



Leadership Personality & Management Skills

Kiel, 16th of Sept. 2011

Lisa Buddemeier

Programme of the day

Strengths & Challenges of participants

TODAY

9:00

- Intro: Presentation & Expect.
- DISC - behavioural styles
- The "best" leader?
- 4 Corporate Cultures

13:00

- Management skills
 - > effective communication
 - > dealing with time
- Personal development as a leader

16:30

My biggest strength

- organizing
- Listening
- Listenning
- Reconciling

The most challenging management task for you :...

- ORGANIZING
- ORGANISING
- PLANING
- Listening
- Negotiating
- Motivating
- MOTIVATING
- LEADING
- CONVINCING

What are the tasks of a manager or leader?

Differentiating between managing and leading according to Warren Bennis

The manager **administers**;

the leader innovates.

The manager **maintains**;

the leader develops.

The manager focuses on **systems and structure**;

the leader focuses on people.

The manager relies on **control**;

the leader inspires trust.

The manager has a **short-range view**;

the leader has a long-range perspective.

The manager does **things right**;

the leader does the right thing.

9 Areas of Core Competencies of a Leader:

- Motivating others
- Systemic thinking
- Decision taking
- Accepting critique
- Delegating tasks
- Time management
- Conflict resolution
- Presentation
- Communication



How to Lead? The DiSC-Model

(developed by John G. Geier et al.)

- The four behavioural styles of the DiSC-Model:

- D – Dominance
- I – Influence
- S – Supportiveness
- C – Conscientiousness



DiSC

focus of action & core competencies ⁽¹⁾:

● Dominance:

- Getting immediate results
- Taking action
- Accepting challenges
- Making decisions quickly
- Questioning the status quo
- Solving problems

● Influence:

- Contacting people
- Verbalizing
- Generating enthusiasm
- Entertaining people
- Viewing people and situations optimistically
- Participating in a group

DiSC

focus of action & core competencies (2):

● Supportiveness:

- Performing in a consistent, predictable way
- Showing patience
- Wanting to help others
- Showing loyalty
- Being a good listener
- Creating a stable, harmonious work environment

● Conscientiousness:

- Paying attention to key directives and standards
- Concentrating on key details
- Weighing pros & cons
- Checking for accuracy
- Analyzing performance critically
- Using a systematic approach

DiSC – additional information

- Furthermore, the DiSC-Modell provides information about:

- Motivating and Discouring attitudes
- Favourable & disfavourable environments

for each one of the styles.

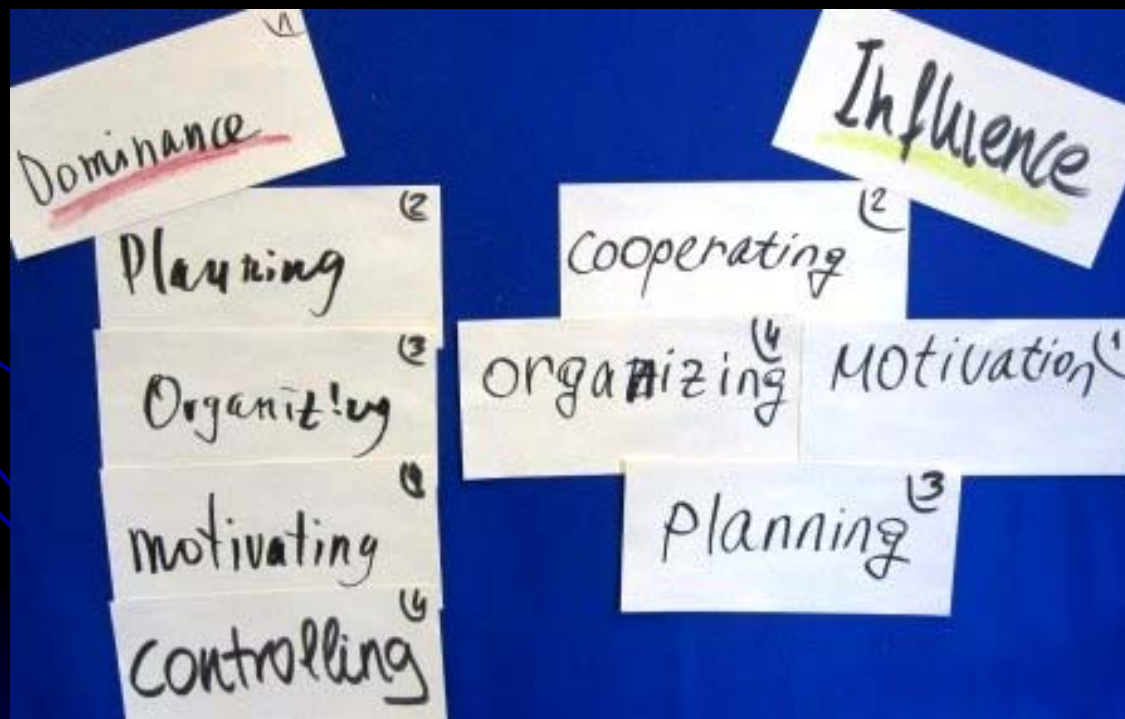
Which one is your Behavioural Style in a specific situation?

