

工商管理博士

Doctor of Business Administration

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细节管理之"惠普之道"

首先,何谓"人本管理"?

在企业管理中,人本管理并不只是人力资源部门的专职工作,作为一名企业的管理者,他的手头永远有两件事——管事、管人,而事情又是由人来完成的,因此,如何发挥人的主观能动性,激发员工的潜能——人性化管理、以人为本是大家找到的共同的答案。但具体如何去实施,很多人并不清楚,在这里,惠普给我们提供了一个样本。



惠普(HP)是世界最大的信息科技公司之一,成立于1939年,总部位于美国加利福尼亚州。惠普下设三大业务集团:信息产品、打印及成像系统和企业计算机专业服务集团。



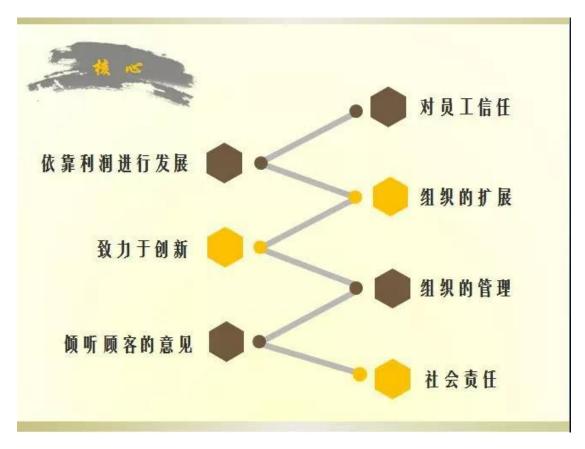
在惠普发展历程上,有两个大事件一直是惠普人引以为傲的。

1983年,英国女王伊丽莎白二世访问美国时,只提出参观一家美国公司,那就是惠普。在女王看来,惠普是硅谷的佼佼者,足以代表美国企业。

2007年,位于加州爱迪生大街的一间简陋车库被选入"美国历史古迹"。 因为惠普的两位创始人比尔和戴维曾在这里一起工作,并在此研发了惠普第一件 电子产品。"惠普车库及所属房屋的重要性在于它体现了创业精神,硅谷在这里 诞生,它引领了一个时代。"

有人曾跟惠普的 20 位高级管理人员谈过,其中 18 位都主动提到——惠普的成功,靠的是它重视人的宗旨,这套宗旨就是以人为本的"惠普之道"。

接下来,我们共同学习一下"惠普之道":



首先,"惠普之道"的核心,可以概括为以下七个方面。他们所有的工作, 也是围绕这七个方面做的:

1. 依靠利润进行发展

盈利是第一目标,通过为顾客提供优质产品和服务,而不是通过降价来占有 市场份额,然后将大部分利润用于再投资。惠普这方面一直都做得非常好,能够 形成一个正循环,不断往下运转。

2. 致力于创新

惠普的创新主要是针对于他们自身的产品。惠普每年用于研究和开发新产品的费用都占销售额的10%以上。

- 3. 倾听顾客的意见
- 4. 对员工信任
- 5. 组织的扩展

随着公司规模的扩大,并向多样化发展,为避免机构臃肿,惠普采取了分散经营的策略——建立了一系列的分部,每个分部独立负责它自己产品的开发、制

造和销售,以进一步明确各自的目标和责任,提高效率。

6. 组织的管理

惠普采取的企业管理方法有目标管理、走动式管理、开放式管理。

7. 社会责任

惠普一直在稳健中向前发展,没有出现过大的失误,没有出现过丑闻,没有 大规模裁员,在硅谷这个充满生机、冒险、赌博的科技地带,还有这样一个以公 正和诚实精神为经营之根本的常青树,与它一直以来秉承的这七个核心是分不开 的。

了解了"惠普之道"的核心,我们将侧重点放到它的人本管理上。惠普的人本管理主要有以下四方面:



惠普有灵活的工作时间,只要是能够按时按质按量的完成工作,对工作时间上的灵活性掌控是比较大的;有对员工开放的材料库;从内部提拔人员也是惠普对员工信任和尊重的一种表示。从 06 年惠普投身计算机行业以来,关键部门的经理人没有一个不是从公司内部成长起来的,因为他们深信,公司有能力培养出最优秀的管理者和经营者。

启示

企业是由人组成的集合体,企业的发展是为了满足人的需要,企业的成长也 离不开人的智慧。因此,企业管理应以人为中心,把人的因素放在中心位置,把 时刻调动人的积极性放在主导位置。开发人的智力,挖掘人的潜力,提高人的素 质,是企业管理的成败关键所在。

马斯洛的"需求层次理论"告诉我们,对员工充分的信任与尊重,能够换来 员工的热情与认同。正因为满足了员工深层次的工作需要,他们才会更加努力、 更加忠诚的为企业做贡献。



工作,能够给员工一定的保障,但惠普给员工的,不只是一份工作。惠普的创业人士大多出身于斯坦福大学,公司和斯坦福大学一直保持着密切的联系,从而保证了惠普产品和技术始终处于世界前列。1954年,这种联系扩大成为惠普的"优秀人才合作计划"。惠普的合格工程师可以在斯坦福大学攻读博士学位,公司也有可以从各地吸引年轻的高水平的大学毕业生。目前已有数百名工程师通过这个计划获得了硕士或博士学位。同时,惠普内部早已形成一套有效的培训体系(包括专业、技术、市场、管理等诸多方面,分为公共基础、员工及经理的初、

高级课程)和鼓励创新的人才机制。现在,惠普每年耗数亿美元,用于员工在职培训,并支持员工的再教育。

启示

对员工不断进行培训,满足不同的培训需求,提高其适应环境和为公司做贡献的能力,这也是不解雇员工、给员工保障的措施之一。



惠普要求管理者的管理行为要遵循三个基本原则:

- 1、管人比管事更重要,管理者需要拿出足够的时间去管人。
- 2、一个管理者要把员工当做自己的内部客户,树立"没有满意的员工,就没有满意的客户"意识。
 - 3、要学会站在公司的立场看问题,不能总盯着自己部门的小利益。

管理员工是管理者最重要的工作,级别越高,用于管理人员的时间就应越多。 惠普的标准是:基层管理者 30%的时间要用于管人,中层管理者要花一半的时间 管人,高层管理者应当有 80%的时间用在管人上。

启示

一个好的管理者,应该是教练,而不是老板。老板可以发号施令,但教练却不同。衡量一个教练水平的高低不是看他自己多么能干,而要看他带的团队的水平如何。另外,惠普对管理者还有一个基本的要求:给员工讲课、做培训。也就是说,好的管理者一定是一个好的老师,他需要给团队分享他的知识和经验,以提升整个团队的水平。



有这样一则小故事:佛祖曾问他的弟子,一滴水怎样才能不干涸?弟子面面相觑,不知答案。佛祖说,把它放到大海里。一滴水的寿命是短暂的,只有把它放到大海里,与浩瀚的海洋融为一体的时候,它就获得了新的生命,因为大海永不干涸。

水滴之于海洋如此,那么员工之于企业呢?员工依靠企业平台发展,同样,企业要想长期吸引不同文化背景、不同个性需求的员工,并让他们获得更大的发展,这就需要依靠企业文化达成。企业文化只有具有更大的包容性,才能更好的吸贤纳士,才能让员工将自己的梦想和公司的目标紧密结合,实现最大程度的公司发展和个人提升,并增强员工的归属感。

课程总结

企业是由人组成的,企业的发展离不开人,组织的成就是所有员工共同努力的结果。因此,"人本管理"是企业管理中永不过时的话题。作为企业里的一名管理者,我们需要去思考如何发挥员工的主观能动性,来为企业创造更大的价值。因此,把员工作为组织里最重要的资源,通过激励、培训、有效领导等管理手段,充分挖掘人的潜能,调动人的积极性,同时创造优秀企业文化氛围,使大多数人从内心中感受到激励,从而达到组织和个人共同发展的最终目标,这是"人本管理"的宗旨所在。

伯格曼: 一个大公司 CEO 需要拥有的战略领导力

"刺猬"与"狐狸"

清华管理评论: 您对于商业世界中的不同角色有一个非常有趣的比喻——"刺猬"与"狐狸",您可以向我们的读者简单介绍一下这个比喻背后的含义吗?

伯克曼: 刺猬与狐狸的比喻来自于古希腊的一则寓言。狐狸同时追求很多目标,把世界当成复杂的整体来看待,而刺猬则把复杂的世界简化成单个有组织性的观点,基于一条基本原则来行动。

首先我们要了解在公司情景的研究下,一个"刺猬"指的是什么。比如"真正的"创业者或是创新者,往往就是刺猬模式,专注于一个领域或市场,他们非常的专注,成功的创业者总是专注于一个方向。当"刺猬"在工作时,只需要给他划定一个有效的空间和工作范围,他就可以认真地工作。

但是同时,在大公司中需要一位管理者来管理"刺猬",也就是"狐狸", 因为他们更加了解整个公司的发展方向。在实际应用中,我认为如果你汇报的领 导不是"狐狸",不能比你更加清楚整个公司的走向和大战略,那么你就没有必 要再为他打工了。

如何有效建立战略领导力

清华管理评论:您最新的研究观点中,提到了"战略领导力"的概念,您可以向我们的读者简单解释一下这个概念和它的先进性吗?

伯克曼: 对于一个大公司来说,把公司战略梳理成为"钻石型框架"是非常复杂和困难的,钻石型框架指的是: 1. 我们有什么能力和优势; 2. 我们是做什么的; 3. 我们的战略是什么; 4. 成功的关键是什么,这其中就要用到战略领导力的能力。

我认为,一个大公司的 CEO 需要拥有以下几点战略领导能力:

- 1. 对所在行业进行定义,对在这个行业中成功的标准进行定义:
- 2. 获得竞争优势,通过把公司的产品、市场定位与独有的竞争能力结合,从而获得可观的客户价值:
 - 3. 有效的执行战略, 把制定的战略和实际执行有效的结合:

4. 在外部和内部动态环境变化的情况下仍然能够完成这些任务。

那么如何才能有效的建立战略领导力呢? 我可以给出几条建议:

首先要同时拥有从上至下和从下至上沟通机制的战略领导力体系,让战略领导力可以贯穿整个公司的流程;其次,要学会在动态的环境中及时转换;然后,需要做好战略资源配置中的适合与升级之间的平衡;最后,保持紧密的CEO与董事会之间的关系。

清华管理评论:您可以通过实际的公司案例来进一步阐述关于"战略领导力"的相关概念吗?

