

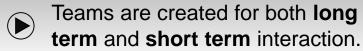
# **Learning Objectives**

- Learn what is a Team
  - Group Vs Team
  - Types of Teams
  - Characteristics of a Team
- Understand the Stages of Team Development
- Understand Roles & Responsibilities of Team
- ldentify Effective
  Communication in a Team
- Identify Effective Team
  Behavior
- Learn how to enhance team work
- Explain growing popularity of Teams in the organizations
- Summary



### What is a Team?

A team is any group of people organized to work together interdependently & cooperatively to meet the needs of their customers by accomplishing a purpose and goals.



- A product development team is long lasting planning & operational groups.
- Short term teams might include a team to develop an employee on-boarding process.



# What is a Group?

A group interacts primarily to share information and to make decisions to help each group member perform within his or her area of responsibility.

A group in itself does not necessarily constitute a team.



**GROUP** 



**TEAM** 



## **Group Vs Team**

Group

## **GOAL**

1 Share Information

## **SYNERGY**

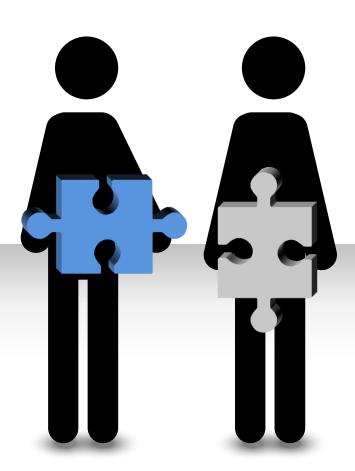
2 Neutral [sometimes negative]

### **ACCOUNTABILITY**

3 Individual

## **SKILLS**

4 Random & Varied



### **Team**

### **GOAL**

1 Collective Performance

### **SYNERGY**

2 Positive

### **ACCOUNTABILITY**

3 Individual & Mutual

### **SKILLS**

4 Complimentary

# **Types of Teams**

## **Problem Solving**

Groups of 5-12 employees from same department who meet each week to discuss how to improve quality.

### **Self Managed**

Groups of 10 to 15 people who take on the responsibilities of their former supervisors.

### **Cross Functional**

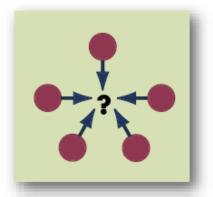
3 Employees from same hierarchical level, but different work areas, who come together to accomplish a task.

### Virtual

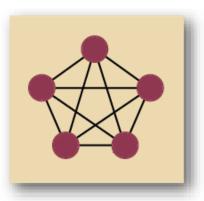
Teams that use computer technology to tie together physically dispersed members to achieve a common goal.



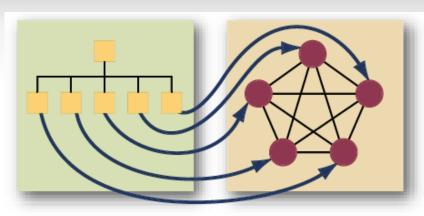
# **Types of Teams**



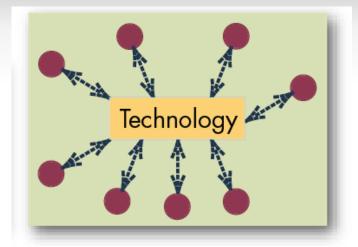
**Problem-solving** 



**Self-managed** 



**Cross-functional** 



Virtual

### **Characteristics of a Team**

## **Common Purpose**

A team will always have a common task / purpose to accomplish.

## **Clarity of Role & Responsibility**

Team members have crystal clear roles & responsibilities.

## **Effective Leadership**

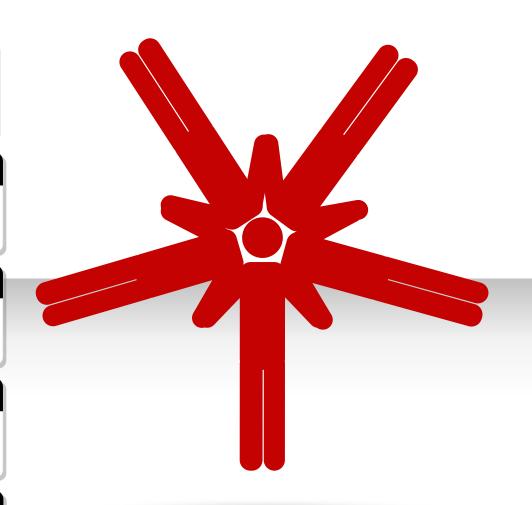
Leaders have participative style of working and team members approve of it.

