ANALYZING LEADERSHIP STYLE OF MANAGERS THROUGH BLAKE AND MOUTON'S MANAGERIAL GRID

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Abstract: In the present scenario the role of the manger perceived as high positive power, more participative and high in coercive power (Snell and Wexley). The manager is better contributor for the long term success of the organization and able to successfully respond to the changing demands of their jobs and today's competitive global work environment (Chevalier 2007). In this relation it is more challenging responsibilities which as manager one need to emphasis in current era. Managerial Grid A graphical plot of a leader's assessment of the importance of a task versus the importance of the employees which can be used to determine leadership style which helps to on manager to take everyday decisions. The managerial grid model originally identified five different leadership styles (Authoritarian, Team, Country club, Impoverished and middle of the road) based on the concern for people and the concern for production. This paper helps to identify the managerial skills of Manager towards his employees and critically assess their employed leadership style. The purpose of the study is to prepare the Managerial Grid by using Managerial Gridgiven by Robert Blake and Mouton on select manufacturing industry. 35 employees were those of managers, supervisors and top executives selected from the manufacturing industry were included in the study. For all 35 managers individual managerial Grid will be prepared to see their managerial decision path

Keywords: Managerial Grid, Leadership Style, Managers

JEL Classification: M10, M12

INTRODUCTION

Manager plays an important role in determining the attitude and performances of the employees in a society. In recent years the study of leadership has drawn attention due to its role in the failure or success of an organization. Effective leadership is needed for an organization's accomplishment and hence helps to recognize and explain the effective leadership is critical. Now a days, effective mangers are defined by inspirational and encouraging others, promoting a positive work environment, accepting and managing feelings, building bonds, communications, guidance and so forth.

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Leadership style plays an important role in shaping the behavior and attitudes of the employees in an organization. (Zafar, 2011). Leadership plays a significant role in the success or failure of an organization. Managerial Grid A graphical plot of a leader's assessment of the importance of a task versus the importance of the employees which can be used to determine leadership style which helps to on manager to take everyday decisions. The managerial grid model originally identified five different leadership styles (Authoritarian, Team, Country club, Impoverished and middle of the road) based on the concern for people and the concern for production.

"Grid" was originally developed by Robert Blake and Jane Mouton between 1958 and 1960 and first published in 1964 (Blake and Mouton 1964). The model was particularly influenced by Fleishman's work on initiating structure and consideration (Blake, mouton and Bidwell 1969; Blake and Mouton 1982b). Fleishman posited that there were two underlying dimensions of leadership behavior which were called "consideration" and "initiating structure" (Fleishman 1957a, 1957b; Fleishman and Peters 192). Consideration denoted to behavior replicating respect for subordinates thoughts and consideration of their state of mind. Initiating structure stated to the amount to which a leader structured and defined his or her role and those of subordinates in order to accomplish official organizations goal. Blake and Mouton's attitudinal dimensions were called "Concern for Production", reproducing an essential attitude towards attaining results, and "Concern for People", referring to the thoughtfulness for others applied when leadership is exercised.

Blake and Mouton's Managerial Grid

The Blake and Mouton leadership Grid as shown in Figure 1 uses two axes:

- (a) Concern for people which is planned on X-axis
- (b) Concern for production or task is planned on Y-axis.

X axis and Y axis both of these have range from 0 to 9. Blake and Mouton have consist of 5 leadership styles after studying the behavior of those in managerial position's

- (a) Authoritarian or "Productionor Perish" (Score 9 on production, and 1 on people scale).
- (b) Team leader (9 on production, 9 on people scale).
- (c) Country Club Leader (1 on production, 9 on people scale).
- (d) Impoverished leader (1 on production, 1 on people scale).
- (e) Middle-of-the-road leader (5 on production, 5 on people scale).

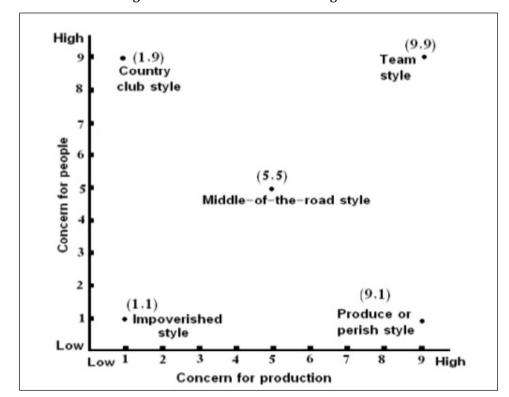


Figure 1: Blake and Mouton's Managerial Grid

Source: Blake and Mouton (1964) The Managerial Grid, Houston Gulf Publishing

Authoritarian Leaders (High Task, Low Relationship)

People who get this rating are very much task oriented and are hard on their workers (autocratic). There is little or no allowance for cooperation or collaboration. Heavily task oriented people display these characteristics: they are very strong on schedules; they expect people to do what they are told without question or debate; when something goes wrong they tend to focus on who is to blame rather than concentrate on exactly what is wrong and how to prevent it; they are intolerant of what they see as dissent (it may just be someone's creativity), so it is difficult for their subordinates to contribute or develop.

