88th Foundation Course Team Building Module: Consensus Building

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Village Visit Teams

- ➤ Reflect on your team work from the time of announcing the teams till the completion of your presentation
- What kind of process was adopted in sharing responsibilities?
- ➤ What kind of differences did come up among team members?
- ➤ How were they addressed/redressed?





Sharing the Experiences

- 3-4 Teams Please share your experiences and please remember
- Having differences of opinion is normal
- What is important is how you resolved them
- It is not about finding fault but about our ability to argue and convince and come to an agreement that we can live with





Terms

- Batch- a quantity or consignment of goods produced at a time; officers recruited for civil services in a year
- Group number of people or things that are located, gathered or classed together; A,B,C & D Groups
- Team- number of people with different skills and different tasks who work together on a project, service or goal; village visit team, different clubs





Team Building Stages

- Transforming- High trust, leadership shared, rapid adaptation to new challenges
- Performing- High trust, open communication
- Norming- Develop shared vision, willing to work together
- Storming- Argue on purpose, procedure, leadership
- Forming- Little trust, show best behaviour





Decision making process

- Western Decision is answer to the question
- Japanese- Define the question, whether decision needed? what the decision is really about? Not what the decision should be? (Drucker 1974)





Consensus

"Consensus is, first, a general agreement and, second, solidarity of belief or sentiment"

Merriam-Webster

- Falls somewhere on a continuum between perfect agreement and total discord (Priem 1990)
- All members can support- members are motivated to see the decision through to completion (Brilhart & Glanes 1989)





Consensus

- Not complete agreement 'close enough'
- Not authoritarian
- not unanimous
- not majority vote
- not group think (bland)
- Both a process (everyone can express views) and outcome (individual opinion emerges in search for general agreement)





Consensus

- Latin Word meaning 'shared thought'
- Ancient Australian aborigines had extra-ordinary consensus reaching abilities, we lost it on the way
- Includes
 - —Pooling opinions
 - –Listening effectively
 - Discussing ideas and differences
 - –Not getting all you want
 - -Coming to an agreement that you 'can live with'





Robert's Rules of Order

- First published by Roberts in 1870
- Reflects rules and practices of congresspresumes parliamentary procedures appropriate for all types of decision making
- Restrain individual so that the interests of group could be met





Robert's Rules of Order

- Procedure un satisfactory, counter productive
- Gets in the way of common sense solutions
- Relies on insider knowledge of rules of the game
- Does not tap the range of skills of the leaders
- leaves many angry and disappointed- did not get anything





Steps in Consensus Building

- Convening
- Clarifying the responsibilities
- Deliberating
- Deciding
- Implementing decisions





Pillars of Consensus

- High Conceptual Level
 - Team as intelligent entity
- Prudent Consensus Approach
 - Team as a mediating entity (members have competing interests and conflicting preferences)
- Vigilant Decision Management
 - Team as self-correcting entity (monitors its activities and adjusts to improve performance)





Methods of Consensus

- Straw polls- to finalise relative importance of issues
- Passing on clip board- for collection of opinions (agenda)
- Brainstorming- for generation of ideas
- Go-rounds- encourage participation by making statement and seeking answers
- Multi-voting
- Nominal Groups- first brainstorm & make a list, members given a fraction of no. Of cards to rank, highest ranks retained
- Lost on the Moon- what is priority?
- Broken Squares- give and take
- Single Text Method- see what others wrote





Critique

- CEO takes responsibility for alignment of vision with expectations, gives clarity of role and provides resources required
- Efficiency depends on competency, collaboration and productivity
- Consensus not listed as a key metric for teams
- Leaders at times give away authority but not responsibility, they own decisions regardless of who or how they were made





Pros and Cons to Consensus

- PROs
- Builds support- commitment
- Reduces Risk- most angles are covered
- Builds bench strength- broadens decision making muscle
- CONs
- Sacrifices individual demands for team goals (Deep water horizon disaster in Gulf of Mexico)
- Time taking- slows you down (Jobs does faster)
- Result in Stalemate on polarising issues
- Appears as a weakness- Boss does not want to take decision
- "You cannot always get what you want, but if you try, sometimes you can get what you need"



Balanced Approach

- Do not rush- Deadlines are often artificial
- Work the Hallways- cannot reach decisions in a meeting room, find informal ways and places
- Let bad decisions happen once a while- learning
- Not all decisions need to be made through consensus





Test of Consensus

• Whether there are any unresolved concerns?





Evaluating Team Consensus Decision Making Processes

 How do we know that the team is achieving its task; how do we provide meaningful developmental feedback to the team as a whole and to the team leader as an individual?





Evaluating Team Consensus Decision Making Processes

- Evaluation as a Functional System with
 - Input- by members, what they bring in
 - Process- how a team arrived at the decision
 - Output- goal or completion of task
 - Feedback- acceptability and effectiveness of output





Teams need

- Vehicle- if focus is on reaching destination but not vehicle problem arises, requires fuelling and maintenance
- Garden- clear, plant, water, weed- team needs nourishment and weeding (of inappropriate behaviour)
- Don't take teams for granted- need time and attention for sustainability