## **Solid Relationships**

Teams have a climate of trust which results in strong relationships.

## **Effective Communication**

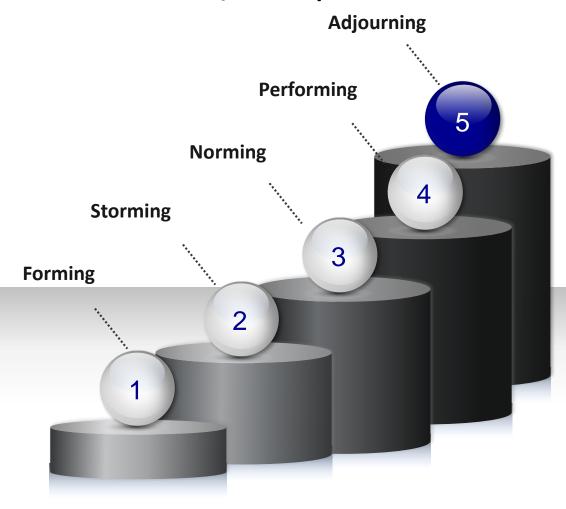
Team members stay connected through a robust communication process



# **Learning Objectives**

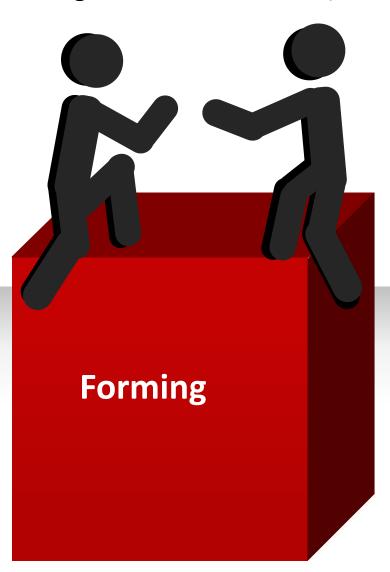
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## Did You Know?

Psychologist Bruce Tuckman first came up with the "forming, storming, norming and performing" phrase in 1965. He used it to describe the path to high-performance. Later, he added a fifth stage called "adjourning" (and others often call "mourning" – it rhymes better!)



## **Roles & Responsibilities**

Initial introductions take place and hence roles & responsibilities are unclear

## **Attitude of Team members**

Some are polite while some are anxious and some are excited about the task ahead.

## **Leadership Style**

**Directing** – Since Roles & responsibilities are not clear, leader plays a dominant role.



## **Roles & Responsibilities**

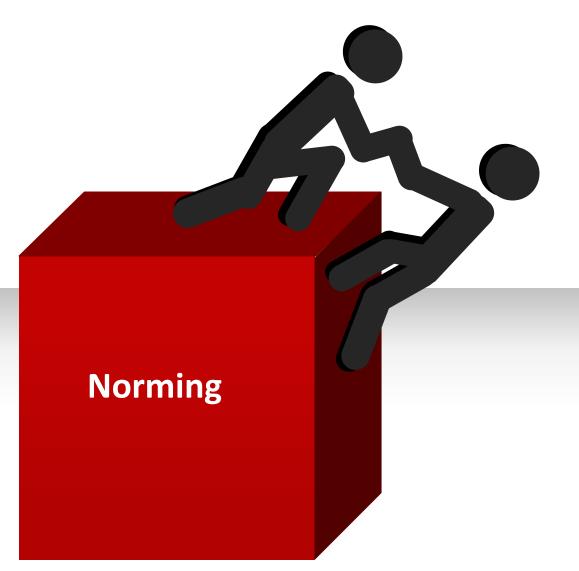
Leader discusses roles and responsibilities. Team members may or may not agree.

## **Attitude of Team members**

Team members give opinion about task priorities, roles & responsibilities, and processes.

## **Leadership Style**

**Selling** – Leader needs to sell decisions on roles, and how the task is to be performed.



## **Roles & Responsibilities**

Roles & Responsibilities are clear. Hierarchy is established.

## **Attitude of Team members**

Members accept authority of leader & develop a greater commitment to goals.

