

Leadership case study

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Effectiveness of a Good Leader Effectiveness of a Good Leader Coach Knight and coach Krzyzewski are matched with their leadership style and situational favorableness. Their leadership is based on the situations. Both of the leaders were very friendly to their players. Considering the situation of coach Knight, he was hired as a leader of a basketball program at the Indiana University. During his reign of three decades, the Hoosiers won NCAA basketball championship in the twentieth century. Knight had a remarkable achievement on basketball, and his coaching services were highly valued where his leadership status was raised and became a controller of every program related to basketball (Knight, 2013). Knight's leadership style was passionate and demanding. His approach to the game generated a superfluous list of accomplishments and controversies. Knight was more about intensity where he intensified on everything he does. He compassionated to complete and win any game.

Mike Krzyzewski was a coach at Duke University. Mike had a good leadership since the students did not believe when had a contract of leaving Duke to be a coach in Los Angeles Lakers. It was a great negative impact to the Duke's basketball program and at his presence it ranged as most successful sport dynasty (Brill, 2012). Coach K applied one rule that any player should not do anything that can cause detrimental because it can also affect the Duke's basketball program. He usually stated that it was not his desires to be a dictator or a manager, but a good leader, which is ongoing, flexible, adjustable and dynamic. Both of the coaches had disciplinary actions to their players through investing heavily in skills and drills, exhaustively analyzing game films, practices and strategies and practicing the set plays. Both of the coaches a good relationship with their basketball players because they were

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trusted and had more influence to them. Conclusively, for a person to be a good leader is a matter of choice, but not set rules or conditions.

Situational Leadership II is both a structure for employee and business language development that surpasses linguistic, geographical and cultural boundaries. The model helps the leaders to diagnose the requirements of a team or individual in order to use the suitable leadership style in responding the person's needs. The Situational Leadership II model uses game-changing methods that submerge learners in SLII deeply, quickly and effectively.

Leadership is a process that involves motivation of employees or players. The leaders are supposed to influence the members in anything that happens in an organization.

Situational Leadership is evidenced in the cases of both coaches Knight and Mike. Both of the coaches gave their basketball players the freedom of expression. The players were given time to intermingle with their family members throughout the season. Coach K advised his players that there is time for everything. He usually loved the players, and he must be tough on the team for good performance (DuBrin, 2012). He urged the players should show respect to the basketball program, one another and Duke University at large. Coach K had multifunctional positions since he also served at the faculty of business school and also as a special advisor to the school president.

Knight influenced his son Patrick to play basketball. One day, Mike kicked his son with a chair and accused of the incident (Hernon & Rossiter, 2007).

During that time, Patrick had gotten the way and eventually became an assistant coach where he protected his father's program and inimitable approach to the game. The kind of leadership shown by Knight depicts that <https://assignbuster.com/leadership-case-study-essay-samples/>

he also influenced family members for the good leadership qualities he had.

References

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