伯克曼: 战略领导力是一家常青公司和一家普通公司的最大区别。很多存活下来并且不断创新发展的大公司都是拥有战略领导力的公司,而最为典型的例子就是惠普公司。惠普公司经历过七次转型,而这七次转型中每一次转型的成功率并不是递增的,基本都是 50%,所以确保每一次转型的成功就取决于战略领导力。

能够长期存活下来的公司可以分为两类,一类是看创始人设立的动机,是基于短期的财务目的,还是想把公司做成一个长期的机构。另一类则是取决于公司的适应能力。这其中,战略领导力可以促进公司适应能力的增长。

前面我已经提到了,公司 CEO 保持战略领导力的思维和执行能力是非常关键的,如何对行业进行定义,并找到合适的市场定位,而惠普公司的历任 CEO 都很好的做到了这一点。

惠普公司的第一任 CEO,也就是戴维·帕卡德和比尔·休利特,他们建立了一家成功的测试、测量仪器公司;

第二任 CEO 约翰·杨开始关注并重点发展电脑业务;

第三任 CEO 路•普莱特把 HP 的重心转移到商品市场;

随后的几任 CEO 也在不同程度上改造、转移适合当前行业趋势的发展重心,直到现任 CEO 梅格·惠特曼把 HP 公司的消费者业务分解出去以适应当前的环境。

在惠普公司的发展过程中,历任 CEO 都面临着三个重要的战略问题:承诺、困惑、冲突。当解决这三个问题以后,公司的发展方向也就迎刃而解。

战略是一种思维方式

清华管理评论: "战略领导力"是天生的吗?还是可以通过后天培养的?

伯克曼: 作为一名大学教师,我肯定不能说这能力是天生的,不然的话我就要失业了。但实际上,这种能力就跟所有的能力一样,有的人这种能力多一点,有的人少一点。

说到战略,其实它是一种心态,它是一种看待事物的方式,战略是一种世界观,所以我经常跟大家介绍战略领导力,我经常会通过一种战略性的眼光看待事情,不是一年做一次战略性的衡量,这是不够的,我一直在用战略性的眼光看问题。

比如有一天在电梯里碰到你的同事,你跟同事分享一下今天听到的问题,人家会问你战略到底是什么意思?到底什么是战略领导力,你应该怎么说呢?我建议你可以这么说,归根到底战略就是一种思维方式,战略可以驱动行动,从而帮助你在竞争和合作中获得成功,这就是战略。

如果你是一家公司的 CEO,或者是高级的领导者,你希望公司其他的领导怎么样来投入他们的资源、金钱、技术、才能,你希望这些领导人怎么样来投入,希望他们怎么样行动?我们的行动都是由我们思维来指导的,如果他做了某些行为,就能够理解他背后的动因是什么,大部分情况下我们都会说,我们期待公司其他的领导能够更多的来投入我们公司,这就是战略领导力的一个表现,所有人都在为公司贡献资源,不仅仅领导在做,员工也在做。

如果大家相信这一点的话,第三点就非常简单了,我们所有高级领导人都必须教这一点,把这一点教给你的员工。

"更衣室文化"与"惠普之道"

清华管理评论: 战略对于一家公司的确很重要, 那么您认为文化在一个公司发展中扮演着什么样的角色? 文化对于公司发展做出了什么样的贡献?

伯克曼: 我认为有一个概念,可以称为更衣室文化。更衣室是在赛场上队员们和教练来探讨策略的地方,他们会在更衣室里探讨策略,发生争论,也可以讨论很多其他的事情。但是不管话题是什么,只要队员们觉得有交流和辩论的必要就去到更衣室。当他们从更衣室出来的时候,就形成了一个更强大的团队,在强

大的凝聚力中朝着一致的方向去发力,这就是公司文化的一部分。

拿惠普公司来说,他们的创始人最开始提出了"惠普之道"。"惠普之道"的精髓就是只要企业提供了合适的环境,员工们必然会全力以赴。企业文化包括了对员工的承诺、对客户的承诺和企业的运营方式。虽然惠普公司现在已经一分为二并有了不同的领导团队和不同的汇报机制,但是所有的领导都会回去读惠普之道,找回最初的公司文化。所以,一个好的文化可以照顾到公司的方方面面,使公司作为一个整体向前推进,这样才能让公司始终获得成功。

硅谷: 创新雨林

清华管理评论:一个好的创新环境能够让创新成果的概率大大上升,您对这个观点有何评价?

伯克曼: 关于创新环境的理论我写了很多东西,多年之前我在明尼苏达州大学就做过相关的演讲。明尼苏达有一家非常著名的公司,叫 3M 公司 (明尼苏达矿务及制造业公司),一个非常具有创新精神的公司。

我觉得 3M 所营造的创新环境就非常好,他们允许员工使用 15%的工作时间 去做创新相关的事情。在我当时做完这个演讲之后,其中有一位高层管理过来跟 我说,你能不能给我们举个例子,怎么样做自主创新?

我的答案就是15%这个数字。

比如说在 Google 这家公司,你每周有一天可以在家办公,但是这一天是周末的其中一天,所以员工其实没有太多的时间去休息、睡觉,也更没有时间去做创新,相反,当员工可以使用 15%的时间去做创新时,他们实际上可以更加高效的使用碎片时间去思考问题,并找到创新的解决办法。另一方面,一个好的创新环境还需要包括对于犯错误的宽容度。3M 公司就很好的做到了这一点,公司奉行的 McKnight 准则之一就是对犯错误有所预期并容忍失败。

清华管理评论: 您来自斯坦福大学,对于硅谷的方方面面也极为了解。而中国的雄安特区目前也在打造一个世界级的创新生态城市的样板,您对雄安地区的发展有何建议和畅想?

伯克曼: 我先简单谈一下硅谷模式。其实没有人知道硅谷到底是怎么运作的,就像一个热带雨林一样,是一个庞大的、不受任何一方控制却又良性发展的生态

系统。剑桥大学就曾经试图复制一个硅谷,但是没有成功,因为硅谷是一个自主 发展的过程,从头来打造硅谷这样一个庞大的组织并且保留自主的管理体系是非 常难办到的。

而雄安模式并不仅仅是仿造硅谷的模式,所以我们必须重新审视雄安的规划,综合考虑中国的文化以及政府的想法,怎么样创造出一个支持创新的环境并让这个环境变得非常有效。

我是一个来自洛杉矶的美国人,所以我并没有资格来讨论雄安应该规划成什么样,但是我们要思考的是雄安取得成功需要哪些因素,比如哪些合作,哪些运作模式的叠加,并找到能够鼓励创新发展的最佳模式。





管理 vs. 领导

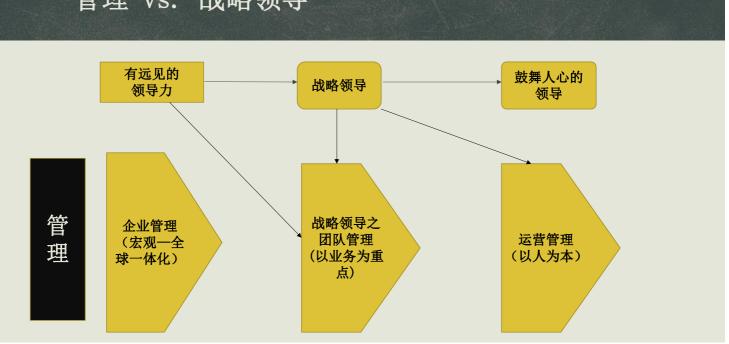
管理

- 计划
- 领导
- 组织
- 控制

领导

- 指导和激励员工
- 分配工作
- 解释条例
- 明确政策
- 提供有关绩效的反馈意见

管理 vs. 战略领导



战略管理

- 持续规划、监测、分析和评估组织实现其目标所需的一切。
- 帮助公司领导评估公司的现状、制定战略、部署战略并分析实施战略的 有效性。
- 涉及在实施之前分析跨职能业务决策。

■涉及:

- > 分析内部和外部的优势与劣势
- ▶ 制定行动计划
- > 执行行动计划
- ▶ 评估行动计划在多大程度上取得了成功以及在没有产生期望的结果时 做出适当调整



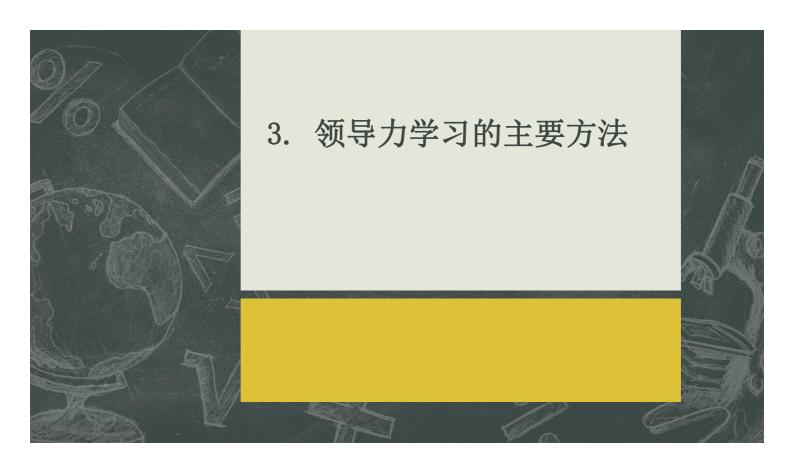
战略领导的意义和重要性

- 战略领导力通过创新、整合和鼓舞以及实现可持续的成功,为战略领导提供愿景、战略方向、观点、价值观、政策和商业模式。
- 战略领导的定义和重点: 当个人和团队以提升组织可持续竞争优势的 方式进行思考、行动及产生影响时,战略领导得以彰显。

- 战略领导的重点是可持续的竞争优势或组织的持久成功。 实际上,这是战略领导的工作:推动一个组织,使其长期蓬勃发展。 无论该组织是盈利组织还是非盈利组织,都是如此。
- 这取决于您的组织是否能够寻求并实现一系列持久的能力,不管是在哪个行业或采用哪种评估盈利方法,这些能力从长远来看可以为组织的利益相关者提供独特的价值。

战略领导者的特征

- 有力的沟通
- 良好的倾听技巧
- 热情和承诺
- 积极性
- 创新
- 合作
- ■诚实
- 外交技巧(掌握分寸)
- 同理心
- 谦逊



有效领导力

- 领导者试图影响他人的行为、信仰和感受。
- 这是一个复杂的过程:有效的领导力需要具备领导的素质和技能,以 便将他人及其需求与领导形势的需要联系起来。
- 当今的领导者需要了解被领导者被征求意见并参与决策的期望,具有以他们认为最有效的方式实现目标的自主权。

