



TRADITIONAL Vs MODERN LEADERSHIP

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ABSTRACT

Leadership has evolved significantly over the years, transitioning from traditional models to modern approaches. Traditional leadership is often characterized by hierarchical structures, centralized decision-making, and a focus on authority and control. Leaders in this paradigm typically hold a position of power and make decisions for their subordinates, with limited input from lower levels of the organization. This approach emphasizes stability, consistency, and conformity to established rules.

In contrast, modern leadership embraces a more flexible, collaborative, and adaptive style. It values innovation, diversity, and empowerment, with leaders acting as facilitators rather than dictators. Modern leaders prioritize communication, emotional intelligence, and the development of their teams. They encourage autonomy and foster a culture of creativity and growth. In this context, leadership is often distributed, with decision-making shared across various levels of the organization.

The shift from traditional to modern leadership reflects broader societal changes, including the rise of technology, globalization, and a focus on employee well-being. While traditional leadership can still be effective in certain settings, modern leadership is increasingly seen as necessary for thriving in dynamic and fast-paced environments. Both styles offer unique strengths, and the most successful leaders often blend elements of both, adapting their approach to the specific needs of their teams and organizations.

The study of this research uses a literature review where the literature is taken in accordance with the subject matter and analysed in depth so that findings and conclusions can be drawn in the study. Literature taken from books, journals, articles.

In traditional leadership concept it mainly depends on the experience of the leaders and they follow a hierarchical command and control on subordinates. But while moving to modern leadership concept a collaborative relationship is built apart from all functions in traditional. So that feeling valued is created in mind of subordinates. It contributes a lot towards the attainment of objectives of organisation.

Introduction

Leadership is a subject that has long excited interest among people. The term connotes images of powerful, dynamic individuals who command victorious armies, direct corporate empires from a top gleaming skyscraper, or shape the course of nations. It is an important factor which creates a better work environment. It creates an atmosphere of trust and respect, which in turn fosters creativity and collaboration. The three most important roles of a leader are motivator, communicator and uniter. Leaders motivate their team members to do great work. Clearly and consistently communicate expectations and the organisation cultural norms to them, and unite them with a shared sense of purpose to achieve the vision.

The exploits of brave and clever leaders are the essence of many legends and myths. Much of our description of history is the story of military, political, religious, social and business leaders who are credited or blamed for important historical events, even though we do not understand very well how the events were caused or how much influence the leader really had.

The wide spread fascination with leadership may be because it is such a mysterious process as well as one that touches everyone's life.

Questions about leadership have long been a subject of speculation, but scientific research on leadership did not begin until the twentieth century. The focus of much of the research has been on the determinants of leadership effectiveness. Social scientists have attempted to discover what traits, abilities, behaviours, sources of powers, or aspects of the situation determine how well a leader is able to influence followers and accomplish task objectives.

DEFINITION OF LEADERSHIP

Researchers usually define leadership according to their individual perspectives and the aspects of the phenomenon of most interest to them. Some of the representative definitions presented over the past years are:

- **John P. Kotter:** Leadership is about creating systems and organizations that change to take advantage of new opportunities
- **Gary Yukl:** Leadership is influencing others to agree on what needs to be done and how to do it
- **Peter Northouse:** Leadership is influencing a group to achieve a common goal
- **Dwight D. Eisenhower:** Leadership is getting someone else to do something you want done because they want to do it
- **Bass:** Leadership is an interaction between group members that involves structuring or restructuring the situation and perceptions

- **Hemphill and Coons:** Leadership is the behaviour of an individual directing a group toward a shared goal
- **Jacobs and Jaques:** Leadership is giving purpose to collective effort and causing willing effort to be expended to achieve purpose
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Other definitions

- **Bill Gates:** Leaders empower others
- **Peter Drucker:** Leaders have followers
- **John Maxwell:** Leadership is influence
- **Brene Brown:** Leaders find potential in people and processes and develop that potential.

