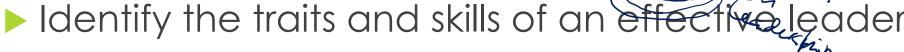
Concepts + Principals

## Team Leadership

PROF. KOLIYA PULASINGHE

#### Agenda





- Key leadership theories
- Examine the role, duties and responsibilities of a Team Leader
- Understand the limits of authority in a Team Leader role

Skill Devel

Develop a plan to develop your own leadership potential

Most parts of this lecture is taken from University of Exeter, UK – Leadership Skills module

## What is Leadership?

"Leadership is a function of **knowing** yourself, having a **vision** that is well communicated, **building trust** among colleagues, and **taking effective action** to realize your own leadership potential."

Prof. Warren Bennis

#### **Early Theories:**

#### **Great Man Theories**

- Leaders are exceptional people, born with innate qualities, destined to lead
- Term 'man' was intentional concept was primarily male, military and Western

#### **Trait Theories**

- Research on traits or qualities associated with leadership are numerous
- Traits are hard to measure. For example, how do we measure honesty or integrity?

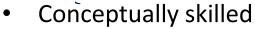
## Leadership Traits and Skills

#### **Traits**

- Adaptable to situations
- Alert to social environment
- Ambitious and achievement orientated
- Assertive
- Cooperative
- Decisive
- Dependable
- Dominant (desire to influence others)
- Energetic (high activity level)
- Persistent
- Self-confident
- Tolerant of stress
- Willing to assume responsibility

#### Skills





- Creative
- Diplomatic and tactful
- Fluent in speaking
- Knowledgeable about group task
- Organised (administrative ability)
- Persuasive
- Socially skilled

Stogdill, 1974

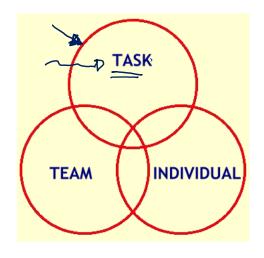
Leaders will also use:

Integrity, Honesty, Compassion, Humility

Functional Theories (John Adair, Action Centred Leadership, 1970)

Leader is concerned with the interaction of 3 areas:

- ► Task goal setting, methods and process
- ► Team effective interaction/communication, clarify roles, team morale
- Individual attention to behaviour, feelings, coaching, CPD



Behaviourist Theories (Blake and Mouton, Managerial grid, 1964)

- Leaders behaviour and actions, rather than their traits and skills e.g. production orientated or people orientated
- Different leadership behaviours categorised as 'leadership styles' e.g. autocratic, persuasive, consultative, democratic
- Doesn't provide guide to effective leadership in different situations

1 how = 2 Hows of self study

## Leadership Theories

Situational/contingency Leadership (Hersey-Blanchard, 1970/80) Tifferent Strokes
Leadership style changes according to the 'situation' and in response to the for individuals being managed – their competency and motivation

Competency	Low competence		High competence	High competence
	,	competence =		
	Low =	Variable	Variable	High >>
Motivation	commitment/	commitment/	commitment/	commitment/
	Unable and	Unable but	Able but	Able and willing
	unwilling or 🥫	willing or	unwilling or	or motivated
	insecure	motivated	insecure	Ť
Leadership style	DIRECTIVE	COACHING	SUPPORTIVE	DELEGATORY
	(Telling)	(Selling)	(Participating)	(Observing)

#### Transformational Theory (Bass and Avolio, 1994)

- Leaders inspire individuals, develop trust, and encourage creativity and personal growth
- Individuals develop a sense of purpose to benefit the group, organisation or society. This goes beyond their own self-interests and an exchange of rewards or recognition for effort or loyalty.

#### Ethical Leadership (Alan Chapman, 2006)

- Four P's Purpose, People, Planet, Probity
- ► CSR, sustainability, equality, humanitarianism



## Key Team Leader Responsibilities

- Guide/coordinate team members encourage teamwork and motivate individuals
- Provide structure for team set mission and purpose, clarify roles and responsibilities, allocate tasks and set objectives
- 3. Clarify working methods, practises and protocol
- Focus on performance anticipate challenges, monitor performance, delegate and provide CPD support

# Accountability, Responsibility, and Authority

- Accountability the state of being accountable, liable, or answerable
- Responsibility (for objects, tasks or people) can be delegated but accountability can not buck stops with you!
- A good leader accepts ultimate responsibility:
  - will give credit to others when delegated responsibilities succeed
  - will accept blame when delegated responsibilities fail
- Accountability can not operate fairly without the leader being given full authority for the responsibilities concerned
- Authority is the power to influence or command thought, opinion or behaviour
- Cross-functional team less authority more difficult to manage

#### How to improve your leadership skills

- Reflect and identify the skills YOU need to lead effectively and create your action plan to develop them
- Ask for feedback from work colleagues, line managers, tutors, your 'followers' SIS FSC FSS R RECOLL C
- Practise! Take on responsibility (work, volunteering, clubs
   & Societies) and reflect on your performance
  - Find a mentor learn from positive leadership rolemodels
  - Attend further leadership and management training

#### Review your performance as a leader

#### Exercise:

- 1. Assess yourself as a Leader
  - Conduct a SWOT analysis Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
- 2. Develop an Action Plan to improve as a leader
  - list 2 actions you will undertake to address Weaknesses or capitalise on Opportunities identified

    Town 1

    Town 1
  - Apply SMART targets to your actions Specific,
     Measurable, Achievable, Realistic Time-bound
- 3. Write a reflective journal about one of the Leadership experiences you faced with a team or in your life

Submit your assignment on or before midnight 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 (Next Tuesday).