领导力的主要方法和风格

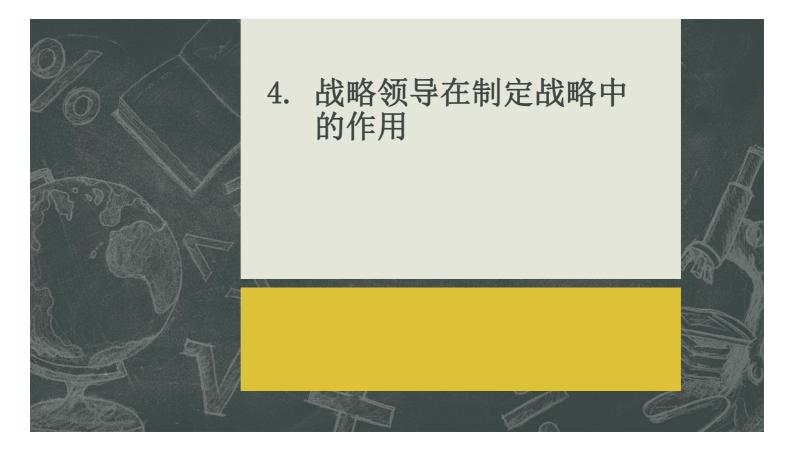
- 质量或特质方法: 领导者天生具有遗传性的人格特征或品质
- 功能或小组方法: 领导力可以学习并发展, 关注领导者的职责、责任和功能以及小组性质
- 行为风格方法: 关注处于领导者位置的人的行为、领导风格的重要性以及它如何影响团队表现。如: 理论X、理论Y、独裁(权威)、民主、自由放任

领导力的主要方法和风格

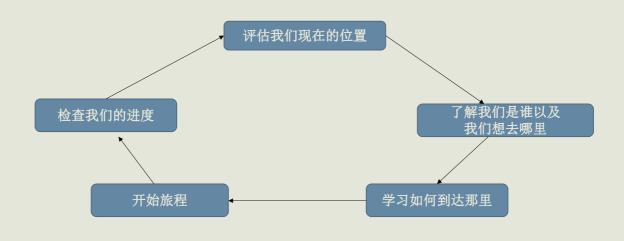
- 处境方法: 形势本身决定了最有效的领导风格
- 应急模型方法:与领导成员关系、任务结构、领导者权力、追随者能力有关
- 交易型领导方法: 基于领导者在组织中的权威地位,迎合追随者的自身利益以实现组织目标。

领导力的主要方法和风格

- ■激励人心和魅力的领导方法:基于领导者的个人品质或魅力,这些领导者被视为具有远见卓识和强烈的使命感,并能够激发追随者的强烈情感。
- 变革型领导方法:它构建了一个转变组织绩效的愿景,激发具有更高理想信念和价值观的组织成员将其付诸实现。人们不仅为自身利益所驱动,相比交易型领导方法,人们会被激发付出更多的努力。



战略作为学习过程



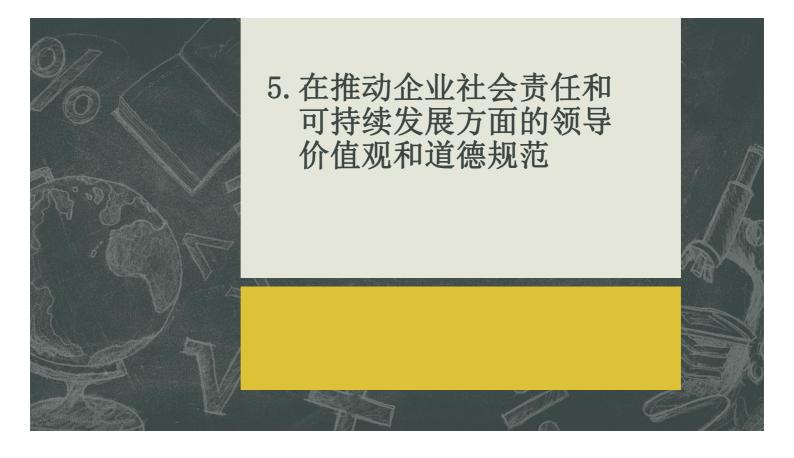
- 通过逐步建立在彼此之间的变革来成功创建可持续性,需要一个贯穿整个组织 的学习引擎。
 - 战略制定和战略实施过程为学习引擎奠定了基础,而战略领导力则是推动它的动力。
- 我们使用一个名为"策略作为学习过程"的框架来描述这个引擎。 它描述了一种特定的战略思维模式,一种思考如何制定和实施战略的方法。 特别是,它意味着成功的战略在持续的制定、实施、重新评估和修订状态 下运作。

■ 创造可持续的竞争优势,一方面要弥合内部复杂性和相互依赖性之间的差距,另一方面需要灵活性和复原力。

平衡这种紧张关系是战略领导者的工作。

■ 创建可持续发展——战略领导者致力于为组织提供更强大的活力,以 便长期持续实施组织变革。

战略领导者的关键问题是如何进行逐步建立的变革。



领导者价值观

- ■价值观
- ■领导力传承
- ■职业理想

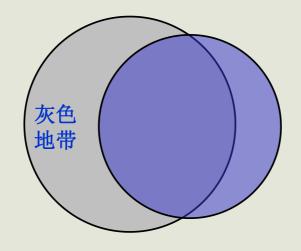
■您的战略领导团队的期望

道德、伦理、商业道德

- ■道德
- ■伦理
- ■商业道德

道德 vs. 法律

道德



法律

为什么商业道德非常重要

- 商业在社会中的力量和影响力
- 为社会做出重大贡献的潜力
- ■可能造成的伤害
- 利益相关者的需求增加
- 缺乏商业道德方面的教育或培训
- 继续发生道德违规行为
- 评估管理商业道德的不同方式
- ■有趣和有益

卡罗尔的企业社会责任模型(1979)

Philanthropic
responsibilities
(慈善责任)

Ethical
responsibilities
(道德责任)

Legal responsibilities
(法律责任)

Economic responsibilities
(经济责任)

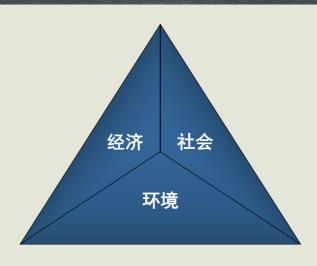
企业社会责任制 (CSR)

- 企业社会责任是组织有义务最大限度地发挥其对利益相关者的积极影响, 并尽量减少其负面影响。
- 企业试图在特定的时间点满足社会对经济、法律、道德和慈善的要求。
- 4 层 CSR
 - √经济(满足投资者)(基层)
 - √法律(遵守法律)
 - ✓道德(预期的活动和行为)
 - ✓慈善(期望的活动和行为)

可持续发展

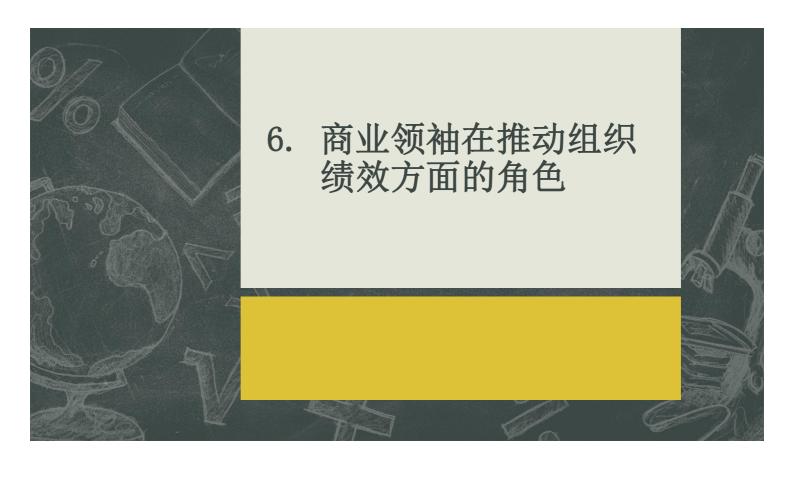
- 可持续发展是满足当前需求,同时不损害后代满足自身需求能力的发展。 (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987)
- 可持续性是指根据环境、经济和社会因素对系统进行长期维护。

三重底线(可持续发展三要素)



- 底线思考表明可持续性是一个目标
- 三个层面:
 - ✓环境观点
 - ✓经济观点
 - ✓社会观点

步骤 1 战略思维 步骤 2 战略行动 战略影响 (这些步骤 是相互依 存的)



战略性作为一个"学习过程"

- 组织必须学习, 并且那些拥有最佳学习实践的组织具有显著的竞争优势。
- 只让一个人学习对组织来说是不够的。 不再可能从顶部"想办法"并让其他所有人都遵循"大战略家"的命令。
- "未来的卓越组织将是那些发现如何利用人们的承诺和能力在组织的各个层级进行学习的组织。" (Peter Senge, 1990, p. 4)

- 领先战略涉及发现而非决心。
- ■战略领导不是专门为顶层人士保留的。
- 仅仅成为一名优秀的战略领导者是不够的, 你也必须在其他人中培养战略 领导力。
- 战略领导者将思维、行动和影响的技能融合在一起,将战略作为其组织中 的学习过程。

■ "制作"策略更像是一个发现过程,而不是一个决定过程或一组有限的 可能性选择过程。

它涉及发现组织需要做的几件关键事情,并且可以因而很好地在行业中区分它。

■ 当来自高层的信息与来自组织底层的信息相结合时,最能发挥战略领导力,中层管理者处于独特的地位进行这步骤。

毫无疑问,整个组织中越来越多的人感到需要变得更具战略性。

- 战略领导者可以用以下方法专注他人:
 - 营造一种促进他人战略领导力的氛围
 - 培养周围人的战略领导能力。
- 您的组织共享信息的环境如何?

信息是否自由流动,以便人们彼此分享他们最诚实的意见,并允许这些意见由他人的数据和观点塑造?

