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EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR AMONG START-UP STAFF

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ABSTRACT

There are a variety of ways to define administration. Experts have attempted to define authority from several perspectives. A process that influences others to achieve a goal and assists the organization in becoming more intelligent and firm is referred to as authority. You may also define authority as the process of guiding folks in the right direction in order to attain goals. In any organization, this procedure is carried out by those with leadership traits, including qualities, knowledge, and skills. Initiative ensures that the organization functions efficiently and achieves its goals. Additionally, initiative is defined as a process that might favorably effect others. It motivates individuals to surpass expectations in their sphere of employment.

Keywords:- Leadership, management, employee management, HRM, human resource management

INTRODUCTION

To effectively administer a group, you need not yell orders at your followers. You don't have to have managerial traits simply because you're in charge of a company. As a result, believers in initiative tend to have lofty goals for themselves. Then, administration can be accurately defined as the process of encouraging followers to reach their objectives. Administration can also be thought of as the practise of directing

followers toward a good and significant existence. Characteristics of administration are not innate, but rather can be developed gradually through study and self-reflection. Since authority and learning go hand in hand, initiative can be seen of as a form of authority as well. Some scholars define leadership as the ability to inspire others with a fantastical vision.

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2.SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Leadership is a crucial aspect of management that contributes to the achievement of objectives and the maximization of productivity. The following reasons demonstrate why leadership is crucial to an organization:

3.NEED OF THE STUDY

Harmonizes and adapts personal aspirations to larger, more ambitious targets A leader with authoritative traits facilitates the alignment of specialists' separate but complementary goals. When he succeeds in getting people to work together for a common goal, that's when he'll have accomplished his mission. Only if he can persuade and recruit willing accomplices in the mission and inspire the necessary disposition to succeed should he have any chance of achieving his goals.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Goal: to examine how various employee traits are managed.

1. To verify effect by consolidation of exemplary behaviour, trust, conviction in one's own decisions, confidence in one's own sense of direction, and commitment to a common goal.

The goal of this study is twofold:

(1) to learn about comforting inspiration by assembling works for vision; and

(2) to raise vision's focus, its standards, and its solace.

Third, to examine academic provocation by assembling people who are confronting outdated assumptions and inspiring new ways of working and therefore advancing the state of knowledge.

Explore unique perspectives by focusing on meeting certain requirements attentively takes in what is being said, values each representative equally, gives credit when credit is due, and encourages their growth by acting as a mentor.

5. LIMITATIONS OF LEADERSHIP

There are limits to what leaders can accomplish. Following is a list of things that members of your group must complete for themselves in order to receive devices and assets meant for those in initiative positions. Please feel free to hang this up anywhere in the office!

A leader can provide direction and arrive at a foregone conclusion, but they can't inspire their team.

Leaders can't guarantee you a good night's sleep.

Though leaders can organize brainstorming sessions to help spark fresh ideas, they can't force their followers to think outside the box.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A research methodology is an approach to the research problem. As a field of study, it may be thought of as an examination of the scientific method itself. The researcher needs to be well-versed in both the research methodologies and the methodology.

Where did we get these numbers? In research, data gathering follows the formulation of a study problem. There are two distinct sorts of information that need to be considered while deciding on the best approach for data gathering for the project.

1) Original sources

Questionnaire	Mostly yes	Usually yes	Rarely yes	No	Mostly no
people around me usually look up to me as a role model, they would like to follow me	7	12	49	75	17
I always practice such behaviour and action, and set example for others and tell them that they are important	0	14	38	83	25
people believe my words on my face value	1	10	35	84	30
I don't act opportunistically any time without consulting my team members or subordinates	6	14	29	64	47
I don't compromise with morale / values even if situation demand so	6	5	29	60	60
Usually I am able to stand by my conviction and decision, and don't give up to what others say	1	12	44	79	24
Mostly I pass on the orders for implementation, avoiding unnecessarily explaining to subordinates why a task needs to be performed	12	32	52	39	25
I am usually capable of keeping people in department/ section together to realize the common goal; and keep on stressing on the fact that achievement of department is more important than that of individual	45	62	41	8	4
Total	78	161	317	492	232
Average	16.95	29.69	27.52	14.4	11.53

Supplementary information

Authoritative resources: Primary data are those that are obtained in the first place; they are one-of-a-kind and can be gathered in a wide range of ways, such as through observation, interviews, questionnaires, and checklists.

Secondary data are records that have already been compiled and analysed by an outside source. Look to secondary sources such federal, state, and municipal government publications, academic and professional journals, books, magazines, and newspapers, and reports created by research institutions, academics, economists, and others.

