

PARTICIPATORY ADMINISTRATION

Towards_A A Common Goal



Common Goal

The overriding goal of all people working for the same organization: to make the organization effective

Participatory Administration approach, which gives everyone in the organization an opportunity to contribute their skills, knowledge and talent to improve the organization.

What is Participatory Administration

A process of involving those who are influenced by decisions, in making decisions, where everyone makes certain that everyone gets their needs met.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPATORY ADMINISTRATION

It is a method, which gives employees responsibility, accountability, and authority over their work.

It provides simple tools for employees to improve their work performance and positively impact the bottom line.

It provides an environment to make employee needs known and creates a vehicle for improved communication between all areas of the organization.

Administration?

Every one is result oriented.

Two heads are better than one

Draw resources of mind, not just body

'People are our most important asset'

Company productivity, its commitment to involvement of its employees

PARTICIPATORY ADMINISTRATION



Increasing job satisfaction by encouraging participation

Team
management
represents a
growing trend

ELEMENTS OF PARTICIPATORY ADMINISTRATION.



Group problem solving



Group discussion



INFLUENCE



INTERACTION



INFORMATION SHARING AND
THESE REQUIRE
CONSIDERATION

LEADER OF GROUP HAS THE AUTHORITY TO MAKE IMPORTANT DECISIONS

SKILLED LEADER IN PARTICIPATIVE MANAGEMENT

PREREQUISTES
FOR
EFFECTIVE
PARTICIPATIVE
MANAGEMENT

SUBORDINATE MUST POSSESS RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE

HAVE
CONFIDENCE IN
PARTICIPATIVE
MANAGEMENT

SUBORDINATE MUST BE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE



Increase Productivity (Effectiveness and efficiency)



BETTER COMMUNICATION





Better Decisions

REDUCED ABSENTISM





IMPROVED JOB SATISFACTION

Greater trust

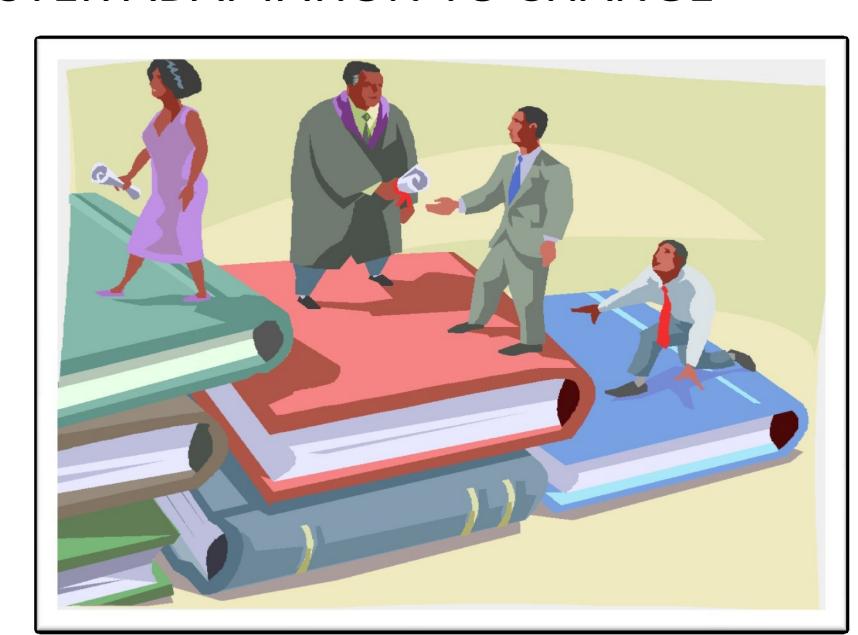


Better Teamwork



- Teams are natural problem solving devices
- Teams provide are valuable source of feedback
- Teams are collections of organizations best assets

FASTER ADAPTATION TO CHANGE











An Organization's Workforce



Employee Morale



SKILLS REQUIRED IN PARTICIPATORY ADMINISTRATION

Interest and concern





Recognize and enhance talents in others

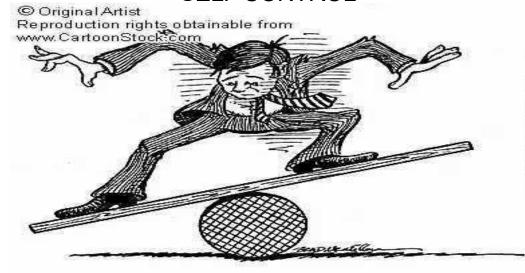
Recognize and work around weaknesses in others



