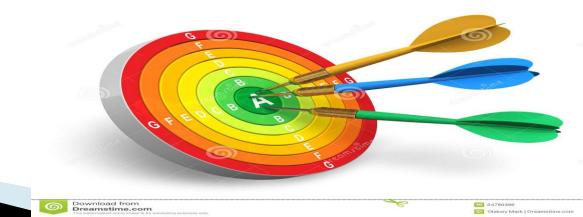
Power, Authority and Influence in Organization

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Rationale

- Efficiency is not about a title or a designation. It's about power, influence and inspiration. power involves getting results, influence is about spreading the passion you have for your work.
- To persuade the thoughts, beliefs and actions of an individual or a group
- To ensure desired results in organization.



Influence

It represents ability to affect outcome and depends on personal characteristics and expertise. When one person or group makes other to follow their behaviour like Dress code.



"I'm not disputing that you have a lot of power around the office. I'm just saying you need to follow the dress code."

Authority

- Authority It is the formal right given to a manager to command or to give orders to perform a certain task.
- > Legitimate Power
- > Right to delegate Work
- To ensure achievement of objectives of organization.

"Authority is the right to give orders and power to exact (get) obedience."

POWER

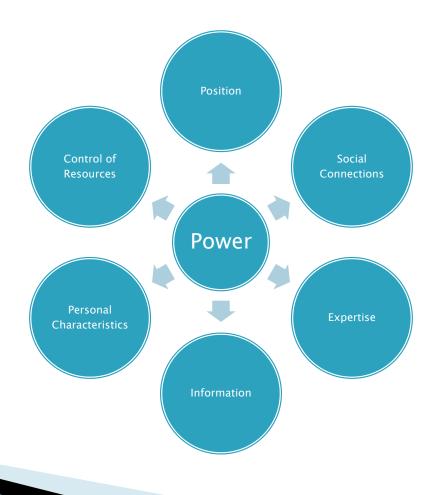
Power refers to the possession of authority and influence over others.

It is a broader concept than authority.

Power is the ability or potential of a person to influence another person or a group to perform.

Sources of Power

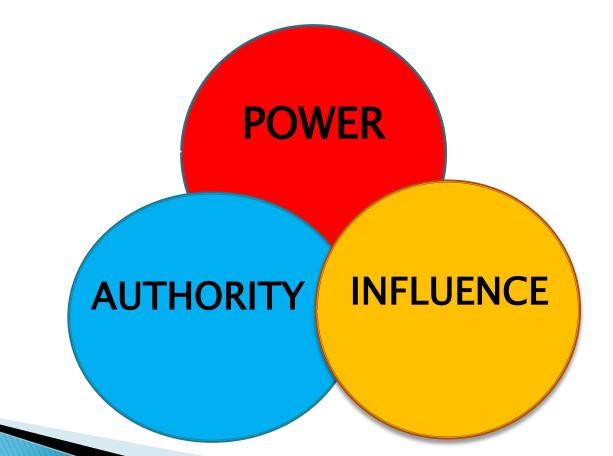
French and Raven Framework (1960)



Basis of Power

- Personal Power
- Legitimate Power
- Expert Power
- Coercive Power
- Reward Power

Comparing & Contrasting Power, Authority, Influence



Difference Between Power, Authority & Influence

 Organization al Charts
Level of Management
Legitimacy
Position and Person

1. Nature

2. Flow

General Tactics For Influencing

Tactics	Mode of Operation
Rational Persuasion	Trying to convince someone by using reason, logic, or facts
Inspirational Appeals	Trying to build enthusiasm or confidence by appealing to others emotions, ideals or values
Consultation	Getting others to participate in a decision or change

Tactics	Mode of Operation
Ingratiating Tactics	Acting humble or friendly or making someone feel good or feel important before making a request.
Personal Appeals	Referring to friendship and loyalty when making a request .
Exchange Tactics	Reminding someone of past favors or offering to trade favors
Coalition Tactics	Getting others to support your effort to persuade someone
Pressure Tactics	Using demands, threats or intimidation to gain compliance
Legitimating Tactics	Basing a request on one's authority or right, oganizational rules or policies or express or implied support from superiors



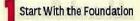
1986/87 1987/88 1988/89 1989/90 1990/91 1991/92 1992/93 1993/94 1994/95 1995/96 1996/97 1997/98 1998/99 1999/00 2000/01 2001/02 2002/03 2003/04 2004/05 2005/06 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 2012/13

- Legitimate Power- Sir Alex Ferguson was the club, he was undisputedly the man who had say as the manager of United
- Coercive Power- was always ahead in applying pressure on referees, on his own players who defied him or were underperforming but he also used it to shield his younger players
- Reward Power-He was instrumental in all appointments in his club and also for new wage negotiations and also for each selection and tactic
- Expert power- Led Aberdeen to European Success and also Scotland in World Cup(Had many fallouts too)
- Referent Power-Had the great ability to create the herd mentality in his team which helped them immenesely to take criticism



SIR ALEX FERGUSON'S FORMULA

Eight leadership lessons from the former Manchester United Coach



Dare to Rebuild Your Team

Set High Standards - and Hold Everyone to Them

4 Never, Ever Cede Control

5 Match the Message to the Moment

Frepare to Win

Rely on the Power of Observation

Rever Stop Adapting

Sir Alex Ferguson THE MASTER OF FOOTBALL

THESE ARE THE NUMBERS OF MANAGERS CHANGED BY FOOTBALL CLUBS DURING SIR ALEX FERGUSON LAST 25 YEARS AT MANCHESTER UNITED. (Updated in March, 2012)



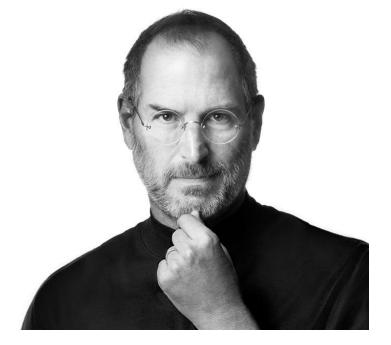
JUVENTUS F.C.

14 MANAGERS F.C. BAYERN MUNICH

13 MANAGERS

11 MANAGERS F.C. BARCELONA





SILICON VALLEY



- Charismatic Authority: One he enjoyed as a "visionary", "thought leader", "trendsetter"
- Traditional Authority: The authority he enjoyed as CEO of the enterprise
- Rational Authority: being the face and head of the company he was responsible for restructuring the company when he came back



INFLUENCING CHANGE

TACTICS	Change Management India Post
Rational Persuasion	Customer service orientation of department and Staff
Inspirational Appeals	Holding on to traditional values of respect and pride in nation service through work
Consultation	Integration in responsibility and management. Inclusive Decision making process.

TACTICS	CHANGE MANAGEMENT INDIA POST
Coalition Tactics	Mutual respect generation for ensuring support
Personal Appeals	Mutual respect and cultivation of shared values.
Exchange Tactics	Adoption of Welfare inducing policies to ensure active participants.

Conclusion

Influence ,Authority and power work as catalyst in generation of efficient outcome for organization.

Efficiency calls for a pragmatic approach towards use of power within organization.

Thank You