# LEADERSHIP



08/25/09

# WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF LEADERS?

- ◆POLITICAL LEADERS
- ◆UNION LEADERS
- ◆SOCIAL LEADERS
- ◆RELIGIOUS LEADERS
- SPORTS LEADERS
- ORGANISATIONAL LEADERS
- FAMILY LEADERS



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## WHAT IS AN ORGANISATION?

**INPUT** 

OUTPUT

**PEOPLE** 

**TECHNOLOGY** 

**MONEY** 

RULES & REGULATION

**OBJECTIVE** 

# **ORGANISATION...**

- Organisation always works for some objective,
- People are the centre force of effectiveness of an organisation
- but people have to work in group
- Every member of the group must contribute for achievement of organisational goals.
- Every member of the group is a different human being having his own perceptions.
- Here comes role of a leader to engage every one for achievement of organisational goals

## DEST P - DEHNITION

- IT IS A PROCESS OF INFLUENCING PEOPLE FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF CERTAIN GOALS IN A GIVEN SITUATION.
  - ◆IT IS DIRECTING PEOPLE TO ACHIEVE CERTAIN TASK.

## BASIC ELEMENTS FOR A LEADER.

- \* A LEADER HAS TO INFLUENCE BEHAVIOUR OF OTHERS.
- \* THE PURPOSE IS TO ACHIEVE SOME TASK OR GOAL.



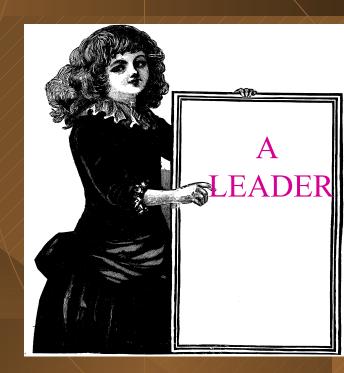
# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A LEADER AND A BOSS

#### A BOSS

- Tells what to do
- Relies on authority
- Drives his men,
- Delegates responsibility
- Shows who is wrong
- Demands respect,
- Production oriented
- Blames others for failures
- Believes in "I".

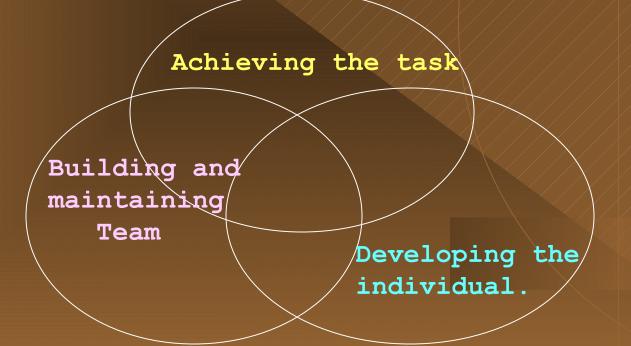
#### A LEADER

- Tells why to do and how to do.
- \* Depends on goodwill.
- \* Inspires his men
- Delegates authority only
- Shows what is wrong
- \* Commands respect
- People oriented
- Gives all credit for all successes.
- \* Believes in "WE"

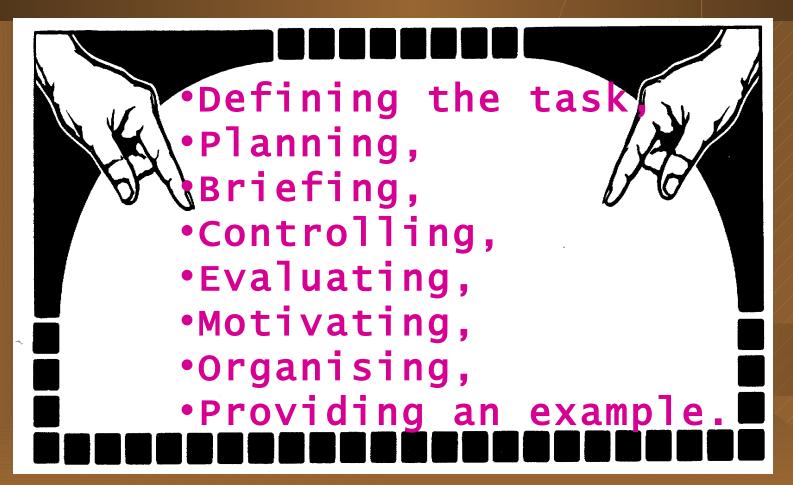


# LEADERSHIP FUNCTIONS

#### THE ROLE OF A LEADER



## LEADERSHIP FUNCTIONS...



# DEFINING THE TASK

TASK i.e. SOMETHING THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE, SHOULD BE ...

- Clear
- Concrete
- ★ Time bound
- Realistic,
- Challenging
- Capable of evaluation.



# FLANNING

It means building a mental bridge from where you are now to where you want to be.