FEATURES OF LEADERSHIP

- **Influence the behaviour of others:** Leadership is an ability of an individual to influence the **behaviour** of other employees in the **organization** to achieve a common purpose or goal so that they are willingly co-operating with each other for the fulfilment of the same.
- **Inter-personal process:** It is an interpersonal process between the leader and the followers. The relationship between the leader and the followers decides how efficiently and effectively the targets of the organization would be met.
- **Attainment of common organizational goals:** The purpose of leadership is to guide the people in an organization to work towards the attainment of common organizational goals. The leader brings the people and their efforts together to achieve common goals.
- **Continuous process:** Leadership is a continuous **process**. A leader has to guide his employees every **time** and also monitor them in order to make sure that their efforts are going in the same direction and that they are not deviating from their goals.
- **Group process:** It is a group process that involves two or more people together interacting with each other. A leader cannot lead without the followers.
- **Dependent on the situation:** It is situation bound as it all depends upon tackling the situations present. Thus, there is no single best **style of leadership**.



IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP

- **Initiating Action:** Leadership starts from the very beginning, even before the work actually starts. A leader is a person who communicates the policies and plans to the subordinates to start the work.
- **Providing Motivation:** A leader motivates the employees by giving them **financial and non-financial incentives** and gets the work done efficiently. Motivation is the driving force in an individual's life.
- **Providing guidance:** A leader not only supervises the employees but also guides them in their work. He instructs the subordinates on how to perform their work effectively so that their efforts don't get wasted.
- **Creating confidence:** A leader acknowledges the efforts of the employees, explains to them their role clearly and guides them to achieve their goals. He also resolves the complaints and problems of the employees, thereby building confidence in them regarding the organization.
- **Building work environment:** A good leader should maintain personal contacts with the employees and should hear their problems and solve them. He always listens to the point of view of the employees and in case of disagreement persuades them to agree with him by giving suitable clarifications. In case of conflicts, he handles them carefully and does not allow it to adversely affect the entity. A positive and efficient work **environment** helps in stable growth of the organization.

- **Co-ordination**: A leader reconciles the personal interests of the employees with the organizational goals and achieves co-ordination in the entity.
- **Creating Successors**: A leader trains his subordinates in such a manner that they can succeed him in future easily in his absence. He creates more leaders.
- **Induces change**: A leader persuades, clarifies and inspires employees to accept any change in the organization without much resistance and discontentment. He makes sure that employees don't feel insecure about the changes.

Often, the success of an organization is attributed to its leaders. But, one must not forget that it's the followers who make a leader successful by accepting his **leadership**. Thus, leaders and followers collectively play a key role to make leadership successful

LEADERSHIP STYLES

In general, leadership style focuses on how leaders interact with their followers and has been more specifically defined as “the manner and approach of providing direction, motivating people and achieving objectives”. While there a number of different models of leadership style, several of which are discussed in the following sections, three fundamental dimensions are often represented: the leader's approach to influencing the behaviour of his or her followers; the manner in which decisions regarding the direction of the group are made, with a specific emphasis on the level of participation offered to followers; and the balance struck between goal attainment and maintaining harmony within the group.

For the purpose of this study Leadership styles are grouped into Traditional and Modern Leadership.

A Traditional leadership style is characterized by a hierarchical, command-and-control approach, where the leader holds most power and decision-making authority, while **Modern leadership** emphasizes collaboration, employee empowerment, adaptability, and a focus on shared vision and values, often requiring leaders to be more flexible and responsive to changing environments;

Traditional Leadership Concept

Literally, traditional leadership can be interpreted as a leadership born in the midst of a traditional society or a newly growing society. In traditional societies, the concept of leadership will emerge as an answer to the objective conditions they experience, when a problem in their life and their lives collide. This opinion is based on two theories, namely The Greatmen Theory and Trait Theory. According to The Greatmen Theory, a leader is born, and cannot be made. This theory is based on the belief that leaders are special people who when born have brought qualities and are

destined to become leaders (Wirawan, 2013). According to this theory leaders are destined to become leaders, he is born with talent as a leader who has special characteristics that include: charisma, intelligence, wisdom and can use the power he has to make decisions that have a big impact on human history.