## **Leadership Style**

**Supporting** – Team members & leaders follow participative style and support each other.



## **Roles & Responsibilities**

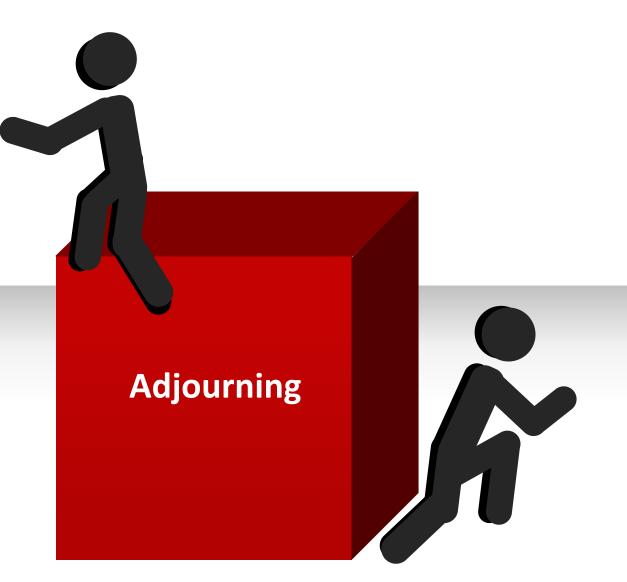
Team members work as per give roles & responsibilities.

## **Attitude of Team members**

Supportive, high level of goal orientation, communication, and interpersonal relations.

## **Leadership Style**

**Delegating** – Team members expect delegation instead of instructions.



## **Roles & Responsibilities**

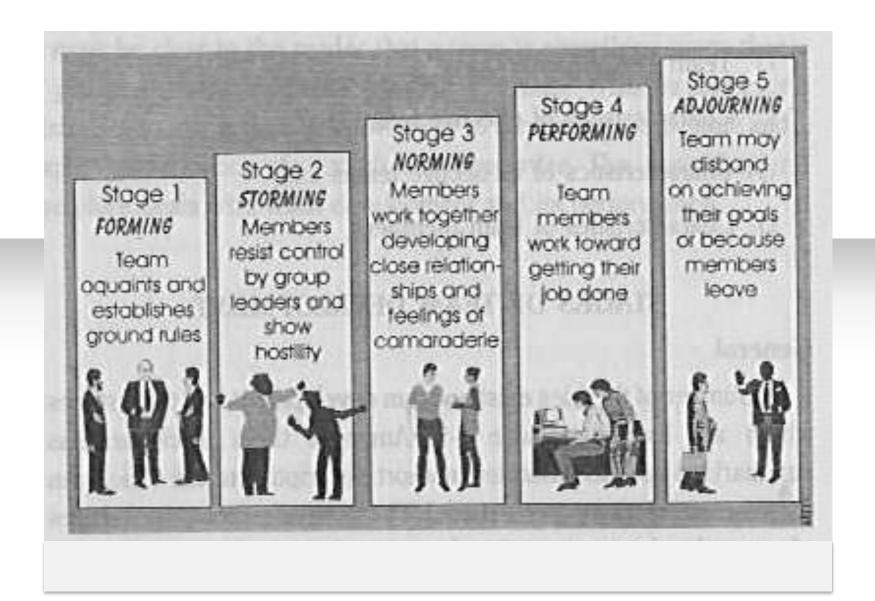
Complete – Task has been performed.

## **Attitude of Team members**

Members find it difficult to leave the project and strong interpersonal relations.

## **Leadership Style**

**Celebrative** – Success is celebrated and recognized.



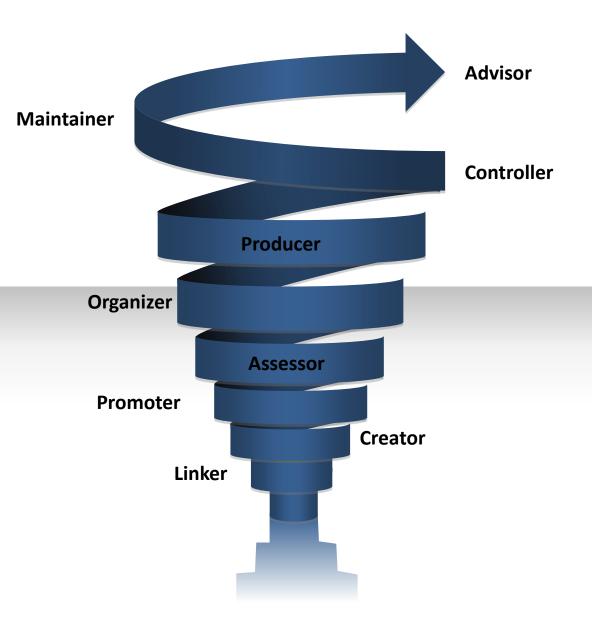
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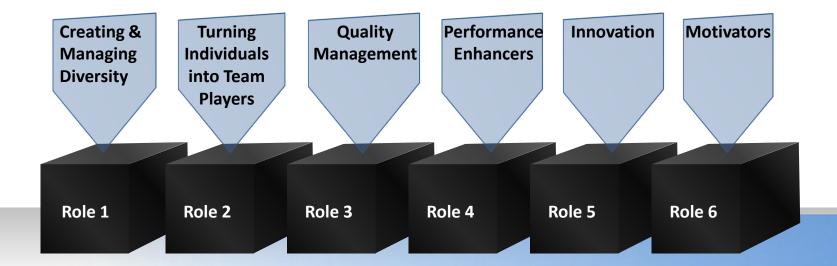


