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| **10553443_1479237888986558_5154892529568287224_n.jpgCONDE, ANGELICA F.**  **IV-7 BSE VE**  **# SYSTEM THEORY** | |
| **Objectives:**  At the end of the lesson, students are expected to:  **C.** understand the importance of systems theory; and  **A.** appreciate affection and cooperation with others; and  **B.** develop the relation with others | **Activity**  Direction: The class will group into two (2). Each group will be given 15 pieces of paper. In 5 minutes each groups need to make a base where in all members will fit inside.  Processing Questions:   1. How did you find the activity? Why? 2. What strategy of your group use to accomplish the task? 3. What do you think is needed(characteristics) to a group to finish the task? 4. How will you gain the cooperation of each member in a group? 5. As a member, what do you think is your responsibility or things to do to say that you are part or cooperating with the group? |
| **References:**   * **Developmental theories of group processes**   <http://www.guidance-research.org/EG/impprac/ImpP4/ImpP4iii/ImpP4iiitheories/ImpP4iiidev>   * **Theories of small group communication**   <http://www.mhhe.com/socscience/comm/group/students/theory.htm>   * **Group Dynamic**   <http://www.selba.org/gedseng/social/facilitation/groupdynamics.html> |
| **Abstraction:**  Systems theory states groups are open systems, which are influenced by such independent variables as; openness to environment, interdependence, input variables, process variables, and output variables. (Ludwig Von Bertalanffy)  **Developmental Theories of Group Processes**  William Schutz (1970)  Schutz suggests three linear phases, but introduces the notion of circularity and spiralling. The three stages in group development suggested by Schutz are:  **The Inclusion Phase:**  -Attendance is high steady  -Absent members are kept informed  -Members anticipate meeting and activities  -Individual needs are recognized and accepted  -Participation are general, with good interaction and attention  -Member have fairly clear idea of -group goals and to working cooperatively to achieve them  -Group loyalty and a feeling of group belong exist  -All member are accepted  **5 Stages of Development in a Group**  **Stage 1: Forming**  Group members learn about each other and the task at hand. Indicators of this stage might include: Unclear objectives, Non-involvement, Uncommitted members, Confusion, Low morale, Hidden feelings, Poor listening, etc.  **Stage 2: Storming**  As group members continue to work, they will engage each other in arguments about the structure of the group which often are significantly emotional and illustrate a struggle for status in the group. These activities mark the storming phase: Lack of cohesion, Subjectivity, Hidden agendas, Conflicts, Confrontation, Volatility, Resentment, anger, Inconsistency, Failure  **Stage 3: Norming**  Group members establish implicit or explicit rules about how they will achieve their goal. They address the types of communication that will or will not help with the task. Indicators include: Questioning performance, Reviewing/clarifying objectives, Changing/confirming roles, Opening risky issues, Assertiveness, Listening, Testing new ground, Identifying strengths and weaknesses | **The Control Phase**  -Decision making process are clear  -Power is distributed  -Leadership is shared  -Conflict is accepted and managed openly  -High level of cooperation  -There is follow through on decisions  -The group are productive and accepts responsibility for its action  -Members respect each other  **The Openness Phase:**  -Communication is open and honest  -Feeling are expressed  -Members trust each other and accept feedback  -Members are receptive to new idea and change  -Members share  -There is reciprocity and support and support  -Members like each other and have the freedom to be different  -Members have feeling closeness  -Members satisfied from belonging to the group, as well from group life inside outside of the meeting  -Members are friends  **Stage 4: Performing**  Groups reach a conclusion and implement the solution to their issue. Indicators include: Creativity, Initiative, Flexibility, Open relationships, Pride, Concern for people, Learning, Confidence, High morale, Success, etc.  **Stage 5: Adjourning**  -Termination of task behaviors and disengagement from relationships  -Recognition for participation and achievement  -Opportunity for members to say personal goodbyes  SYSTEM_THEORY.JPG **GRAPHIC ORGANIZER** |