



Guiders Conference

- Training in Conflict Resolution

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Importance of Self- awareness

- Awareness knowing what is happening around you.
- Self-awareness knowing what you are experiencing.

"I am able to control only that of which I am aware. That of which I am unaware controls me. AWARENESS empowers me."



Being a Leader – Managing Conflict Resolution

Psychological needs:-

- Relationship
- Capability
- Independence
- Pleasure



Being a Leader – Managing Conflict Resolution

In any conflict, a useful question to ask is:-

What are the unmet needs here?
Whatever they are, they will most likely need to be addressed before the dispute will end.



Conflict Management Strategies

- Different people use different strategies
- These strategies are usually learned during childhood; becomes automatic.
- Because it is learned, we can always change it by learning new and more effective ways of managing conflict.



Conflict Management Strategies

- Two major concerns:
- Achieving personal goals
- Keeping a good relationship with the other person



- Compromising Fox



- Willing to sacrifice some of their goals while persuading others to give up part of theirs.
- Compromise means being assertive and cooperative so it is win-win or lose-lose situation.



Advantage:

Relationships are maintained and conflicts are resolved.

Disadvantage:

Compromise may create less than an ideal outcome and game playing can result.



Appropriate time to use the Fox Style:-

- When important/complex issues leave no clear or simple solutions
- When all conflicting people are equal in power and have strong interests in different solutions.
- When there are no time constraints.



Conflict Management Styles -Collaborating Owl

- Main concern is both their goals and relationships.
- -Sees conflicts as means of improving relationships by reducing tension between two persons.
- -Begin a discussion that identifies the conflict as a problem.
- -Maintain the relationship by seeking solutions that satisfy both themselves and the other person.
- -Not satisfied until tension and negative feelings have been eliminated.



Advantage:

Both sides get what they want and negative feelings have been eliminated.

<u>Disadvantage:</u>

Takes a great deal of time and effort.



Appropriate time to use the Owl Style:-

- -When maintaining relationships is important.
- -When time is not a concern.
- -When peer conflict is involved.
- -When trying to gain commitment through consensus building.
- -When learning and trying to merge different perspectives.



Accommodating
 Teddy Bear



- Main concern is Teddy bears ignore their own goals and relationships are of utmost importance.
- Thinks that conflicts should be avoided in favour of harmony. Discussing conflicts will damage relationships.
- Unassertive and co-operative behaviour creates a win/lose situation (Teddy is the loser).
- Wants to be accepted and liked by others.
- Afraid that if conflict continues, someone will get hurt and that would ruin the relationship.



Advantage:

Accommodating maintains relationships.

Disadvantage:

Giving in may not be productive, Teddy Bear may be taken advantage of.







Appropriate time to use the Teddy Bear Style:-

- -When maintaining the relationships outweighs other considerations.
- -When suggestions/changes are not important to the accommodator (Teddy Bear).
- -When time is limited or when harmony and stability are valued.



Girl Guides - Avoiding Turtle



- Main concern is:
 - Turtles avoid /ignore conflicts than resolve it, this leads them to be uncooperative and unassertive.
- Tend to give up on personal goals.
- Display passive behaviour creating lose-lose situations.
- Believe that it is easier to withdraw (physically and psychologically) from a conflict rather than face it.





Advantage:

May help to maintain relationships that would be hurt by conflict resolution.

<u>Disadvantage:</u>

Conflicts remain unresolved, overuse of the style leads to others walking all over them.



Appropriate time to use the Turtle Style:-

- -When stakes are not high or issue is trivial.
- -When confrontation will hurt a working relationship.
- -When there is little chance of satisfying your wants.
- -When disruption outweighs the benefit of conflict resolution.
- -When gathering information is more important than an immediate decision.
- -When others can more effectively resolve the conflict.
- -When time constraints demand a delay.



- Competing Shark

- Main concern is: a Shark assumes that conflicts are settled by one person winning and one person losing. Their goals are more important than the relationships.
- Display aggressive behaviour: attacking, overpowering, overwhelming and intimidating others, creating win-lose situations.
- Winning gives them a sense of pride and achievement.
- Losing gives them a sense of weakness, failure and inadequacy.
- Sharks try to overpower opponents by forcing them to accept their solutions to the conflict.
- Sharks can be autocratic, authoritative and uncooperative.





Advantage:

If the shark's decision is correct, a better decision without compromise can result.

<u>Disadvantage:</u>

May breed hostility and resentment towards the person using it.





Appropriate time to use the Shark Style:-

- -When unpopular decisions need to be implemented.
- -When fostering intimate or supportive relationships is not critical.
- -When others are likely to take advantage of non-competitive behaviour.
- -When conflict resolution is urgent; when decision is vital in a crisis.

CONFLICT HANDLING INTENTIONS

Accommodating High Collaborating (Friendly Helper) (Problem Solver) Concern for Others (Cooperativeness) Compromising (Maneuvering Conciliator) Avoiding Competitive (Impersonal Complier) (Tough Battler) Low

Low

Concern for Self (Assertiveness) High



Good Common Habits

- Do not bring up difficult issues when people are stressed or in a hurry.
- Start the conversation by showing thoughts instead of asking questions.
- Do not interrupt the speaker; let people finish their point before responding.
- In your own words repeat back what you heard the other person say.



Good Common Habits

- Do not disagree too strongly.
- Talk with the other person, not at them.
 Don't lecture, accuse or insult.
- Monitor your own body language and facial expressions.
- If you feel that you are going to lose your temper, take a break and ask them to meet again later.