#### How would you like to make a plan?

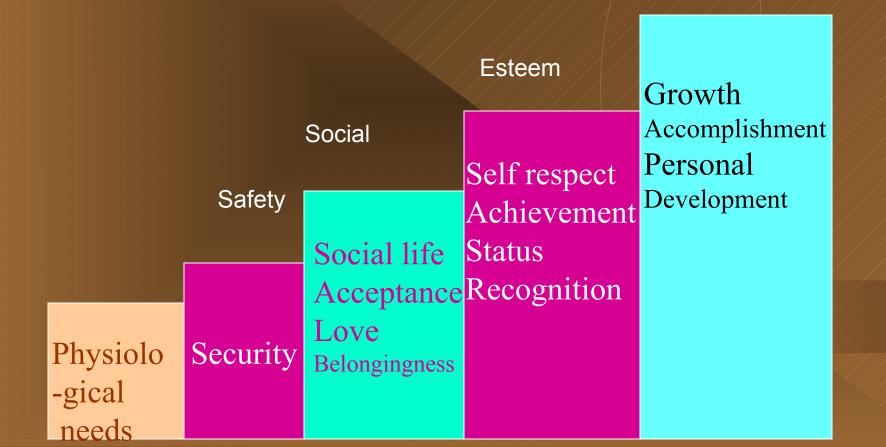
- Leader makes a plan and announce it,
- ♦ Leader sells own plan
- Leader presents ideas and invites questions
- Leader presents tentative plan subject to change,
- Leader presents problems , get suggestions and makes plan,
- Leader defines limits asks team to make a plan

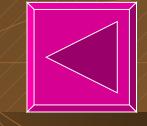
# MOTIVATING

- Motivation word comes from Latin verb "to move"
- Leaders are doing it by "Rewards" and "Threats" approach,
- We all motivate ourselves by responding to inner needs.
- A leader must understand 'needs' of his men, to motivate them,
- A.H. Maslow's concept of hierarchy of needs is an useful tool to understand needs of an individual.

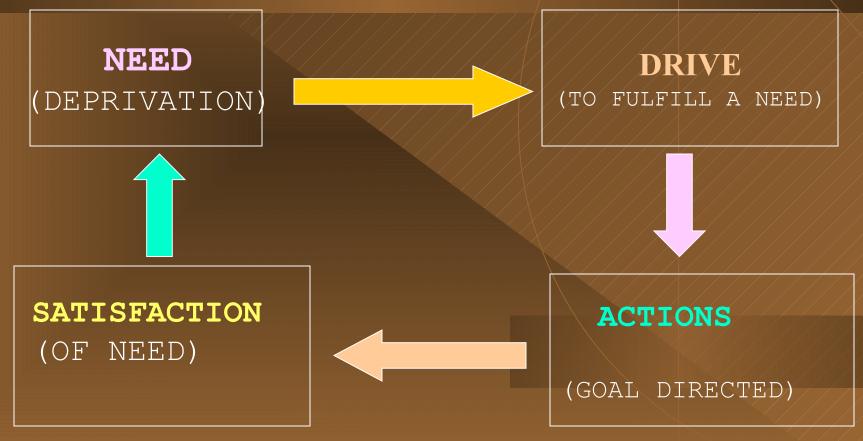
# A.H.Maslow's hierarchy of needs...

Self Actualisation





#### NEED THEORY OF MOTIVATION



# THE NEEDS IDENTIFICATION

- The stronger needs are at the bottom and weaker but more "Human" needs are at the top.
- If one of our stronger needs is threatened, we jump down the hierarchy to defend it,
- A satisfied need ceases to motivate an individual,
- When one area of need is met, one becomes aware of another set of needs within him, which is the motivating factor for him,
- A major part of motivation comes from outside, here is the role of Leadership.

#### **KEY PRINCIPLES OF MOTIVATING OTHERS.**

- Be motivated yourself--be fully committed and enthusiastic.
- Choose those who have seeds of high motivation within them.
- Set realistic and challenging targets.
- Remember that progress motivates— Give feedback how one is progressing.
- Provide rewards the way in which you can!
- Give recognition which costs you nothing but is oxygen of the human spirit.

# ORGANISING

- This is the function of arranging or forming into a coherent whole.
- It encompasses the structuring or re-structuring so that people people work as a team with each performing its part.
- For a good organiser three aspects should be considered:-
  - \* Systems
  - \* Administration
  - \* Time Management

#### LEADERSHIP BY EXAMPLE

- Example is a prime means to communicate a message through body language or non-verbal communication.
- ↓ It is always pleasure to see a good example
- Leading by example includes sharing fully in dangers and hardships.

# How to develop ourselves as a leader

- Be prepared to take charge--willingness to take responsibility,
- Show your concern,
- Trust your sub-ordinates
- Share responsibility,
- Involve people
- Invite dissent,
- Follow Chankya niti, i.e. Sam , Dam, Dand, Bhed.
- Encourage risk,
- Try to simplify the task
- Take initiative
- Be an expert.



## LEADERSHIP IS ALL ABOUT...

- To observe each person, listen and praise.
- Knowing and using names of each member of the team.
- Smiling and meaning it.
- Looking for best way to manage time.
- Ensuring that your work and behaviour standards set the best possible example.
- Knowing enough about the team to have an accurate picture of their aptitudes and attitudes at work.
- Looking for better ways to design jobs / work to make best possible use of peoples interest skills and aptitudes.
- Giving sufficient time and personal attention to matters of direct concern to individuals.

## PEOPLE ORIENTED APPROACH

- TO KNOW EACH STAFF MEMBER INDIVIDUALLY,
- TO FIND OUT HIS INTERESTS, NEEDS AND MOTIVATING POINTS.
- TO PROVIDE ENOUGH OPPORTUNITY TO HIM TO SHOW HIS STRENGTH AND TO COVER UP HIS WEAKNESSSES.
- TO GUIDE HIM IN HIS AREA OF WEAKNESS,
- TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION FOR ANY GOOD WORK DONE,
- TO KEEP HIS INTERESTS ALIVE,
- TO ENCOURAGE PEOPLE FOR INNOVATIVE IDEAS TO DO THE JOB IN A BETTER WAY,
- TO PROVIDE CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK AND INFORMATION.



# Thanks & Regards

# Mitesh Vachharajani