- 事实并非战略领导者首先考虑决定做什么,然后采取行动做出与该思维相关的必要决策和选择,然后影响其他人将其纳入其中。 实际上,思考、行动和影响是相互依存的。
- 也就是说,战略领导者将采取行动,这会对未来的战略思考产生影响。 (事实上,这种类型的学习是战略作为学习过程的基础。)

战略领导者也会邀请其他人参与战略制定过程——不仅仅是为了促进他们对流程的支持,而且还要制定更好的策略,而不是孤立地制定战略。



■ 领导者对待你的方式以及你之后的工作效率如何,都取决于领导者的权力 来源。

领导者的权力不一定来自其官方地位或头衔。

权力的基础(French and Raven, 1959) ——源自职位的权力

合法/认授性权力

- 总统、总理或君主拥有合法权力。首席执行官、宗教部长或消防局长也是如此。社会等级、文化规范和组织结构都为合法权力提供了基础。
- 然而,这种类型的权力可能是不可预测和不稳定的。如果你失去了头衔或职位,你的合法权力就会立即消失。因为人们是受到你的职位而不是你本人的影响。

奖励权力

■ 掌权者通常能够给予奖励。加薪、晋升、理想的任务、培训机会和简单的 称赞······这些都是由"当权者"控制的奖励的例子。

如果其他人希望你奖励他们做你想做的事情,他们很有可能会照办。

■ 这个权利基础的问题在于,它可能没有它最初看起来那么强大。

监管者很少完全控制加薪,管理人员通常无法自行控制晋升,甚至CEO 也需要董事会的许可来采取行动。

此外,当你用完奖励或奖励没有足够的感知价值时,你的权利会减弱。

强制权力

- 这种权力来源也存在问题,可能会被滥用。更重要的是,它可能会引起它所适用的人们的不满或怨恨。
- 威胁和惩罚是常见的强制手段。
 当你暗示或威胁某人将被解雇、降级或被拒绝的特权时,你会使用强制权力。
 虽然你的地位可能容许你这样做,但这并不意味着你有这样做的意愿或理由。
 你有时可能需要惩罚人们作为最后的手段,但如果你过度使用强制力,人们就会离开。
 (你也可能被指控欺凌他们)

信息权力

■ 控制其他人需要或想要的信息会使您处于有利位置。

能够接触机密的财务报告,了解谁将被解雇,以及了解团队的年度"休息日", 这些都是信息权力的例子。

■ 在现代经济中,信息是一种特别有效的权力形式。

权力不是来自信息本身,而是来自对信息的接触,以及来自分享、扣留、操纵、扭曲或隐藏信息的能力。

利用这种类型的权力,您可以使用信息来帮助他人,或者作为武器或讨价还价的工具来对付他们。

权力的基础(French and Raven, 1959) ——源自自身的权利

专家权力

- 当您拥有能够理解情况的知识和技能,能建议解决方案,使用可靠的判断,并且 通常优于其他人时,人们会倾听您的声音,信任您并尊重您所说的话。 作为专题专家,您的想法将具有价值,而其他人则会接受您在该领域的领导力。
- 更重要的是,您可以将理性思考的信心、决断力和声誉扩展到其他主题和问题中。 这是建立和维护专家权力以及提高领导技能的好方法。

认同权力

■ 指权力来自一个人喜欢和尊重另一个人,并以某种方式与她认同。

名人拥有所谓的"认同权力",这就是为什么他们可以影响人们从购物喜好到政治 选举的一切事情。

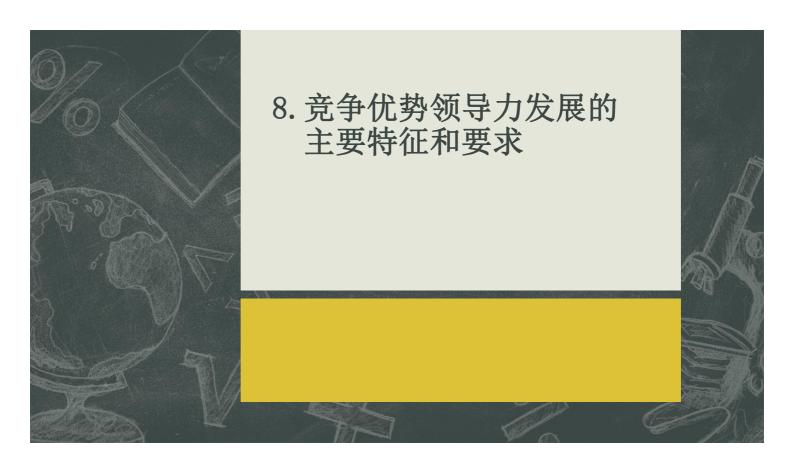
在工作场**所**,具有参照性权利的人通常会让每个人都感觉良好,所以他往往会产生很大的影响力。

- 认同权力可能是一项重大责任,因为你不一定要做任何事情来获得它。所以,它很容易被滥用。一个可爱、但缺乏正直和诚实的人,可能会上台一并利用这种力量来伤害和疏离人们,并获得个人利益。
- 仅依靠这种权力而取得长远尊重,对领导者来说并不是一个好的策略。然而,当它与 专家力量相结合时,它可以帮助领导者取得非常大的成功。

权力 vs. 影响

- ■影响力被视为权力如何被用来控制环境。
- 在没有权力的情况下,你也可以获得影响力。

人们可以通过网络,成功或简单地通过有效的倾听和沟通变得极具 影响力,从而获得可用于更重要和以结果为导向的变革的力量。



领导力发展方法

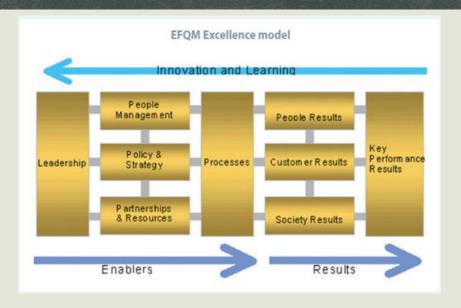
- 指导
- 问责制
- 组织变革
- 授权和支持
- 培训和学习
- 知识管理
- 继任计划和职业发展





- 平衡计分卡是一个框架,用于帮助组织内的战略绩效管理工具的设计和实施。
- 它是一组绩效目标和结果,涉及绩效的四个方面: 财务、客户、内部流程和创新。 它承认组织对不同的利益相关者负责,如员工、供应商、客户、社区和股东。

EFQM卓越模型



EFQM卓越模型

■ EFQM卓越模型(欧洲质量管理基金会)是世界上使用最广泛的持续改进工具。

它可以被任何组织使用, 无论组织大小或所在行业。

■ 该模型允许组织评估其当前绩效,以确定他们希望改进的优势和领域。

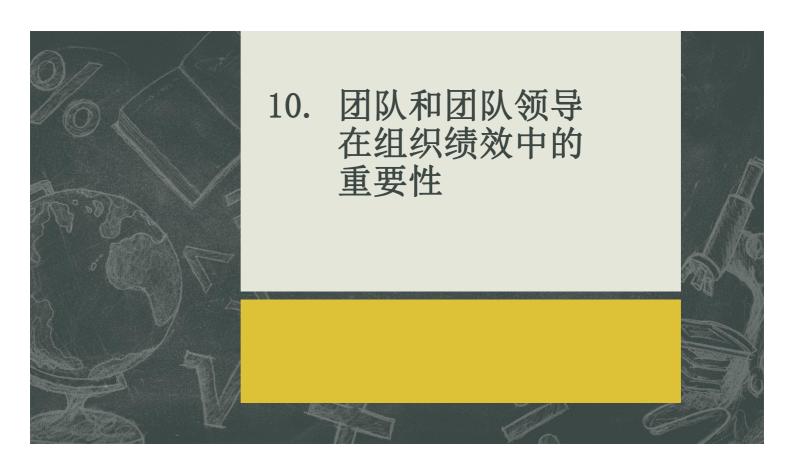
它提供了一个总体框架,以指导持续改进项目或大型转型计划,并确保它们带来切实的成果。

帮助组织检查其战略制定和实施的有效性。

■ 9 框符结构是支持EFOM卓越模型的核心元素。

左侧的 5 个框符称为"促成者",用于衡量组织中的活动,例如策略、策略和流程以及参与执行这些活动的人员。右侧是4个"结果"或"促成者"的结果。

- EFQM卓越模型允许人们了解其组织行为(促成者)与其实现的结果之间的 因果关系。
- 这种简单的模型使组织能够为其流程建立顶级"成功"公式,根据需要进行 更改并衡量结果。



战略领导团队 (SLT)的定义和角色

- 战略领导团队是一个团队,其工作对特定业务部门、产品线、服务区域、职能部门、部门或公司具有战略意义。 正如战略领导力与一般领导力不同。
- ■战略影响与一般影响不同
- 战略领导团队通过他们的工作与组织中的其他团队有所区分。如果某团队的工作是为了组织的长期成功,那么该团队就是一个战略领导团队。如:一个团队,其任务是在公司中开发下一代产品,将创新作为战略驱动力。

- SLT特別为组织设计新流程,例如: 做持续改进的一个团队。 这些工作具有战略意义,因为它对不同的组织单位产生影响。
- SLT是战略领导过程中的关键因素,因为团队代表了组织中信息的汇合。 也就是说,人们聚集在一起,带来多种视角、不同的数据和信息以及不同的体验。
- 在有效的团队中,这种广泛的信息以任何单个人都不会发生的方式融合在一起。 从某种意义上说,战略领导层可在组织构图上填补空白区域。

推动战略学习=战略思考+战略行动+战略影响

战略思考

- 团队是否可以接触到制定决策所需的战略相关信息?
- 团队的构成是否确保关键的战略观点和专业知识的存在?
- 团队是否从其可用信息中应用了"使常识化"的能力?

战略行动

- 团队在多大程度上清楚地了解其允许行动的范围?
- 团队在多大程度上及时做出决定?
- 团队在多大程度上有效地平衡短期和长期优先事项?
- 团队内部的学习氛围如何?
- 团队在多大程度上会在其他方面产生战略行动?

战略影响

团队需要与组织的其他成员以一个声音说话。

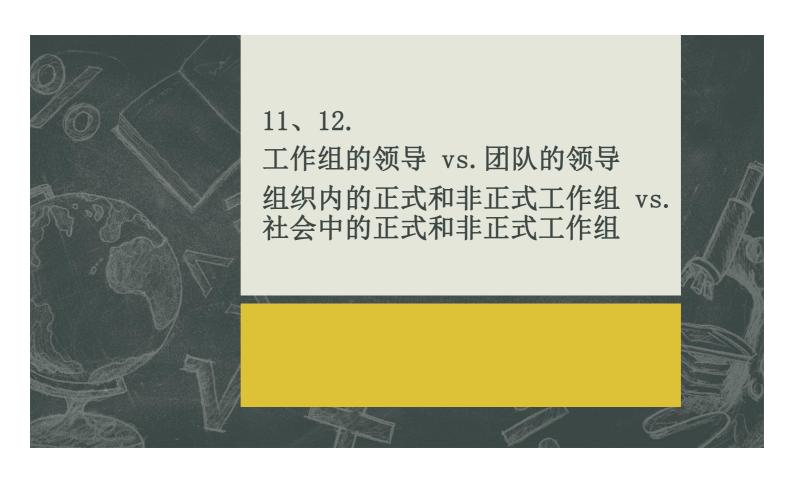
这不是一件容易的事。这个过程需要下列四个关键的战略领导团队能力:

- ■团队成员之间的有效影响
- 与组织中其他关键团队建立关系的基础
- ■影响贯穿整个组织
- ■对来自他人影响的开放性

战略领导团队 (SLT)和学习过程

- 行业中最重要的成功因素:驱动因素—并制定业务和领导战略以超越这些驱动因素。
- 随着SLT明确其角色和面对的关键任务,SLT应确定重点和优先领域(战略驱动因素),然后提出利用这些驱动因素并实现战略目标的最佳途径。
- 各级SLT其实都制定了战略,无论他们是否称之为策略。
- 由于战略是指组织为实现可持续竞争优势而做出的选择模式,因此可以 寻找这些模式來确定SLT的战略。
- 同样,SLT确实为组织设定了领导基调,这就是我们在讨论领导力战略时所指的。

