

Leadership – part 2.

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Introduction

1.1. Traditional leadership – based on:

- Power, authority, position
- Connection
- Charisma
- Intellect
- Loyalty

Introduction

- 1.2. Modern leadership is based on premise:
- Skills to leadership are achievable for everybody
 - Leader does not become that obtains an leader position role
 - The way to leadership – step by step approach, to work out

Leadership from within (P.U Bender)

2.1. Basic attitude:

- Leadership starts from within
- There are skills, we can learn to develop, the way to leadership
- The biggest thing that blocks us is fear

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2.2. Two types of leaders:

- The leader – from - without
- The leader – from - within

Remarks: we all have both types within us, what matters is which one we decide to follow

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2.3. Leader from without:

- Says one things, does another
- Leads trough fear and control
- Tries to hold on to power
- Is externally motivated by money, power, fame
- Is driven by fear and pressure
- Disregards/puts down feelings

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2.4. Leader from within:

- Walks the talk
- Leads with trust and by example
- Sees shared interests, shares power, empowers others
- Invites ideas and feedback
- Is internally motivated – by values and principles
- Sees caring, feelings as essential

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2.5. The five key steps to personal and professional leadership from within:



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2.6. The first step: know yourself

- B. Franklin: there are three things extremely hard – steel, a diamond, and to know one's self
- Now your own values, listen to your heart, find out what is important to you
- Knowing yourself means increasing your awareness. It gives you the option to make conscious choices. It begins with asking yourself "what do I want to create and experience today"
- Personal management – the first pillar of management system

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- 2.7. The second step: have vision and passion
- Vision is the stuff of our dreams. Passion is our energy to make it real.
 - There are at least three types of vision. Probable future, desired future, catastrophic future.
 - Leadership deals with all three types of vision
 - If the vision is clear, the passion comes.

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2.8. The third step: take risks.

- The risk lies in taking action to make our vision a reality.
- Risk involves change and uncertainty, and with those comes fear.
- What is important is that you begin.
- By taking risks, you learn what works.

Examples:

- Expressing yourself
- Trying something new
- Investing something you value
- Changing your way of living

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2.9. The fourth step: communicate.

- The exchange of information's and feelings, that leads to mutual understanding.
- Communications makes a connection between giver and receiver.

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2.10. The fifth step: check progress and results.

- Feedback
- Goals and achievement [results] are an important part of life.
- Two sizes to results – inner and outer.

Examples

- J. Welch
- T.G. Masaryk
- W. Bennis

Conclusion

- The fourth right: believe in yourself.
- Begin today to live the life you most want. Take that step you know you want to take, even if it is a small one. That is the way you begin the journey. Just do it.
- Attitudes + behaviour = results.

- P. U. Bender: That is the essence of leadership: Choosing what matters to you. Learning how to accomplish it. Then doing it – to be more fulfilled and to help others.

Tasks for students

- 5.1. Why leadership is peak of management system?
- 5.2. What are you assumptions to become a leader from within? [your blocks, barriers]