LEARDERSHIP (MEANING, STYLE & THEORIES)













MEANING

Leadership is a process of influencing behaviour of individual or group to accomplish organizational goals. It uses non-coercive method to direct and coordinate the activities of the members. Leadership gives people a vision for future.















Style of Leadership

Autocracy

Democracy

Laissez-faire





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<u>Autocracy(Authoritarian)</u>: under this style power is centralized and the leader is the sole decision maker.

<u>Democracy(participative)</u>: under this subordinates are allowed to share their views due to this team spirit develop.

<u>Laissez-faire (Delegative)</u>: under this all decisions are made by the subordinated



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Theories

- Great man theory
- Trait theory
- Situational theory
- Contingency theory
- Behavioral theory
- Charismatic leadership theory
- Transformational theory
- Transactional theory









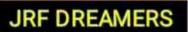




Great Man Theory of Leadership:

- According to the theory, leadership calls for certain qualities like charm, persuasiveness, commanding personality, intelligence etc. which are of such a nature that they cannot be taught or learnt in a formal sense.
- ·It argues that leaders are born not made.
- But the main limitation of this theory is that it is only a descriptive theory and individuals traits does not make up the total personality.







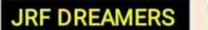




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Trait Theory of Leadership:

- ·A modification of the Great Man Theory is the Trait Theory which argues that leadership qualities or traits can be acquired.
- They need not always be inborn.
- The trait theory of leadership states that there are certain identifiable qualities or characteristics that are unique to leaders and those good leaders possess such qualities to some extent.
- Leadership qualities may be inborn or they may be acquired through training and practice.













Behavioural Theory of Leadership:

- This theory major emphasis was given on the behaviour of leaders than their personality traits.
- According to this approach the actions of the leader in attaining goals are important.
- It studies the kind and types of behaviour that affect the job performance of the subordinates and their job satisfaction.
- It lay emphasis on studying behaviour of leaders and their effects on followers' performance and their satisfaction.











Situational Theory of Leadership:

- According to this theory the leadership changes from group to group and from situation to situation.
- Leadership assumes different dimensions in different situations.
- The leadership is exercised in a specific situation, consisting of people and a given environment.
- •The focus under this leadership is not on the personality of leader but on the personality of the organisation as a whole because change in situation can pose problems to leader for performing his job of leadership.











Contingency theory:

- This theory states that effective leadership requires all the three factors i.e traits, behaviour and situation.
- A leader behaviour varies as per the situation.
- To support this theory various models are develop
- Fred fiedler's contingency model
- Hersey blanchard situational model
- *Path goal theory
- Cognitive resource theory













- Fred fiedler's contingency model: This model explains that performance of a group Depends upon the pleasant and unpleasant situations
- Hersey blanchard situational model: This model states that style of leadership based upon the maturity of subordinates
- Path goal theory: This theory focus on the need of flexibility while adopting different Style in different situations
- Cognitive resource theory: This theory states that if the leader is experienced then he Will be able to perform effectively under the stressful situation.













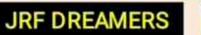
Charismatic leadership theory:

This theory belives that a leader must posses some extraordinary and exceptional qualities to become effective leader.

Traits present in such leader are:

- Envisioning / Forseeing: leaders foresee future possibilities
- Energizing / Empowering : leaders are highly confident
- *Supporting / guiding: Guide their followers time to time











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This theory states that a leader is effective only if a leader can change the perception or can transform the followers and direct them towards a common goal













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