Team Leader (High Task, High Relationship)

This type of person leads by positive example and endeavors to foster a team environment in which all team members can reach their highest potential, both as team members and as people. They encourage the team to reach team goals as effectively as possible, while also working tirelessly to strengthen the bonds among

the various members. They normally form and lead some of the most productive teams.

Country Club Leader (Low task, High Relationship)

This person uses predominantly reward power to maintain discipline and to encourage the team to accomplish its goals. Conversely, they are almost incapable of employing the more punitive coercive and legitimate powers. This inability results from fear that using such powers could jeopardize relationships with the other team members. These type of leader also described by Lewin, Lippit and White in 1938 as a "Laizzez-Faire" Leadership style.

Impoverished Leader (Low Task, Low Relationship)

A leader who uses a "delegate and disappear" management style. Since they are not committed to either task accomplishment or maintenance; they essentially allow their team to do whatever it wishes and prefer to detach themselves from the team process by allowing the team to suffer from a series of power struggles and failure.

Middle-of-The-Road (Equal Concern for task, Equal concern for people)

This is a leader who is balance and compromiser, a politician who wants to maintain the status quo. Leaders using this style they tried to balance between company goals and workers need. After giving some concern to both people and production, leaders who use this style courage to accomplish appropriate performance but doing so gives away a bit of each concern so that neither production nor people needs are met. (Mouton and Blake 1964).

Leadership styles influenced by the circumstances, which are representative of certain organizations and they are also depends upon the circumstances in which people are performing in their corresponding organizations.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The managerial grid model originally identified five different leadership styles (Authoritarian, Team, Country club, Impoverished and middle of the road) based on the concern for people and the concern for production. There are various studies which have already been conducted on the Managerial Grid and leadership Styles. Oostenveld et.al (2009) conducted a study to investigate the relations between leaders' communication styles and charismatic leadership, human-oriented leadership (leader's consideration), task –oriented leadership (leaders' initiating structure), and leadership outcomes. The study found that charimatic and human-oriented leadership are mainly communicative, while task oriented leadership is significantly less communicative. The study also found that communication styles were strongly and differentially related to knowledge sharing behaviors, perceived

leader performance, satisfaction with the leader and subordinate's team commitment. In a study (Raza et al., 2011) examined the relationship between teacher's personality traits and leadership styles. The study selected 120 male and 108 female employees of public elementary and high schools of Lahore, Pakistan. The convenient sampling technique was used. The study found that there is a correlation between personality traits and leadership styles and high light those traits which are associated with effective leadership styles i.e. People oriented so that teacher become aware to adopt those traits which produce effective behavior and change.

Strong et al. (2013) examined the leadership style and self-directedness of undergraduate students of agricultural leadership courses. The data was collected from 93 students of 2 different leadership courses. The study found that there is strong correlation between people orientation leadership style and selfdirectedness. The study also found that majority of respondents had a country club leadership style. (Thomas et al., 2013) conducted a study to examine and find out the relationship between the leadership style and self-directedness of undergraduate students enrolled in two separate agriculture leadership courses on Blake and Mouton's Leadership Grid and level of self-directed learning. The study selected 93 students and in order to attain the objective descriptive statistics and correlation method was used. The study found that there is a strong correlation between people orientation leadership style and self-directedness and the majority of the students had a country club leadership style.

Arleane and Roberson (2005) conducted a study to identify those with appropriate skills and ethical beliefs to fill leadership positions. The study found that a (9, 9) or team approach is the most effective leadership style for many organizations and study also found that there is relationship between level of existence and leadership styles. (Daneshfaed et al., 2011) conducted a study to surveying and applying managerial grid model in Iranian Prosperous Organization, according to Robert Blake and Jane Mouton dominant patterns of behavior to understanding the leadership style. The study selected 165 employees from the Iranian Prosperous Organization's. The study found that all the companies are roughly close to the middle of the road area (5, 5 scores) in the leadership grid. (Gilvania et al., 2014) conducted a study to surveying and applying managerial grid model in Iranian Prosperous Organization, according to Robert Blake and Jane Mouton dominant patterns of behavior to understanding the leadership style. The study selected 165 employees from the Iranian Prosperous Organization's. The study found that all the companies are roughly close to the middle of the road area (5,5 scores) in the leadership grid.