- Filling in the questionnaire...
- Summing up the scores
- Reading through dominant profile

Which one is „the best“ style?

What are characteristics of a good manager?

- In small groups:
- Please decide which of the four styles you consider to be the most adequate behaviour for a manager
- Please make a list with important characteristics of a good manager



What is a “good” leader?

- **Results from the GLOBE-Study:**
 - (17.000 respondents, 951 Organizations, 62 countries)
- **(Universally) shared desirable attributes:**
 - E.g.: trustworthy, just, honest, having foresight, encouraging
- **Shared undesirable aspects:**
 - E.g.: asocial, non-cooperative, irritable, dictatorial
- **Ambiguous attributes:**
 - E.g.: individualistic, status conscious, risk taker

What is a “good” leader?

- **(Universally) shared desirable attributes:**
 - E.g.: trustworthy, just, honest, having foresight, encouraging
- Are they really universal? Universal WORDS or universal MEANINGS?
- What does it mean to be “just” when leading?



“being just with you, I give you all the same task: please climb up this tree”

The ideal leader...

... Results from a German perspective

- Which characteristics should the ideal leader have?
Percentage of first choice by German employees:
 - 42 % setting clear goals
 - 25 % being critical about himself
 - 15 % delegating responsibilities
 - 14 % giving positive feedback to employees
 - 3,5% Being present at all times

What is a “good” leader?

“Some of the best business and non-profit CEOs I've worked with over a sixty-five-year consulting career were not stereotypical leaders. They were all over the map in terms of their personalities, attitudes, values, strengths, and weaknesses.”

Peter Drucker,
business Author & Consultant

Factors influencing the Leading-Situation

I - The Leader

- ...
- ...

II - The employees / The group

- ...
- ...

III - The task / the aim

- ...
- ...

IV - The internal / external situation of the company

- ...
- ...

Factors influencing the Leading-Situation (1)

I - The Leader

- personality
- education / skills
- experience (from former jobs)
- language of management

II.a - The employees

- education / skills
- known (accepted) leading style
- social security, conditions
- personality, expectations of life

II.b - The group

- structure (homogeneity / heterogeneity)
- size
- discipline
- conflicts

Factors influencing the Leading-Situation (2)

III.a - The task

- complexity (simple routine or new and challenging?)
- required number of persons / knowledge / machines

III.b - The aim

- long vs. short term
- building relationship vs. productivity

IV.a - Internal Situation

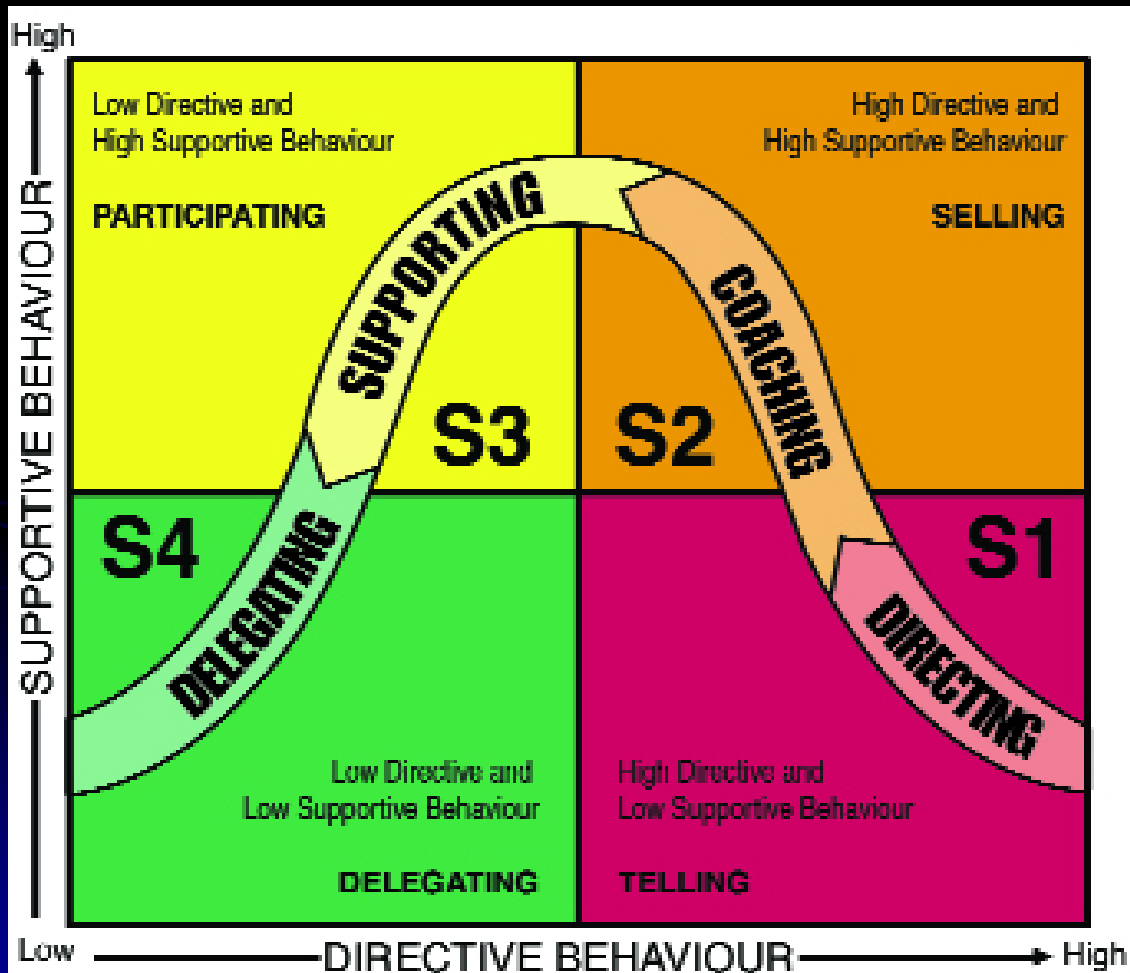
- human & financial resources
- position in overall structure
- stability / changes

