

Determining your perfect position



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

As far as I am concerned, my perfect position would be as such that asks of me to manifest myself in the leadership role where I could oversee work without actually doing anything. This would mean that the managers would report to me and tell me what is going on at the workplace but it would not in any way ask of me to go out and look at how employees would be doing about their tasks and processes.

The strengths and weaknesses of my leadership style are as such that I would be soft natured but would not tolerate any misgivings at the workplace. I would remain staunch about the work domains that come about under the organizational tenets (Gagliardi, 2003). I would always make it a point to remain steadfast about my resources and the employees who are there within the workplace realms. I would keep them abreast of the changes that are taking place on an organizational level and would not worry about taking risk every now and then. The strengths that would embody the basis of my leadership would comprise of my strong adherence to guidelines and rules that have been made in the organization while the weaknesses would be that I would be sensitive to emotions and sentiments of individuals working in the organization. Hence I believe this would be my perfect position because it would offer me a chance to showcase who I am and what I want to do when I become a leader.

The different leadership theories include the behavior, trait, “ great man”, contingency, situational, participative, management and relationship theories. These theories center on different premises all in distinctive tangents. The “ great man” theory suggests that the capacity to become a leader is intrinsic. The trait theory emphasizes on the qualities and characteristics which are inherited by people. The contingency theory

focuses on how environment forms a part of making an individual a leader (Ibrahim, 1996). The situational theory looks at the best course of action that is based upon situations. The participative theory is leadership that takes input from others. The management theory is highlighted by supervision, organization and performance of the group as a whole. The relationship theory discusses the connections between the leaders and the followers. I would focus on the management theory because it would allow me a chance to understand how the group performance and supervision could be enacted with the domains of the company that I head. This is one leadership style that has a definitive system for punishments as well as rewards. This theory is often made use of under the business realms, and there is reason enough for doing the same (Guarrero, 1998). This management theory is also known as the transactional theory and has a very important role at highlighting how I would be able to take care of the tasks under my aegis. I would put my foot down and implement the processes through foresight and vision in essence. It would eventually help me succeed as a leader in the end.

References

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