Nikezic et al. (2013) attempted to examine by using model of leadership Network Blake, Mouton and McCanse aspect the applications one of the five leadership style accompanied by two dimensional of local government. The data was collected from municipality located in this territorial social economic community. The study found that majority of the respondents had fallen in the authoritarian leadership style and also found that there is no dominant leadership style, dimensionally, that is of leadership course participants are not committed for a single leadership style. (Yazicioglu *et al.*, 2013) conducted a leadership styles of the Turkish managers were examined in scope of Blake and Mouton's managerial Grid in term of the age, gender, education level, working years as a manger, marriage statue, sectors and whether professional education have. The study selected 771 managers from private and public sector and in order to attain the objective the descriptive statistics were used. The study found that some differences managers' managerial styles of managers in term of some variables accordance to managerial Grid such as to be senior, to be married, to have high education level, managerial positions, working years and to have professional education training positively affect managers' managerial behaviors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Objectives

- 1. To prepare the Managerial grid by using Managerial Grid given by Robert Blake and Mouton.
- 2. To study the Leadership styles on the basis of Managerial Grid

Hypothesis

- **H1:** Managers are focused on Team leadership.
- H2: Managers are directed towards Country Club leadership.
- **H3:** Managers are directed towards Authoritarian leadership.
- **H4:** Managers are targeted to Impoverished leadership.
- **H5:** Managers are focused on the "Middle of the Road" leadership.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A descriptive research has been conducted To study the Leadership styles on the basis of Managerial Grid and To prepare the Managerial grid by using Managerial Grid given by Robert Blake and Mouton.

Sample Size

In order to attain the objective 35 employees were those of managers, supervisors and top executives selected from Vinayak fabrics, Ludhiana, and Punjab. The Fig 1.1 Shows the complete organization structure of Vinayak fabrics. The Name of the Followings Fig. 1.1: The Organization Structure of Vinayak Fabrics

Table 1.1: Organization structure of Vinayak Fabrics

Experience	4		2	ю	9	10	12	5	4	12	1	
Age	27	28	22	25	27	30	36	36	39	30	21	
Name	RISHISONI	ANURAG	DEEPAK	SURENDER	JAGJEET SINGH	JOGINDER SINGH	OM PRAKESH	ANMOL	MANISH GHERA	MUNISH	ABHINAV	
Designation	SUP1	SUP2	ME1	ME2	ME3	ME4	CRM	SUP1	SUP2	MLS	SUP	
Experience	n	1	15	6	12	œ	10	13	4	10	6	2
Age	24	22	4	37	36	32	40	42	26	35	36	23
Name	RAHUL	HEMANT THAPPER	PRAMOD	ABHAY	ANIL	LOVELISH	JAGDEEP SINGH	HARPREET	MOHIT	KULVINDER	DHRAMENDER	AKSHIT
Designation	HES	HE6	PRO	SUPI	SUP2	PE1	PE2	PE3	PE4	PES	PE6	MKT
Experience	30	5	6	9	7	v	4	6	8	4	5	2
Age	88	92	4	32	88	88	88	3%	88	27	31	23
Name	RAKESH VINAYAK	AKSHAY VINAYAK	SHEELA SHARMA	MANOJ TYAGI	VINOD TRIVEDI	RAJENDRA YADAV	GOURAV UPPAL	SAGAR MEHRA	GURVINDER	KULDEEP	KUSHAL	MANISH SONI
Designation	CEO	WD	A/CS	SUPI	SUP2	Ħ	SUPI	SUP2	HEI	HE2	HE3	HE4

The above Table represents the Designation, Name, Age and Experience of the employees who are working in the Vinayak Fabrics. It shows that 7 employees were working from last 10- 15 years whereas one of the employees working from last 15-20 years and it also represents that 12 employees working from last 5-10 years and in the organization 14 employees working from last -5 years. The table also shows that the CEO of the organization working from last 30 years.

