AGS 2021: Strategic Networking and Powerful Partnerships

Types of Power

Positional Power Power awarded by your title, or position itself Make decisions that other people follow Make decisions that other people follow Make decisions that other people follow Pormal title Dess not guarantee positive relationships or trust Also called Legitimate Power (power based on hierarchy) Pounder power (founder of an organization/ movement) Make and the power (founder of an organization/ movement)

Political Power

- Awareness of power on campus, and how decisions are made
- Understanding the goals, values, and motivation of yourself and others
- Knowing the unwritten rules of the organization, or being well connected
- Ability to negotiate and leverage power

Relationship Power

- Well connected to other people with power in the organization who can make things happen
- · Having a network of people, at various levels and inside
- and outside your department/unit

 Being trustworthy
- Can increase exposure, which can lead to more relationships
- Also called Referent power (who you know)

Resource Power

- Control over resources considered important products, space, services, knowledge, budgets etc.
 <u>Control</u> over knowledge (vs having knowledge itself) is also called Information Power
- Power over how time is allocated on projects and the distribution and utilization of people resources
- Greater power when that resource is limited (or perceived to be limited)

Personal Power

- Personal leadership style your "brand"
- The way a person walks, talks, and interacts establishes influence (matches the organization's ideas of power)
- Ability to be calm and confident under pressure
 Personal reputation, how you are perceived
- Also called:
 - Charismatic power (being inspirational)Referent power (being a role model; earning trust)
 - Moral power (ethical leadership)