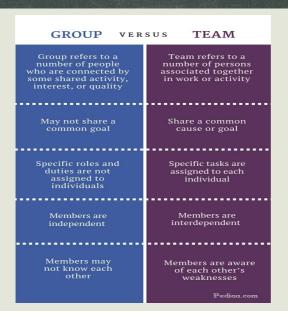
- 战略领导团队在制定他们的运营计划中实践。
- 将这项实践工作放在学习过程的背景下,将有助于团队确保这些项目 和任务在团队和组织的战略中得到反映。



正式工作组 vs. 非正式工作组

构成	刻意	自发
结构	既定结构	无结构
关系	专业	个人
规模	大	比较小
类型/生活	取决于工作组	取决于成员
领导	正式领导	无正式领导

工作组 vs.团队



- 有两种类型的工作组,即正式组和非正式组。 正式组是按照官方创建,以实现预期目标。 与此不同,非正式体由员工根据他们的喜好、兴趣和态度形成。
- 一个自我成立组织,半自主的小型员工组,其成员在低或不监督下确定, 计划和管理他们的日常活动和职责。 也称为自我导向团队或自我管理的自然工作团队。

- 虚拟团队(也称为地理位置分散的团队、分布式团队或远程团队)
- 通常是指从不同地理位置一起工作并依赖通信技术(如电子邮件、传真和视频或语音会议服务)的进行合作的一组人员。
- 运营团队通常被使用其服务的人视为组织的"代表"。
- 他们可能直接与人合作,提供服务或生产商品。 他们执行组织的主要 任务,实施其政策并显示其标准。

工作组领导

- 这里的领导者是指领导他人的人。他应该有远见、信守承诺、充满动力以实现组织的目标。
- 换句话说,工作组领导是一群人的管理,以达到预期的效果。领导者 必须激励并激发对团队成员的信心。
- 领导者必须具有灵活性、适应性强,能够以冷静的方式面对各种情况, 包括挫折、挑战和失败。
- 在根据个人的能力分配特定任务后,他必须能够从组中的每个成员中 提取工作能力,因为工作能力可能因人而异。

团队领导能力

- 领导力对于将团队合作变为现实至关重要。负面的领导特质会破坏团队并破坏他们拥有的团队合作精神。
- 相反,积极的领导特质可以鼓励团队无缝合作并实现更大的目标。在专业环境中,团队领导、经理、企业主、主管和其他领导负责其工作场所的团队合作环境。
- 由于领导者可以对其员工团队产生很大的影响力,因此他们有责任采取合理 的措施来创建和促进团队合作。

领导者可以通过多种方式简单地通过塑造他们的领导战略来满足团队的需求。

有效的团队元素:

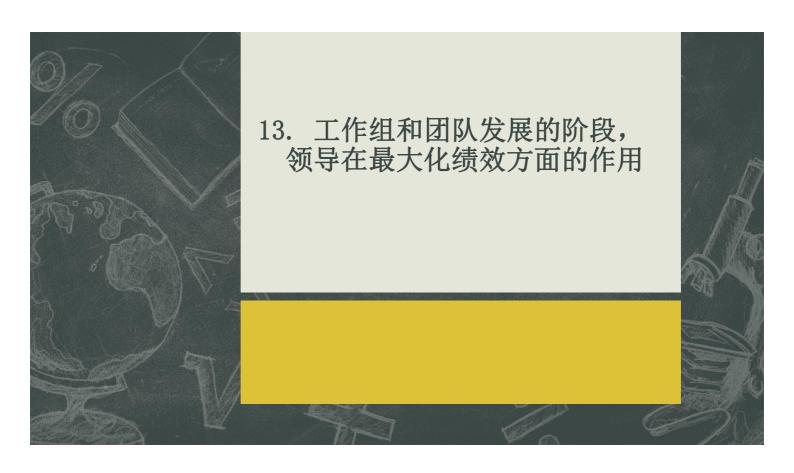
- 做决定
- 问责制
- 愿景集中的心态
- 对团队成员的认可

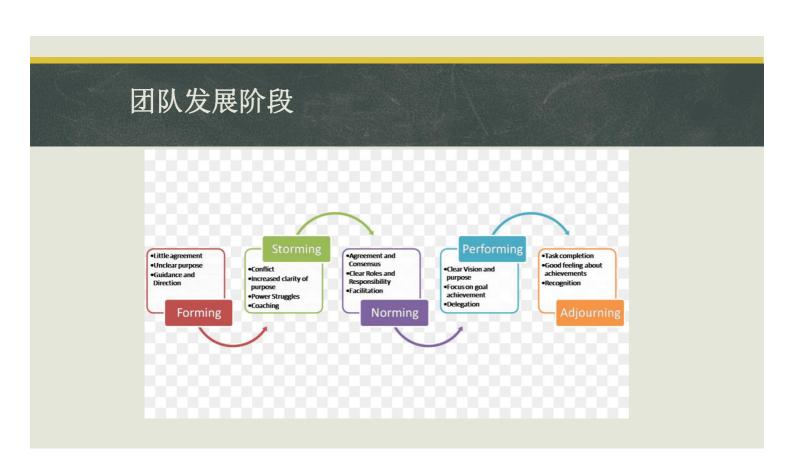
社会中的正式和非正式群体

- 利益相关者是指可以影响、受其影响或认为自己受项目影响的任何个 人、团体或组织。
- 利益相关者管理是成功完成任何项目、计划或活动的关键组成部分。

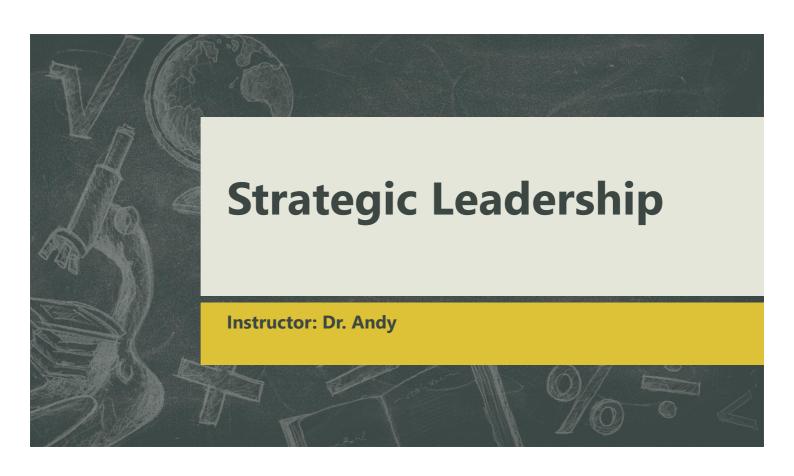
利益相关者参与

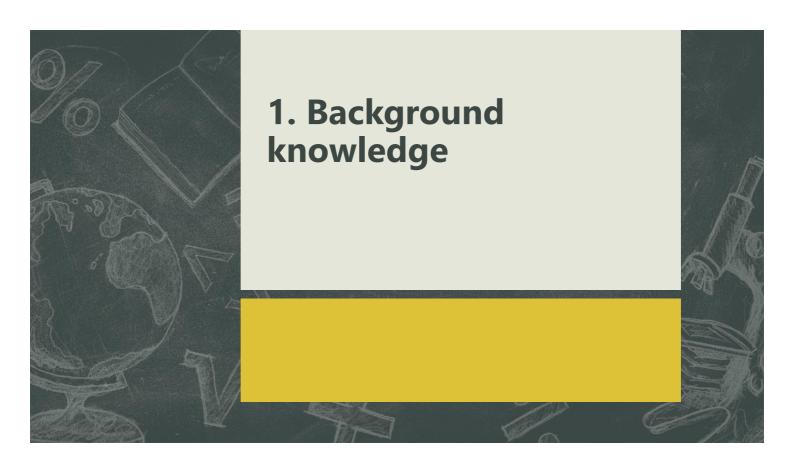
- 沟通: 确保理解预期信息并实现所需的响应
- 尽早并经常请教: 要获得有用的信息和想法就要提问
- 记住他们也是人: 操作时要注意人的感受
- 计划:时间投资和精心策划得好,会有显著的回报
- 关系: 尝试与利益相关者建立信任
- 简单但不容易:表现出你的关心;要善解人意;倾听利益相关者的意见
- 管理风险: 利益相关者可被视为具有可能性和影响的风险和机会
- 妥协: 在一系列利益相关者的不同优先事项中妥协
- 了解什么是成功: 向利益相关者探索项目的价值
- 承担责任:项目监管是项目成功的关键





- ■每个阶段都在建立一支高效的团队中起著至关重要的作用。
- 1965年,心理学家布鲁斯 塔克曼提出,团队会经历 5 个发展阶段: 形成期、激荡期、规范期、执行期、中止期





Management vs. Leadership

Management

- Planning
- Leading
- Organizing
- Controlling

Leadership

- Guiding and motivating employees
- Giving assignments
- Explaining routines
- Clarifying policies
- Providing feedback on performance

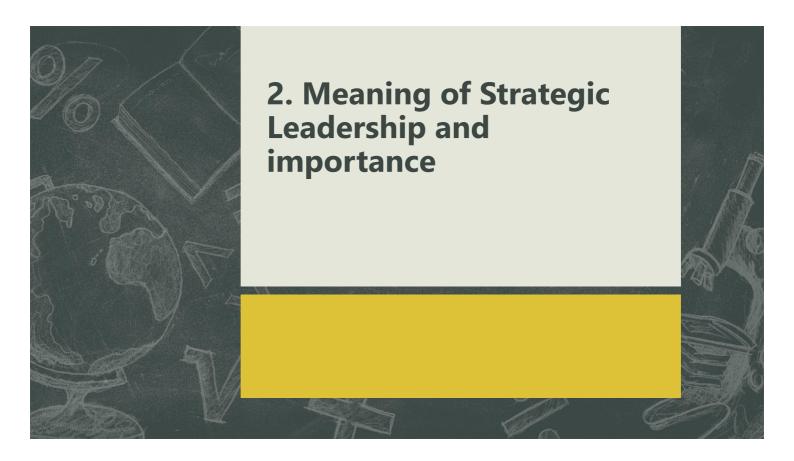
Management vs. Strategic Leadership Visionary Strategic Inspirational leadership leadership leadership Strategic Corporate Leadership Operational Manageme Managemen Team nt (big t (people managemen picture t (business focused) global) focused)

Strategic Management

- continuous planning, monitoring, analysis and assessment of all that is necessary for an organization to meet its goals and objectives.
- helps company leaders assess their company's present situation, chalk out strategies, deploy them and analyze the effectiveness of the implemented strategies.
- involves analyzing cross-functional business decisions prior to implementing them.