IV.b - External situation

- job market
- laws (social insurances, environmental etc.)
- surrounding culture
- moral expectations of society

Leading Styles and Characteristics of employees: Situational leadership

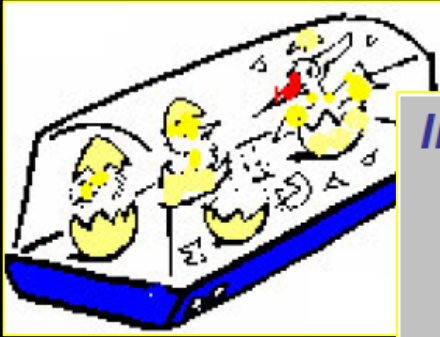
(Hersey und Blanchard)



Qualification of employees:

S1	low competencies low commitment
S2	low competencies high commitment
S3	high competencies low commitment
S4	high competencies high commitment

Corporate Cultures



Incubator

ORGANIZED
CHAOS
MBP
LEARNING

Guided missile

STRATEGY
MBO
PAY FOR
PERFORMANCE



Guided
Missile

Person oriented

NETWORK
MBS
PROMOTION/
POWER

Task oriented

STRUCTURE
MBJD
EXPERTISE

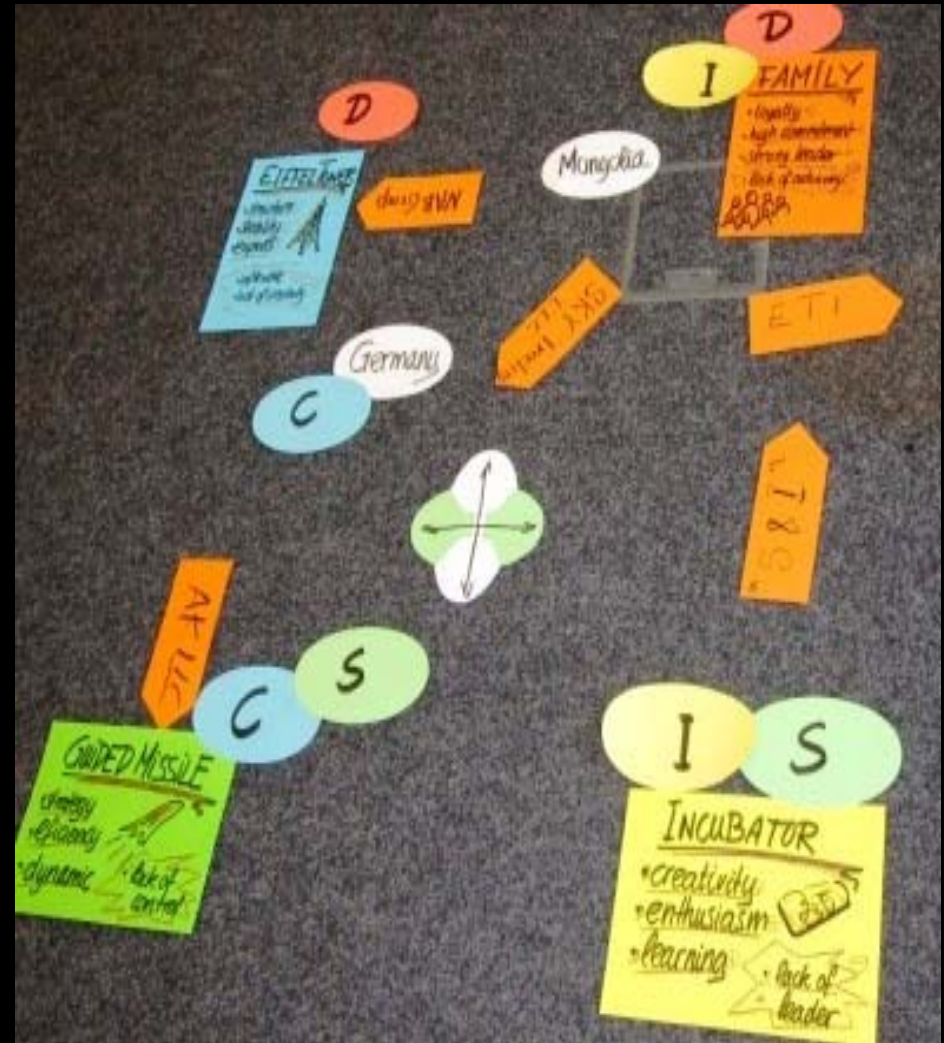
Family

Eiffel tower

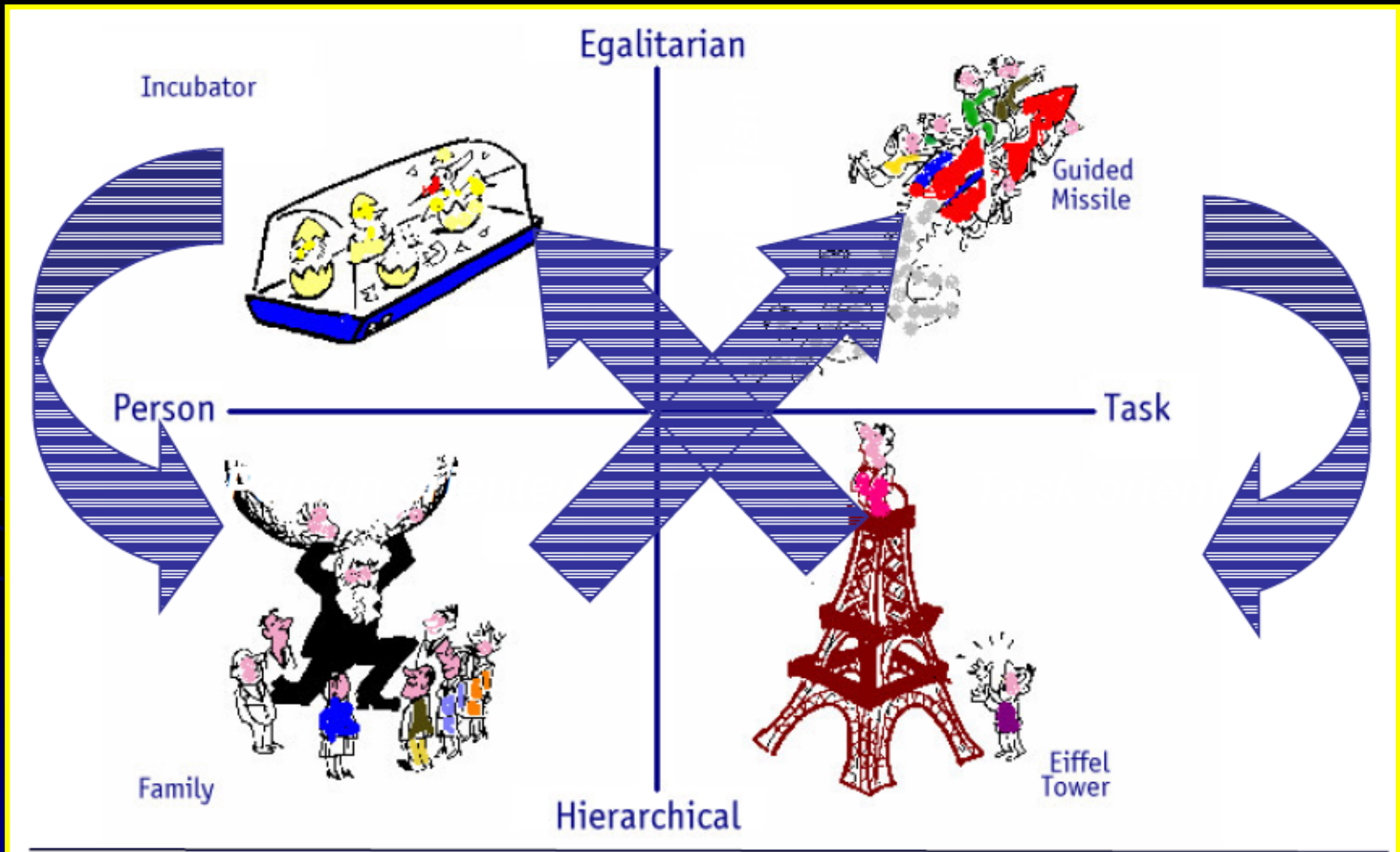


Source:
adapted from Trompenaars & Hampden-Turner

Corporate Cultures, Participant's corporate cultures & Leading Styles



Corporate Cultures in Transition



Source: adapted from Trompenaars & Hampden-Turner

Corporate Cultures from **Invention** to **Intention**

Incubator

Egalitarian

INITIAL STRENGTHS:

CREATIVE

FLEXIBLE

WEAKNESS:

