LEADERSHIP AND MOTIVATION

The fifty-fifty rule and the eight key principles of motivating others

JOHN ADAIR



London and Philadelphia

Contents

	About the Author	xi
	Introduction	1
Part 1	Leadership and Motivation	5
1	Functional Leadership	7
	The Background	8
	The Theory of Group Personality and Group Needs	8
	Individual Needs and Motivation	9
	The Needs Interact	10
	Leadership Functions	12
	Sharing Decisions	14
	Conclusion	16

2	Action-Centred Leadership The Wider ACL Framework The Qualities Approach The Situational Approach Individual Needs Leadership and Management Functions The Decision-making Continuum The Levels of Leadership	19 20 22 25 28 30 32 33
3	The Fifty-Fifty Rule Fifty per cent of motivation comes from within a person and 50 per cent from his or her environment, expecially from the leadership encountered there.	37
Part 2	Maslow and Herzberg	45
4	Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs The Physiological Needs The Safety Needs The Social Needs The Esteem Needs The Need for Self-actualization The Desires to Know and Understand The Aesthetic Needs Coping and Expressive Behaviour	47 49 51 53 53 54 54 56 56
5	The Application of Maslow's Ideas in Industry Douglas McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y The Wider Dissemination of Maslow's Ideas	59 60 63 65

6	Herzberg's Motivation – Hygiene Theory	69
	Basic Characteristics of the Research Project	70
	The Categories	72
	Experimental Results	76
	Herzberg and Maslow	80
	Critics of Herzberg's Theory	83
	Conclusion	84
Part 3	How to Motivate Others: The Eight Principles of Motivation	87
7	A Framework for Motivation	89
	1. Be Motivated Yourself	91
	2. Select People who are Highly Motivated	93
	3. Treat Each Person as an Individual	95
	4. Set Realistic and Challenging Targets	97
	5. Remember that Progress Motivates	99
	6. Create a Motivating Environment	101
	7. Provide Fair Rewards	103
	8. Give Recognition	106
	Summary: How to Motivate Others	109
8	Parting Reflections – Towards a New	115
	Theory of Motivation	
	Notes	117
	Further Reading	123
	Index	131