## **Roles & Responsibilities of a Team**

- Linker Co-ordinates & Integerates
- Creator Initiates Creative Ideas
- Promoter Champions the ideas once they are initiated
- Assesor Offers insightful analysis of options
- Organizer Provides
  Structure
- Producer Provides
  Direction and follow-through
- Controller Examines details & enforces rules
- Maintainer Fights external battles
- Advisor Encourages the search for more information



# **Roles & Responsibilities of a Team**





### Remember

It is not just the team members who have roles & responsibilities, as a combined unit – Team also has roles to play. A Team is responsible for its own success or failures.

# Roles & Responsibilities of a Team [Creating & Managing Diversity]

Involve

Actively seek inputs from a

Actively of backgrounds |

variety of backgrounds |

variety of order to develop

cultures in order to develop

a broad picture.

# **Fearless Environment**

Develop an atmosphere which is safe for employees to ask for help. People should not be viewed as weak if they ask for help.

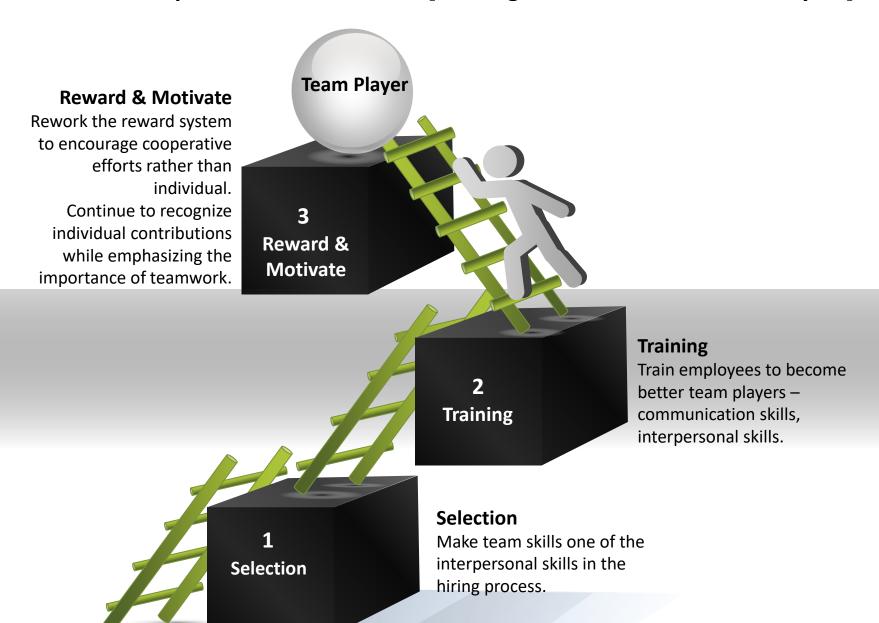
## Respect

Respect each other's view points and include suggestions if they benefit the team.

# **Take Time out**

Include people who are different than you in informal meetings such as lunch / coffee breaks.

## Roles & Responsibilities of a Team [Turning Individuals into Team Players]



# **Roles & Responsibilities of a Team [Quality Management]**



Are team small enough to be efficient and effective?

#### **Time**

Are Team given / allocated enough time to perform the task / accomplish the goal?

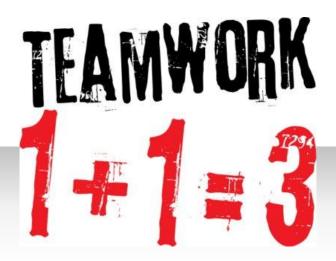
## Support

Does the Team have a 'Go To person' / 'Champion' to go to in case they need guidance?