ANARCHY

CHAOS

LEADERSHIP CRISIS

Task

Main tension:

individual creativity
vs.
central information

Family

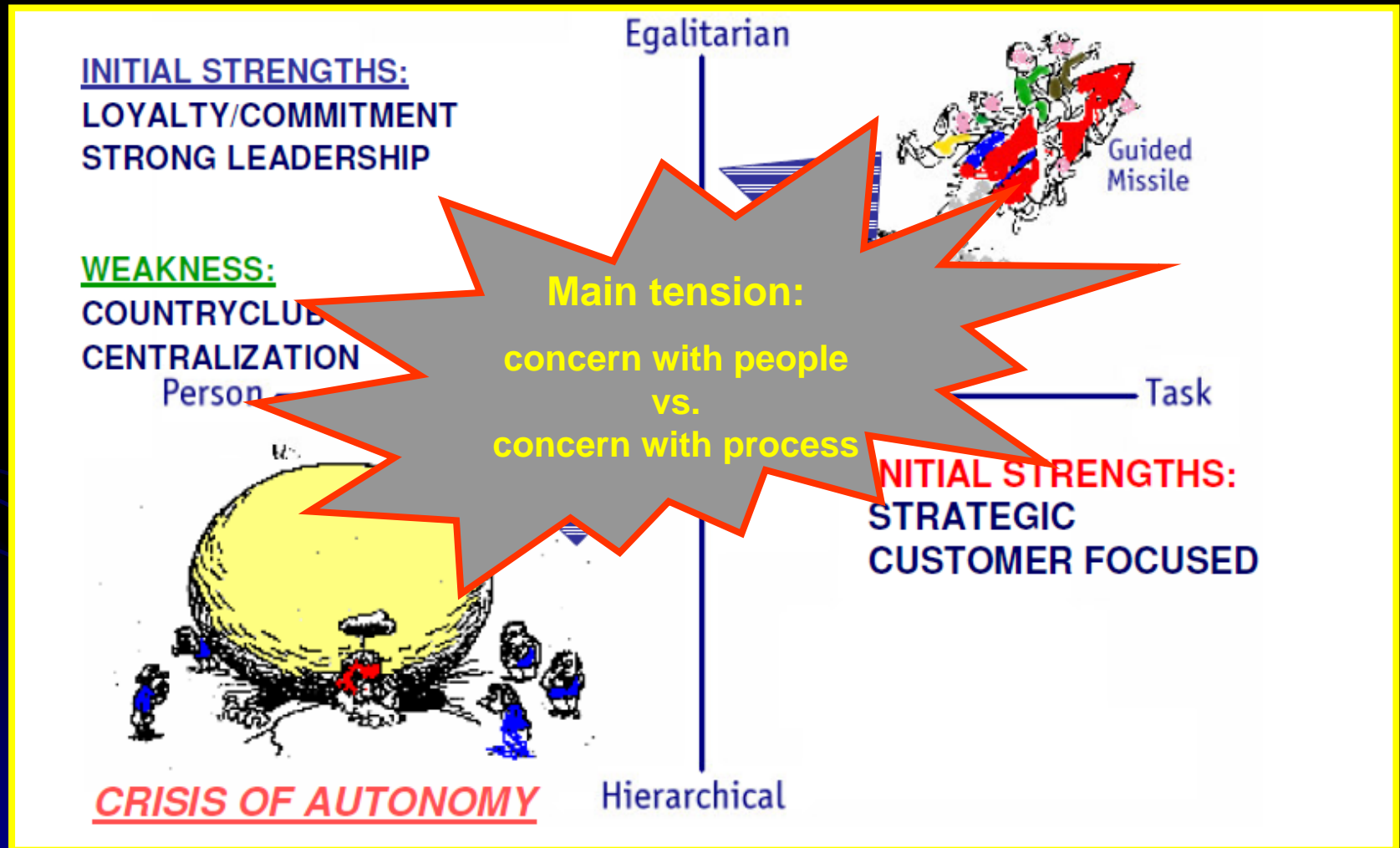
Hierarchical

INITIAL STRENGTHS:

LOYALTY/COMMITMENT

STRONG LEADERSHIP

Corporate Cultures from Intention to Invasion



Source: adapted from Trompenaars & Hampden-Turner

Corporate Cultures from Invasion to Implementation

INITIAL STRENGTHS:

STRATEGIC
CUSTOMER FOCUSED

WEAKNESS:

SWEATSHOP
SHORT TERMISM

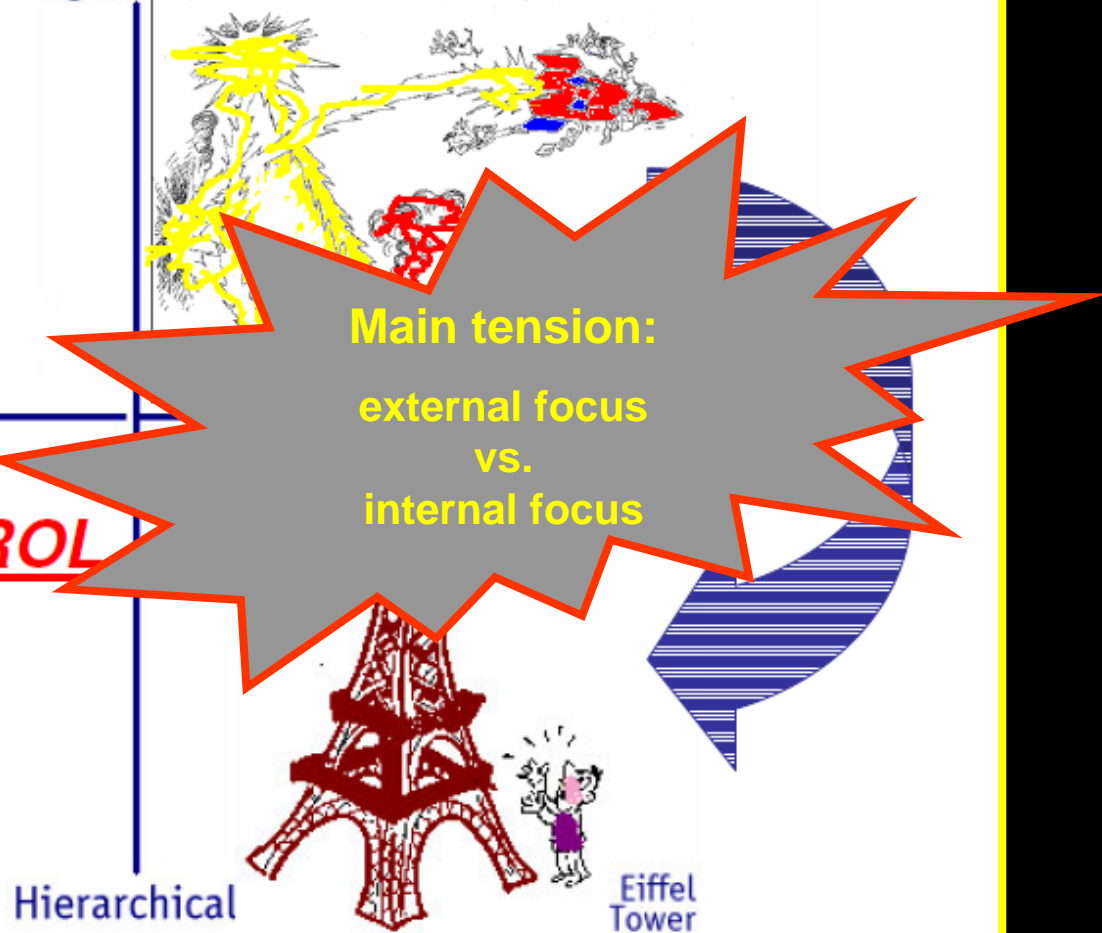
Person

CRISIS OF CONTROL

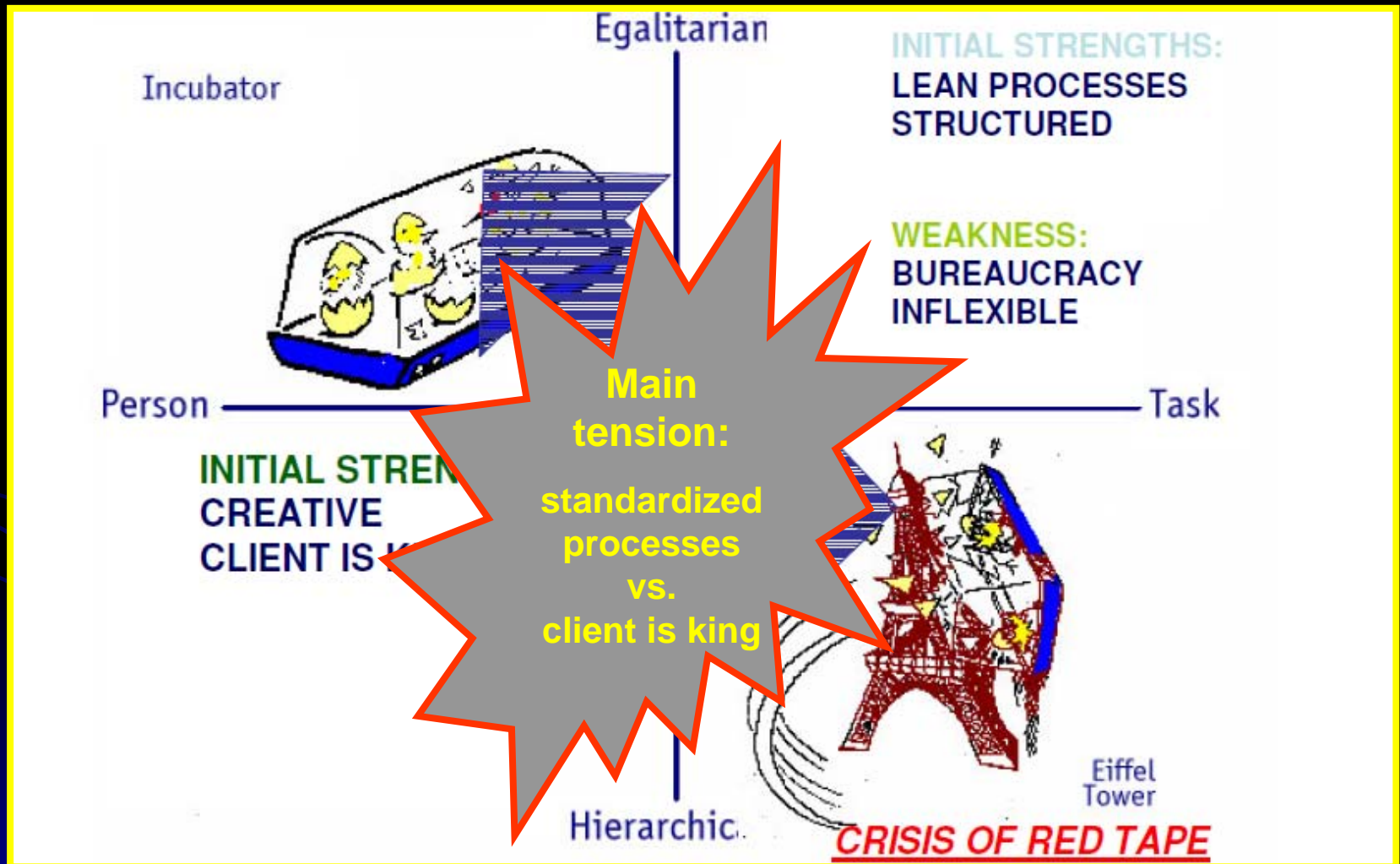
INITIAL STRENGTHS:

