



April 20-24, 2020

TOPIC: SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP IN MIDDLE AND LATE ADOLESCENCE

SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP – it is the degree of intimacy and vulnerability we offer to other people

- It is how we interact and behave with other people, and how they behave and interact with us

SOCIAL INFLUENCE – are things that change people’s behavior, belief and attitude as a result of an action of another person

TYPES OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE ACCORDING TO HERBERT KELMAN

- COMPLIANCE** – when a person seems to agree and follows what is requested or required to him to do or believe in, but does not necessarily have to really believe or agree to it
- IDENTIFICATION** – when a person is influenced by someone he or she likes or looks up to, like a movie star, a social celebrity or a superhero
- INTERNALIZATION** – when a person is able to own a certain belief or act, and is willing to make it known publicly and privately

OTHER TYPES OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE

- CONFORMITY** – a type of social influence that involves a change in behavior, belief, or thinking to be like others
- CONVERSION** – occurs when individual wholeheartedly changes his/her original thinking and beliefs, actions, and attitudes to align with those of the other members of a group
- MINORITY INFLUENCE** – happens when a bigger number of people are influenced by a much smaller number of people and when the minority’s way of looking at and doing things are accepted
- REACTANCE** – when there is a willing rejection of social influence being exerted on an individual or group
- OBEDIENCE** – another form of social influence wherein a person follows what someone tells him or her to do, although it may not necessarily reflect the person’s set of beliefs or values
- PERSUASION** – used by one person or group to influence another to change their beliefs, actions, or attitudes by appealing to reason or emotion

LEADERSHIP

LEADERSHIP– is the ability of a person in position of authority to influence others to behave in such a manner that goals are achieved

SEVERAL LEADERSHIP THEORIES

- TRAIT THEORY** – states that there are certain personality traits inherent in and suited for all leaders such as decisiveness, persistence, high level of self – confidence and assertiveness among others
- BEHAVIORAL THEORY** – presupposes that leadership is a learned behavior, and leaders are defined according to certain types of behavior they exhibit
- PARTICIPATIVE THEORY** – is the opposite of an autocratic leader; involves other people in making common decisions
- SITUATIONAL THEORY** – assumes that there is no one style of leadership and that leadership behavior is based on the factors present in a situation, and usually takes into consideration how followers behave
- TRANSACTIONAL THEORY** – states that leadership involves transaction or negotiation of resources or positions, and usually employs reward and punishment

- f. TRANSFORMATIONAL THEORY – involves a vision in which a leader uses to rally support from followers, and role of the leader is in motivating others to support the vision and make it happen

AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP- determined by how followers view the leader

CHARACTERISTICS OF AN AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP

- a. LEADERSHIP IS SITUATIONAL – a leader’s behavior and what is required of him will always be influenced by the situation
- b. LEADERSHIP IS NON-HIERARCHAL- exercise of leadership is not based on one’s position in an organizational chart alone, but also dependent on other factors such as characteristics, skills, and even connections
- c. LEADERSHIP IS RELATIONAL- leaders and followers establish a relationship where their interests are mutually met.

CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF AN AUTHENTIC LEADER

- a. They walk their talk
- b. They adjust to situations and display adaptability and flexibility
- c. They have a high level of comfort

HEROIC LEADERSHIP- everyone is a leader and everyone gets a chance to lead and be leaders in everything they do

PRINCIPLES OF HEROIC LEADERSHIP

- a. Self – awareness
- b. Ingenuity
- c. Love
- d. Heroism

FOUR ELEMENTS FOLLOWERS WANT FROM A LEADER

- a. AUTHENTICITY – the leader is not afraid to show his weakness, reveals his human side without fear, and uses these together with his strengths to lead others
- b. SIGNIFICANCE – a leader provides the reason or meaning for followers to believe in
- c. EXCITEMENT – a leader provides motivation and inspiration to his followers and excites them to pursue their vision
- d. COMMUNITY – a leader builds a community of followers with whom they can associate and forge relationships

LEADERSHIP – MEMBER EXCHANGE (LMX) Theory states that leaders’ effectiveness is measured by the quality of their relationship with his followers, and that different types of relationships can evolve between leader and follower in a certain work situation.

OTHER TYPES OF LEADERS

- a. The “Why” type of leader is usually the visionary, the one who believes results can be achieved.
- b. The “How” type of leader is the realist who is able to see how to work out a vision.
- c. The “What” type of leader is the builder who provides the details on how to get things done.

TO DO LIST:

April 20, 2020

Directions: Answer the following questions in a ½ crosswise yellow paper.

1. Why are social relationships necessary for the survival of human beings?
2. Why is social relationships important to adolescents?
3. How does social influence works in your classroom?

April 21, 2020

Directions: Answer the following questions in a ½ crosswise yellow paper.

1. What kind of influence would you like to have on other people?
2. How do you use social media to influence other people?
3. In your opinion, what do you think is the reason why social media can easily influence other people?

April 22, 2020

Directions: Answer the following questions in a ½ crosswise yellow paper.

1. What type of leadership are you attracted to and you think will work best for you?
2. What kind of leader do you think you will be if you are given a chance to lead?
3. How would you compare your perception of yourself to how others see you?

April 23, 2020

Directions: List down five persons who you think have the three elements of an authentic leader and explain the reason why you consider him/her as such.