

SGA Presidents' Council

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SGA Presidents' Council

The Presidents' Council is open to any and all Presidents of organizations on our campus. The council meets bi weekly on Thursday nights in Russ Hall and conducted by the Campus Affairs Director, Michael Haynes.

This council was constructed by the Student Government Association to give students the opportunity to get their voices heard and be a part of University decisions and changes, as well as advocate any thing they need addressed for their organization which is then recorded by Mr. Haynes and reported to SGA.

SGA Presidents' Council and it's Environment

Environment: “The context or setting in which a small group system exists; the larger systems of which a small group is a component.” -- Galanes and Adams

- Open System
- Closed System

Benefits of being an Open System

- Open discussion for anyone on campus who may have concerns
- Different perspectives
- Members have an opportunity to meet presidents from other organizations

Downfalls of being an Open System

- Students who aren't presidents of campus organizations aren't aware of the council and meetings
- Small attendance from those who do know about it
- Different people at every meeting

5 Phases of Group Socialization

1. Antecedent Phase
2. Anticipatory Phase
3. Encounter Phase
4. Assimilation Phase
5. Exit Phase

Phases

1. Antecedent Phase: When a group initially gathers, bringing their diversity in cultures, background, communication skills, etc... This may signal how capable, or not capable, a group is to continue to reach their goal.

Does the Presidents' Council complete this phase? Yes.

- A group of people gather
- Different club presidents promotes diversity among members

Phases

2. Anticipatory Phase: Members develop expectations for each other and can begin to predict how the group will be able to function throughout their experience as a small group.

Does the Presidents' Council complete this phase? Yes.

- Expectations of Michael Haynes as a designated leader and coordinator

- Expectations of members to represent their organizations

- NO expectation to CONSISTENTLY be present

Phases

3. Encounter Phase: Group members begin to negotiate their roles in the group and their ideas begin to form in reality.
4. Assimilation Phase: Members understand and fully support the group's structure. Each member fulfills their earlier discussed task(s).
5. Exit Phase: Members individually process a group's end (this also occurs when a member leaves the group).

Does the Presidents' Council complete these phases? No.

Phases

6. Encounter Phase

The Council never acts upon complaints or disagreements; it is unknown if Michael communicates with SGA following the meetings.

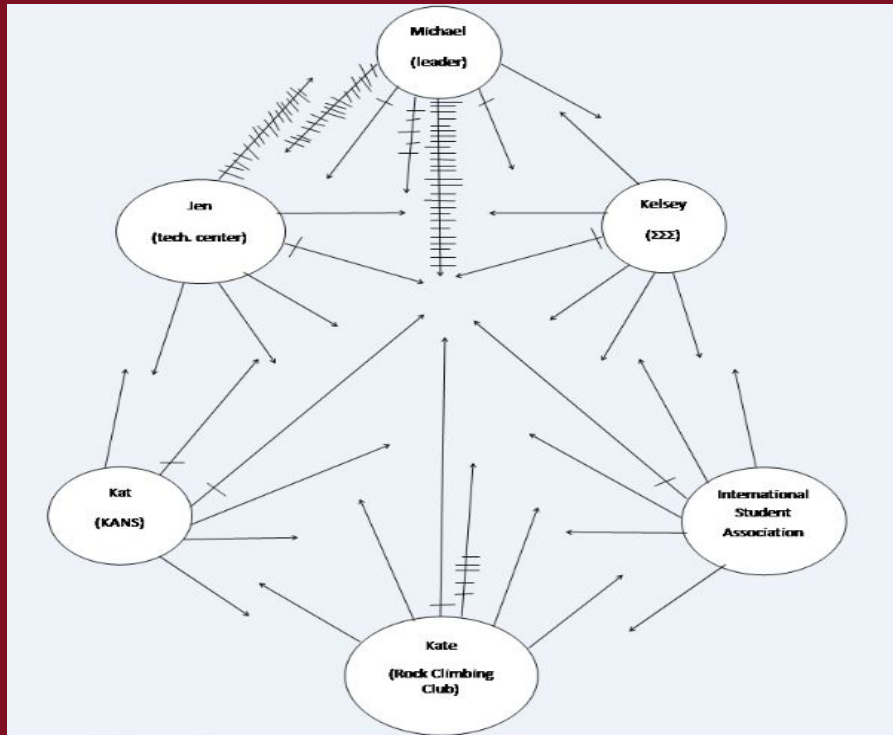
7. Assimilation Phase

Members of the council complain about the group's structure. Nothing has changed.

8. Exit Phase

Since organization presidents are not expected to regularly attend meetings, the group cannot process the loss of a group member.

Verbal Interaction Diagram



Roles

- Roles - A pattern of behavior displayed by and expected of a small group.
- Formal & Informal
- 3 types of functions: Task, maintenance, and self-centered
- Role Management

Norms Defined

- Norm: An unstated informal rule, enforced by peer pressure, that governs the behavior of members of a small group
- General Norms: Applicable to all members
 - Ex: Members should arrive on time to meetings
- Role-Specific Norms: Applicable to specific members
 - Ex: The leader should call the meeting to order

The Classroom Culture- 1st Norm

- Environment of meeting is like a classroom
- Members follow norms that they have found to be appropriate in the classroom
- Leads to more discussion by the leader, less by other members

Airing Grievances- 2nd Norm

- Purpose of Presidents' Council - to express your opinion to SGA
- After members voice their opinions, they let SGA take care of it
- Members are not committed to the meetings because they have no responsibility to develop or implement ideas

Leadership

Leadership is a process of communication within a group that adjusts beliefs and attitude within the individuals of the group and serves as a constructive motivation for the group to work well with one another

This is not to get confused with the term *leader*. A leader is a person, which may be designated to lead the group, or emerge on its own with group approval.

Leadership

Michael Haynes; Campus Affairs Director

Designated Leader: Person appointed or elected to a leadership position.

This gives him legitimate power and provides stability for the students having someone to rely on and report to.

Democratic leaders coordinate discussions and encourage participation from ALL group members

Leadership

Michael Haynes

“Leaders modify the positions of group members to help the group achieve its goals.”

Accomplished with *Power*, the potential behavioral influences on others. This comes from the ability (as a leader) to reward/punish, and along the bases of expertise, legitimate position and personal attraction.

