

# MST(HR) 552- Intergroup and Third Party Peacemaking Interventions

## Lecture 13



# Recap from last lecture

In the last lecture, we discussed:

- Effective teams
- Cross functional teams
- High performance teams
- Broad team building interventions
- Purpose of team building

# Topics to be covered today:

- Intergroup Team building Interventions
- Steps of intergroup interventions
- Third party peacemaking interventions
- Walton's approach to third-party peacemaking
- Principled negotiations

# Intergroup team building interventions

- The focus is on improving intergroup relations
- The goals of these activities are to increase communication and interactions between work related groups and to reduce dysfunctional competition

# Steps developed by Blake, Shepard and Mouton:

## 1. Step 1

- The leaders of the two groups meet with the consultant and are asked if they think the relations between the two groups can be better
- They are asked if they are willing to search mechanisms or procedures that may improve intergroup relations.

## 2. Step 2

- The intergroup intervention begins now. The two groups meet in separate rooms and build two lists.
- In one list they give their thoughts, attitudes, feelings and perceptions of the other groups.
- In the second list, the group tries to predict what the other group is saying about them.
- Both the groups build these two lists.

# Steps:

## 3. Step 3:

- The two groups come together to share with each other the information on the lists.
- The consultant imposes a rule of no discussion of the teams on the lists and limits questions to clarifying the meaning of the lists only.

## 4. Step 4:

- The two groups return to their separate meeting places
- They react to and discuss what they have learnt about themselves and the other group.
- There will be many areas of disagreement and friction.
- Then , they make a list of the priority things that still needs to be resolved between the two groups.

# Steps:

## 5. Step 5:

- The two groups come back together and share lists with each other.
- After comparing the lists, they make one list containing issues and problems that should be resolved.
- “Who will do, what, when” is agreed upon.

## 6. Step 6:

- It's a follow up. A meeting of the two groups or their leaders.
- This step ensures that the momentum of the intergroup intervention is not lost.



# Third Party Peacemaking Interventions

- Third party interventions into conflict situations have the potential to control the conflict and resolve it.
- The basic feature of third party peacemaking is confrontation
- The third party must be able to diagnose conflict situations
- Major distinction is drawn between substantive and emotional conflict
- Substantive issues involve disagreements over policies and practices, competitive bids for the same resources and differing conceptions of roles.
- Emotional issues involve negative feelings between parties (anger, distrust, rejection, etc.)



# Walton's Approach to Third- Party Peacemaking

- Both parties are disposed to attempt to resolve the conflict
- Power parity is most conducive to success
- Initiatives and readiness to confront should occur in concert between the parties
- Time must be allowed for working through negative feelings and clarification of positive feelings
- Norms supporting openness
- Making certain, each can understand the other
- There should be moderate stress on the parties

# Principled Negotiations

1. People: Separate the people from the problem
2. Focus on interests, not positions
3. Options: generate a variety of possibilities before deciding what to do
4. Criteria: Insist that the result is based on some objective standard

# Summary

In today's lecture, we discussed:

- Intergroup Team building Interventions
- Steps of intergroup interventions
- Third party peacemaking interventions
- Walton's approach to third-party peacemaking
- Principled negotiations

Thank you

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