7. DATA ANALYSIS

IDEALIZED INFLUENCE

Table-1 employee survey

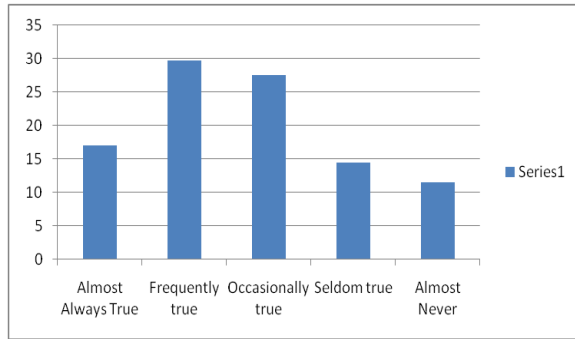


Figure 1-employee survey

INTERPRETATION:

IDEALIZED INFLUENCE means Leadership behavior in which the leader behaves so that followers seek to emulate with their own actions. According to COMPANY ,for IDEALIZED INFLUENCE criteria 16.94Percentage employees say

Mostly yes,29.69Percentage employees say usually yes, 27.42Percentage employees say Rarely yes,14.4Percentage employees say No,11.44Percentage employees say Mostly no.

WORKS FOR VISION

S.No	Questionnaire	Mostly yes	Usually yes	Rarely yes	No	Mostly no
9	I keep track of latest happenings in BHEL and share with subordinates with best possible manner.on the problems and issue faced by the organization as a whole	23	69	47	8	3
10	Is spare time towards long term goals of the department	32	60	50	15	3
11	We work out strategic and clear vision on what the department / unit shall be in a long term(say 5 years)	36	55	50	17	2
	Total	101	184	147	40	8
	Average	21.04	38.35	30.62	8.33	1.66

Table-2 employee survey

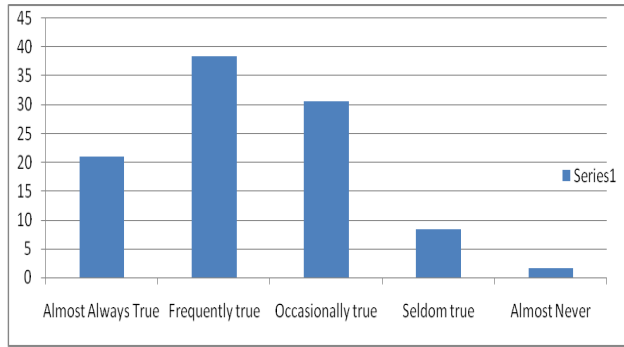


Figure 2-employee survey

INTERPRETATION:

Works for vision means striving for Unusual concepts and ideas and the ability to see things that is at the heart of how we make intelligent foresight.

According to COMPANY , for Works for vision criteria 21.04Percentage employees say almost always true,38.10Percentage employees say frequently true,30.44Percentage employees say occasionally true,7.44Percentage employees say Seldom true,2.74Percentage employees say Mostly no.

FINDINGS

the for role model criteria 2.7% employees say Mostly yes 6.44% employees say usually yes , 24.16% employees say Rarely yes,44.44% employees say No,21.24 employees say Mostly no.

Trust criteria 2.19 employees say Mostly yes,7.4% employees say usually yes,20% employees say Rarely yes,46.26% employees say No, 24.06% employees say Mostly no.

Conviction of decision means it is the interplay between analysis and beliefs,

According to COMPANY, 40.62Percentage of employees say usually yes, 7.4% employees say mostly yes, 27.4% employees say Rarely yes,49.49% employees say No,14% employees say Mostly no.

According to survey , for conviction of purpose criteria 7.4% employees say Mostly yes,20% say usually yes,42.41% employees say Rarely yes,24.47% employees say No,14.624 employees say Mostly no.

SHARED GOAL things that want to be accomplished that is shared among people or a group. According to COMPANY , for Shared goal criteria 29.12% employees

say Mostly yes,49.76% employees say usually yes,24.62% employees say Rarely yes,4% employees say No,2.4% employees say Mostly no.

The survey ,for IDEALIZED INFLUENCE criteria 16.94% employees say Mostly yes,29.69% employees say usually yes, 27.42% employees say Rarely yes,14.4% employees say No,11.44% employees say Mostly no.

Works for vision means striving for unusual competence in discernment or perception; intelligent foresight.

According to survey , for Works for vision criteria 21.04% employees say almost always yruue,49.44% employees say usually yes,40.62% employees say Rarely yes,9.44% employees say No,1.66% employees say Mostly no.

SUGGESTIONS

Develop the abilities and understanding of others:

Acquire and practise a new competency, such as public speaking in front of a parents' group, presiding over a staff meeting, instructing colleagues in a new professional competence, etc.

Take on a task that isn't their specialty.

Help find qualified candidates by conducting interviews and screenings.

Include them in your meetings with the school board, the principal, the superintendent, etc. Give them the opportunity to "stand in"

CONCLUSION

The workers give value to glorified impact by drawing a connection between it and persuasive motivation. The speakers give romanticized influence value by drawing parallels between its effects and those of intellectual incitation. The representatives give value to original thought by comparing it to that of widely acclaimed institutions. The workers place equal value on academic encouragement and persuasive persuasion by correlating the two. The representatives give value to individual thought by analysing the relationship between stirring inspiration and quiet reflection. The professionals give weight to individual thought by analysing the relationship between intellectual inspiration and personal reflection. Most workers value independent thought more than glorification of the workplace's collective impact. There's more room to grow in the realms of both encouraging inspiration and academic stimulation.

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