# Authority

Are Team given enough authority to resolve problems / take corrective actions?

## **Roles & Responsibilities of a Team [Performance Enhancers]**





### Synergy

People working in a group are able to produce greater output than would have been produced if each person had worked separately. Team members should always work with each other to maximize output.

## **Roles & Responsibilities of a Team [Innovation]**

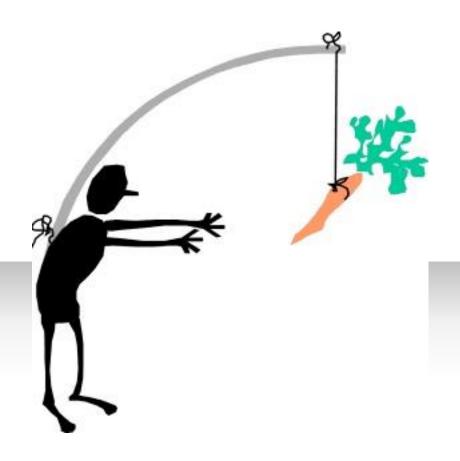




### Remember

Team leaders should empower the team and make it accountable for innovation process. Team members should uncover each other's flaws and balance each other's strengths and weaknesses.

# **Roles & Responsibilities of a Team [Motivation]**





### Motivate

Team leaders should provide needed social interaction and help employees cope with work-related stressors. They should reward and recognize high value teams.

## Roles & Responsibilities of a Team [Belbin's Team Roles]

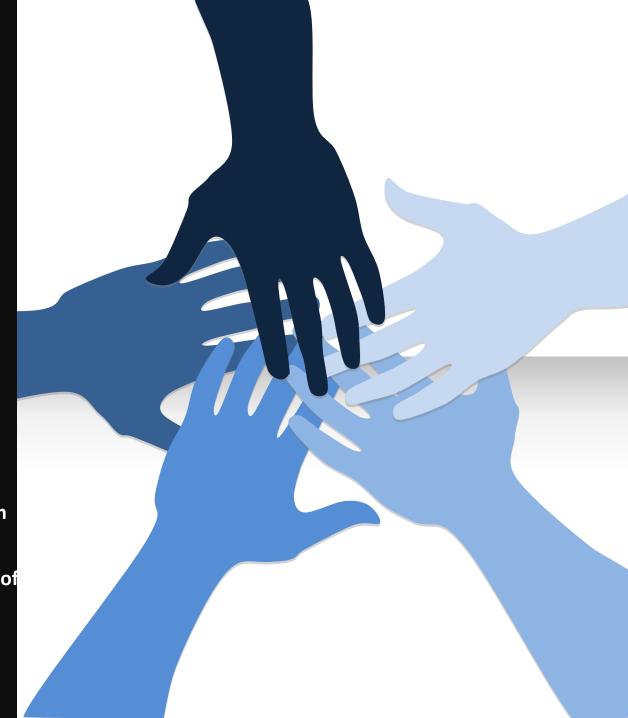
Action	Social	Thinking
Completer Finisher	Co-ordinator	Monitor Evaluator
Implementer	Resource Investigator	Plant
Shaper	Teamworker	Specialist

### **Belbin's Team Roles**

- In the 1970s, Dr Meredith Belbin and his research team at Henley Management College set about observing teams, with a view to find out where & how differences come about. They wanted to control the team dynamics to discover if / how problems could be pre-empted and avoided.
- The research revealed that the difference between success and failure for a team was not dependent on factors such as intellect, but more on behaviour. The research team began to identify separate clusters of behaviour, each of which formed distinct team contributions or "Team Roles".

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# **Effective Communication [What makes Teams Troublesome?]**

#### **Individual Behaviors**

- "Ego integrity"
- Self-interest versus group interest
- Inability to observe self and/or use feedback
- Different styles of Learning, Interaction, Expression

### **Group Behaviors**

- "Defensive routines"
- Us versus them
- Reluctance to test assumptions publicly
- Getting "off task"
- Lack of boundaries III defined roles, Unclear objectives, and/or expectations

