

## Week 1: Introduction

"Positionality and teamwork: individual and intra-organisational perspectives"

MoT1452: Inter- and Intra-Organizational Decision-Making

April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2024

**Teaching team** 

**Module manager & lead instructor:** 

Dr. Jenny Lieu

The amazing co-teaching facilitation team:

Aditya Chhetri, Anggi Paramitha Siregar, Devano Yehezkiel Adipradhana, Giovanni Nian Gani Meghana Kotha, and Pavlo Topalli



# Agenda



9:45-10:15: Introduction to teaching team, lecture format & overview of assignments by Dr. Jenny Lieu



10:15- 10:45: Lecture on ""Positionality & teamwork: individual & intraorganisational perspective (Q&A)



10:45-11:00 Assignment explanation & attendance quiz; Questions / break



11:00-12:45 In-class group work & self reflection: run by facilitator (groups listed on bright space)

## Teaching team introduction

- Module manager & lead instructor: Dr. Jenny Lieu
- Facilitators for in-class assignments and assessed group work: Aditya Chhetri, Anggi Paramitha Siregar, Devano Yehezkiel Adipradhana, Giovanni Nian Gani Meghana Kotha, and Pavlo Topalli
  - **Student Assistant:** Anggi Paramitha Siregar\* (<u>AnggiParamithaSiregar@student.tudelft.nl</u>) Anggi will filter the questions and communicate with the module manager.
- Guest lecturers: Dr. Natalia Prozorova, Dr. Nthabi Mohlakoana, Prof. Marjan Eggermont, and Mr. Panagiotis Sevdalis

## Norms in our learning space: 4Rs

#### Norm integration for university

- University "symbolize movement from one stage of life to another"
- Success requires individual to integrate into the 'new' society's norms
- Universities "synthesize, reproduce, and integrate its members toward similar goals"

#### Norm reconfiguration

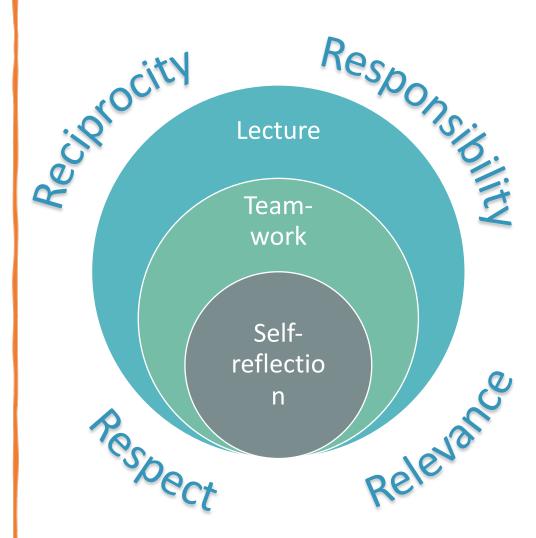
- "Realizing equality and sharing in the opportunities of the larger society"
- Social and economic mobility, developing leaders for (y)our communities
- Engaging in research to advance knowledge for (y)our communities



#### General lecture format

Introduction (~10 mins) (module manager)	
9:45-9:55:	- Introduction to the week's topics and tips on assignments
Lecture (~60 minutes) (lecturer)	
9:55- 10:35	- Overall lecture time
10:35 – 10:45	<ul> <li>Q&amp;A + explanation of the assignment + taking attendance question</li> </ul>
10:45-11:00	Ask lecturer questions & 15-minute break
In class assignment (with your groups for report) (facilitators) (~ 60 mins)	
11:10-12:00	<ul><li>Work in groups to answer the assignment</li><li>Ask for support in-person</li></ul>
12:00-12:10	<ul><li>Individual reflection assignment write</li><li>Provide individual written response for assignment and submit to Brightspace</li></ul>
Group work time (facilitators)	
12:10-12:45	- Time to work on the group report

