

Midterm Activity 3

1. What is the meaning of peer evaluation?
 - a. **Peer evaluation** leverages students reviewing and critiquing their classmates' work to provide feedback for revision and foster critical analysis abilities by having students draw insights from an "audience" of peers. Structured guidance from the instructor helps make it a meaningful learning process.
2. How do you evaluate your peer?
 - a. Peer evaluation involves students assessing their peers' work based on instructor-defined criteria. Effective evaluators conduct reviews that are impartial, grounded in specifics from the work, and balance constructive criticism with acknowledgment of effective aspects. Quality feedback provides recommendations for improvement framed respectfully and considerately. Ultimately, insightful peer evaluation facilitates mutual learning through supportive peer dialogue on meeting assignment objectives.
3. What is the meaning of group dynamics?
 - a. studying group dynamics is about systematically examining the effects of nature and forms of interactions, roles played by members, influence tactics used as well as interpersonal relationships among team players on their ability to operate effectively in order to achieve its goals. It offers information on perfecting teams. Group dynamics influence leadership, conflict management, decision-making skills and creativity as well problem-solving capacity.
 - b. Analyzing dynamics through observation of meetings, interviews with members, assessments and performance review provides valuable insights to enhance collaboration engagement inclusion participation productivity. In order to achieve a common goal, dynamics understanding is essential for groups.
4. What is the importance of group dynamics?
 - a. Group dynamics explain why groups behave the way they do. Understanding these collective psychological forces creates the potential for better group outcomes and more effective leadership. Applying these insights is key to succeeding in teams and organizing human efforts productively.
5. What makes you a good leadership?
 - a. It makes me a good leadership by leading them and providing vision and purpose to inspire my team. Communicate with them actively and listen to them. Show empathy and Make decision confidently after analyzing all the information.

6. What are the different leadership styles? (5 points)

1. Democratic Leadership

- A democratic leader makes decisions based on their team's opinion and feedback. In simpler words, they get everyone involved in the decision-making process.

2. Autocratic Leadership

- This is precisely the opposite of democratic leadership. The opinions of team members are not considered while making any business decision. Instead, leaders expect others to adhere to their decisions, which is not sustainable in the long run.

3. Laissez-faire Leadership

- Laissez-faire means "let them do". This leadership style is the least intrusive and ensures that the decision-making authority lies with the team members. This leadership style empowers team members and holds them accountable for their work. This motivates many team members to put their best foot forward, improving the organization's efficiency and productivity.

4. Strategic Leadership

- Strategic leadership is when leaders use their skills and capabilities to help team members and organization achieve their long-term goals. Strategic leaders strive to get the best out of people or situations.

➤

5. Transformational Leadership

- Transformational leaders inspire others to achieve the unexpected. They aim to transform and improve team members' and organizations' functions and capabilities by motivating and encouraging them.

6. Transactional Leadership

- This type of leadership is task-oriented, which means team members who meet the leader's expectations will be rewarded, and others will be punished. It is a prevalent leadership style based on the action-and-reward concept.

7. Coach-Style Leadership

- This leadership style focuses on identifying and nurturing a team member's strengths and weaknesses. A coaching leader develops strategies that emphasize team members' success. Though this is similar to strategic and democratic leadership styles, the focus here is more on the individual.

8. Bureaucratic Leadership

- This kind of leadership style sticks to the rules. For example, they might listen to their team members' opinions while deciding.