WHAT IS LEADERSHIP?

Leadership can be defined in many ways as the following examples show:

"The challenges we face today, and the solutions we find, will define our City for generations to come."

Mayor Michael Bloomberg

"Leadership should be born out of the understanding of the needs of those who would be affected by it.

Marian Ánderson (1897-1993) – 1st African American to perform at the Metropolitan Opera

"Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other."

John F. Kennedy

"Leadership is the behavior of an individual...directing the activities of a group toward a shared goal."

Hemphil and Coons

"Leadership is the process of influencing the activities of an organized group toward goal achievement."

Rauch & Berling

"Leadership is a process of giving purpose (meaningful direction) to collective effort, and cause willing effort to be expended to achieve purpose."

Jacobs & Jacques

"Leadership is the ability to step outside the culture... to start evolutionary change processes that are more adaptive."

Schein

"The art of mobilizing others to want to struggle for shared aspirations."

Kouzes & Posner, the Leadership Challenge

"A leader is best when people barely know he exists, not so good when people obey and acclaim him, worse when they despise him. But of a good leader who talks little when his work is done, his aim fulfilled, they will say: We did it ourselves."

Lao Tzu

"Leadership is about articulating visions, embodying values, and creating the environment within which things can be done."

Warren Benis, Leadership Crucibles

	Management	Leadership	
Creating an Agenda	Planning and Budgeting — establishing detailed steps and timetables for achieving needed results and then allocating the resources necessary to make that happen.	Establishing Direction — a vision of the future, often the distant future, and strategies for producing the changes needed to achieve that vision.	
Developing a Human Network for Achieving the Agenda	Organizing and Staffing — establishing some structure for accomplishing plan requirements, staffing that structure with individuals, delegating responsibility and authority for carrying out the plan, providing policies and procedures to help guide people and creating methods or systems to monitor implementation.	Aligning People – communicating the direction by words and deeds to all those whose cooperation may be needed so as to influence the creation of teams and coalitions that understand the vision and strategies and accept their validity.	
Execution	Controlling and Problem-Solving - monitoring results vs. plan in some detail, identifying deviations and then planning and organizing to solve these problems.	Motivating and Inspiring — energizing people to overcome major political, bureaucratic and resource barriers to change by satisfying very basic, but often unfulfilled, human needs.	
Outcomes	Produces a degree of predictability and order and has the potential of consistently producing key results expected by various stakeholders (e.g., for customers, always being on time; for stockholders, being on budget).	Produces change, often to a dramatic degree, and has the potential of producing extremely useful change (e.g., new products that customers want, new approaches to labor relations that help make a firm more competitive).	

John P. Kotter, A Force for Change How Leadership Differs from Management (The Free Press, a Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1990).

Planning Terms

Terms	Definition	Example	
Vision	A focus on the future	Community residents enjoy a park with all the equipment in good order.	
Mission	The business of the organization, its purpose and priorities	The park will address the needs of the public by offering a multi-lingual programs.	
Goal	A direction in which the organization should proceed	The goal is to encourage the public to enjoy the diverse activities of their parks.	
Objective	How to Measure success	20% of the new programs in specific communities will be fully bilingual.	

Factors in Emotional Intelligence Developed by Daniel Goleman

Awareness:	Ability to	Not being	An awareness	Realistic	0.10
		2	Ani awaichess	Realistic	Self-
	recognize	overly critical	of goals and	Assessment of	confidence
	your moods,	or	values	yourself and	V .
-	emotions, as	unrealistically		others	
management	well as their	optimistic			
skill	effect on				
	others	4.1			
Self-	Ability to	Able to cope	Able to deal	Honesty	Comfort with
regulation	control and	With	with change	in all	ambiguity
	redirect	difficult times		situations	
Self-	disruptive	and create a			
management	thoughts	trust-worthy			
Skill		Setting			
	to suspend				
	judgment	()		1 0 4 9	
	before acting				
	Passion for	Drive to	Optimism	Organizational	Raising the
motivation	work for	achieve		commitment	performance
	reasons				bar
- 1	beyond				
	money or				
	status				
Empathy	Understanding	Vital for role	Needed in	Needed to	Important to
	of the	of teams	understanding	Retrain talent	listen
, ,	emotional	N. 42	of		
~ 1	make-up of		globalization		
	others			77 1 1	0 ::::
	Able to	Ability to	Need to know	Understanding	Curiosity
1	manage	find common	how to	of diversity	
	relationships	ground	manage		
Management	with others		teams	- 0	
Skill				•	

5.M.A.R.T GOALS: Management Control

5= Specific

Examples:

Not specific:

I will improve my relationship with my boss.

Specific

I will meet with my boss to decide three mutual goals.

M= Measurable

Examples:

Not measurable

I will contact supervisors in other departments.

Measurable

I will contact three supervisors in the human resource department

A= Achievable

Examples:

Not achievable

I will contact all city lawyers.

Achievable

I will contact two lawyers in each city agency.

R= Realistic

Examples:

Not realistic

I will spend 3 hours a week counseling each of my ten subordinates realistic

I will allocate 2 hours of group supervision and 1 to 1 coaching once a week.

T= Time Frame

Examples

Not time framed

I will hold more frequent staff meetings

Time framed

I will hold weekly staff meeting starting in May.