**GERMAN MORRIS** 

# Leadership skills development







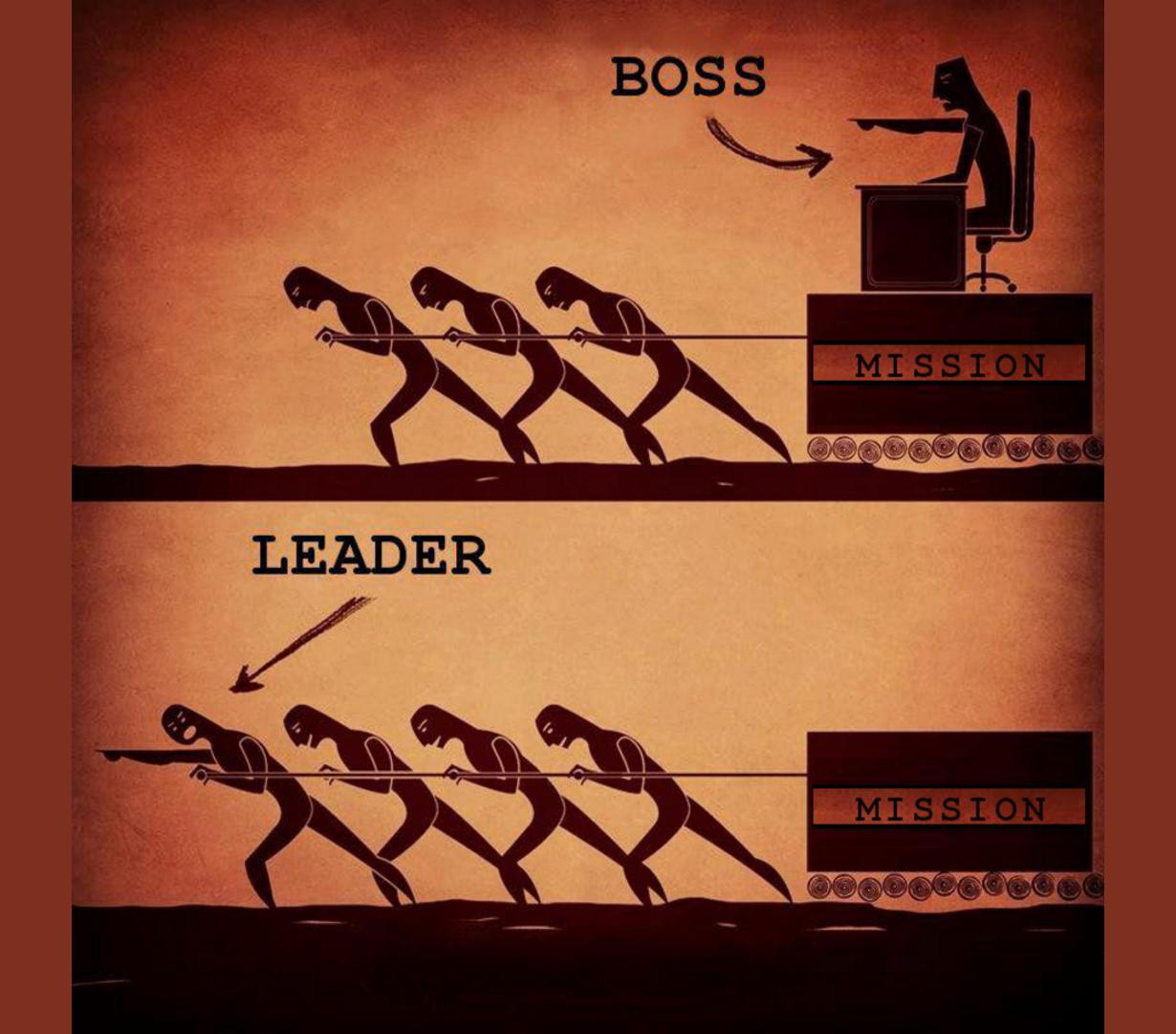
## BOSS VS. LEADER

- **INTERPOYEES** 
  - USES EMPLOYEES
  - **COMMANDS**
- **J** DEPENDS ON AUTHORITY

- **MICROMANAGES**
- **GENERATES FEAR**
- **J**DEMANDS RESPECT
- MAKES EMPLOYEES
  FEEL INFERIOR

- LEADS EMPLOYEES
- DEVELOPS EMPLOYEES
  - **ASKS**
  - 🗸 DEPENDS ON GOODWILI

- **INSPIRES ENTHUSIASM** 
  - **EARNS RESPECT**
  - MAKES EMPLOYEES
    FEEL VALUED
- TRUST EMPLOYEES WILL PERFORM THEIR JOB WELL