Some of the important Traditional Leadership Styles are:-



❖ **Laissez-faire leadership** : It fosters autonomy, innovation, and self-management, allowing teams to thrive independently. Laissez-faire is a French phrase that basically means “let them do”. This leadership style is the least intrusive and ensures the decision-making authority lies with the team members. Laissez-faire leadership empowers team members and even goes a step further. It holds them accountable for their work. This invariably motivates many team members to put their best foot forward, thus improving the organization’s efficiency and productivity. Since this leadership style in management allows team members to make decisions independently of instruction or intrusion of the top brass, it is also called delegative leadership.

❖ **Autocratic leadership** : In this case, the opinions of team members are not considered while making any business decision. Instead, leaders expect others to adhere to their decisions, which is not sustainable in the long run. Among the various types of leadership, the autocratic style is the one that has the leader at the center. It is all about centralized decision-making, where leaders make choices independently, offering clear direction and control. It therefore minimizes team input, creating a rigid structure. Leaders set firm rules and guidelines, ensuring consistency in processes and tasks. Some of the key features of autocratic leadership styles are

- ❖ **Democratic Leadership** :A democratic leader makes decisions based on their team's opinion and feedback. In simpler words, they get everyone involved in the decision-making process. Democratic leadership is often considered the best leadership as researchers have found that this style is usually one of the most effective and can lead to success.
- ❖ **Charismatic leadership** : It is based on the leader's personal charisma to a very high degree. Charismatic leadership can be very inspirational and motivational, leading to unity and engagement. Charismatic leaders risk becoming autocratic one-man shows, which can lead to manipulation, bad deeds, and disasters. Charismatic leadership forms the three types of authorities, as defined by Max Weber in the 1930s, together with traditional and bureaucratic leadership.
- ❖ **Bureaucratic Leadership**: The bureaucratic leadership style puts the needs of the company first and relies on stringent rules being in place for all team members to follow. This is common in long-established industries where rules have been laid out by predecessors.

MODERN LEADERSHIP

The modern concept of leadership is an activity of people, which occurs among people, and not something that is done for people so that leadership involves followers. The leadership process also involves desire and intention, the active involvement of leaders and followers to achieve shared goals. Thus, both leaders and followers take personal responsibility to achieve these common goals (Triantoro Safaria, 2004).

Leadership is an art (art) and science (science) to influence and move other people or the people being led so that the people they lead arise a willingness, respect, obedience and trust in the leader to carry out what the leader wants, or the tasks they carry out. tasks and organizational goals effectively and efficiently. Leaders are people who carry out leadership. In carrying out leadership, a leader is more focused on realizing the ability of all members of the group/organization to achieve goals. In short, the leader focuses more attention on the goals to be achieved (Ernie Tisnawati Sule & Kurniawan Saefullah, 2005).

Modern leadership is a style of management that emphasizes collaboration, purpose, and employee well-being. Modern leaders inspire and motivate their employees to achieve goals and outcomes. They also encourage employees to take risks and learn and grow. A modern leader is all about connecting employees to purpose, accomplishment and one another. They show how their employees' work makes a difference, how it furthers the company's purpose and why it matters.



Some of the important Modern Leadership Styles are:-

❖ Empathic Style

- **Goal:** Strengthen interpersonal relationships, promote harmony, and team spirit.
- **Advantages:** Empathy as a tool for collective problem solving, motivation through working towards a common goal, and sense of belonging
- **Soft skills:** empathy, patience, and conflict management
- **Most suitable** in situations with high stress potential, where there is pressure on the entire team, as well as on individual members, and collective problem solving is needed, for example when the team is in the “hot phase” of a project

❖ Pushy Style

- **Goal:** Balance pressure and presence to keep the team motivated
- **Benefits:** Makes achievement of ambitious, challenging goals more possible
- **Soft skills:** initiative and the will to succeed
- **Most suitable** for ambitious scenarios, but caution is needed to avoid micromanagement and employee burnout

❖ Motivational Style

- **Goal:** Achieve individual objectives to contribute to overall success

- **Benefits:** promotes a sense of belonging to the company and motivation of employees
- **Soft skills:** attentiveness, active listening, and empathy.
- **Most effective** in situations where you want to invest in [long-term employability](#) and where you want to keep employees at the center.

