

艾德尔

他领导能力 ADAIR ON LEADER

■约翰·艾德尔/著 熊金才/译

|中英对照

管理实践的指导宝典 最具影响力的**国际著名管理大师** 世界第一位**领导学教授** 约翰·艾德尔又一力作

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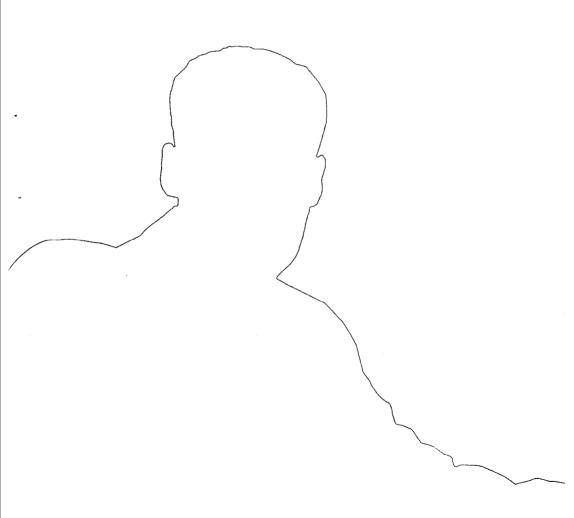
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砂领导能力 ADAIR ON LEADER



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第一章 领导能力与团队建设力

本章由两部分组成

第一节 领导能力

第二节 团队建设

第一节 领导能力

- 一项对成功的高级管理人员品质的调查显示,管理者在高层管理活动中所要具备的最有价值的品质依其重要性分别是:
 - 1. 决策能力
 - 2. 领导能力
 - 3. 正直
 - 4. 热情
 - 5. 想像力
 - 6. 努力工作的意愿
 - 7. 分析能力
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 - 10. 逆境应对能力
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 - 14. 说话条理清晰
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 - 16. 进行有效管理的能力

1 Leadership and teambuilding

This chapter of the book is divided into two parts:

- 1. Leadership
- 2. Teambuilding

Section 1: Leadership

A survey of successful chief executives on the attributes most valuable at top levels of management indicated the following in order of rating:

- 1. Ability to take decisions
- 2. Leadership
- 3. Integrity
- 4. Enthusiasm
- 5. Imagination
- 6. Willingness to work hard
- 7. Analytical ability
- 8. Understanding of others
- 9. Ability to spot opportunities
- 10. Ability to meet unpleasant situations
- 11. Ability to adapt quickly to change
- 12. Willingness to take risks
- 13. Enterprise
- 14. Capacity to speak lucidly
- 15. Astuteness
- 16. Ability to administer efficiently

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- 17. 思想开明
- 18. 坚韧不拔
- 19. 长时间工作的意愿
- 20. 有抱负
- 21. 专心致志
- 22. 写作能力
- 23. 好奇心
- 24. 处理数字的技巧
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人们在谈到领导与管理的区别与联系的时候,总会有所争论(这种争论现在存在,以后也可能长时间存在)。现在普遍的观点是,领导与管理是两个不同的概念,但是它们并不是泾渭分明的,它们之间有很多相同之处。



或许管理的隐含意思指的就是完成由其他人所设定的目标吧。当 然,一个拥有强有力的管理的企业(该企业有完善的体制),仍然需要 除管理以外的那些额外的东西。

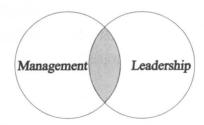
与管理相比, 领导具有五个细微的不同之处。

作为领导者,他们必须:

- 1. 确定经营方向
- 2. 鼓励下属

- 17. Open-mindedness
- 18. Ability to 'stick to it'
- 19. Willingness to work long hours
- 20. Ambition
- 21. Single-mindedness
- 22. Capacity for lucid writing
- 23. Curiosity
- 24. Skill with numbers
- 25. Capacity for abstract thought

There is (has and probably always will be) a debate about the differences and overlaps of leadership and management. Current opinion is that they are different concepts but they overlap considerably.



Perhaps management has the overtone of carrying out objectives laid down by someone else. It is certainly true that a well-managed business, in the sense of having perfect organisation, still needs that extra something.

Leadership has five distinctive nuances not found in management.

A leader must:

- 1. Give direction
- 2. Provide inspiration

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- 3. 建立团队
- 4. 树立榜样
- 5. 拥有支持者和追随者

亨利•菲佑于 1916 年把工业企业的活动领域分成六个主要部分:

- 1.技术部门——从事生产、制造和设备改装。
- 2. 商务部门——负责采购、销售和商务洽谈。
- 3.财务部门——负责寻求对资金的最佳利用方案。
- 4.安全部门——负责人身保护和财产保护。
- 5.会计部门——负责库存调查、资产负债表、成本计算和数据统计。
- **6.管理部门**——负责预算、计划、组织、人员配置、协调和控制工作。

出色的领导活动体现了优秀的管理和对资源的合理、有效利用。 当管理者的人格、修养、知识以及他们的领导能力得到企业中其他人 的认同和接受时,他们实际上已经成为了领导者。

但是,每个领导者的领导能力不尽相同,它视具体条件而定,因 为领导者的权威性可以来自以下三个方面:

- 1. **职位**(如职业头衔、地位等级或职务)
- 2. 人格(如有影响力和号召力的品质)
- 3. 知识(如专业技术)

以下是菲佑列出的作为指挥者所要具备的一些品质。他认为指挥者应该:

●对所有员工有全面深入的了解

- 3. Build teams
- 4. Set an example
- 5. Be accepted.

