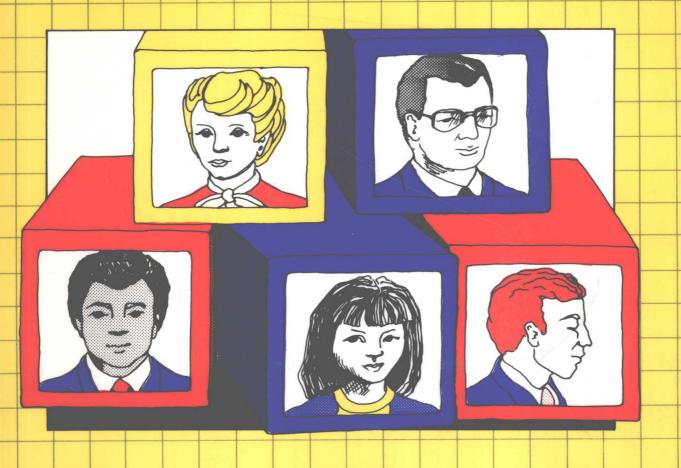
REVISED EDITION

TEAM BUILDING

An Exercise in Leadership

Robert B. Maddux



A proven way to increase organizational effectiveness

760

TEAM BUILDING: AN EXERCISE IN LEADERSHIP REVISED EDITION

Robert B. Maddux

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TEAM BUILDING: AN EXERCISE IN LEADERSIHP REVISED EDITION

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PREFACE

In all economic systems, people must produce the goods and services that are essential to life. How well, and how much they produce depends on their knowledge; skill; creativity; commitment; attitude; the technology employed; and finally the quality of those who manage them.

Typically, people work in small groups which have common or related functions. Each person in such a group has an individual aspiration, level of skill, and attitude toward the task. Since people think, feel and respond according to their individuality, they sometimes do not consider the benefits of supporting and cooperating with others to achieve a common goal. This can be seen at the first practice of any junior high school athletic team. Some players have considerable talent, others are less skillful. Ultimately the group will not have much success until they are motivated to work toward a common goal. A skilled coach will be able to pool their talent and train them to play together compensating for individual strengths and weaknesses.

Similarly, in a work environment, the results achieved are seldom the outcome of one individual's talent. Each person is influenced by the attitude and action of coworkers and managers. If the influence of the work environment is positive, a person tends to be productive. The same is true for a group of workers. When the influence is negative, both individuals and groups tend to be less productive.

This book is devoted to teaching concepts which make work positive and productive. It contains principles by which a group can be transformed into a team. The concepts are easily understood but their application takes dedication and effort. Good Luck!

Robert B. Maddux

ABOUT THIS BOOK

TEAM BUILDING: AN EXERCISE IN LEADERSHIP is not like most books. It has a unique "self-paced" format that encourages a reader to become personally involved. Designed to be "read with a pencil", there are an abundance of exercises, activities, assessments and cases that invite participation.

The objective of TEAM BUILDING is to help a person recognize the differences between groups and teams; and then make any required behavioral changes which apply concepts presented in the book to that person's unique management situation.

TEAM BUILDING (and the other self-improvement books listed on page 73) can be used effectively in a number of ways. Here are some possibilities:

- Individual Study. Because the book is self-instructional, all that is needed is a quiet place, some time and a pencil. By completing the activities and exercises, a person should not only receive valuable feedback, but also practical ideas about steps for self-improvement.
- Workshops and Seminars. The book is ideal for pre-assigned reading prior to a workshop or seminar. With the basics in hand, the quality of the participation should improve. More time can be spent on concept extensions and applications during the program. The book can also be effective when a trainer distributes it at the beginning of a session, and leads participants through the contents.
- Remote Location Training. Copies can be sent to those not able to attend "home office" training sessions.
- Informal Study Groups. Thanks to the format, brevity and low cost, this book is ideal for "brown-bag" or other informal group sessions.

There are other possibilities that depend on the objectives, program or ideas or the user. One thing for sure, even after it has been read, this book will serve as excellent reference material which can be easily reviewed.

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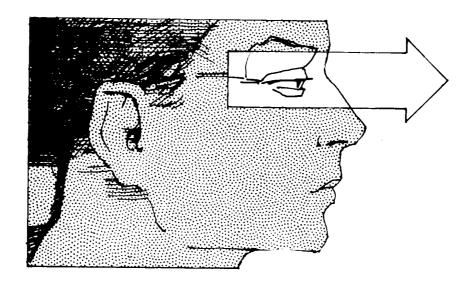
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SOME IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES FOR THE READER



Team Building: An Exercise in Leadership

WHICH OBJECTIVES DO YOU WANT TO ACHIEVE

Objectives give us a sense of direction; a definition of what we plan to accomplish; and a sense of fulfillment when they are achieved. Check the objectives that are important to you. This book will help you achieve them.