#### Self-actualization

Morality, creativity, problem solving, acceptance of facts

#### Esteem

Self-esteem, confidence, achievement, respect of others, respect by others

#### Love and belonging

Friendship, intimacy, family

#### Safety needs

Personal security, financial security, health and well-being safety net against accidents/illness and their adverse impacts

#### Physiological needs

Breathing, food, water, sex, sleep, hemostatis, excretion

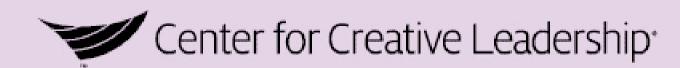




#### 10 CHARACTERISTICS OF A

## GOOD LEADER

- 1. INTEGRITY
- 2. DELEGATION
- 3. COMMUNICATION
- 4. SELF-AWARENESS
- 5. GRATITUDE
- 6. LEARNING AGILITY
- 7. INFLUENCE
- 8. EMPATHY
- 9. COURAGE
- 10. RESPECT



CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND SECON THE CHOICE BETWEEN AND WHAT'S REFT. -Tony Dungy, Uncommon



#### INTERNAL VS EXTERNAL

## SELF-AWARENESS

FROM: DR. TASHA EURICH

**IMAGE BY: JACOB MORGAN** 







#### Internal self-awareness

is how we see our own values, thoughts, and emotions.

**External self-awareness** 

is how we are seen by others.

THEFUTUREORGANIZATION.COM

#### 4 KEYS TO

## INFLUENCE OTHERS



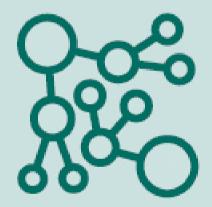
ORGANIZATIONAL INTELLIGENCE



TEAM PROMOTION



TRUST-BUILDING



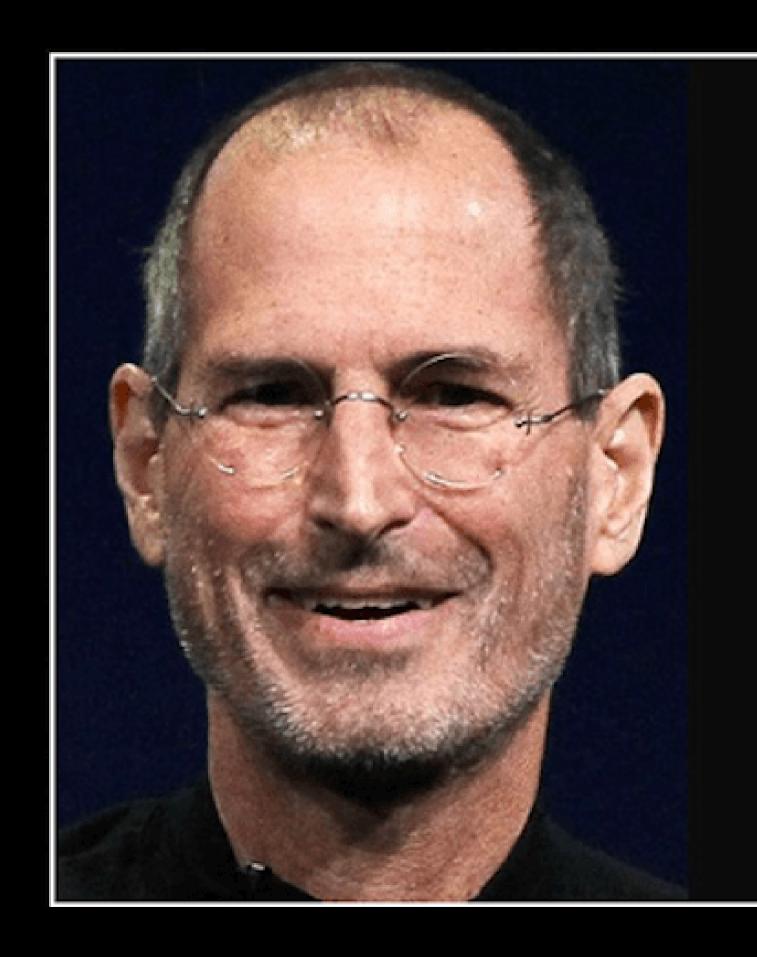
LEVERAGING NETWORKS



#### 5 Essential Leadership Skills







Management is about persuading people to do things they do not want to do, while leadership is about inspiring people to do things they never thought they could.