Henri Fayol (in 1916) divided the activities of an industrial company into six main groups:

- 1. Technical-production, manufacture and adaptation.
- 2. Commercial-buying, selling and exchange.
- 3. Financial-search for and optimum use of capital.
- 4. **Security-**protection of property and people.
- 5. Accounting-stocktaking, balance sheet, costs and statistics.
- Administration-forecasting and planning, organising, commanding, co-ordinating and controlling.

Good administration is the hallmark of good management and the proper and efficient use of resources. Managers become leaders when their personality and character, their knowledge and functional skills of leadership are recognised and accepted by the others involved.

Leadership can be 'specific to the particular situation' and its 'authority' can derive from:

- 1. **position** (as in job title, rank or appo-intment)
- 2. personality (as in natural qualities of influence)
- 3. **knowledge** (as in technical professional skills)

Fayol listed these following qualities as being needed by a person in 'command'. A person in command should:

•have a thorough knowledge of employees

- ●果断裁走无能的员工。
- ●对企业与员工之间的协议要了如指掌。
- ●为员工树立好榜样。
- ●对组织进行定期审核,并通过简要的图表对审核的结果做进一步 分析。
- ●通过会议形式把企业的骨干召集起来,并激励大家要团结一致, 共同努力。
- ●不要太注重细节。
- ●在员工当中营造一种团结、拼搏、进取、忠诚的氛围。

领导者的 7 个特征

何谓领导者呢?领导者指的就是能运用专业知识和技能,积极、 主动地领导团体实现目标的有领导素质的人。在这一部分,我们将会 谈到领导的特征与功能。

当提到领导能力时,我们不能不提及领导者的人格与个性。领导特质对领导者的人格与个性有一些基本的特征要求,以下 7 个特征是最重要的:

1. 热情

试说出一个缺乏热情的领导者。

2. 诚实

不仅要求领导者有完整的人格,还要求他们对外在的价值——主要 是美德与真理——有坚定的信念。这种特质使领导者得到别人的信任。

3. 意志坚定

以高标准来衡量自己的工作,并对这种要求有坚定的信念,以此赢得别 人的尊重(至于是不是广受欢迎,并非那么看重)。

4. 公正

- eliminate the incompetent
- be well versed in the agreements binding the business and its employees
- set a good example
- •conduct periodic audits of the organisation and use summarised charts to further this review
- •bring together the chief assistants by means of conferences at which unity of direction and focusing of effort are provided for
- •not become engrossed in detail
- aim at making unity, energy, initiative and loyalty prevail among all employees.

The seven qualities of leadership

A leader is the kind of person (with leadership qualities) who has the appropriate knowledge and skill to lead a group to achieve its ends willingly. This section will look at the qualities and functions of leadership.

Personality and character cannot be left out of leadership. There are certain generic leadership traits, the seven important ones are:

1.Enthusiasm

Try naming a leader without it!

2.Integrity

Meaning both personal wholeness and sticking to values outside yourself, primarily goodness and truth -this quality makes people trust a leader.

3. Toughness

Demanding, with high standards, resilient tenacious and with the aim of being respected (not necessarily popular).

4. Fairness

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奖罚分明,公平对待每个下属,并承认人与人之间的差别,从而 采取不同的方法与下属相处。

5. 热心

对工作有浓厚的兴趣,全身心投入其中;对下属关怀备至——态度冷淡的人是不会成为成功的领导者的。

6. 谦虚

与此类型相反的就是那些态度傲慢,不把别人的话当一回事的领导者。

7. 自信

不应该是过度自信(过度的自信会让人变得傲慢)。自信是对自己或自己的能力的信心,人们可以通过你的言谈举止判断你是否真的自信。

你想知道自己是否具有领导的基本素质吗?以下的测试可以帮你忙。 请回答以下的问题:

	定ノ	卜定
●我具备以上提到的7种素质吗?(一时很难回答?不要着急	,	
以下的问题会逐步显示你是不是真的具有那些素质。)		
●我的工作表现能否证明我是一个有责任心的人?		
●我愿意承担领导的责任并接受它带给我的回报吗?		
▶大家都认为我对工作充满热情吗?		
●有人曾经称赞我是一个正直诚实的人吗?		
■我能证明自己是一个关心他人的人吗?		
●我是一个态度积极,喜欢交际的人吗?		
●我有勇气接受别人批评、冷眼和别人对我的忽视吗?		
▶我能控制自己的情绪和心情吗,还是反被它们控制了?		
●在过去的六个月里,我对我的下属是否坦诚,有没有对他们!	隐	
瞒一些什么?		

Impartial, rewarding/penalising performance without'favourites',treating individuals differently but equally.

5. Warmth

The heart as well as the mind being engaged, loving what is being done and caring for people-cold fish do not make good leaders.

6.Humility

The opposite of arrogance, being a listener and without an overwhelming ego.

7.Confidence

Not over-confidence (which leads to arrogance), but with self-confidence which people know whether you have or have not got it.

In testing whether or not you have the basic qualities of leadership, you should ask yourself these questions.

	YES	NO		
•Do I possess the above Mentioned seven qualities?(This' test' will				
subsequently reveal whether or not you really do!)				
Have I demonstrated that I m a responsible person?				
•Am I Do I like the responsibility and rewards of leadership?				
well-known for my enthusiasm at work?				
Have I ever been described as having integrity?				
•Can I show that people think of me as a warm person?				
Am I an active and socially Participative person?				
Do I have the self-confidence to take criticism, indifference and/or				
unpopularity from others?				
Can I control my emotions and moods or do I let them control me	? 🗆			
Have I been dishonest or less than straight with people who work for				
me over the past six months?				