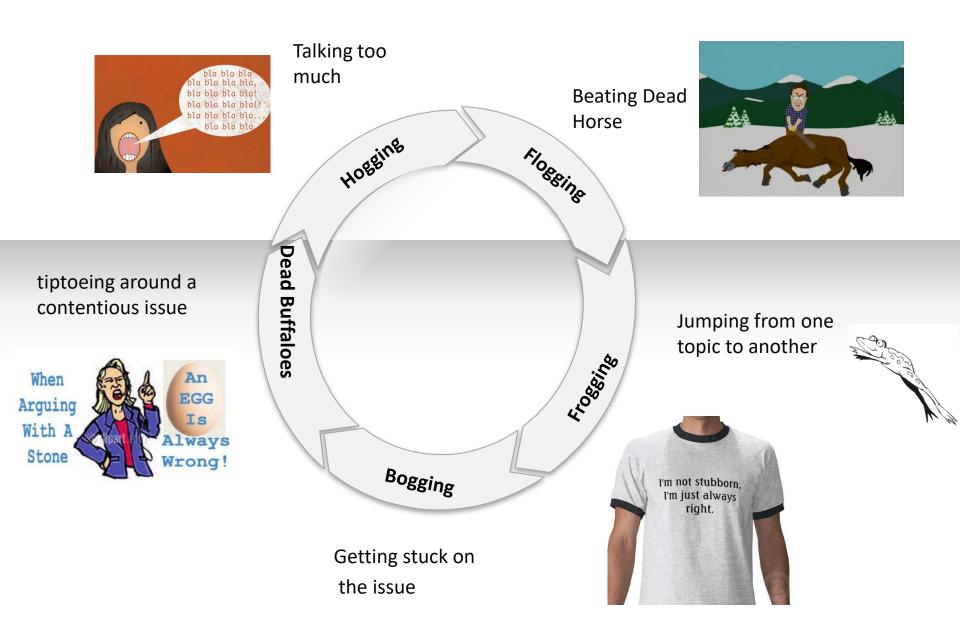
# **Effective Communication [Behaviors to Observe]**

### **Observe**

- Who participates Who doesn't?
- How do people take turns?
- Who talks to whom Who responds to whom?
- How are interruptions handled?
- Is silence O.K.?
- Is anyone dominating the conversation?
- How are decisions made?
  - By consensus?
  - By voting?
  - By one person?



# **Effective Communication [Common Problems in Teams]**



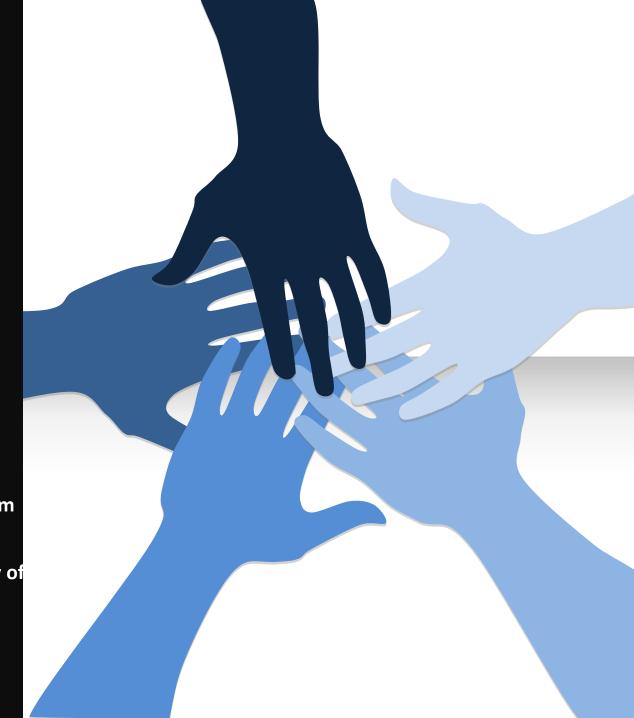
# **Effective Communication – Always Remember**

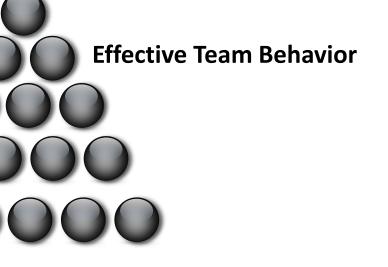
### In a Team

- Never Order / Command
- Never Warn / Threaten
- Never Preach / Moralize
- Never Label / Evaluate / Judge
- Never Respond with Sarcasm
- Never Assume, instead Ask / Listen

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Perioidic Self Evaluation

Shared Responsibility ......

Shared Vision &......

