



### Chapter 11

### Management

# WHO, does what, by when...

## Leacership is...

# influencing.

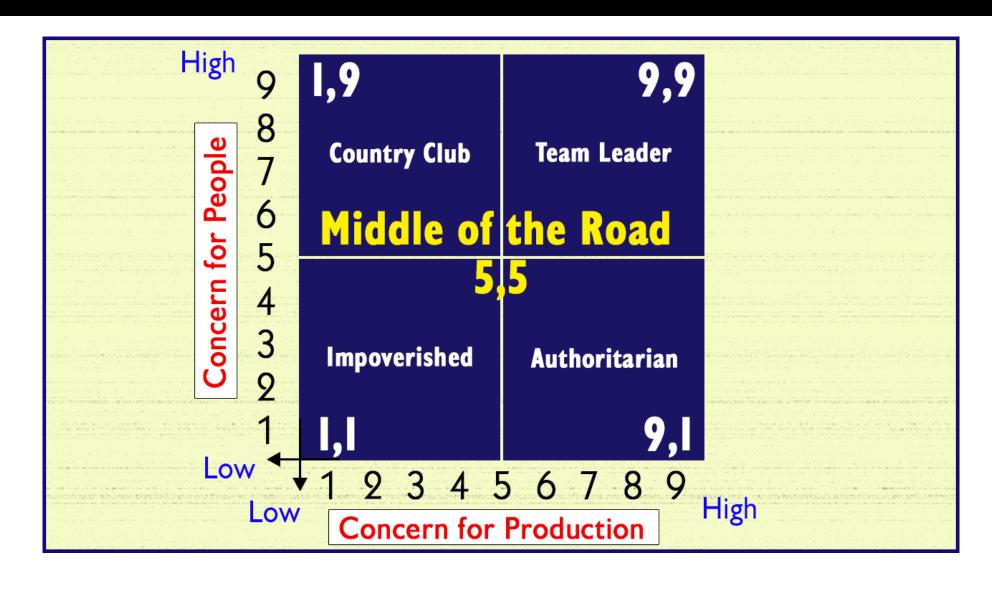
#### Types of Leadership

Authoritarian

**Democratic** 

Laissez-Faire

#### Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid



#### **Role Differentiation**

Task

Maintenance

Egocentric

#### **Facilitator** = leads group and keeps them on task



#### **Developing Skills in Asking Questions**

Ask Simple Questions

Don't Pluralize

**Group Questions** 

Member Wait Time

**Facilitator Wait Time** 

Follow-up

#### **Engage in Active Listening as a Facilitator**

Paraphrasing

**Expressing Understanding and Empathy** 

Summarize

#### **Group Decision Making**

Plurality – most of a group

Majority – one more than half

Consensus - everyone

#### **Creating Collaborative and Open Communication**

Offering Positive Comments

**Being Problem Oriented** 

**Expressing Some Extemporaneous Thoughts** 

**Expressing Empathy** 

Encouraging Everyone to Participate in the

Discussion

Being Provisional (flexible)

**Post Notes** 

#### **Parliamentary Procedure**

#### www.robertsrules.com

#### Constitution = framework of the group

Bylaws = rules that govern the behavior

#### **Order of Business**

- I. Call to order
- II. Reading and approval of the minutes
- III. Officer reports and reports of standing committees
- IV. Reports of special committees
- V. Unfinished (or "old") business
- VI. New business
- VII. Taking action by making motions and resolutions
- VIII.Adjournment

#### Making Motions

Main Motion – so moved and seconded, no vote needed

<u>Primary amendments</u> – modify the main motion (discuss only on primary) vote taken

Secondary amendments – adds, deletes, or changes the language of the primary

**Referral to committee** – move discussion to a committee

**Postpone indefinitely** – table the motion

<u>Limit or extend debate</u> – limit or extend time

Other types of motions...

<u>Incidental Motions</u> = arise from the business being discussed (ex. An appeal, suspend rules)

<u>Privileged Motions</u> = arise from the immediate concerns of members (ex. Order of business, quorum call)

#### **Presiding over a Formal Meeting**

- 1. Create and/or follow agenda strictly
- 2. Do not express opinion, you are presiding
- 3. Maintain order and respect
- 4. Understand and follow Robert's Rules of Order to avoid confusion