

Teams and Groups

People demonstrated their willingness to cooperate at all stages of development of the humankind. Uniting their efforts, individuals worked on the tasks they faced in their everyday life. Jointly, people searched for food, built houses, and fulfilled other activities that helped them survive. People understood the benefits of working together as opposed to individual toil. Gradually, people's assemblies were taking a definite shape: such processes as distribution of responsibilities, division into leaders, mediums and subordinates took place. Cooperation was conducted on the continuing basis. Unity and mutual understanding were crucial for effective work fulfilled in assemblies.

Work in groups has been tested for many thousand years and has proved its effectiveness; today, humans continue demonstrating their desire for cooperation. They form groups of different sizes and for different purposes. Political parties and corporations, social clubs, community associations and institutional groups are examples of contemporary assemblies people participate in. All groups, regardless of their essence and aim, have a medium of communication applied in fulfillment of group activities. Organized groups have a structure that makes sharing information simple and effective.

Small organizations form large bodies comprising a huge membership base. However, within the big assemblies, smaller units do not cease to exist. The sub-groups represent specific functions delegated to it by the whole group. The factions operate in harmony being regulated by the top of the big assembly. Contemporary organizations that sometimes have impressive size function successfully because of decentralizing

most of the fulfilled work. Departments within an organization have different tasks and contribute in their specific way to the desired achievements.

The terms “group” and “team” are applied when organizations are discussed. They are used to denote different associations of people; therefore, there is a certain difference between the two mentioned notions that requires specific explanation. Although both teams and groups are associations that consist of a certain number of people that have something in common, there is a difference between their essence and functions. As a rule, teams are smaller than groups and mostly function within the bigger associations.

Sections of a large organization should function in harmony with the bigger group and share its values and aims. Besides, members of each team have specific tasks that must be performed on a decent level – the principle of their work can be compared to operation of a mechanism that consists of numerous details; without one component a machine will not function. Members of a team collaborate to achieve a collective objective; groups, on the other hand, rely on members’ integrity. Rules and regulations guide members of a group with minimal unification in administrative functions; teams appear within groups, and their affiliates can be members of a group or outsiders. Teams are created purposely, to fulfill a specific function and reach a specific goal within the determined period of time.

Cooperation in big assemblies can be impractical. The work on regular tasks of a mutually reliant panel is complicated by inclusion of excess members. A union of two is regarded as an affiliation that can easily and quickly achieve a general objective. An increase by each additional member may bring unpredictable result: on the one hand, it

may intensify the work of the assembly and make it creative and effective due to the new ideas brought by the new member; on the other hand, there are more chances for disagreements to occur (Bearley and Jones 2). Thus, uniting many minds to cooperate within one project may complicate the task for the whole assembly. Thus, it is important not just to involve a big number of people into work, but rather make this number optimal.

Relations within groups and teams vary in the methods used. Valuable statements in an organization are critical for achieving institutional goals. Employing a communiqué arrangement guarantees uniformity of information in the organization. These provisions have institution details that concern plans, objectives, operational procedures among other essential documents. To guarantee that critical communiqué reaches members of an affiliate, an organization must be dedicated to broadcasting its information. Devotion to relaying information ought to be documented: a well-crafted arrangement should be applied in the dispatch. Exploiting an assortment of communiqué techniques should be employed. Interaction among panels is crucial for every faction. Communiqué between panel members can be developed with the use of good arrangement. The small quantity of members in a team warrants effective transmission of information to all members (Shutock 1). Facilitating information transfer through panels establishes communiqué to all members in an organization.

Panels, in turn, are regarded as the hub of the organization; procession of information via teams validates the procedure. Data is assimilated, and an action is taken faster within teams in comparison to larger assemblies. Structures for channeling data are established in panels. Teams have inbuilt communication guidelines that can

be utilized for information transmission. Incorporation of data fast and reliably can be achieved in teams more readily than large assemblies (Ronda 1).

Organizations undertake projects aimed at achieving set objectives. Success of any undertaking is based on guaranteed transmission of information to project executors. Companies ought to find helpful ways of transmitting vital communiqué of project tasks. However, these tasks are bound by time, money and labor. Therefore, it is necessary to make sure that the value of each parameter is maintained within the admissible interval.

Teams working on a project have structures sharing information and distributing duties. Feedback helps the team control the process of fulfilling a task and detect deviations from the planned state. Teams serve as nerve centers that inform the management about the state of affairs in a project. Thus, large groups achieve success by utilizing small subsections to deal with specific tasks. Teams are small and easy to manage, information is processed faster, and responsibilities are distributed effectively. Therefore, teams are a better option for channeling information in a project.

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