#### Layered learning



## Learning moments (assessments)

#### 1. Individual reflection based on in-class group work (15%)

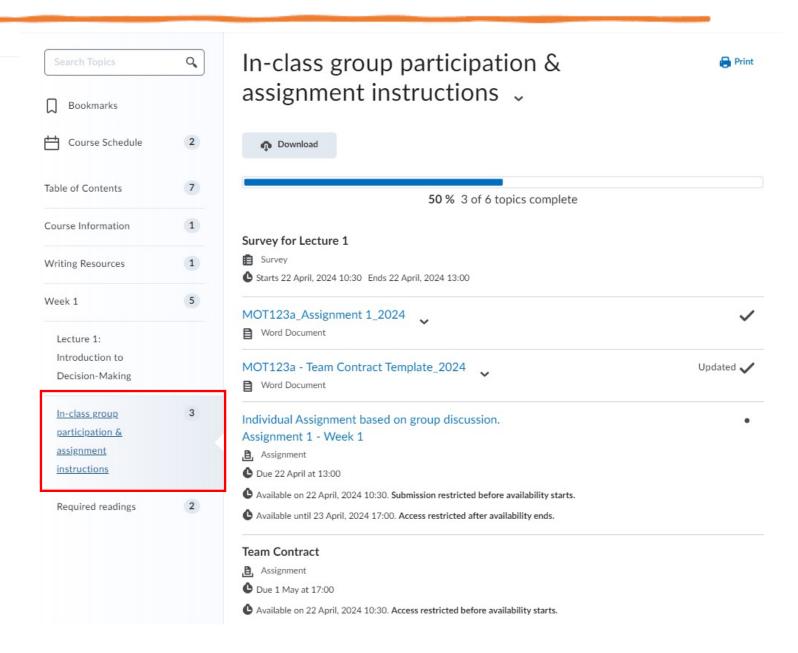
- Aim to apply theoretical knowledge, motivate active participation, and individually reflect on course materials & discussions (submit by end of next day)
- 5 assignments in-class assignments in total. Each worth 3%.

#### 2. Individual assignment (35%)

- Learning critical thinking and reflection skills
- Topic to be provided in 1-2 weeks
- Cumulative learning from individual reflections (include in the appendix)
- Submit by June 5<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 17:00 CET

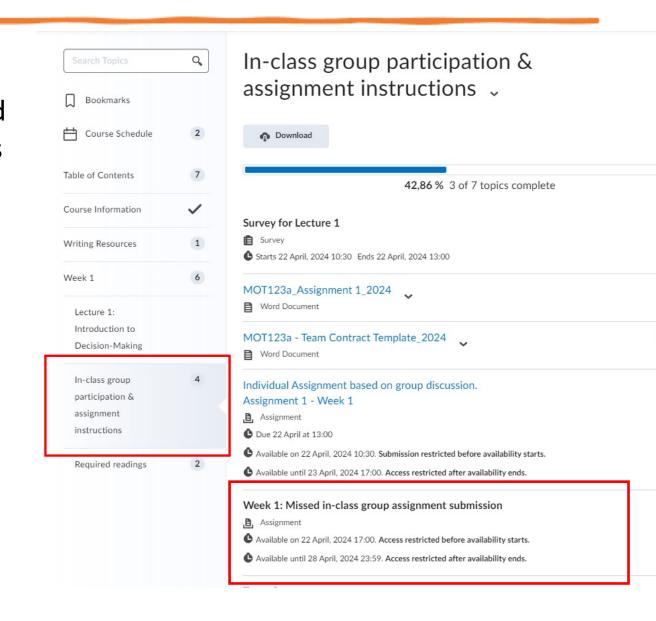
#### Brightspace: Assessments

→ Content
 → Week X
 → In-class group
 participation &
 assignments



## Missed in-class group assessments/learning moments

- If you miss the in-group session you will be asked to submit a personal reflection based on a ChatGPT's response, to reflect on gaps in its' response and make links to the lecture materials.
- You can submit this in Brightspace under 'assignments' for each week.
- You can receive up to 3% for participation
- Grade depends on the quality of your reflection and relevant links to the lecture content
- Submit by the Friday of the lecture week