Involves:

- ➤ analyzing internal and external strengths and weaknesses.
- ➤ formulating action plans.
- > executing action plans.
- revaluating to what degree action plans have been successful and making changes when desired results are not being produced.



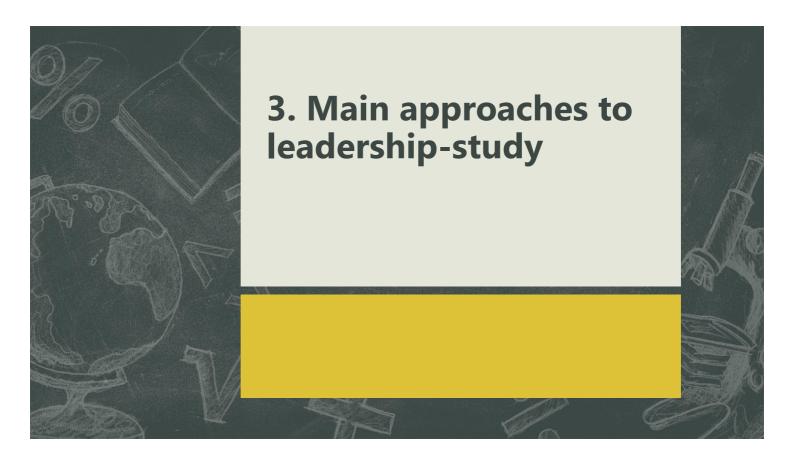
Strategic Leadership and its importance

- Strategic Leadership providing vision, strategic direction, perspectives, values, policies, and business models for leading change through innovation, integration, and inspiration, and for achieving sustainable success.
- The Definition and Focus of Strategic Leadership Individuals and teams enact strategic leadership when they think, act, and influence in ways that promote the sustainable competitive advantage of the organization.

- The focus of strategic leadership is sustainable competitive advantage, or the enduring success of the organization. Indeed, this is the work of strategic leadership: to drive and move an organization so that it will thrive in the long term. This is true whether the organization is for-profit or nonprofit.
- It depends only on whether your organization seeks and achieves an enduring set of capabilities that provide distinctive value to stakeholders over the long term, in whatever sector your organization operates or whatever bottom line you are measured by.

Characteristics of strategic leaders

- strong communication
- good listening skills
- passion and commitment
- positivity
- innovation
- collaboration
- honesty
- diplomacy (to be tactful)
- empathy
- humility



Effective leadership

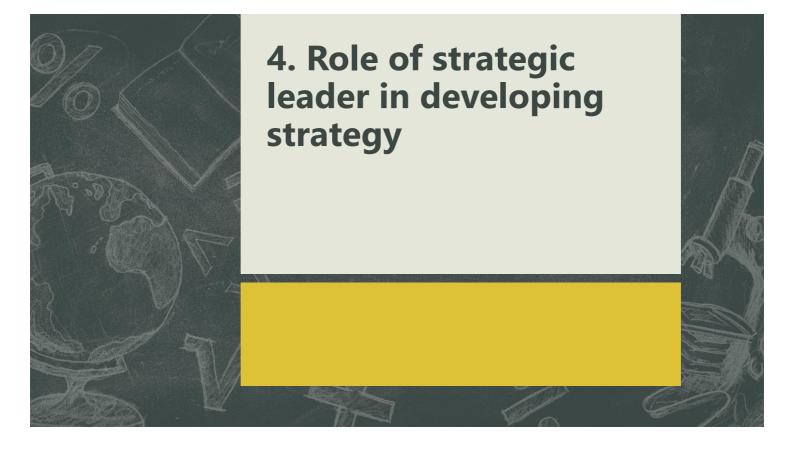
- Leaders seek to influence the actions, beliefs and the feelings of others.
- This is a complex process: effective leadership requires the leader's qualities and skills to connect with people and their needs as well as the needs of the leadership situation.
- Today's leaders need to understand the increased expectations of their people to be consulted and involved in decision-making, and to have the autonomy to achieve objectives in the way they see as most effective.

Main approaches and styles of leadership

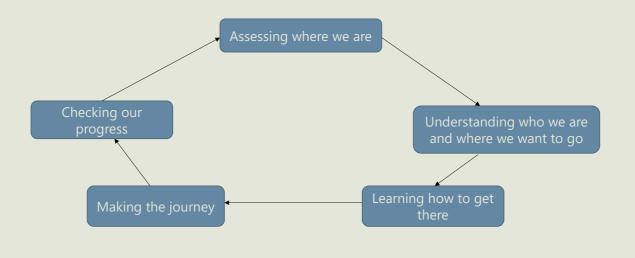
- Qualities or Traits approach leaders are born, not made, having inherited personality traits or qualities.
- Functional or Group approach leadership can be learned and developed. Focuses on the accountabilities, responsibilities and functions of the leader and the nature of the group.
- Behavioral styles approach: focuses on the behavior of people in leadership positions, the importance of leadership style and how it influences group performance, e.g. Theory X, Theory Y, autocratic (authoritarian), democratic, laissez-faire.

- Situational approach the situation itself determines the leadership style that will be most effective.
- Contingency Models approach relates to leader-member relations, task structure and the power in the position of the leader, competence of followers.
- Transactional leadership approach: appeals to the self-interest of followers to achieve organizational goals and is based on the leader's position of authority in the structure.

- Inspirational or Charismatic leadership approach based on the personal qualities or charisma of the leader. These leaders are seen as having a strong vision and sense of mission and arouse strong emotions in followers.
- Transformational leadership approach it creates a vision for transforming the performance of the organization and appeals to the higher ideals and the values of the organization's people to make it happen. People are motivated by more than just their own self-interest, and they are motivated to give more effort than what transactional leadership alone can achieve.

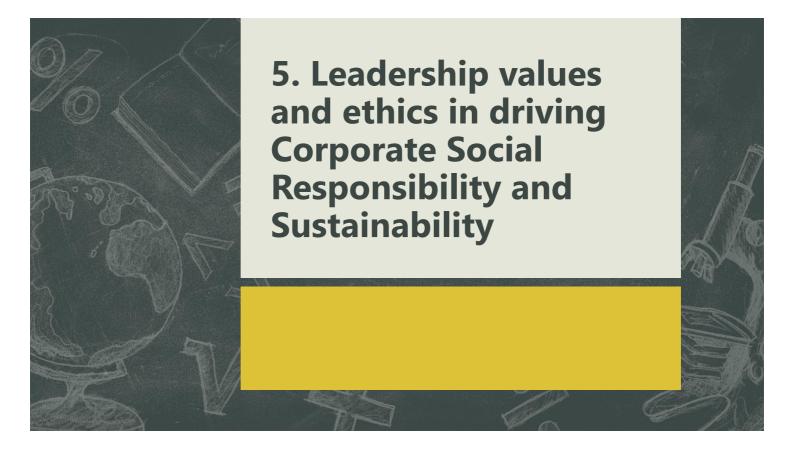


Strategy as a Learning Process



- Successfully creating sustainability through changes that progressively build on each other requires a learning engine that runs throughout the organization. Strategy-making and strategyimplementation processes provide the foundation for that learning engine, and strategic leadership is what drives it.
- We use a framework called "strategy as a learning process" to depict this engine. It describes a specific strategy mind-set, a way of thinking about how to craft and implement strategy. In particular, it implies that successful strategy operates in an ongoing state of formulation, implementation, reassessment, and revision.

- Creating a sustainable competitive advantage involves bridging the gap between internal complexity and interdependence on one hand and the need for flexibility and resilience on the other. Balancing this tension is the work of the strategic leader.
- Creating Sustainability strategic leaders work toward a future state of enhanced vitality for their organization so that it will endure in the long term, implementing changes to the organization. The critical issue for strategic leaders is how to make changes that progressively build on each other.



Leadership values

- Values What values are most central and critical to how you approach work? What values do you want to be known for practicing(not just preaching)?
- Leadership legacy What do you want to be your leadership legacy to others? What do you want others to say about your leadership after you've left your current position or the organization? What lasting impact do you want to have—not just on the organization but also on the people around you?
- Career aspirations What kind of role would you like to have five or ten years from now? Describe the critical elements of what for you would be an ideal opportunity for strategic leadership.

Leadership values

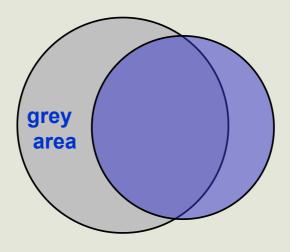
Aspirations for your Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) - What are your aspirations for your strategic leadership team? How would you like others to describe the way your team provides strategic leadership to the organization? What is your vision for the kind of strategic impact you'd like your team to have?

Morality, Ethics, Business Ethics

- Morality is concerned with the norms, values and beliefs embedded in social processes which define right and wrong for an individual or a community.
- **Ethics** is concerned with the study of morality and the application of reason to elucidate specific rules and principles that determine right and wrong for any given situation.
- Business ethics is the study of business situations, activities, and decisions where issues of right and wrong are addressed.

Ethics vs. Law

Ethics



Law

Why is business ethics important?

- 1. Power and influence of business in society
- 2. Potential to provide major contribution to society
- 3. Potential to inflict harm
- 4. Increasing demands from stakeholders
- 5. Lack of business ethics education or training
- 6. Continued occurrence of ethical infractions
- 7. Evaluating different ways of managing business ethics
- 8. Interesting and rewarding

Carroll's (1979) 4-part model of corporate social responsibility



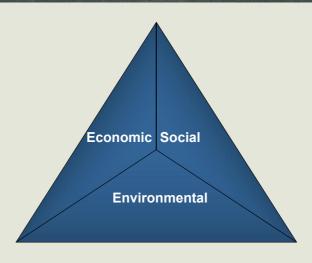
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- Corporate Social responsibility is an organization's obligation to maximize its positive impact on stakeholders and minimize its negative impact.
- The attempt by companies to meet the economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic demands of a given society at a particular point in time.
- Four levels of social responsibility:
 - Economic (satisfy investors) (the basic level)
 - Legal (obey the law)
 - Ethical (expected activities and behaviors)
 - Philanthropic (desired activities and behaviors)

Sustainability

- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (World Commission on Environment and Development 1987)
- Sustainability refers to the long-term maintenance of systems according to environmental, economic and social considerations

Triple-Bottom Line (3 components of Sustainability)



- Bottom line thinking suggests sustainability as a goal
- Three dimensions:
 - Environmental perspectives
 - Economic perspectives
 - Social perspectives





Strategic as a 'learning process'

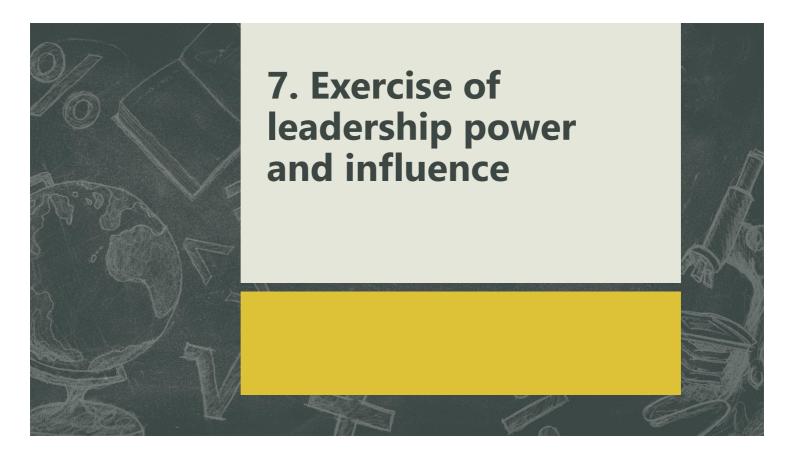
- Organizations must learn and those that have the best learning practices in place have a significant competitive advantage.
- Not sufficient to have one person learning for the organization. No longer possible to 'figure it out' from the top and have everyone else following the orders of the 'grand strategist.'
- The organizations that will excel in the future will be the organizations that discover how to tap people's commitment and capacity to learn at all levels in an organization" (Peter Senge, 1990, p. 4).

