of key positions in the organization (Fulmer & Conger, 2004; Rothwell, 2005). In addition, Rothwell identifies six strategies that can be used to identify key positions in the organization: job vacancy analysis, organizational committee charts, discussions with senior leaders, past experience when job vacancies arise, network charts (identifying
communication pathways), or a combination one or two approaches. The conclusion is clear that succession planning can be of great benefit to an organization if they take into account the essential components and critical elements of the implementation of the succession plan as discussed above.

**Key Elements of Succession Planning**

According to Rothwell (2010), there are several other terms related to succession planning but which have different meanings to succession planning. These terms are replacement planning, talent management and workforce planning. These three terms are an important element of succession planning and are closely related to succession planning. However, there are significant differences between these terms and succession planning.

**Replacement Planning**

Berke (2005) states that replacement planning is an effort focused on identifying successors for key positions, especially two or three key levels within the organization. According to him also replacement planning is the easiest replacement process. It means managing risks by replacing employees (Rothwell, 1994). Compared to replacement planning, succession planning focuses on systematic and strategic capabilities and capacity building. In addition, succession planning are strategies, using goal setting and ability analysis to develop plans for successful strategy changes from a capable individual to their successor. In addition, a formal succession planning not only involves the replacement of the crisis but also emphasizes strategic philosophy (Fairfield-Sonn, 2001). Instead, replacement planning focuses on the maintenance process. It does not have a formal plan because replacement planning focuses on unforeseen events (Fairfield-Sonn, 2001).

According to Cosack, Sabine, Guthridge, Matthew, Lawson and Emily (2010), replacement planning focuses specifically on identifying candidates for senior management positions. Focus is on the retention of key employees and the possible consequences to key employees in the company. A closer look at replacement planning is seen as a process of identifying substitutes for short or long term so that organizations have alternatives to take responsibility for critical positions in times of emergency (Rothwell, 2011). Individuals identified as successors are not promised promotion, rather, they are willing to carry out the job for critical positions for a long time while organizations are able to find an internal or external replacement that is appropriate and appropriate for the job (Rothwell, 2011). Instead, succession planning focus on the development of individual groups that can be considered for promotion or talent management focusing on the acquisition, development, employee movement and retention of the best individuals in the organization (Rothwell, 2011). Thus it is clear that although replacement planning is associated with succession planning, replacement planning carries a different meaning.

**Talent Management**

Another notable concept in the literature review of succession planning is talent management (Rothwell, 2010). According to Rothwell (2005: p. 16) talent management is an important strategy for hiring and developing talent for the organization (Rothwell, 2005: p. 16). Gay and Sims (2006) defined talent management as an effort to identify, develop and mobilize employees and leaders to enhance retention of key talent within the organization. In fact,
talent management is the process of selecting and hiring, developing employees and referencing strategies related to activities in the organization (Rothwell, 2015). According to Rothwell, the term talent management is often replaced by other terms such as replacement planning, human capital management, and human resource planning and employee performance management. In conclusion, it can be argued that although talent management and succession planning are interrelated (Krauss, 2007), technically the two concepts have different meanings.

**Workforce Planning**

Workforce planning is one of the most challenging human resource issues for 2018 (Beth, 2018). According to Rothwell (2015), workforce planning refers to comprehensive planning for the entire workforce in the organization. In addition, a more general approach to workforce planning is to fill positions when vacancies arise or when there is a need for people to perform certain tasks (Rothwell, 2015). In conclusion, the succession plan does not carry the same meaning as any of the above concepts, although they are related to each other. Succession planning can be formulated as an effort by management within an organization towards the preparation of future leaders and individual career development to maintain organizational performance and sustainability.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the three terminologies discussed above are replacement planning, talent management and workforce planning. The three terminologies discussed above are closely related to the succession planning. However, the three terminologies have different meanings and there are clear differences with succession planning. Compared to these three terminologies, succession planning carry a broader meaning in which it is a systematic process towards the preparation of future leaders and individual career development (Rothwell, 2005).

**Acknowledgement**

We would like to thank the Scholarship and Financing Division, Ministry of Education, Malaysia for the scholarships awarded to conduct this study. And everybody who has been directly or indirectly been involved in trying to make this article being published. Not forgetting the faculty and university for believing in us. Lastly, millions thanks to our families and friends who have supported us all these years.

**Corresponding Author**

Vichetera Rajagani @ Diya
Department of Educational Management, Faculty of Management and Economics, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, 35900, Tanjong Malim, Perak, Malaysia
Email: diyaphd@yahoo.com

**References**

Arnott, D. (2000). *Corporate cults*. New York:AMA Publications.
Abdulla, R. M. (2008). *A case study exploring succession planning: Supported by a quantitative analysis of governmental organizations on the Kingdom of Bahrain*. Tesis PhD yang tidak diterbitkan. George Washington University.
Berke, D. (2005). Succession planning and management: A guide to organizational systems and practices. Retrieved from Business Source Complete Database.

Beth, Z. (2018). “Workforce planning: one of the most challenging HR compliance issues for 2018”. Strategic HR Review, Vol.17 Issue:2, m.k. 105-107
doi:10.1108/SHR-01-2018-0001

Blaskey, M. S. (2002). Succession planning with a business living will. Journal of Accountancy, 193(5), 22-23

Carey, D. C. & Ogden, D. (2000). CEO succession. New York: Oxford University.

Cosack, Sabine, Guthridge, Matthew, Lawson & Emily (August 2010). Retaining key employees in times of change. McKinsey Quarterly, 3(1), 135-139.

David, C. (2005). Succession planning: A developmental approach: Developmental and learning in organization. An International Journal, Vol. 19 Issues:5, pp. 11-13, doi.org/10.1108/14777280510616230

Fulmer, R. M., & Conger, J. A. (2004). Developing leaders with 2020 Vision. Financial Executive, 20(5), 38-41.

Fairfield-Sonn, J. W. (2001). Corporate culture and the quality organization. Westport, CT: Greenwood.

Henri, F. (1918). General and industrial management. Mansfield Centre, CT, Martino Publishing, New York.

Hassan Soltani & Nasibollah Valavi Moghadam. (2016). Explanation the impacts of succession planning on organizational effectiveness in Refah Bank branches of Kohgiluyeh and boyer Ahmad province.

Husting, P. M., & Alderman, M. (2001). Replacement ready. Nursing Management, 32(9), 45-50

Gay, M., & Sims, D. (2006). Building tomorrow’s talent: A practitioner’s guide to talent management and succession planning. Bloomington, Authorhouse.

Krauss, J. A. (2007). Succession planning and talent management recommendations to reduce workforce attrition and prepare for an aging population. Tesis PhD yang tidak diterbitkan. Wilmington University, Delaware, United States.

Rothwell, W. J. (2005). Effective succession planning: ensure leadership continuity and building talent from within. New York: Amacom.

Rothwell, W. J. (2010). Effective succession planning: ensuring leadership continuity and building talent from within. New York: Amacom.

Rothwell, W. J. (2015). Effective succession planning: ensuring leadership continuity and building talent from within. New York: Amacom.

Rothwell, W. J. (2011). Replacement planning: a starting point for succession planning and talent management. International Journal of Training and Development 15:1 ISSN 1360-3736.

Rothwell, W. J. (1994). Effective Succession Planning. New York: AMACOM.

Shein, E. H. (1999). The corporate culture survival guide. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.tt-Koehler

Swanson, R. (1994). Analysis for improving performance: Tools for diagnosing organisations & documenting workplace expertise. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler.