

**UNIVERSIADAD TECNOLÓGICA DE**

**SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO**

**GROUP VS TEAM**

**MTRO. VLADIMIR AHMED GALINDO ZENDEJAS**

**AUTOR: VICTOR MANUEL GALVAN COVARRUBIAS**

San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Mayo, 2020

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | GROUP | TEAM |
| RAE DEFINITION | Plurality of series or things that make a whole, material or mentally deemed. | Group of people organized for a particular investigation or service. |
| TYPES | PRIMARY GROUPS: They are made up of few people and communication is directly given. The relationship between its members is based on affection, commitment and solidarity. | PERMANENT TEAMS: Operate indefinitely, regardless of the objectives they achieve. |
| SECUNDARY GROUPS: It is made up of many people who do not always interact directly. The reason that binds them are the common objectives and the fact that they are governed by a regulation. | TEMPORARY TEAMS: They are created to attend to an eventuality that arises at the time. When they submit a solution, they terminate their functions. |
| FORMAL GROUPS: They are settled with a structure, and the behavior of its members is regulated, and they are aimed to achieve specific purposes. Formal groups are created specifically for a purpose, and can be temporary or permanent. | FORMAL TEAMS: They are created with a preset goal and can be permanent or temporary. |
| INFORMAL GROUPS: They arise from co-workers’ relationships and friendship between their members. They do not have a formal structure, but their constitution takes place in the context of formal groups. | INFORMAL TEAMS: They are formed spontaneously to attend to some specific matter or for social purposes. |
| REFERENCE GROUPS: This is the group used by an individual as a comparison, in order to establish their behaviors as their own form of behavior. That is, it is the group through which a person internalizes rules or values, but to which not only does not belong, but is not recognized as part of it by its members, they only work as a reference for the duty to be or want to be. | CONFLICT SOLUTION TEAM: They are responsible for resolving specific issues that affect the entire company. |
| BELONGING GROUPS: Defines the group to which an individual belongs. The person is part of it, and at the same time, is recognized as a member. In this way, the rules established in the belonging groups are adopted and accepted by their members. | DECISION MAKING TEAM: They are the ones that set the path to be followed. |
|  | PRODUCTION TEAM: Motivates all members to get the best results. |
| Goals | Its members share common interests. | The goal is more clearly defined and specified. |
| Commitment | Relative level of commitment. | High level of commitment. |
| Culture | Low group culture. | Shared values and high team spirit. |
| Tasks | They are distributed equally. | They’re distributed according to skills and abilities. |
| Integration | The tendency goes for specialization in fragments, into division. | Learning in the integrated global context. |
| Dependency | Independency in the individual task. | Interdependency that assures the results. |
| Achievements | The achievements of each individuals are analyzed. | The achievements of all the team are assessed. |
| Leadership | It may be, or not, a coordinator- | There is a person responsible who coordinates the task. |
| Conclusions | More personally or individually. | A more collective nature. |
| Evaluation | The group is not evaluated; sometimes the final result is assessed. | The team auto evaluation is continuous. |