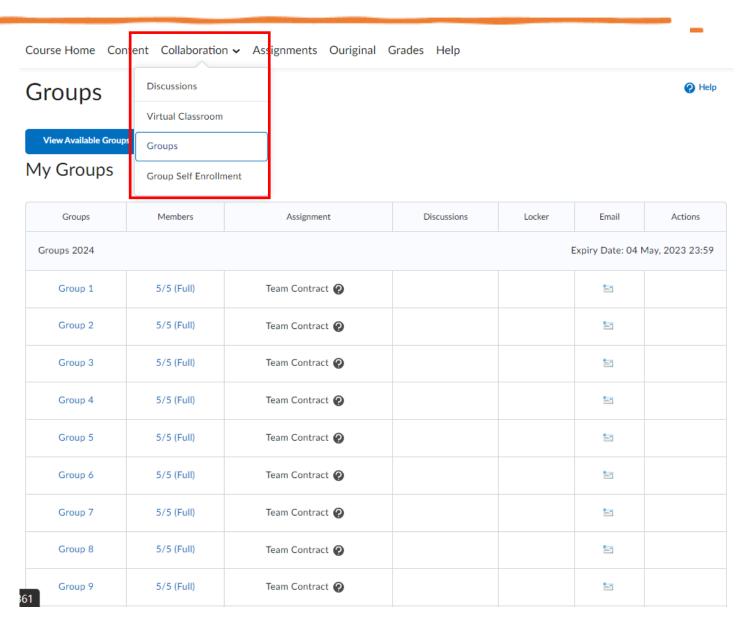
## Learning moments (assessments)

#### 3. Group report paper (50%):

- Develops your *collective ability* to apply concepts in a real-world problem and to write a well-argued research paper in a team of 4-5
  - Get into groups of 4-5 (April 22<sup>th</sup>)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> submission group paper topic proposal 1-2 pager (May 21<sup>st</sup>)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> submission of draft plagiarism check (June 11<sup>th</sup>)
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> presentation & feedback of nearly final draft (June 10<sup>th</sup>)
  - 4<sup>th</sup> final submission (June 17<sup>th</sup>)
  - Fill in buddy check June 18<sup>th</sup>

## Teams for group report

Groups already formed
 by the teaching team by
 defined imperfect
 criteria



## Upcoming submission: Team Contract (May, 1st, 2024)

Assignment 1: (60-70 mins) – submit Team Contract by May 1st, 2024

Based on Lecture 1: "Positionality & teamwork: individual & intra-organisational perspectives"

#### **Part 1: Team Contract**

- Task 1: Introduction (10 minutes)
- a. Positionality and intersectionality: introduce yourself and discuss your experiences and knowledge you bring into your team (working, family obligations, etc) (4 Rs- relevance, respect, reciprocity, responsibility)
- Task 2: Team Contract (40 mins)
- See the Team Contract Template on Brightspace. Complete it as much as possible in-class (include the team charter as an Appendix in the final group report).

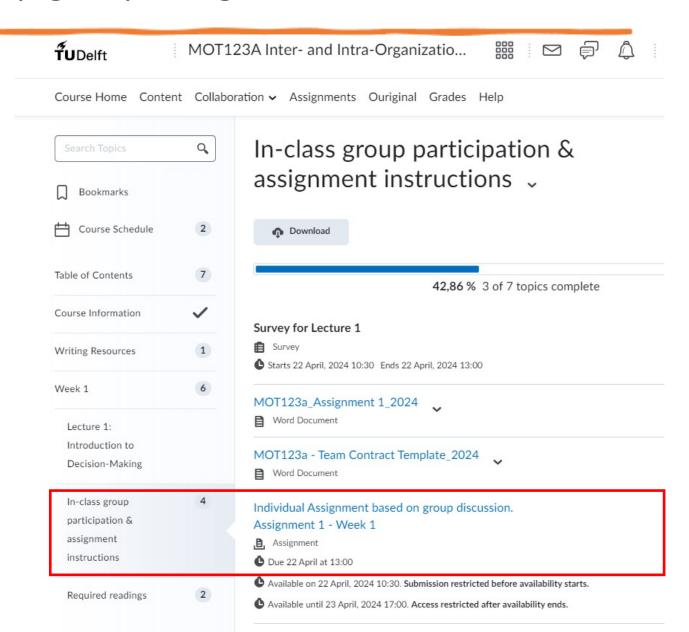
# Part 2: Self-reflection (5-10mins) 1-2 short paragraphs (submit on Brightspace by end of next working day 5:00pm).

• What were your key impression of the Team Contract exercise. Avoiding passing judgement on yourself and your colleagues. Instead, reflect on what you learnt.