Communication particularly listening



SELF CONTROL



TEACHABILITY



CONFLICT RESOLUTION

NEGOTIATION





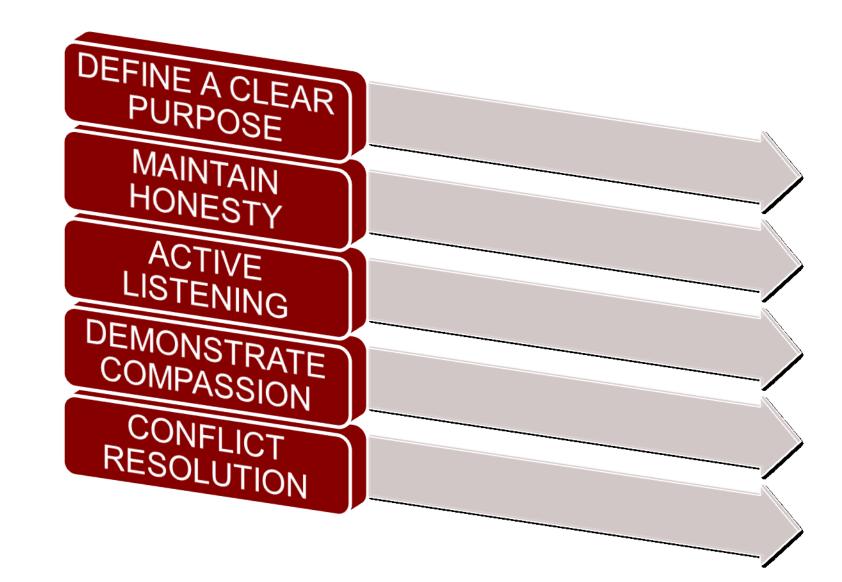
COMPROMISE



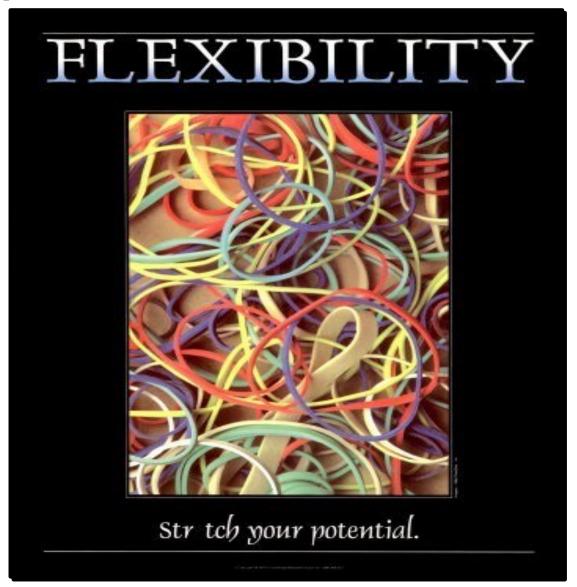
SYNERGY



THE PRINCIPLES OF SYNERGY



FLEXIBILI TY



Disadvantages

It is not appropriate for every organization and every work unit

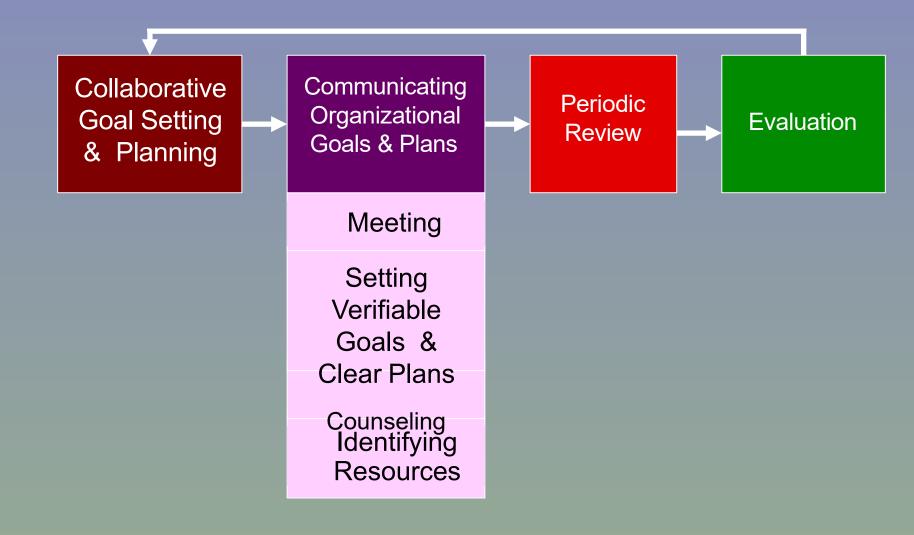
Employees getting involved must be interested

Employees must have competence and knowledge

There must be trust and confidence between parties involved

Objectives

Collaborative Goal-setting

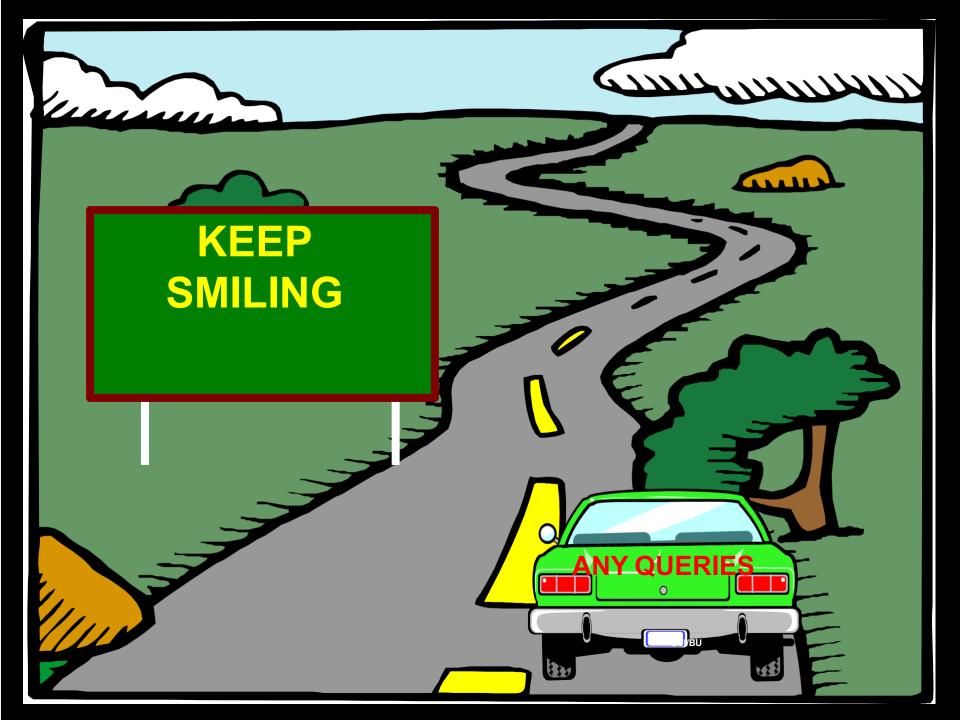


WHAT PARTICIPATIVE MANAGEMENT IS 'NOT'?

- 1.It is not permissiveness.
- 2.It is not weakness.
- 3.It is not involvement in trivia.
- 4.It does not mean giving up authority
- 5.It does not mean giving up all decision making.
- 6.It does not mean postponing action...

CONCLUSION

- ➤ You give employee an inch and he gives you back a mile
- If applied properly participatory administration acts as a boon and increases efficiency, effectiveness and performance of employee and work performed by them





Why Teams Work

Teams are collections of the organization's best assets.

Each team member has specific talents. By combining individuals in team fashion, all of these talents are joined to work toward a common goal.



Why Teams Work

Teams are natural problem solving devices.

A team setting opens up new communication lines. Because of the necessity of communication within a team, members encounter problems and challenges in early stages and are able to head them off with greater efficiency and success.

