

Meaning of value and leadership flashcard



For the members, leader should be the one they wanted to follow. The leader in return should inspire and motivate his people to release and enhance their skills and potentials. His given power must be used not for selfish intentions for the purpose of encouraging his members to uncover their maximum potential, in skills and their ability to choose what is good. But what constitutes a good leader and what makes him a successful one? Basically a leader must have a beneficial goal and mission and he should attract and influence others.

Even though he already acquire position and somewhat authority, he should not stop reinventing and developing himself. This reinvention will help him to continually and productively nourish and influence his members. There is a great importance that a leader must assess and evaluate his values every now and then because values basically redirect our actions, choices and words. Values are the beliefs and ideas that guide our choices and our approaches in the midst of various situations.

All leadership is value laden as asserted by Tom Peters and Bob Waterman as they said “ The real role of leadership is to manage the values of an organization” (Ciulla, 2004, p.

34). The leader’s intentions, beliefs and what he stands for will define the destiny of the organization. Values are not accumulated within oneself. To acquire values, there must be a shared experience. In a group, the leader and its members must learn together continually creating a productive sense of connection where everybody grows under one mission and purpose.

Creating a strong set of values and character eventually will make the organization flexible in facing different kinds of circumstances.

Of course in a group everybody has their own set of standard but one leader should creatively use these differences to make it beneficial in the long run. The diversity of values must be approach with respect and acceptance. The role of a value is to trigger behavioral options, and in choosing options the leader develops a personal behavior system.

The leader may act alone in response to his or her own values or may consult others – followers, for instance – and lead them in a brainstorming session to increase the number of options (Preziosi, 1996).

Reference:

Ciulla, Joanne (2004). “ Ethics, the Heart of Leadership”.

USA: Greenwood Publishing Group http://books.google.com/books?id=gr1_nnC9zUAC Preziosi, Robert. Value Based Leadership for the 21st Century. Retrieved on January 26, 2009.

Pfeiffer & Company, San Diego, CA. <http://www.huizenga.nova.edu/5012/VALUEBasedLdshpBP>.

htm