#### Personal reflection on workshop group assignment based on lecture

#### Part 2: Self-reflection (15-20mins)

- 1-2 short paragraphs (to be submitted on Brightspace for participation marks)
- Write about one of the key lessons you've learnt or something that you were surprised/confused about:
  - during the group discussion and/or the plenary discussion; and
  - 2. concepts presented during the lecture



## Later submission: Group report (May 21st, 2024)

- Your group can choose any real-world decision-making process that interests you and meets the following criteria:
  - Concerns a wicked problem; multiple actors; conflicting viewpoints, and negotiations or interactions that have already happened;
  - Clearly define a research question
  - It must be well-documented (at least 4 references);
  - Technology should play an important role (i.e., not purely political or social).
- Maximum of 500 words (one PDF page) due May 21st

## Accommodations: where's the emergency exit?!

Purple Heart = I am in a state of emergency and need accommodations



Send an e-mail to Jenny with a purple heart (write out the words if you can't find the icon). You don't need to explain why.

Please use this purple heart with respect and responsibility. It is only for emergency situations where you are too overwhelmed to ask for help otherwise.

- For all other issues, please let the teaching team know if you are experiencing any challenges that could impact your ability to participate or learn in the course and we can find accommodations
- Other resources:
  - Academic Counsellor: <a href="https://www.tudelft.nl/en/student/faculties/tpm-student-portal/organisation/academic-counsellors-tpm">https://www.tudelft.nl/en/student/faculties/tpm-student-portal/organisation/academic-counsellors-tpm</a> Hanneke Thieme A2.340, Tue & Thu; Marieke Kuyvenhoven Lemckert A2.320, Mon-, Tue & Thu
  - Student counsellors for support at <a href="https://www.tudelft.nl/en/student/counselling/meet-us/student-counsellors">https://www.tudelft.nl/en/student/counselling/meet-us/student-counsellors</a>.

    You can send an e-mail at: centralcounsellors@tudelft.nl or walk in and select a time on-line



MOT123a Overarching course perspective on decision-making





#### Decision making: multi-layer perspectives



#### 1. Individual decision making

• Positionality, intersectionality, reflection

#### 2. Multi-actor decision making



#### **Intraorganizational:**

- Hierarchy for coordination in organizations
- Negotiated process in teams and projects





#### Interorganizational:

- Negotiated process in projects/programs
- Share solutions for unshared problems



Part I:

The individual perspective





#### Positionality as privilege

 Why is acknowledging our privilege needed and when working with people in teams?

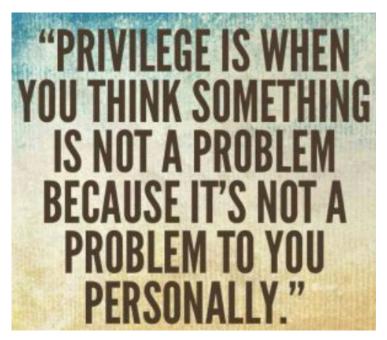
Positionality is a methodology that "requires researchers to identify their own degrees of privilege through factors of race, class, educational attainment, income, ability, gender, and citizenship, among others" for the purpose of analyzing and acting from one's social position" [...] "in an unjust world."



## Privilege: it's okay to feel uncomfortable

Privilege is "an advantage that is completely out of your control"

Source: University of Central Arkansas, https://uca.edu/training/files/2017/11/Privilege-What-Does-It-Mean-Handout.pdf



Source: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/when-youre-accustomed-to-privilege\_b\_9460662?ncid=fcbklnkushpmg00000063&utm\_campaign=hp\_fb\_p ages&utm\_source=main\_fb&utm\_medium=facebook

"We don't know how to have these conversations [about vulnerability]; we're afraid we're going to say the wrong thing. [...] first to not have the conversation because they make you uncomfortable is the definition of privilege.

Your comfort is not at the centre of this discussion[...]. It's not a question about whether you have a bias or not, it's what biases do you have, and how many, and how bad, and how deep? [...] then you listen, and you learn....

-Dr. Brene Brown, The Call to Courage.