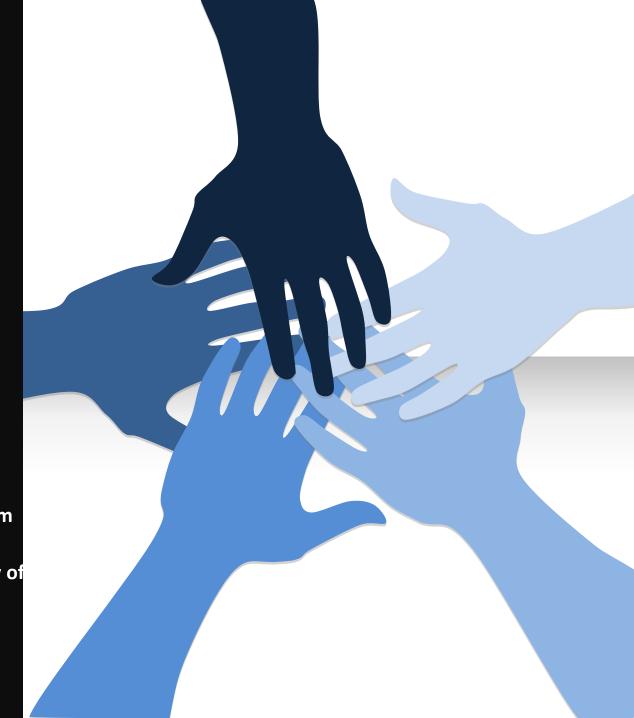
Goals

Trust & Conflict Management

. High level of Communication

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# **Enhancing Team Work**



### Retreat

Take employees out of the office for a weekend getaway. A retreat should be a mix of training & fun.

## **Exercises / Games**

2 Games can range from a friendly basketball game. There are also great trust exercises to teach teams how to work together.

## **Professional**

If you do not feel you can achieve team building objectives on your own, hire a professional to come & conduct a workshop.

## **Enhancing Team Work [Team Building Exercises]**

### **Communcation Exercises**

- ✓ Communications exercises are problem solving activities
- ✓ Geared towards improving communication skills.

### **Trust Exercises**

- ✓ Involves engaging team members to induce trust between them.
- ✓ Difficult to implement due to varying degrees of trust between individuals

## TASK MANAGEMENT

### **Problem Solving Exercises**

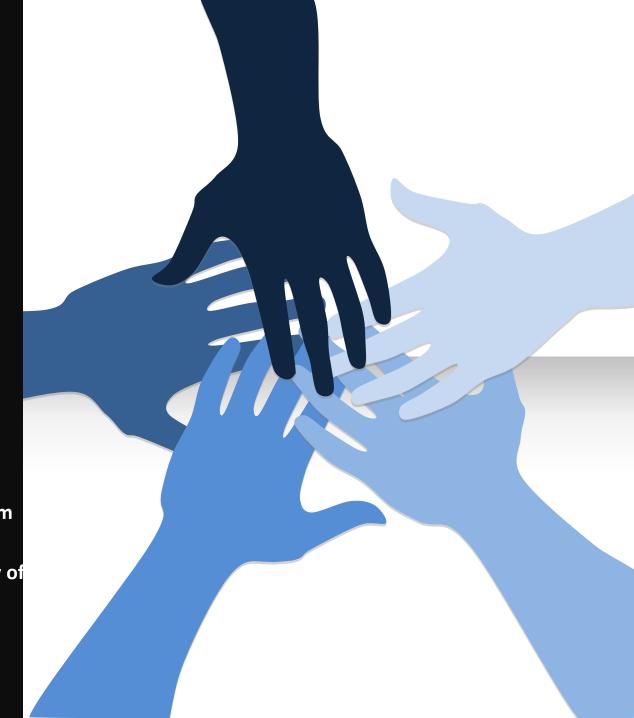
- ✓ Focus on groups working together to solve problems.
- ✓ They have direct link to what employers want their teams to be able to do.