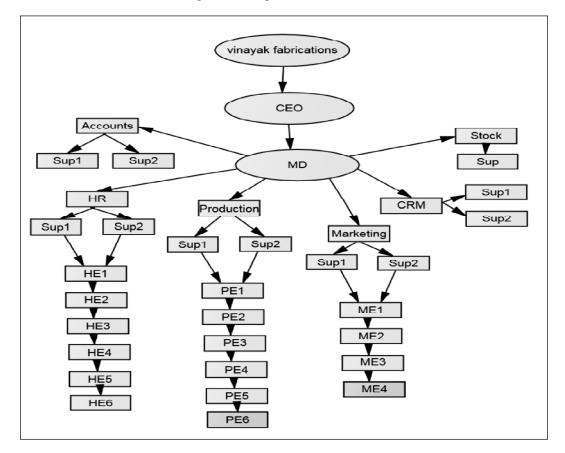


Figure 1.1: Organization Structure

Tools and Data Collection Procedure

In order to attain the objective the standardized questionnaire was used developed by *The Blake and Mouton Managerial Model* (1985). The data was collected from the Vinayak Fabrication, kakowalLudhianaPunjab. The data was collected in the form of standardized questionnaire on the Likert 5 point rating scale. The employees were working as a managerial position (top executives managers, and supervisors) were taken. For the data collection the questionnaire was first administrate in front

of them then the employees are able to respond and the accuracy comes. The Following table represents the responses of the 35 employees were working as a managerial position (top executives managers, and supervisors) in the Vinayak fabrics Ludhiana Punjab, taking into account the shading of responses to achieve representation in the work with the application share of all 35 respondents.

Table 1.2
Represent the individual Scores of the Respondent on Blake and Mouton
Managerial Grid Model

Respondent 1	Respondent 2	Respondent 3
People Task	People Task	People Task
	13 2. 4	
12 2. 4		1 4 2. 5
4. 33. 4	4. 43. 4	4. 33. 2
6. 3 5. 3	6. 1 5. 3	6. 2 5. 3
9. 37. 4	9. 27. 3	9. 17. 4
10 4 8. 3	10 38. 3	10 18. 1
12. 411. 4	12. 311. 3	12. 411. 2
1		
14. 4 13. 4	14. 7 13. 4	14. 5 13. 3
16. 4 15. 3	16. 215. 2	16. 3 15. 4
17. 418. 4	17. 518. 2	17. 418. 5
Total31 Total 33	Total27 Total 28	Total27 Total 29
X0.2 = 6.2 $X0.2 = 6.6$	X0.2 = 5.4 $X0.2 = 5.6$	X0.2= 5.4 X0.2= 5.8
X0.2- 0.2 X0.2- 0.0	AU.2- 3.4 AU.2- 3.0	A0.2- 3.4 A0.2- 3.6
Respondent 4	Respondent 5	Respondent 6
1 4 2. 5	1 4 2, 5	1 4 2, 5
4. 3 3. 5	4. 4 3. 5	4. 33. 5
6. 4 5. 3	6. 3 5. 5	6. 1 5. 2
9. 27. 5	9. 5 7. 5	9. 3 7. 3
12. 4 11. 3	12. 4 11. 3	12. 3 11. 4
14. 5 13. 4	14. 5 13. 5	14. 5 13. 4
16. 5 15. 4	16. 5 15. 3	16. 4 15. 2
17. 5 18. 2	17. 4 18. 5	17. 3 18. 4
Total 35 Total 34	Total 38 Total 39	Total 29 Total 32
X0.2 = 7 $X0.2 = 6.8$	X0.2= 7.6 X0.2= 7.8	X0.2= 5.8 X0.2= 6.4
Respondent 7	Respondent 8	Respondent 9
	Respondent 8	
0People Task	Respondent 8 People Task	People Task
OPeople Task 1 2 2. 4	Respondent 8 People Task 1 5 2. 1	People Task 1 5 2. 2
0People Task	Respondent 8 People Task	People Task
OPeople Task 1 2 2. 4 4. 3 3. 5	Respondent 8 People Task 1 5 2. 1 4. 1 3. 5	People Task 1 5 2. 2 4. 3 3. 4
OPeople Task 1 2 2. 4 4. 3 3. 5 6. 3 5. 2	Respondent 8 People Task 1 5 2. 1 4. 1 3. 5 6. 5 5. 5	People Task 1 5 2. 2 4. 3 3. 4 6. 2 5. 1
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OPeople Task 1 2 2. 4 4. 3 3. 5 6. 3 5. 2 9. 3 7. 5 10 4 8. 3 12. 4 11. 4 14. 4 13. 4 16. 4 15. 4	Respondent 8 People Task 1 5 2. 1 4. 1 3. 5 6. 5 5. 5 9. 5 7. 3 10 3 8. 2 12. 1 11. 2 14. 5 11. 3 16. 4 15. 4	People Task 1 5 2. 2 4. 3 3. 4 6. 2 5. 1 9. 3 7. 4 10 1 8. 4 12. 3 11. 3 14. 2 13. 1 16. 4 15. 5
OPeople Task 1 2 2. 4 4. 3 3. 5 6. 3 5. 2 9. 3 7. 5 10 4 8. 3 12. 4 11. 4 14. 4 13. 4	Respondent 8 People Task 1 5 2. 1 4. 1 3. 5 6. 5 5. 5 9. 5 7. 3 10 3 8. 2 12. 1 11. 2 14. 5 13. 3	People Task 1 5 2. 2 4. 3 3. 4 6. 2 5. 1 9. 3 7. 4 10 1 8. 4 12. 3 11. 3 14. 2 13. 1
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Respondent 13 People Task 1 4 2. 2 4. 5 3. 3 6. 4 5. 4 9. 5 7. 5 10 4 8. 3 12. 3 11. 2 14. 2 13. 1 16. 1 15. 4 17. 2 18. 4 Total 30 Total 28 X0.2= 6 X0.2= 5.6	Respondent 14 People Task 1	Respondent 15 People Task 1 3 2. 4 4. 2 3. 4 6. 3 5. 3 9. 2 7. 2 10 1 8. 1 12. 2 11. 1 14. 3 13. 1 16. 2 15. 2 17. 1 18. 2 Total 19 Total 20 X0.2= 3.8 X0.2= 4
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Respondent 34 People Task 1 5 2. 4 4. 4 3. 4 6. 4 5. 3 9. 5 7. 5 10 3 8. 2 12 4 11. 1 14. 4 13. 5 16. 5 15. 5 17. 4 18. 4 Total 38 Total 33 X0.2= 7.6 X0.2= 6.6	Respondent 35 People Task 1 3 2. 2 4. 2 3. 3 6. 2 5. 5 9. 5 7. 5 10 5 8. 3 12. 5 11 4 14. 4 13. 4 16. 1 15. 4 17. 4 18. 5 Total 31 Total 35 X0.2= 6.2 X0.2= 7	