#### Intersectionality as vulnerabilities

#### Intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1989)

- Based on U.S. law's narrow view of discrimination on Black Women on race & gender
- It's developed now into a conceptual framework to consider inequalities
- Intersectionality considers systemic inequalities based on gender, race, sexual orientation, (dis)abilities, education, that cut across one another or 'intersects and' can reinforces or magnify inequalities



Professor Kimberlé Crenshaw coined the term
"intersectionality" in a 1989 academic paper. | Nolwen
Cifuentes for Vox

#### Let's talk about it

**Question:** speaking to the person next to you, discuss your positionality & intersectionality

Together as a class: to what extent do you think positionality and intersectionality influences what you bring to your group work?

**Positionality** is 1) the social and political context that creates your identity and 2) how your identity Race/Ethnicity influences and Gender Socioeconomic Status biases your **Ability Status** perception of Age Citizenship and outlook on Sexuality

**Religious Beliefs** 

the world.

## Individual reflection for decision-making

 Reflection: an on-going practice of self inquiry, learning from experiences of oneself in relation to others, challenging assumptions, exploring what you know, don't know, and want to know

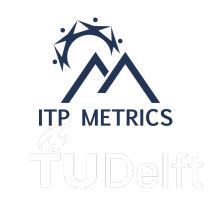


## Part II:

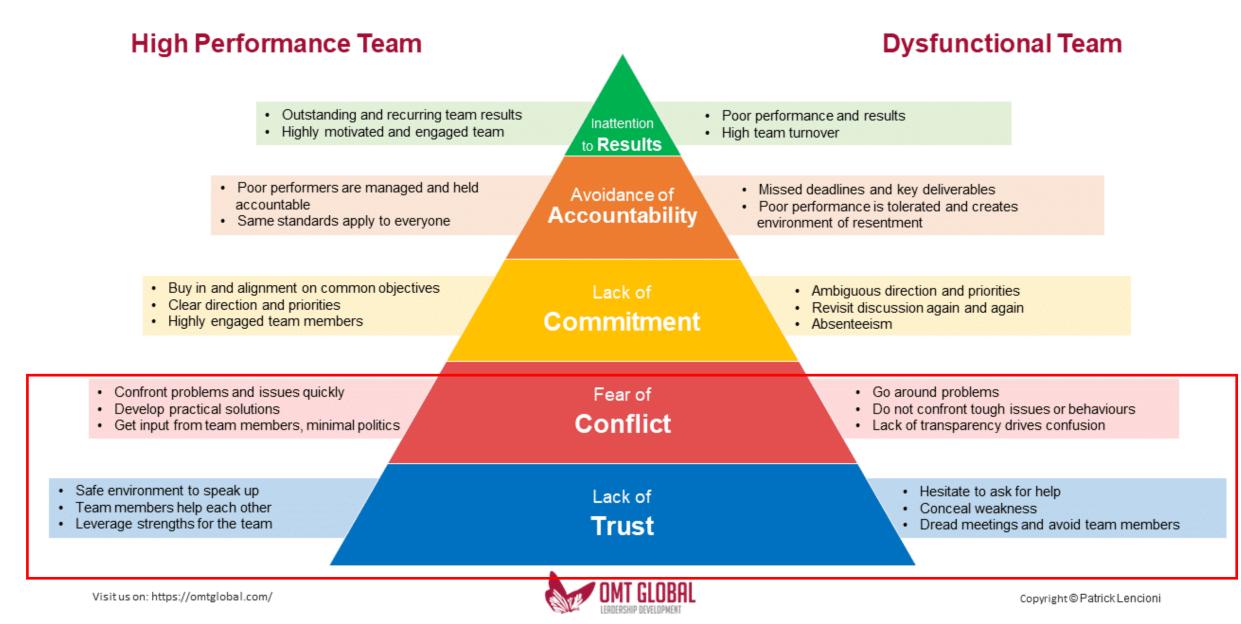
# Teams conflict & decision making

Slides on team conflict from:
ITPmetrics.com run by Dr. Tom O'Neill:
<a href="https://itpmetrics.com/assessment.info">https://itpmetrics.com/assessment.info</a>





#### Lencioni's Pyramid: Five Dysfunctions of a Team



Source: Patrick Lencioni, 2002, The Five Dysfunctions of a Team; image from https://omtglobal.com/5-dysfunctions-of-a-team/

