

Traditional teams



Question 1.

With so much information available, is there a difference in how much information needs to be provided to the virtual worker versus the traditional worker? If so, explain how. Are there differences in the kinds of information needed by the virtual worker versus the traditional worker? If so, explain.

What are the implications of this for a supervisor/manager? Why?

Information transfer between virtual and traditional teams differs in such a way that the content of information is broken down into bits of information transferred on a regular basis in virtual teams while the content of information in traditional teams is presented at one time with the transfer process done infrequently. This particular difference in the content of information is brought about by the disparity between geographical locations of virtual and traditional organizations. Virtual organizations are located in various locations while the traditional organization is situated in a single site.

(Ahuha & Carley, 1998) Separation between the virtual organization's departments requires fast and frequent retrieval of information from networks in other places. When it comes to the extent of information delivered to virtual or traditional teams, virtual teams are provided with more comprehensive information than traditional workers because of the competencies required of workers in the virtual organization. Virtual organizations need to address multiple disciplines in business operations and practices such as multicultural issues, legal and ethical practices framed within the global context, training for addressing international concerns and strategies for bridging the gap between networks, cost-effective strategies in transportation, and competencies for handling technologies in networking

and communication. (Pang, 2001) These are just some of the information and competencies that workers in the virtual organization need to accomplish, while traditional organizations do not necessarily require such information and competencies of their workers. The implications of the difference in the content and extent of information needed by virtual and traditional organizations influences managerial styles in the work place. These differences mean that supervisors or managers in virtual organizations should work double hard in order to meet the requirements and demands of virtual organizations in order to ensure realization of organizational goals and objectives for success.

Supervisors or managers should formulate contemporary organizational policies, rules and regulations, training programs and other activities suitable to the particular requirements and demands of virtual organizations. (Pang, 2001) Question 2. Other than a message's informational content, what are some other prime factors you need to consider when communicating with organizational workforces in different countries? Why so? Your company is planning to open new offices in cities in three different countries at the same time. Although you will remain at the corporate headquarters in the U. S.

, you will be accountable for managing the local offices in each country.

What communications recommendations will you make to help ensure efficient and effective two-way communications with your new employees?

One prime factor to consider in communication with organizational workforces in different countries is language. Communication with workforces in the same industry does not mean that both organizations speak the same language. Therefore, it is important to learn other languages

especially if it will be the basis of successful and effortless communication with partner organizations. If not, then organizations should employ communication strategies such as software applications that translate language or personal translators to facilitate the communication process, etc.

to ensure that difficulties or barriers to communication are avoided or eliminated. (Schott, 1999) Appropriate communications medium for transferring information should also be considered based on the requirements of information and urgency of response needed. This should answer the question of what communication technology gadget is best to use in a particular situation. For instance, if the information requires urgent response, then perhaps instant messaging could be used to transfer information.

If there is a need to discuss a particular issue in order to come up with a conclusion or generalization, then a video conference should take place. If the purpose of data transfer is to inform workers about new policies, rules and regulations, and other directives, then electronic mails will do.