Table 1.2 shows that the responses of all the 35 employees working in the Vinayak fabrics. Punjab. In the above table Yellow colour represents the Respondent number; the Green colour shows the "Concern for People" and the Blue colour show the "Concern for Task"

In Figure 1.1are shown the values of items that were achieved after analysis of result defined in the questionnaire given by Blake and Mouton. Each point represents the leadership dimension and styles that are obtained from each respondent individually.

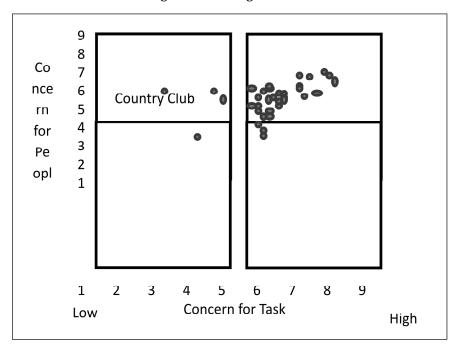


Figure 1.1: Managerial Grid

CONCLUSION

Based upon the proposed model to prepare the Managerial grid by using Managerial Grid given by Robert Blake and Mouton of 35 employees were working as managerial position, as a representative sample of Vinayak fabrics, the followings are determined (fig. 1.1).

H1: Confirmed because 80% of the respondents used a team leadership style and that means they are high on task and also high on their relationship. They always encourage the team to reach team goal as efficiently as possible.

H2: not confirmed because only 8.57% of the respondents used Country club leadership as their personal leadership style, and they are focused on "Concern for People".

H3: not confirmed because only 8.57% of the respondents used Authoritarian leadership as their personal leadership style, and they are focused on "Concern for Task".

H4: not confirmed because very less respondents only 2.85% used Impoverished leadership as their personal leadership style.

H5: not confirmed no respondents used Middle of the Road leadership as their personal leadership style.

So from the above it is clear that in the Vinayak fabrics the Employees who were working as a managerial position fallen in Team leadership style and they all have very high potential to complete their task. The employees working in Vinayak fabrics are associated with them from very long period which shows the satisfaction of employees with their employers and the organization. On the other hand Vinayak Fabrics has long term relation with their customers which shows they are satisfied with them. So the individual grid represents the employees are high on task oriented as well as high on human oriented because they all have to achieve their targets on time with the help of their employees.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- 1) The sample size was limited.
- 2) Due to time constraints, only 35 employees response were taken through questionnaire. Hence, there may be need to cover more employees to have a realistic approach towards findings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The majority of the respondents fallen in the Team leadership styles so employees should increase their Country Club leadership style so that they can also focuses on the "Concern for People" that will help to motivate and satisfied the employees towards their work.

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