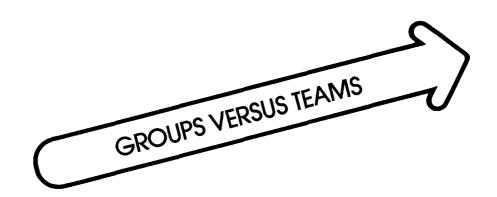
| І НОРЕ ТО: | Be able to explain the difference between a group and a team. |
|------------|--|
| | Learn how to recognize situations that call for team rather than group behavior. |
| | Learn how to build a team from a group. |
| | Be able to understand and apply leadership techniques. |
| | Enjoy the personal and organizational rewards of team behavior. |

GROUPS ARE FUNDAMENTAL UNITS OF ORGANIZATION

From the beginning of time people have formed groups. Groups provide the basis for family living, protection, waging war, government, recreation and work. Group behavior has ranged from total chaos to dramatic success, but it is increasingly evident that groups enjoy their greatest success when they become more productive units called teams.

Managers in many organizations seem content with group performance. This is often because they have not thought beyond what is being accomplished to what might be achieved under slightly different circumstances. Other leaders using the same number of people, doing similar tasks with the same technology somehow manage to improve productivity dramatically by establishing a climate where people are willing to give their best and work together in teams.

A comparison of teams and groups is shown on the facing page, check $\[igsige$ the characteristics representative of the unit of which you are currently a part.



| GROUPS | | | TEAMS | | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Members think they are grouped together for administrative purposes only. Individuals work independently; sometimes at cross purposes with others. | | Members recognize their inter- dependence and understand both personal and team goals are best accomplished with mutual support. Time is not wasted struggling over "turf" or attempting personal gain at the expense of others. | | |
| | Members tend to focus on themselves because they are not sufficiently involved in planning the unit's objectives. They approach their job simply as a hired hand. | | Members feel a sense of ownership for their jobs and unit because they are committed to goals they helped establish. | | |
| | Members are told what to do rather than being asked what the best approach would be. Suggestions are not encouraged. | | Members contribute to the organization's success by applying their unique talent and knowledge to team objectives. | | |
| | Members distrust the motives of colleagues because they do not understand the role of other members. Expressions of opinion or disagreement are considered divisive or non-supportive. | | Members work in a climate of trust and are encouraged to openly express ideas, opinions, disagreements and feelings. Questions are welcomed. | | |
| | Members are so cautious about what they say that real understanding is not possible. Game playing may occur and communications traps be set to catch the unwary. | | Members practice open and honest communication. They make an effort to understand each other's point of view. | | |
| | Members may receive good training but are limited in applying it to the job by the supervisor or other group members. | | Members are encouraged to develop skills and apply what they learn on the job. They receive the support of the team. | | |
| | Members find themselves in conflict situations which they do not know how to resolve. Their supervisor may put off intervention until serious damage is done. | | Members recognize conflict is a normal aspect of human interaction but they view such situations as an opportunity for new ideas and creativity. They work to resolve conflict quickly and constructively. | | |
| | Members may or may not participate in decisions affecting the team. Conformity often appears more important than positive results. | | Members participate in decisions affecting the team but understand their leader must make a final ruling whenever the team cannot decide, or an emergency exists. Positive results, not conformity are the goal. | | |

Team leaders exhibit different styles than those who are content managing a group. These styles are shaped by each person's life experience and the values they have adopted over the years.

Given today's rapid rate of organizational change, and the changing needs of people, it is important for those "in charge" to re-evaluate and modify their styles on a regular basis. This is the only way they can make the adaptations necessary to continue to be effective.

See how team centered leadership differs from group centered management on the facing page—then make a commitment to creating and supporting a team effort.

Plan to make any needed changes in your style and evaluate the results carefully. Keep making adjustments until you achieve the results desired. Stay on the alert for additional ways to improve your leadership.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUP-CENTERED MANAGERS AND TEAM-CENTERED MANAGERS

| Identify the qualities which best describe you at this time with a 🔟 . | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| GROUP CENTERED | | | TEAM CENTERED | | |
| | Overriding concern to meet current goals inhibits thought about what might be accomplished through reorganizing to enhance member contributions. | | Current goals are taken in stride. Can be a visionary about what the people can achieve as a team. Can share vision and act accordingly. | | |
| | Reactive to upper management, peers and employees. Find it easier to go along with the crowd. | | Proactive in most relationships. Exhibits personal style. Can stimulate excitement and action. Inspires teamwork and mutual support. | | |
| | Willing to involve people in planning and problem solving to some extent but, within limits. | | Can get people involved and committed. Makes it easy for others to see opportunities for teamwork. Allows people to perform. | | |
| | Resents or distrusts employees who know their jobs better than the manager. | | Looks for people who want to excel and can work constructively with others. Feels role is to encourage and facilitate this behavior. | | |
| | Sees group problem solving as a waste of time, or an abdication of managerial responsibility. | | Considers problem solving the responsiblity of team members. | | |
| | Controls information and communicates only what group members need or want to know. | | Communicates fully and openly. Welcomes questions. Allows the team to do its' own filtering. | | |
| | Ignores conflict between staff members or with other groups. | | Mediates conflict before it becomes destructive. | | |
| | Sometimes slow to recognize individual or group achievements. | | Makes an effort to see that both individual and team accomplishments are recognized at the right time in an appropriate manner. | | |
| | Sometimes modifies group agreements to suit personal convenience. | | Keeps commitments and expects the same in return. | | |