## Task Conflict "The good"

- Conflict about the <u>content</u> of the <u>task</u>
- Disagreements about:
  - Ideas
  - Opinions
  - Perspectives

#### Process Conflict "The bad"

Conflict about the <u>how</u> of the work is done

- Disagreements about resourcing:
  - Coordination
  - Timelines
  - Assigning roles and responsibilities

## Relationship Conflict "The ugly"

- The conflict is <u>interpersonal</u>
- This can lead to:
  - Tension
  - Annoyance
  - Animosity
  - Resentment
  - Health/stress
  - Loss of trust

#### From 'ineffective' to the 'ideal'

#### Measured:

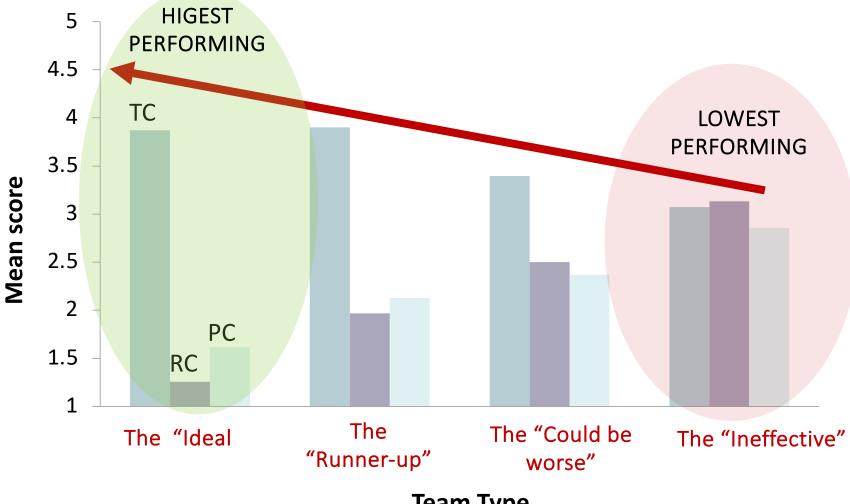
- 1. Team conflict
- 2. Team potency "the team's collective belief about its ability to perform"