## Planing / Adaptability Exercises

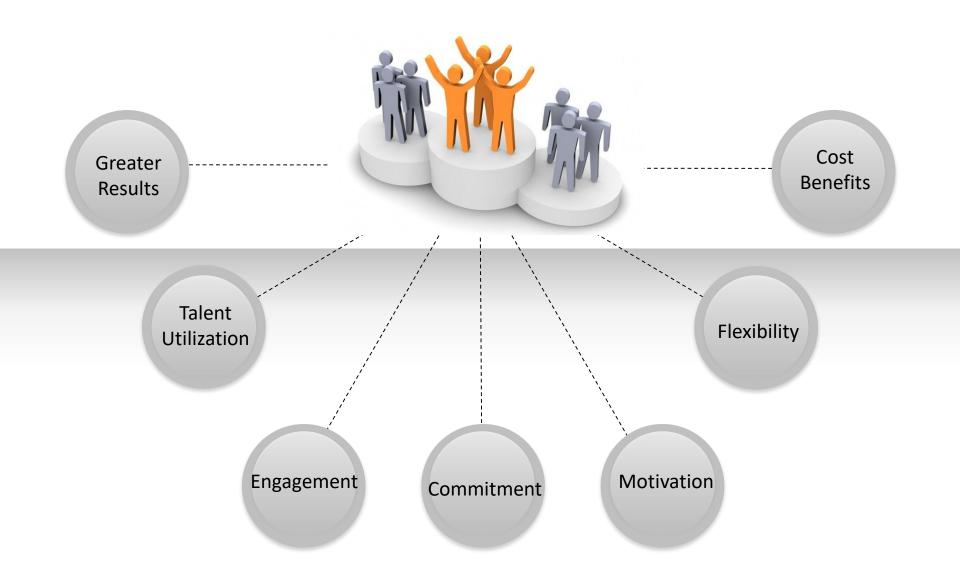
- ✓ Focus on aspects of planning and being adaptable to change.
- ✓ Shows the importance of planning before implementing a solution

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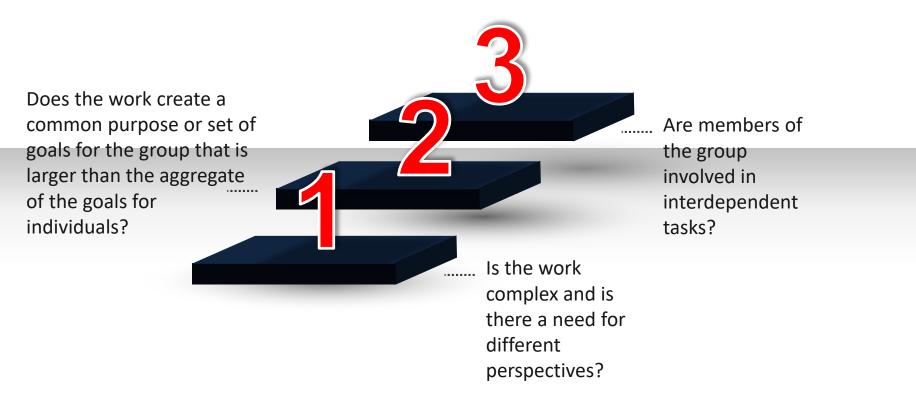


# **Growing Popularity of Teams in Organizations**



# **Growing Popularity of Teams in Organizations**

Beware: Teams Aren't Always the Answer - Three tests to see if a team fits the situation:



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## **Summary**



There is no 'l' in the Team – there is only 'We'.

Teams have greater synergy than Groups.

A group might be
Norming / Performing,
but a situation might
force them back into
Storming. Seasoned
leaders will help the
group get back to
Performing as quickly
as possible.

Team Leaders should follow a participative style of leadership & work constantly towards employee engagement.

In a Team 'No Communication' should not be allowed.

# **Effective Communication – Always Remember**

# It's All About Communication

Practicing good communication skills

+

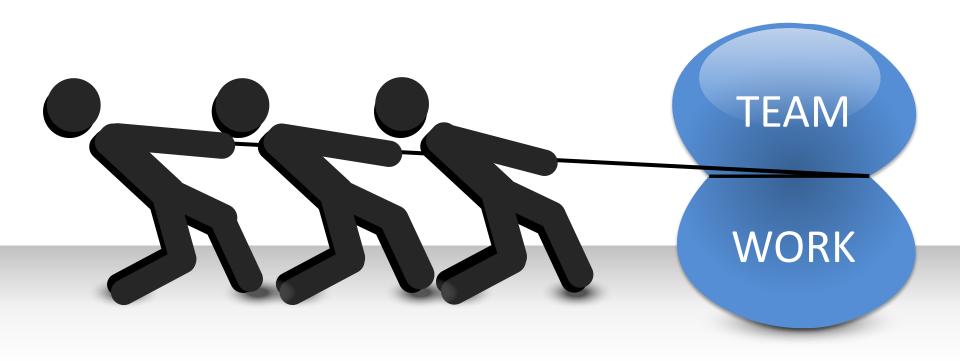
Refraining from communication roadblocks



Building trust Being productive!



# **Effective Communication – Always Remember**



▶ Together Everyone Achieves More