EFFICIENT
STRUCTURED

Egalitarian



Corporate Cultures from Implementation to Innovation



Source: adapted from Trompenaars & Hampden-Turner

How to handle and live with OC

How to introduce change

(Adapted from Hofstede, G. (2006) Lokales Denken, globales Handeln)

- **The organizational level**
 - Analysing existing culture & potential conflicts
 - Defining intended changes
 - Who's task is it, who can do it?
 - Where to start changing the OC
 - What to decide and what to do
 - Planning changes in structure & process
 - Testing staffing policies

Corporate Cultures

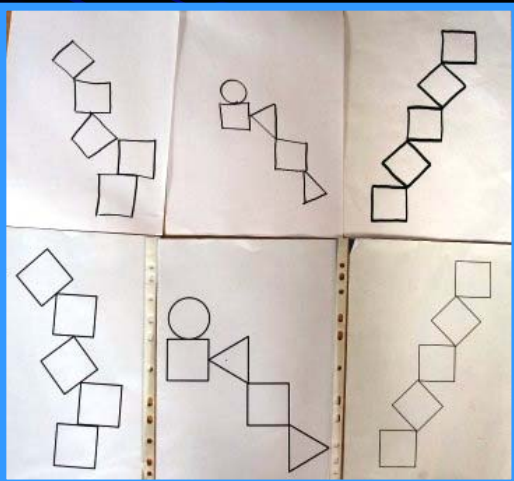
What to do when entering a new Workplace

- **On the personal level – there are a number of questions, that are helpful to ask and to answer yourself....:**
 - What is the dominating corporate culture?
 - What is **my** personal preferred working style?
 - Which aspects are disturbing me?
 - Which aspects do I like in the Corporate Culture
 - What is important for me / where do I want to get?
 - Where do I stand / who has power over whom?
 - What are my options?
 - Where are my limits?