#### Legend:

TC: Task conflict

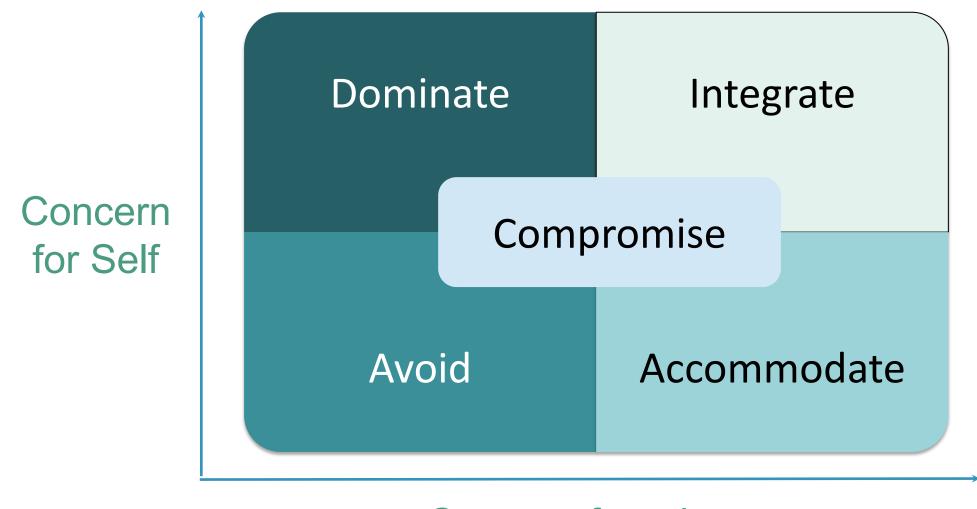
RC: Relationship conflict

PC: Process conflict



#### **Team Type**

## **Conflict Management Styles**



Concern for others

## **Dominating Style**

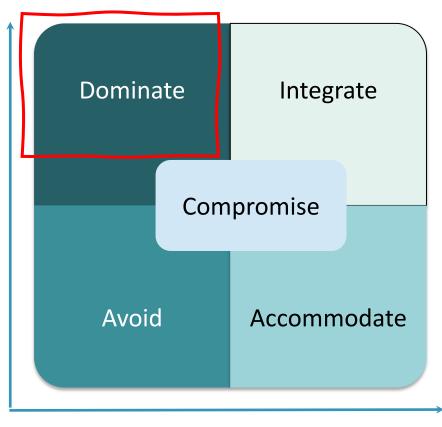


**Objective:** Have one's idea accepted by the other parties



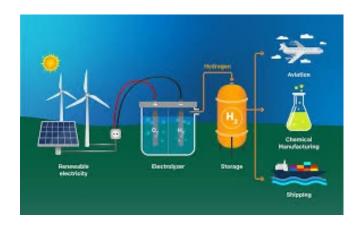
Focuses on one's own objectives and persuading behaviour to satisfy own goals at the expense of the other party.

Concern for Self



Concern for others

#### Dominate context



**Context:** project manager making decisions over project design

**People:** teams members involved from different engineering disciplines and cultures

**Outcome:** engineering solutions will change

- The problem is important to you and the issue affects you significantly more than others
- Decision is routine or needs to be made quickly
- When you have the most resource and/or expertise

## **Avoiding Style**

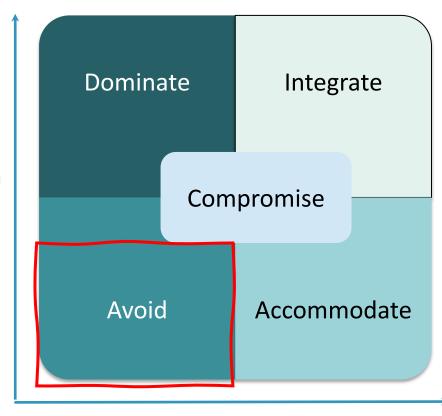


**Objective:** Avoids conflict entirely at all costs



Can fail to satisfy the needs of all members, but avoiding a volatile and escalating situation is necessary at times

Concern for Self



Concern for others

## Avoid context



**Example: Masters Thesis project** 

**Context:** you work in a 'team' with your supervision team and sometimes a mentor from your internship company

**People:** company interests, university interests

Outcome: your manuscript and degree

- Confronting the other party would lead to negative, dangerous, or volatile effects
- Power dynamics
- Dealing with minor or trivial issues
- A cooling-off period is needed before trying to resolve the conflict
- Risks of confronting the situation outweigh the benefits

## **Accommodating Style**

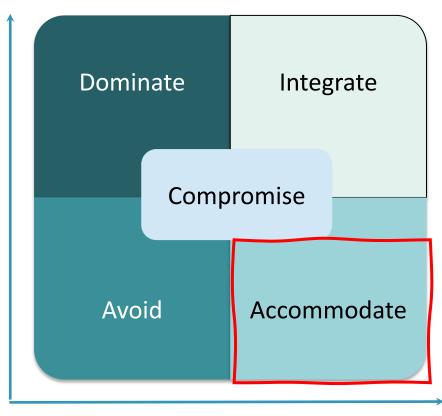


**Objective:** Listen to others' input and embrace their ideas



An individual puts others' needs before their own





Concern for others

#### Accommodate context



**Example: Selecting a meeting time for project meetings** 

**Context:** need to meet regularly to check-in and work on project outcomes; each person has their individual schedule

**People:** group members

Outcome: a time where all members can attend

- The issue is more important to the other person
- The other person has more constraints
- The other person is correct, and you are not the expert
- To avoid prolonged conflict

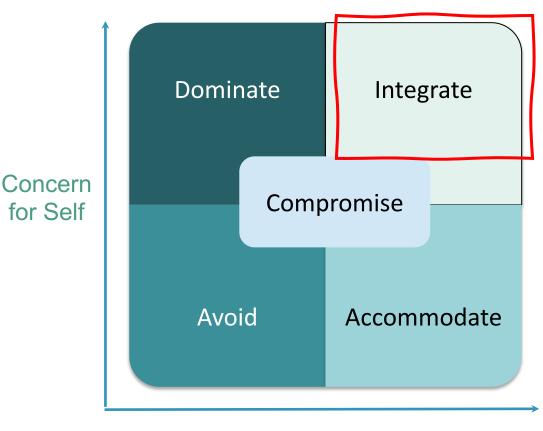
## Integrating Style



**Objective**: Merge ideas & perspectives of all members and innovate



All members share ideas openly and work towards a solution that fully satisfies everyone