❖ Visionary Style

- **Goal:** To crystallize big dreams and pursue collective successes
- **Benefits:** Inspires and motivates the entire team, helps communicate a clear vision
- **Soft skills:** self-confidence, empathy, perseverance, and persuasion
- **Most applicable** in start-ups or companies that want to take a new direction and are still working on their positioning in the market.

❖ Gentle Style

- **Goal:** Appreciate individual strengths, encourage talents
- **Advantages:** Humanity as key to success, sense of connectedness
- **Soft skills:** active listening, empathy, and encouragement
- **Most useful** in situations where talent is wasted by entrenched patterns and outdated hierarchies. When companies focus on structures that are characterized by inspiration, motivation, and collective responsibility.

❖ Feminine Style

- **Goal:** Encourage talent through interpersonal relationships
- **Advantages:** Even in complex and fast-paced ecosystems, interpersonal relationships are built to achieve the common goal
- **Soft skills:** listening, trust, inclusion, and collaboration
- **Most suitable** where a diverse set of people are involved in situations characterized by rapid change.



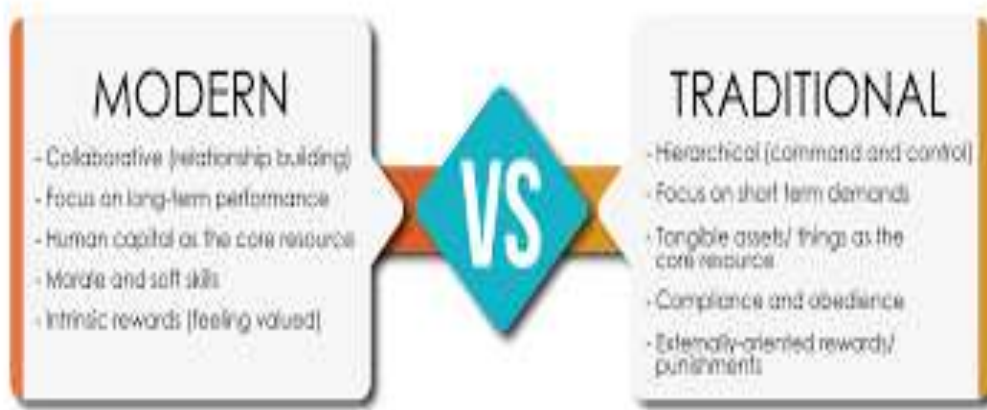
The key differences between Traditional and Modern leadership include:

Traditional Leadership:

- Hierarchical Structure: Strong emphasis on top-down decision making with clear authority lines.
- Individual Power: Leaders hold most power and control over information.
- Directive Style: Leaders provide clear instructions and expect compliance.
- Focus on Obedience: Priority on following rules and regulations.
- Limited Employee Input: Minimal involvement from employees in decision-making.
- Stability-Oriented: Resistant to change and focused on maintaining the status quo.

Modern Leadership:

- Collaborative Approach: Leaders encourage team participation and input from all levels.
- Shared Vision: Focus on creating a shared vision and aligning individual goals with the organization's.
- Empowerment: Delegation of authority and responsibility to employees.
- Adaptability: Flexibility to adjust to changing circumstances and market trends.
- Open Communication: Encourages open and honest communication across all levels.
- Focus on Development: Prioritizing employee growth and learning



CONCLUSION

In traditional leadership concept it mainly depends on the experience of the leaders and they follows a hierarchial command and control on subordinates. But while moving to modern leadership concept a collabrative relationship is builded apart from all functions in traditional. So that feeling valued is created in mind of subordinates. It contributes a lot towards the attainment of objectives of organisation.

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