- Leading strategy involves discovery more than determination.
- Strategic leadership is not reserved for those at the top.
- It's not enough to be a good strategic leader yourself; you have to foster strategic leadership in others, too.
- Strategic leaders blend the skills of thinking, acting, and influencing to drive strategy as a learning process in their organizations.

- 'Crafting' strategy is more of a discovery process than it is a determination process or a process of choosing among a limited set of possibilities. It involves discovering the few key things the organization needs to do well and can do well to differentiate it in its industry.
- Strategic leadership is best exerted when information from the top is combined with information from the bottom ranks of the organization, and middle managers are in a unique position to do this. It is no wonder that more and more people throughout organizations are feeling the need to become more strategic.

- Ways in which the strategic leader can focus on others:
 - Create a climate that fosters strategic leadership in others.
 - Develop strategic leadership abilities in those around you.
- What is the climate in your organization for sharing information? Does information flow freely, so that people share their most honest opinions with each other, allowing those opinions to be shaped by data and perspectives of others?

- It's not the case that a strategic leader first thinks to determine what to do, then acts to make the necessary decisions and choices associated with that thinking, and then influences others to get them on board. In reality, thinking, acting, and influencing are interdependent.
- That is, a strategic leader will take action that then informs future thinking about the strategy. (Indeed, this type of learning is the foundation of strategy as a learning process.) A strategic leader will also invite others into the strategy-making process—not just to facilitate their buy-in to the process but also to produce a better strategy than could have been developed in isolation.



• The way a leader behaves toward you and how effectively you work as a result can both depend on the source of her power. And her power need not come from her official status or title.

Bases of Power (French and Raven, 1959) - Positional power sources

Legitimate Power

- A president, prime minister or monarch has legitimate power. So does a CEO, a religious minister, or a fire chief. Electoral mandates, social hierarchies, cultural norms, and organizational structure all provide the basis for legitimate power.
- This type of power, however, can be unpredictable and unstable. If you lose the title or position, your legitimate power can instantly disappear, because people were influenced by the position you held rather than by you.

Reward Power

- People in power are often able to give out rewards. Raises, promotions, desirable assignments, training opportunities, and simple compliments these are all examples of rewards controlled by people "in power." If others expect that you'll reward them for doing what you want, there's a high probability that they'll do it.
- The problem with this power base is that it may not be as strong as it first seems. Supervisors rarely have complete control over salary increases, managers often can't control promotions by themselves, and even CEOs need permission from their boards of directors for some actions. Also, when you use up rewards, or when the rewards don't have enough perceived value, your power weakens.

Coercive Power

- This source of power is also problematic, and can be abused. What's more, it can cause dissatisfaction or resentment among the people it's applied to.
- Threats and punishment are common coercive tools. You use coercive power when you imply or threaten that someone will be fired, demoted or denied privileges. While your position may allow you to do this, though, it doesn't mean that you have the will or the justification to do so. You may sometimes need to punish people as a last resort but if you use coercive power too much, people will leave. (You might also risk being accused of bullying them.)

Informational Power

- Having control over information that others need or want puts you in a powerful position. Having access to confidential financial reports, being aware of who's due to be laid off, and knowing where your team is going for its annual "away day" are all examples of informational power.
- In the modern economy, information is a particularly potent form of power. The power derives not from the information itself but from having access to it, and from being in a position to share, withhold, manipulate, distort, or conceal it. With this type of power, you can use information to help others, or as a weapon or a bargaining tool against them.

Bases of Power (French and Raven, 1959) - Personal power sources

Expert Power

- When you have knowledge and skills that enable you to understand a situation, suggest solutions, use solid judgment, and generally outperform others, people will listen to you, trust you, and respect what you say. As a subject matter expert, your ideas will have value, and others will look to you for leadership in that area.
- What's more, you can expand your confidence, decisiveness and reputation for rational thinking into other subjects and issues. This is a good way to build and maintain expert power, and to improve your leadership skills.

Referent Power

- Referent power comes from one person liking and respecting another, and identifying with her in some way. Celebrities have referent power, which is why they can influence everything from what people buy to which politician they elect. In a workplace, a person with referent power often makes everyone feel good, so he tends to have a lot of influence.
- Referent power can be a big responsibility, because you don't necessarily have to do anything to earn it. So, it can be abused quite easily. Someone who is likeable, but who lacks integrity and honesty, may rise to power – and use that power to hurt and alienate people as well as to gain personal advantage.
- Relying on referent power alone is not a good strategy for a leader who wants longevity and respect. When it is combined with expert power, however, it can help you to be very successful.

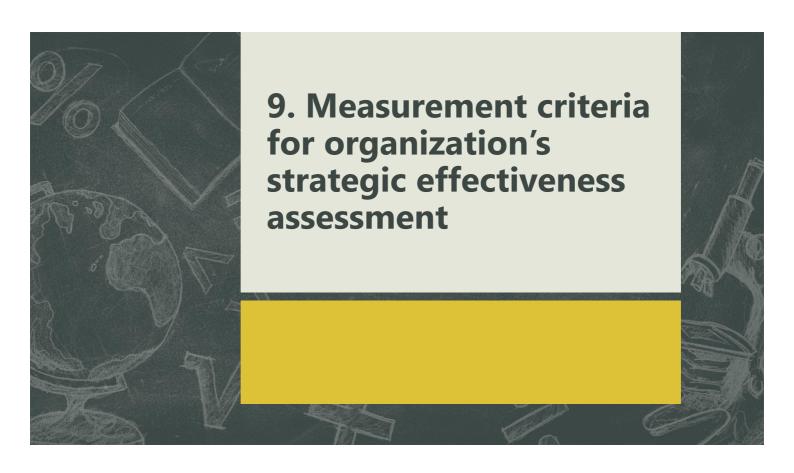
Power vs. Influence

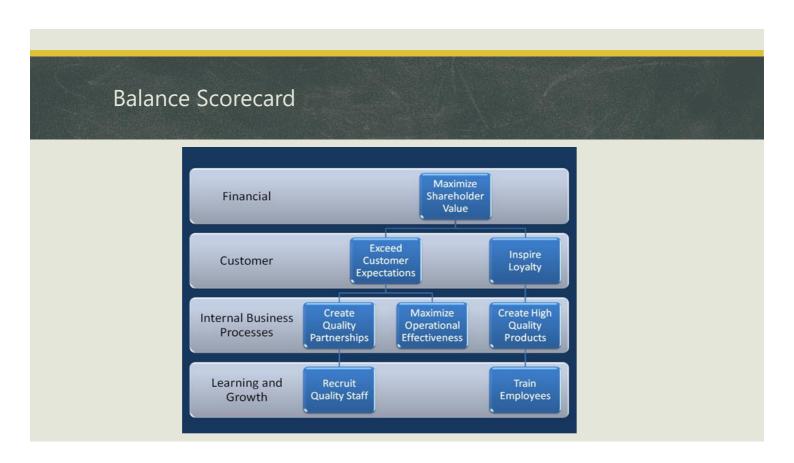
- Influence is seen as HOW power is used to control the environment.
- Influence is something you can attain while having little power. One can become highly influential through a network, success, or simply by effectively listening and communicating, thereby attaining power that can be used for more significant and results-driven change.



Leadership development methods

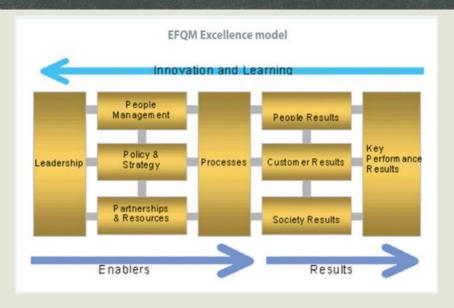
- Coaching
- Accountability
- Change management
- Empowerment and support
- Training and learning
- Knowledge management
- Succession planning and career progression





- The Balanced Scorecard is a framework that is used to help in the design and implementation of strategic performance management tools within organizations.
- It is a set of performance targets and results relating to four **dimensions** of performance—financial, customer, internal process and innovation. It recognizes that organizations are responsible to different stakeholder groups, such as employees, suppliers, customers, community and shareholders.

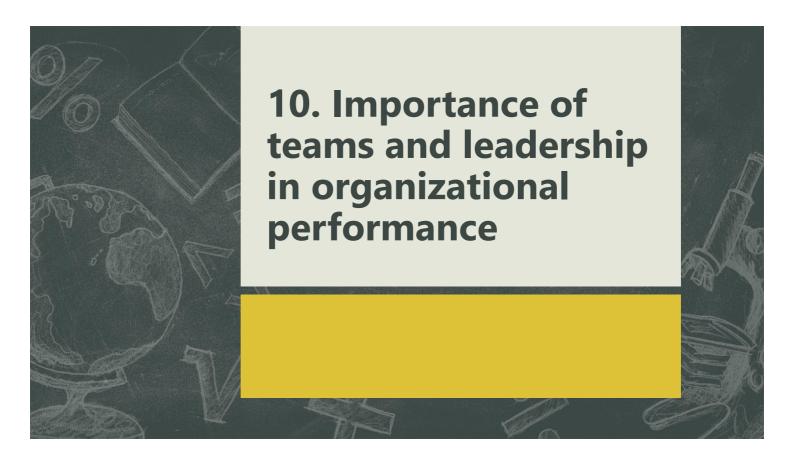
EFQM Excellence Model



EFQM Excellence Model

- The EFQM Excellence Model (European Foundation for Quality Management) is the most widely used continuous improvement tool in the world. It can be used by any organisation regardless of size or sector.
- The model allows organisation to evaluate their current performance to identify strengths and areas they would like to improve. It provides an overarching framework to guide continuous improvement projects or large transformation programmes and ensure they deliver tangible results.
- help organisations examine the effectiveness of their strategy development and implementation.