Concern for others

## Integration context



**Example: volunteer project** 

**Context:** all team members are volunteering their time to address a social-technical problem

**People**: team members working with community members need to be involved

**Outcome:** contribute towards community-building goals

- Dealing with a complex problem
- Innovation
- Gaining/maintaining commitment by engaging members
- When the outcome is very important, and you don't know the solution
- A quick solution isn't as important as the longer-term outcome

## Compromising Style

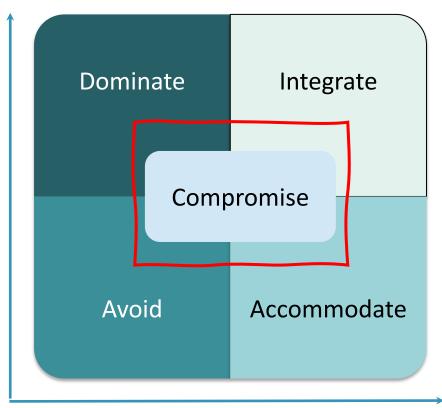


Objective: Develop a solution acceptable to all members even if it means giving something up

Concern for Self



Members give something up to come to a mutually acceptable decision.



Concern for others

## Compromise context



**Example: Planning a company outing team building event** 

**Context:** expertise and experience are similar across team members; people have different interests and opinions

**People:** the team members need to deliver an outcome in a relatively short timeframe for the whole company

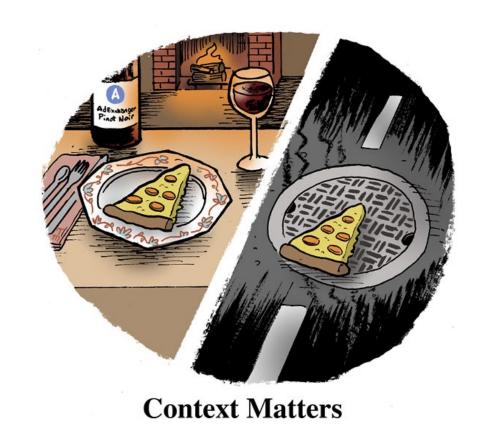
**Outcome:** an event where people will want to attend

- When proposals are mutually exclusive or equally powerful
- A better solution is unclear and not necessary
- Other styles have proven to be ineffective
- A quick, temporary solution is needed

#### Context matters

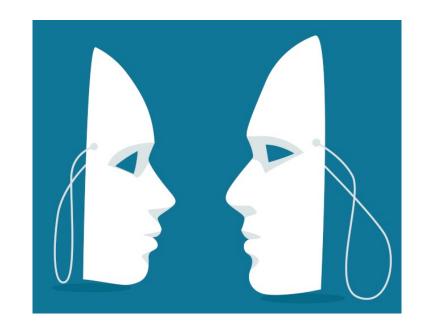
#### Theory of the Attribution Error

- Overemphasis on individual personality
- But context can be more influential in explaining individual behaviour/decisionmaking



#### Poor Role Behaviour

- Poor role behaviour and can lead to conflicts and the inability to function in different roles
- Acting in roles creates a safe place that allows individuals to challenge each other and find the solutions to complex problems together



#### Team Contract: Context and Roles

#### **Team Contract (First Workshop Assignment):**

- Establishing norms, trust, considering the 4Rs: Respect, Relevance,
   Responsibility, and Reciprocity
- Establish processes in the work
- Establish working relationships via suggested roles:
  - 1. Facilitator
  - 2. Task manager
  - 3. Content quality manager(s)
  - 4. Contributor(s)

## Learning about yourself in a team setting

- Peer Feedback: gain insight regarding their teamwork competencies -Buddy Check after each key group submission
- Conflict Management Styles: awareness and create discussion about personal styles of conflict management
- **Team CARE model**: assessing current team health to direct future action
- Personality: describes how these personality traits can relate to your team interactions
- **SET Leadership** (Scripts, Expressed humility, Transformational leadership): views about leadership and how others see your leadership behavior



## Questions?

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