WHAT IS LEADERSHIP?

by:

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Leadership is a mission. It means getting away from oneself. It does not seek material wealth. It is a service not for self alone but for others and better yet, service to our dear Lord. It is a work of love and dedication.

Leaders play a salient role in school, in organizations, in group activities, in games as well as in the government.

What are the basis in the selection of a good leader?

A leader, is a good planner, organizer. An easy person to work with, he is reliable, responsible and a good follower too. He’s not afraid to become involved. He listens with his members with an open mind, though tactful, but forceful and firm in every decision that he makes.

He often solicits, accepts ideas among his members when circumstances demand for it.

A leader is a person who looks at the situations, takes hold of it, find in solution. He can keep his head, be cool in the face of trying conditions, and controls his emotion and temper. He is highly moral, honest, loyal and a good example to all.
He is always a leader and does good things even nobody sees him. Works for better ways to do things, always has the initiative to start things and keep them alive.

Leadership may have different styles and techniques, timing and endurance. A leader should learn how to adapt himself into his present atmosphere without complicating certain things among his followers. He should be versatile enough to perform his duties and responsibilities. It might be a very difficult task yet a very satisfying one.

According to Kurt Lewin (1939) Some of the known leadership styles are:

1. Autocratic Leadership

   Autocratic leaders, also known as Authoritarian leaders, conveys clear expectations on his orders. The things to do, time of work and ways on doing it. This leadership style focused mainly on both his command and control on his subordinates. A concrete wall divides the leader and the members. Autocratic leaders independently make his own decisions without getting any suggestions at all from his team. He is the bossy type of leader.

   In situations where there is ample time for the team to decide, autocratic leadership is best suited. This approach can be create a positive outcome on such situation is calling for an instant and needed decisions. However, it tends to create a feeling of environmental hostility

2. Democratic Leadership (Participative)

   Lewin’s study found that democratic leadership, also known as participative leadership, is the most effective one. Democratic leaders often guide his group members, and accepts inputs and suggestions.
Participative leaders give their members a chance to participate in the decision-making but retain on his final decisions. From here, his subordinates also feel the feeling of belongingness on the process and tends to be more motivated to perform, create and be innovative on their crafts as they realized their importance that will boost their commitment on achieving the group’s goals. Everyone who is engaged in the process felt more creative and driven.

3. Laissez-Faire Leadership (Delegative)

Laissez-faire leadership, also known as delegative leadership, is mostly the least productive among the three. In this group members, rely on more demands from their leader, showing little cooperation, and cannot do their tasks independently.

Laissez-faire leaders only gives little or no guidance at all to his subordinates and let them do on the decision-making. This leadership style could give opportunities on some members to showcase their expertise on some situations but it may also be leading on poor and undefined roles and tends to While this style can be useful in situations involving highly qualified experts, it often leads to poorly defined roles and unmotivated members.

In a clear point of view, leadership style would also means to a leader's characteristic behaviors on motivating, giving directions, guidance, and managing certain groups of individuals and organizations. Inspirations on political movements and social change could come from great leaders. They are the main factors on motivating others to create, innovate and perform well.

References:

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