— Steve Jobs —

AZ QUOTES

#### Characteristics of leadership

VALUES-BASED: LEADERSHIP IS AN ETHICAL AND MORAL PROCESS BASED ON VALUES; LEADERS ACT CONSCIOUSLY AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR PERSONAL VALUES AND MORALS TO SERVE THE COMMON GOOD.

INFLUENTIAL: LEADERSHIP IS THE ABILITY TO INFLUENCE ACTIONS, BEHAVIORS, AND OPINIONS; LEADERS USE INFLUENCE BASED ON RESPONSIBILITY AND INTEGRITY TO INSPIRE AND MOTIVATE CHANGE. LEADERS DO NOT NEED A FORMAL TITLE OR POSITION TO SET A POSITIVE EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS.

COLLABORATIVE: LEADERSHIP IS A RELATIONAL AND INCLUSIVE PROCESS TO ACHIEVE A SHARED VISION; LEADERS USE THEIR INFLUENCE ON AND FOR OTHERS, NOT FOR OTHERS.

PURPOSEFULNESS: LEADERSHIP IS ACTION-ORIENTED AND GOAL-ORIENTED; LEADERS STRIVE TO ACHIEVE GOALS AND CREATE POSITIVE CHANGE.

### TYPES OF LEADERS

- 1. Leader-organizer.
- 2. Leader-diplomat.
- 3. Leader-fighter.
- 4. Leader-creator.
- 5. Leader-consoler.



#### LEADER MISTAKES

- LACK OF ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM
   SATISFIED WITH GOOD RESULTS
- NOT HAVING A CLEAR VIEW OF THE FUTURE
- NOT ABLE TO DRAW THE RIGHT CONCLUSIONS
- BE DISINCLINED TO COOPERATE
- NOT BE A ROLE MODEL
  - RESIST NEW IDEAS
  - NOT LEARN FROM MISTAKES



#### TYPES OF LEADERSHIP

BUSINESS TYPE.

MOST OFTEN FOUND IN GROUPS FOUNDED FOR PRODUCTION PURPOSES. HERE LEADERSHIP ROLES ASSUME THE PRESENCE OF SUCH QUALITIES AS A HIGH LEVEL OF COMPETENCE, THE ABILITY TO SOLVE ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES BETTER THAN OTHERS, BUSINESS AUTHORITY AND EXPERIENCE. THE MAIN RULES OF THE LEADER OF THIS TYPE: EFFICIENCY IN WORK AND NON-STANDARD THINKING.

EMOTIONAL TYPE.

THIS TYPE IS CHARACTERISTIC OF EMOTIONAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL GROUPS. AUTHORITY IS FORMED AT THE EXPENSE OF PERSONAL SYMPATHY AND CHARISMA. THE PERSON EVOKES A SENSE OF TRUST, WARMTH, CONFIDENCE IN HIS SURROUNDINGS. HE IS EASY AND COMFORTABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH.

SITUATIONAL TYPE.

SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP CAN BE REPRESENTED BY BOTH BUSINESS AND EMOTIONAL LEADERSHIP. THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THIS TYPE IS ITS UNSTABLE AND TEMPORARY NATURE. IT MANIFESTS ITSELF ONLY UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, FOR EXAMPLE, IN SOME EMERGENCY SITUATION.

#### LEADERSHIP SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

PERSONALITY POTENTIAL IS A COMPLEX OF INNATE AND ACQUIRED FEATURES AND ABILITIES OF A PERSON, HELPING HIM TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

SOME SCIENTISTS DEFINE PERSONAL POTENTIAL AS THE SUM OF PERSONAL RESOURCES IN DIFFERENT AREAS: HEALTH, EDUCATION, WORK, FAMILY, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHERS.

OTHERS SEE IT AS A PERSON'S F, I.E., THE QUALITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE DIRECTLY DEPENDS ON POTENTIAL





#### **KOOLITUS PROGRAMM**

"Noore huvikaitse ja ja juhtimisvõimekus"

- 1. Huvikaitse ja poliitika kujundamine/mõjutamine;
- 2. Noorteühingute tegutsemis- ja juhtimisvõime;
- 3. XXI sajandi oskused ja projektijuhtimine;
- 4. Noorte kodanikuaktiivsus;
- 5. Kriitiline mõtlemine ja vastupidav ühiskond;
- 6. Kommunikatsioon ja meedia.

Sind ootavad sisukad koolitused, uued teadmisi, kompetentseid koolitajad ja hea võrgustik

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german@peacechild-estonia.org



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