Chapter Learning Objectives

- resale.co.uk > After studying this chapte d be able to:
 - Define leadership and contrast edership and management.
 - ze the condusions of trait theories of leadership.
 - Identify the central tenets and main limitations of behavioral theories.
 - Assess contingency theories of leadership by their level of support.
 - Compare and contrast charismatic and transformational leadership.
 - Define authentic leadership and show why effective leaders exemplify ethics and trust.
 - Demonstrate the role mentoring plays in our understanding of leadership.
 - Address challenges to the effectiveness of leadership.
 - Assess whether charismatic and transformational leadership generalize across cultures.

What Is Leadership?

trom Notesale.co.uk dtaagement - Use of Use of authority inherent in designated formal rank to obtain compliance from organizational members: Management deals with the complexity of the organization and works with planning, organizing, leading and controlling to bring about order and consistency in the organization.

> Both are necessary for organizational success

Fiedler's Cognitive Resource Theory

- A refinement of Fiedlertes ginal model:
 - Focuses on stress as the originary of rationality and creator of purpose of the contained of the stress of the s
 - A leader's intelligence and experience influence his or her reaction to that stress



Research is supporting the theory.



Global Implications

- tesale.co.uk > These leadership theory rimarily studied in English-speakios Countri
- me country-specific insights
 - Brazilian teams prefer leaders who are high in consideration, participative, and have high LPC scores
 - French workers want a leader who is high on initiating structure and task-oriented
 - Egyptian employees value team-oriented, participative leadership, while keeping a high-power distance
 - Chinese workers may favor a moderately participative style
- Leaders should take culture into account
- > The GLOBE Study