รหัสวิชา MTM3202 การสร้างเครือข่ายทางธุรกิจ **Business Network Buildings**

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Learning Objectives

- LO11-1 Explain why groups and teams are key contributors to organizational effectiveness.
- LO11-2 Identify the different types of groups and teams that help managers and organizations achieve their goals.
- LO11-3 Explain how different elements of group dynamics influence the functioning and effectiveness of groups and teams.

Learning Objectives

- LO11-4 Explain why it is important for groups and teams to have a balance of conformity and deviance and a moderate level of cohesiveness.
- LO11-5 Describe how managers can motivate group members to achieve organizational goals and reduce social loafing in groups and teams.

Groups, Teams and Organizational Effectiveness

+ Group

□ Two or more people who interact with each other to accomplish certain goals or meet certain needs



A group whose members work intensely with each other to achieve a specific, common goal or objective

Groups, Teams and Organizational Effectiveness

Groups and teams can help an organization gain a competitive advantage because they can:

- 1. enhance its performance
- 2. increase its responsiveness to customers
- 3. increase innovation
- 4. increase employees' motivation and satisfaction

Groups and Teams as Performance Enhancers

♦ Synergy

→ performance gains that result when individuals and departments coordinate their actions



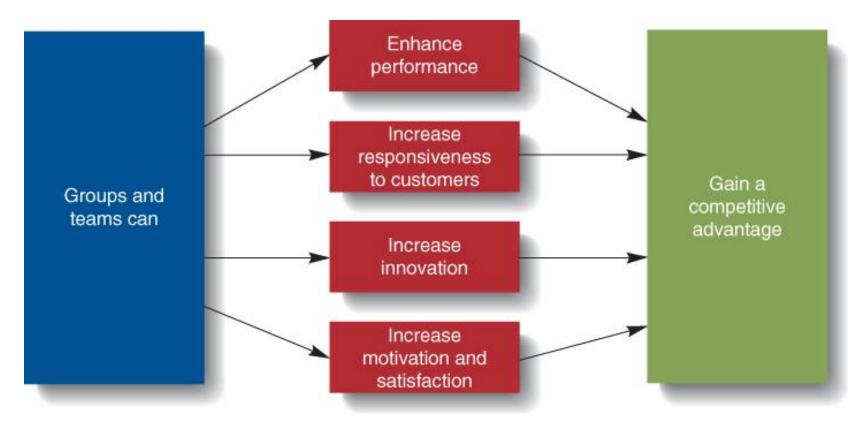
Groups and Teams as Performance Enhancers

Factors that contribute to synergy

- 1. Ability to bounce ideas off one another
- 2. Correct each other's errors
- 3. Bring diverse knowledge base to bear on problems
- 4. Accomplish projects beyond the scope of individuals

Groups' and Teams' Contributions to Organizational Effectiveness

Figure 11.1



Teams and Innovation

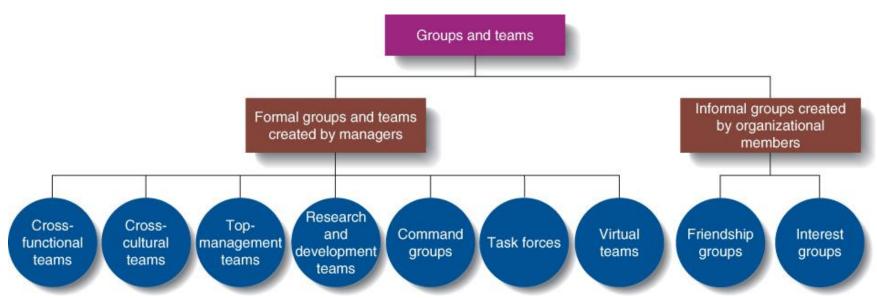
★ Innovation

- the creative development of new products, new technologies, new services, or even new organizational structures
- ★ To speed innovation, managers need to form teams in which each member brings some unique resource to the team

Groups and Teams as Motivators

- ★ Team members are more motivated and satisfied than if they were working alone.
- ★ Team members can see the effect of their contribution to achieving team and organizational goals.
- → Teams provide needed social interaction and help employees cope with work-related stressors.

Figure 11.2



→ Formal Group

→ A group that managers establish to achieve organization goals.



Question?

What type of group do employees form to help achieve their own goals?

- A. Formal group
- B. Informal group
- C. Command group
- D. Task group

★ Informal Group

→ A group that managers or nonmanagerial employees form to help achieve their own goals or to meet their own needs.

→ Top-management team

→ A group composed of the CEO, the president, and the heads of the most important departments

→ Research and Development team

→ A team whose members have the expertise and experience needed to develop new products

★ Command Groups

→ A group composed of subordinates who report to the same supervisor, also called a department or unit

♦ Task Force

- → A committee of managers or non-managerial employees from various departments or divisions who meet to solve a specific, mutual problem
- → also called an "ad hoc" committee

★ Self-Managed Work Team

→ A group of employees who supervise their own activities and monitor the quality of the goods and services they provide

♦ Virtual Team

→ A team whose members rarely or never meet face-to-face but, rather, interact by using various forms of information technology such as e-mail, computer networks, telephone, fax, and videoconferences.



→ Friendship Groups

An informal group composed of employees who enjoy one another's company and socialize with one another

★ Interest Groups

→ An informal group of employees seeking to achieve a common goal related to their membership in an organization