Moral Leadership taster

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"The honour and distinction of the individual consist in this ... that he become a source of social good."

'Abdu'l-Bahá



Main objectives

Functions in any group that contribute to good performance:

- Conserve and strengthen the unity of the group
- Carry out the tasks for which the group was created
- Develop the potentialities of the members of the group

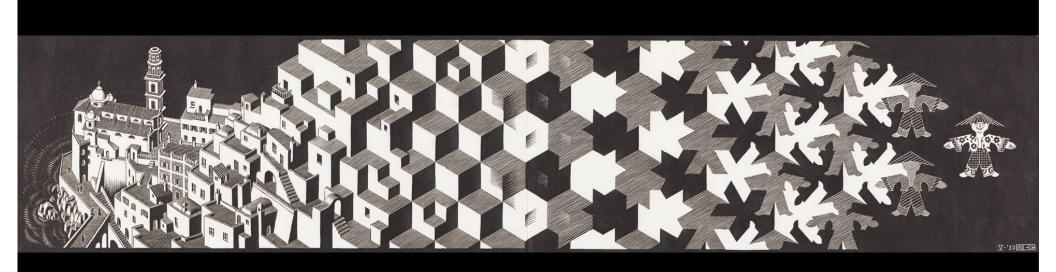
Styles of leadership

Prevalent mental models of leadership	Characteristic conduct	Prototype	Effect on group members	Effect on group functioning
Authoritative	Gives orders Exp. Obedience No dialogue	Army, some organisations	Resentment, low motivation, obstruction	Little unity, no unity between leader and group
Paternalistic	Love, Care, no faith in cap. gr. members	Rel. orgs, Char. orgs	Dependent, No development capabilities	No cohesion, Dependent, helpless
Know-it-all	Lets know or feel that he is more knowledgeble	Academics, Consultants, "Experts"	Feel inferior, don't participate, leader is frustrated	
Manipulative	Hide true motives and personal interests	Politics	Feel betrayed, become synical, mistrust	No unity, no development of capabilities

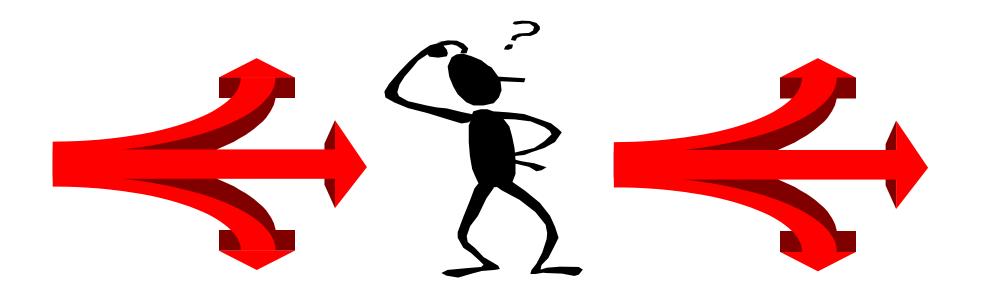
Styles of leadership

common denominators

- All four attempt to dominate by controling the process of decision making
- None are effective for achieving the three primary functions of a group
- All four completely ignore the task of developing the potentialities of the group members



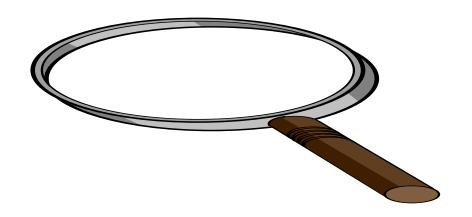
Transformation



"One cannot solve a problem at the same level of thinking that created the problem."

-Albert Einstein-

Definition of Mental Models



"Mental Models are deeply rooted images that determine how we perceive our environment"

-Peter Senge-

Conceptual Framework

- > Conscious
- Evolving, because of our ability to question and contemplate
- > Consistent
- New knowledge develops into real knowledge
- > Thinking versus acting

Moral Man

A social actor, who is consciously and actively engaged in the processes of personal and social transformation

Moral Leadership

- Committed to the values of social justice, equity and participation,
- * sufficiently committed to these values so as to inspire sustained efforts in the struggle for bringing about the necessairy changes,
- willing to assume the personal risks inherent in dealing with resistance to change.

CIVILIZATION Health Prosperity Happiness

Happiness

JUSTICE

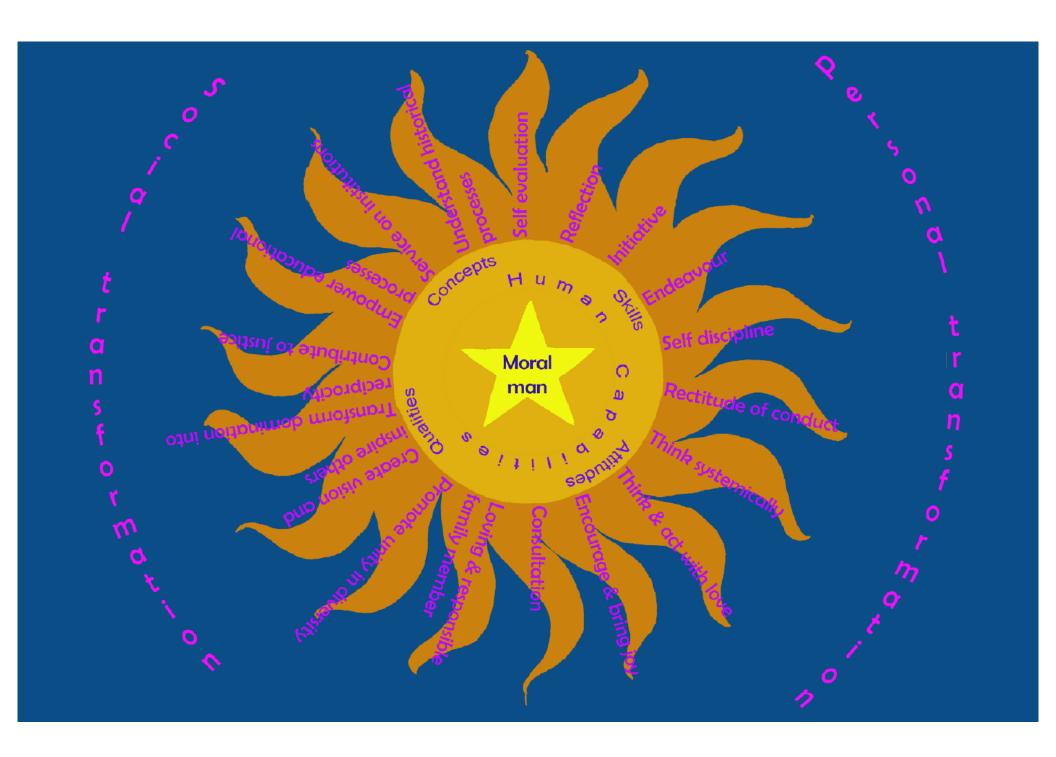
UNITY

RANCENDENCE

JUSTICE

LOVE

UNITY



Development of Capabilities

- →Concepts
- **→**Skills
- →Attitudes
- →Qualities