

## DAILY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Date:	08/06/2020	Name:	Abhishek
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Topic:	1] Introduction 2] What is a Leader? 3] Leadership Styles 4] The Importance of Context	Semester & Section:	6 <sup>th</sup> 'A'
Github Repository:	Abhishek-online-courses		

### FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

#### Image of session



**Leader Context**  
The trio of Career, Family and Community: Leader's Triangle



**LEADERS TOOLBELT**  
New Tools & Resources for Modern Leaders

## Report

### What is a Leader?

- Leader is a **person who leads or commands a group, organization, or country.**
- In simple words, a leader can be defined as **someone with the ability to inspire or motivate others to achieve a goal.**

### Leader versus Manager?

- a manager tells you what to do.
- a leader teaches why and how you do it.
- a manager holds you accountable.
- a leader builds confidence, creating self-accountability.
- a manager depends on role title or formal authority to lead.
- a leader leads independently of their role title or authority.
- a manager is focused on what's right now.
- a leader is focused on what's right.

- a manager is guided by fear and reaction.
- a leader is guided by passion and purpose.
- a manager gets joy from their own success.
- a leader gets joy from the success of others.

## Leadership Styles

- **Autocratic Leader**

- ✓ Also known as an authoritarian leader. The autocratic leader usually has most of the power, authority, and responsibility in a situation or in an organization. Decision-making by the team or group is rare or limited; instead, the team members are tasked with implementing the leader's decisions and choices.

- **Charismatic Leader**

- ✓ The charismatic leader can readily transform attitudes and beliefs in others. This leader has the power to influence and inspire people, and the goals of the organization generally reflect that vision.

- **Transformational Leader**

- ✓ Like the charismatic leader, the transformational leader also inspires others. However, this leader specializes in initiating and delivering change. This leader also motivates employees to perform.

- **Laissez-faire Leader**

- ✓ With the Laissez-faire leader, the team has a high degree of autonomy. The leader maintains a hands-off approach to leading, but provides the needed tools to allow them to make day-to-day decisions. The name is a French term describing the economic system that opposes government interference in economic matters.

- **Transactional Leader**

- ✓ The transactional leader style stems from the notion that employment and specific tasks or projects are a transaction. When the team accepts a job, they agree to "obey" the leader and complete the tasks and duties as assigned. The team is appropriately compensated in exchange for their efforts. Workers may

be rewarded or punished based on their performance.

- **Supportive Leader**

- ✓ The Supportive leader delegates and assigns tasks to the team, but also provides employees with the support, coaching and skills needed to complete the task. The team maintains autonomy, but the supportive leader will step in and work through issues and problems with the employee as they arise.

- **Democratic Leader**

- ✓ Also known as a participative leader, the democratic leader encourages team members to participate in most or all decision-making processes. The Democratic leader emphasizes equality and encourages discussion and a flow of ideas.

### **Leader Context**

- Context - the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood.
- The trio of Career, Family and Community: Leader's Triangle.