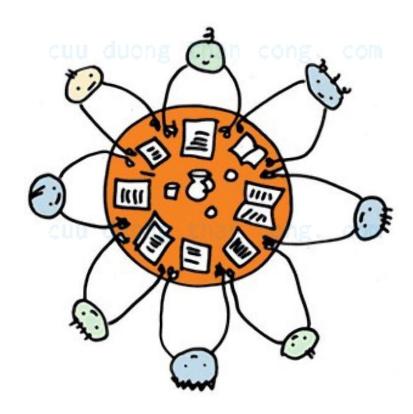


TEAMWORK SKILL

Chapter 5:

CONFLICT AND COHESION IN TEAMS





1.1 WHAT IS CONFLICT?





1.1 WHAT IS CONFLICT?





1.1 WHAT IS CONFLICT

Conflict is the disagreement and disharmony that occur in teams when differences regarding ideas, members, and methods are expressed.





1.2 CONFLICT IN TEAMS

SUBSTANTIVE CONFLICT

Substantive conflict occurs when members disagree about ideas,

issue analysis and potential solutions or actions

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1.2 CONFLICT IN TEAMS

AFFECTIVE CONFLICT

Affective conflict occurs when members meet differences in personalities, communication styles, member's beliefs, and feelings.

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1.2 CONFLICT IN TEAMS

PROCEDURAL CONFLICT

Procedural conflict is disagreement among team members about the *method or process* that the team should follow in its attempt to accomplish a goal

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1.3 CONSTRUCTIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE CONFLICT

Constructive Conflict	Destructive Conflict
■ Focus on Issues	Personal Attack
- Respect for Others	• Insult
■ Supportiveness	• Defensiveness
- Flexibility	• Inflexibility
 Cooperation 	• Competition
- Commitment to Conflict	Avoidance of Conflict
Management	

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1.4 CONFLICT STYLES

Competition

Collaboration

Concern for OWN GOALs Compromise

Avoidance

Accommodation

Concern for TEAM GOALs



1.4 CONFLICT STYLES

Concern for OWN GOALs



Avoidance

"Live me alone"

Be appropriated when:

- The Issue is not that important to
- You need time think and control your emotions
- The others members are doing well

Concern for TEAM GOALs



1.4 CONFLICT STYLES

Concern for OWN **GOALS**

Be appropriated when:

- You believe that the issue is not
- important to achieve team's goal
- You realize that you are wrong

Accommodation

"I give in"

Concern for TEAM GOALs

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GOALS

CHAPTER 5: CONFLICT AND COHESION IN TEAMS

1.4 CONFLICT STYLES

Be appropriated when: **Competition** "I win you lose" You have strong beliefs that you are right Concern The group must act immediately for OWN

Concern for TEAM GOALs



1.4 CONFLICT STYLES

Concern for OWN GOALs Be appropriated when:

Need to find a solution that

satisfies all team members

Group have enough time

Collaboration

"We win"

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Concern for TEAM GOALs



1.5 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Analyze

Negotiate

Mediate

Arbitrate

4 Rs Method:

- Reasons
- Reactions
- Results
- Resolution

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1.5 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Analyze

Negotiate

Mediate

Arbitrate

- Summarize areas of agreement to promote further cooperation
- Take a break to relieve team tension



1.5 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Analyze

Negotiate

Mediate

Arbitrate

- Is appropriated when members are unable to resolve the conflict by themselves.
- need to choose an impartial mediator.



1.5 CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Analyze

Negotiate

Mediate

Arbitrate

- The arbitrator decides how to resolve the conflict
- Members are obligated to accept and implement the solution



2.1 TEAM COHESION

Cohesive Groups feel committed and unified; they develop a sense of teamwork and pride in the group

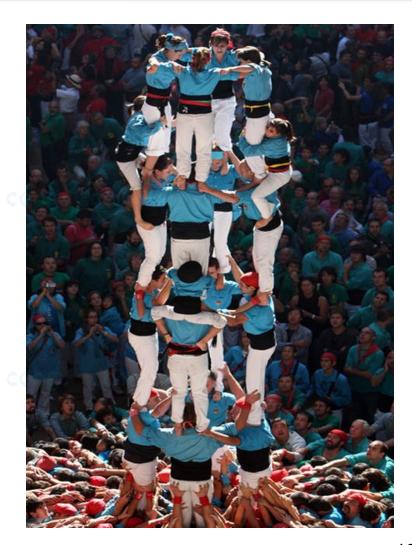




2.1 TEAM COHESION

Characteristics of cohesive groups:

- High levels of interaction on the control
- Friendly and supportive climate
- A desire to conform to group expectation
- Satisfied members





2.2 ENHANCING COHESION

Establish a team identity and tradition

- ☐ Name, Logo, Motto
- □ Uniform
- ☐ Cheers, Songs
- ☐ Rituals, ceremonies
- **ப**





2.2 ENHANCING COHESION





2.2 ENHANCING COHESION

Recognize and Reward Contribution

Cohesive teams establish a climate in which praise is encouraged





2.3 GROUPTHINK

What is Groupthink?

Groups think is the deterioration of group effectiveness resulted from in-group pressure

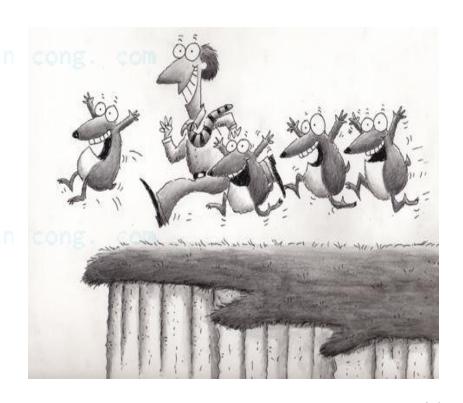




2.3 GROUPTHINK

Symptoms of Groupthink

- Over confident
- Considers opposition too weak
- Doubts our own reservations
- Pressure from others
- Believes everyone agree





2.3 GROUPTHINK

Dealing with Groupthink

- · As each member to become critical evaluator
- Discuss group issues with outsider
- Give members a second chance to express doubts

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