Practicing Management Skills



Giving instructions



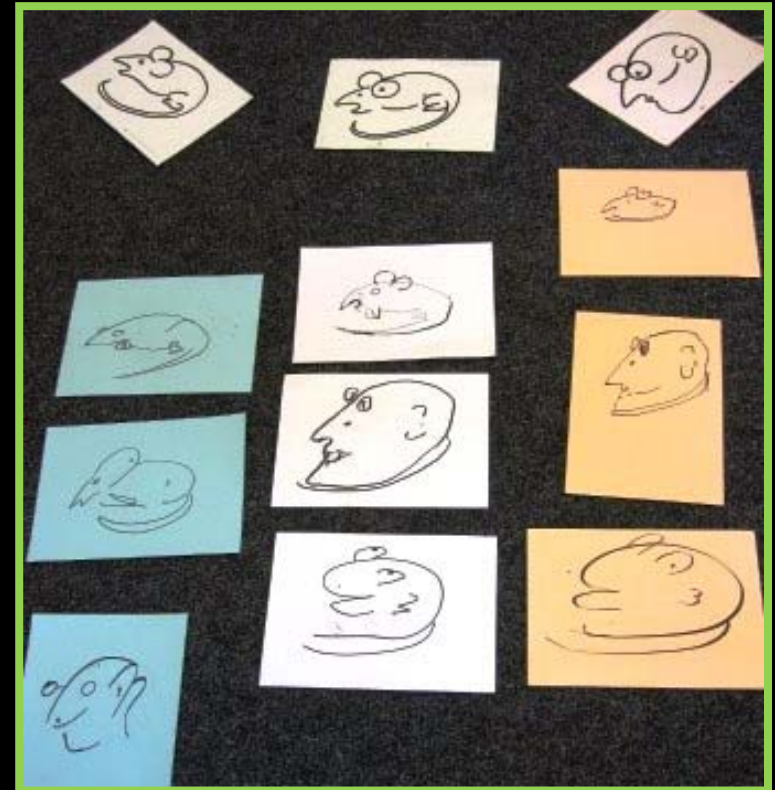
GOALS

S
M
A
R
T

pecific
easurable
tttractive / Achievable
ealistic
imebound

Setting goals

Understanding conflicts

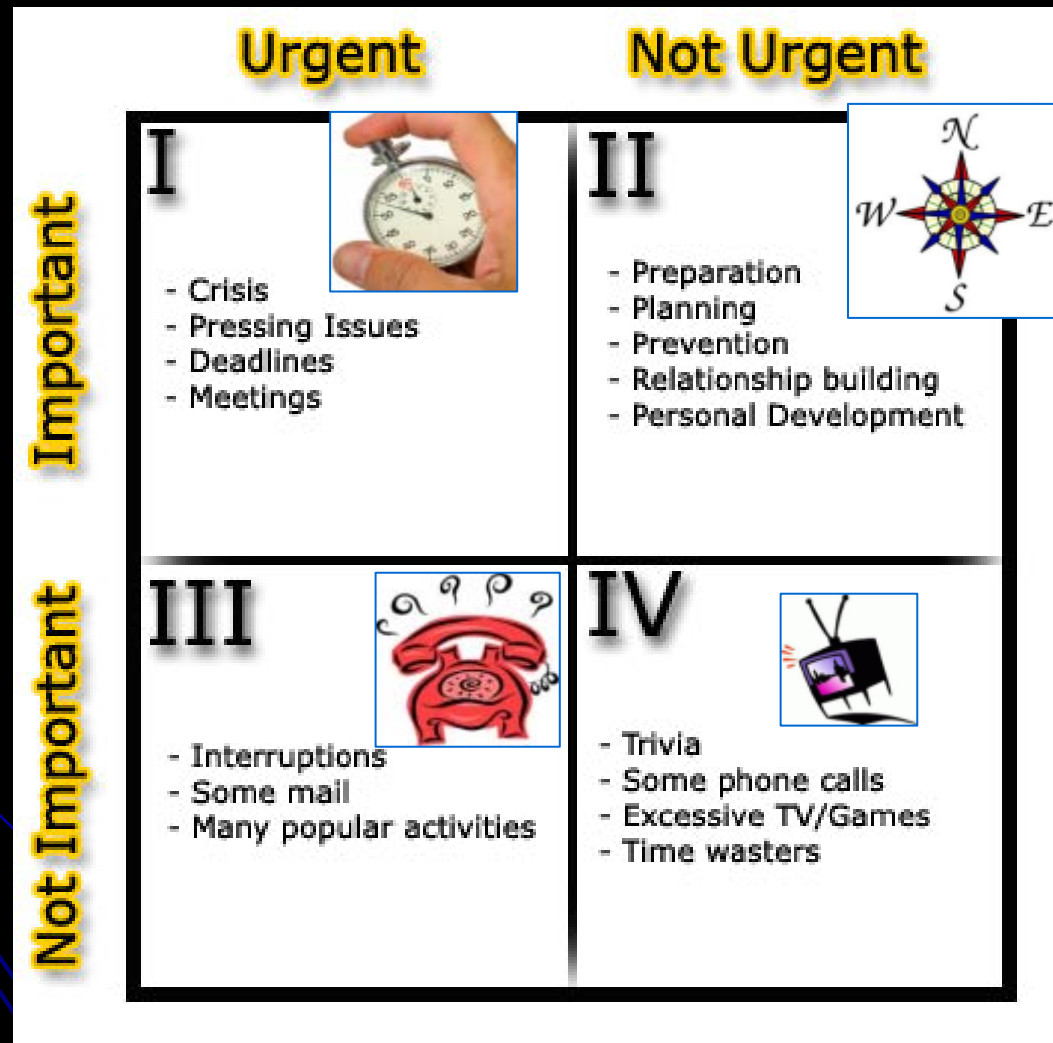


Time - Management



*„You cant manage time.
The only thing
you can really manage
is yourself“*

The 4 quadrant time-management system





Leadership Personality & Management Skills

WAK, 16th of Sept. 2011
with Lisa Buddemeier

- *I wish you all the best for the rest of your time in Kiel, Germany and Europe and a safe trip home to Mongolia!*
- *If you have any further questions concerning the training or related topics, don't hesitate to ask. You can contact me by mail or phone.*

It was a pleasure working with you!
баярлалаа!



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