- The **9 Box structure** is the core element that underpins the EFQM Excellence Model. The 5 boxes on the left are called **'Enablers'** and are used to measure the activities in your organisation such as **strategies**, **policies and processes** and the people who are involved with carrying these out. On the right there are four 'Results' or the outcomes of the 'Enablers'.
- The EFQM Excellence model allows people to understand the cause and effect relationships between what their organisation does (the Enablers) and the Results it achieves.
- This simple model allows organisations the ability to institute a top level 'success' formula to their processes, change as needed and measure the results.



Definition and Role of Strategic Leadership Teams (SLT)

- A strategic leadership team is a team whose work has strategic implications for a particular business unit, product line, service area, functional area, division, or company. Just as strategic leadership is different from general.
- Strategic influence is different from general influence.
- SLTs are differentiated from other teams in the organization by the work they do. If the work of the team is in service of the long-term success of the organization, then the team is a strategic leadership team. Example: a team that is tasked with developing the next generation of products in a firm that has innovation as a strategic driver.

- A SLT is chartered to design a new process for the organization, such as a continuous-improvement team. Such work has strategic implications because it has impact across different organizational units.
- The SLT is a critical element in the strategic leadership process because teams represent the confluence of information in an organization. That is, people come together and bring multiple perspectives, different sets of data and information, and different experiences.
- In effective teams this breadth of information is blended in ways that can't happen with any single individual. In a sense, teams have the potential to fill the white space on the organizational chart where strategic leadership happens.

Driving Strategic Learning = Strategic thinking + Strategic acting + Strategic influencing

Strategic thinking

- Does the team have access to the strategically relevant information it needs to make decisions?
- Does the team's composition ensure that key strategic perspectives and expertise are present?
- Does the team apply the competency of "making common sense" out of the information available to it?

Strategic acting

- To what extent does the team have a clear understanding of its latitude of permissible action?
- To what extent does the team make timely decisions?
- To what extent does the team balance short-term and long term priorities effectively?
- To what extent is there a climate for learning within the team?
- To what extent does the team engender strategic action in others?

Strategic influencing

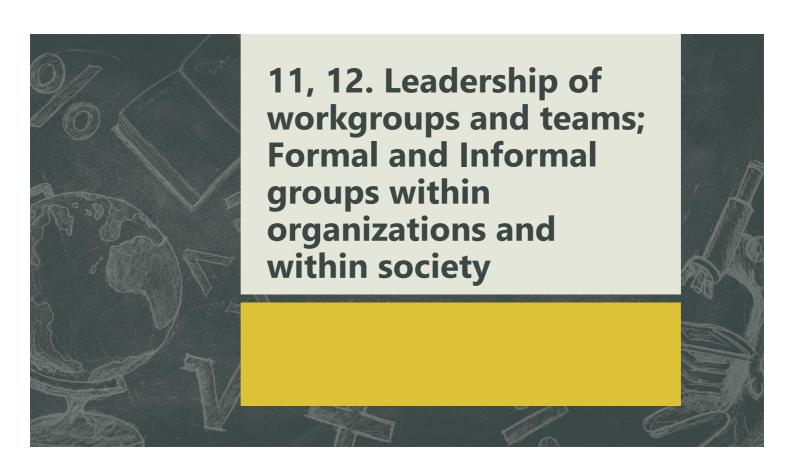
The team needs to speak with one voice to the rest of the organization. This is not an easy task. Four critical strategic leadership team competencies go into this process:

- Effective influence between the team members
- A foundation of relationships with other key teams in the organization
- Consistent influence throughout the rest of the organization
- Openness to influence from others

SLT and the learning process

- The most important success factors in their industry—the drivers—and enact business and leadership strategies to excel at those drivers.
- As SLTs gain clarity about their role and the key tasks before them, they should determine areas of focus and priority (strategic drivers) and then set forth on a path to best leverage those drivers and achieve strategic objectives.
- SLTs at all levels do set forth strategies, whether or not they call them strategies. Since strategy refers to the patterns of choices an organization makes to achieve sustainable competitive advantage, one can look for those patterns to determine the strategy of the SLT. Similarly, SLTs do set a leadership tone for the organization, and this is what we are referring to when we discuss leadership strategy.

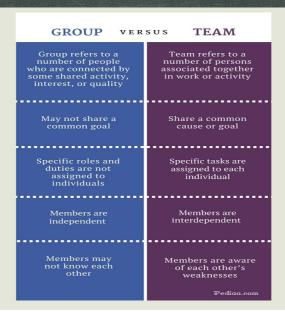
Strategic leadership teams are making the journey through the operational plans they set and enact. Placing this work in the context of a learning process will help the team ensure that these projects and tasks are reflected in the strategy of the team and the organization.



Formal groups vs. Info	ormal groups
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Formation	Deliberately	Voluntary
Structure	Defined structure	No structure
Relationship	Professional	Personal
Size	Large	Comparatively small
Nature/Life	Depends on group	Depends on members
Leadership	Official leader	No official leader

Group vs. Team



- There are two types of group, namely, formal groups and informal groups. Formal groups are the ones that are created as per official authority, so as to fulfill the desired objective. Unlike, informal groups are formed by the employees as per their likes, interests, and attitudes.
- A self-organized, semiautonomous small group of employees whose members determine, plan, and manage their day-to-day activities and duties under reduced or no supervision. Also called self directed team or self-managed natural work team.

- A virtual team (also known as a geographically dispersed team, distributed team, or remote team) usually refers to a group of individuals who work together from different geographic locations and rely on communication technology such as email, FAX, and video or voice conferencing services in order to collaborate.
- Operational teams are often seen as the 'face' of the organisation by people who use their services. They might work directly with people, provide services or produce goods. They perform the primary task of the organisation, implementing its policies and displaying its standards.

Group leadership

- A leader as the word stands is someone who leads others. He should have a vision, commitment and drive to achieve the goal of the group. In other words, team leadership is the management of a group of people to achieve the desired result. The leader must motivate and inspire confidence in the members of the group.
- The leader must be flexible, adaptable and should be capable to face all types of situations including setbacks, challenges and failures in a calm and cool manner. He must be able to extract work from each member of the group after assigning a particular task according to the individual's capacity as it may differ from person to person.

Team leadership skills

- Leadership is essential to making teamwork into a reality. Negative leadership traits can ruin a team and destroy all sense of teamwork they possess. Adversely, positive leadership traits can encourage teams to work together seamlessly and achieve greater goals. In the professional setting it is team leaders, managers, business owners, executives, and other leaders who are responsible for the teamwork environment in their place of work.
- Because of the amount of influence a leader can have over their employee teams, it is their responsibility to do whatever is reasonable to create and promote teamwork. There are many ways that a leader can do this simply by molding their leadership strategies to fit the needs of the teams.

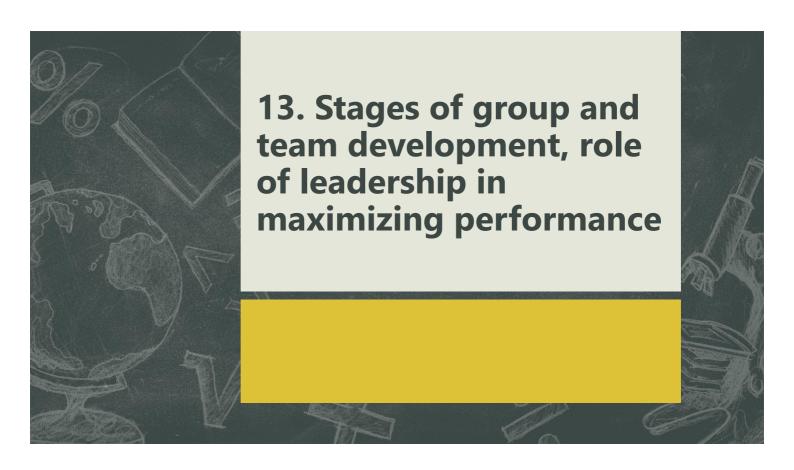
- Effective teamwork elements:
 - Decision making
 - Accountability
 - Vision focused mindset
 - Recognition of team members

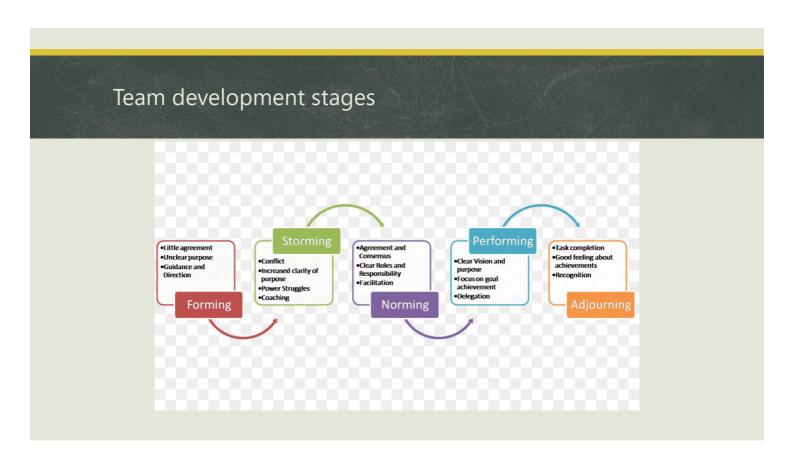
Formal and Informal groups within society

- A stakeholder is any individual, group or organization that can affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a programme.
- Stakeholder management is a critical component to the successful delivery of any project, programme or activity.

Stakeholders Engagement

- Communicate: To ensure intended message is understood and the desired response achieved.
- Consult, early and often: To get the useful information and ideas, ask questions.
- Remember, they are human: Operate with an awareness of human feelings.
- Plan it: Time investment and careful planning against it, has a significant payoff.
- Relationship: Try to engender trust with the stakeholders.
- Simple but not easy: Show your care. Be empathetic. Listen to the stakeholders.
- Managing risk: Stakeholders can be treated as risk and opportunities that have probabilities and impact.
- Compromise: Compromise across a set of stakeholders' diverging priorities.
- Understand what is success: Explore the value of the project to the stakeholder.
- Take responsibility: Project governance is the key of project success





■ Each **stage** plays a vital part in **building** a high-functioning **team**. In 1965, a psychologist named Bruce **Tuckman** said that **teams** go through 5**stages** of **development**: forming, storming, norming, performing and adjourning. The **stages** start from the time that a **group** first meets until the project ends.



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