

Explaining Leadership

Trait Theories

"To be a leader, you have to have the right \dots "

- Intelligence
 - Problem Solving Ability / Understanding
- Character
 - Initiative / Confidence
- Physique
 - · Health / Height
- Social Category
 - · Gender / Social Class / Ethnic Origin

Style Theories

- "... or the right style ..."
- Autocratic (Exploitative/ Benevolent), Participative, Democratic
- Tells, Sells, Consults, Joins
- Country Club, Team, Middleof-the-Road, Impoverished, Authority/Compliance
- Telling, Selling, Participating, Delegating
- Artist, Craftsman, Technocrat

Contingency Model of Leadership

Source: Fiedler

Style depends on Circumstance

- Leader-Member relations
 - Good / Poor
- Task Structure
 - Structured / Unstructured
- · Position Power & Authority
 - High / Low

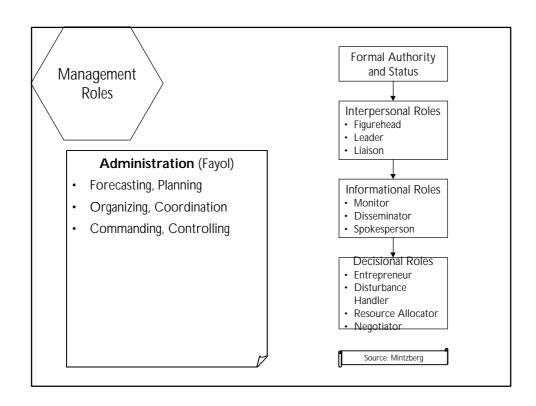
Gauge Situation Favourableness

- Very Favourable
 - Task-Oriented
- Moderately Favourable
 - Person-Oriented
- · Very Unfavourable
 - Task-Oriented

Leadership Example

• "It is said that there was once a young platoon officer who was believed by his commanding officer to be inclined to run away in battles. This belief was shared by the men in the platoon, not without reason. But the men liked this young officer and wished him no harm. They therefore backed him up strongly on the battlefield so that he should feel less inclined to run away. The commanding officer was uneasy about this platoon officer and as soon as possible replaced him with another young officer about whose braveness there was no possible question. When the platoon went into action the platoon commander was as brave as expected. But now the men ran away."

General Sir John Hackett, The Profession of Arms (Sidgewick & Jackson, 1983) p 215





- Diplomat
 - Keep on the right side of everyone
- Technician
 - Use one key skill to make progress with every management problem
- Achiever
 - Use key skills of others to contribute to your own management success
- Strategist
 - Let go of central role in order to deliver outcomes

Management Characteristics Transactional Contingent reward Management by exception - active / passive Laissez-faire Transformational Charisma Inspiration Intellectual stimulation Individual consideration



Top down

- · Set policy framework
- · Police the use of resources
- Arbitrate between functions
- Justify management by maximising returns

Inverted

- Management as a service function
- Support the front line workers
- Keep the decks clear
- Justify management by maximising front line effectiveness

Organizing Work

- What do you think of this RAEW arrangement?
- Can you suggest any improvements?
- How would you implement these improvements?

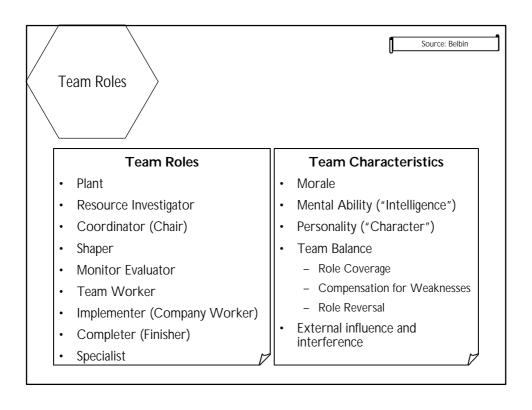
RAEW analysis

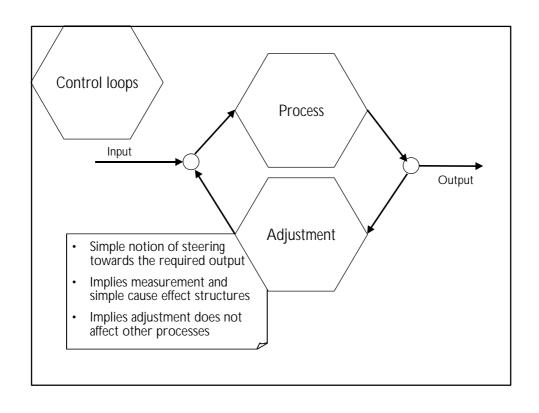
- Responsibility
 - Accountability for the satisfactory performance of the task
- Authority
 - Power and resources needed to perform the task.
- Expertise
 - Knowledge and skill to perform the task
- Work
 - Performing the task

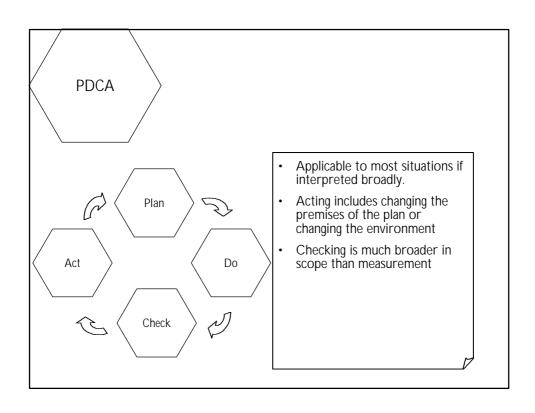
Person / Role

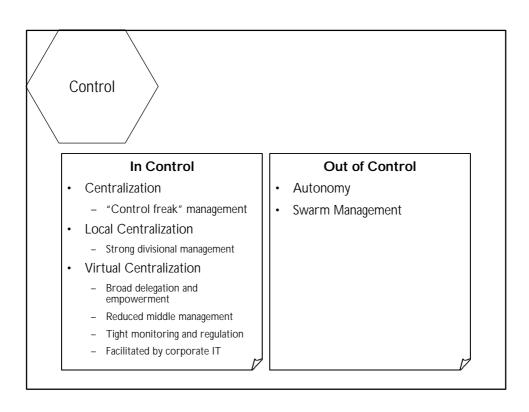


Source: Roger Crane









Discussion Questions

- Is there a difference between management and leadership?
- When people are acknowledged as good leaders, is their leadership transferable to a new situation?
- What happens to leadership in a merger of organisations? Why?
- When leadership is weak, what options are there for the followers in a business organisation?
- Business leaders have been accused of narcissism. What would convince you that a business leader was not simply acting for his own glory?

Required • Hatch Chapter 11 • Handy Chapters 4, 5 Suggested • Larry Hirschhorn, Reworking Authority: Leading and Following in the Post-Modern Organization (MIT Press) • Garry Wills, Certain Trumpets: The Nature of Leadership (Simon & Schuster)