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An Examination in the Role of Spirituality in the Development of the Moral Component of Authentic Leadership Through a Sociorhetorical Analysis of Paul's Letter to Titus

J. D. Henson
Regent University

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DISSERTATION NOTICES

German Union. An additional focus group was organized with the conference presidents of the seven German conferences. This phase resulted in a list of 104 competencies encompassing skills, abilities, personal, and spiritual characteristics.

In phase 2, a questionnaire was developed listing the 104 competencies from the qualitative phase and distributed to 311 ordained Seventh-day Adventist pastors in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland to evaluate the competencies from four different perspectives: (a) the importance of the 104 competencies for pastors generally, (b) the importance of the 104 competencies in view of one of the churches they were responsible for, (c) the frequency with which they personally used these 104 competencies in their work, and (d) their own proficiency in each of the competencies. The results were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlations coefficient, and ANOVA multiple regression analysis.

Thirty-nine of the 104 competencies from the qualitative study were rated 5.00 and above. Four of them were leadership competencies, four were management competencies, and 31 were other competencies. Few regional differences were found in the German-speaking fields except for the North German Union. Only 29.9% of the pastors rated the leadership competencies associated with the core tasks of leadership as high. In contrast they tended to attribute more importance of those competencies they used on a more frequent basis and with greater proficiency.

These results suggest the need for training in actual leadership competencies. Thus, in the final step, a leader competency model was developed to serve as a basis for adjusting the curriculum for pastoral leadership development.

The data and findings that emerged from this study showed the need to more adequately understand and teach how the basic task of leadership, which is energizing a system for change, relates to pastoral ministry. Since the leadership toolkit of pastors is still limited, a systematic leader development master plan for pastors in German-speaking Europe should be formulated together with a curriculum for reaching leadership on the basis of the leader competency model of this study.

Henson, J. D. (2015). *An examination of the role of spirituality in the development of the moral component of authentic leadership through a sociorhetorical analysis of Paul's letter to Titus*. Ph.D., Regent University, ProQuest Dissertations Publishing. 3682828.

This study examined the role of spirituality in the moral development component of authentic leadership in comparison to leadership principles found in the Epistle to Titus. The study of moral development was drawn from literature on authentic leadership theory, spiritual leadership theory, and preexisting frameworks of moral agency, self-concept, and the stages of moral development. The exegetical process followed the methodology of sociorhetorical analysis and was interpreted for the moral, ethical, and leadership principles found in the pericope. The study yielded five themes of leadership from which 10 principles of leadership were discovered as found in Paul's letter to Titus. It was found that the principles in Titus generally support the literature on the moral development component of authentic leadership theory. In the case when there were differences, it was found that principles of Titus expand and elevate

the standards found in the literature. The study concluded that there is an intimate relationship between sacred and secular contexts, such that the moral and ethical standards of the Christian community engage the moral standards of a given social and cultural context and reconfigures them in light of the gospel of Jesus Christ. The 10 core values of ethical behavior discovered in Titus were compared to the constructs of authentic leadership theory, spiritual leadership theory, and the core values of spirituality, and they were found to transcend each construct. The study created a framework for the future study of the core values of morality and ethics in multiple constructs: Biblical, secular, and sacred.

Koko, A. S. (2017). *The role of spirituality in the leadership style of organizational leaders*. Ph.D., Capella University, ProQuest Dissertations Publishing. 10270632.

People perceive and practice spirituality in ways that are unique and personal. Studies in the field of psychology and related psychological theories have suggested that personal spirituality and human beliefs may influence behavior, leadership styles, and the day-by-day or lived experience of organizational leaders while in their leadership role. Leaders are the image of their organizations, and their role can significantly affect the profitability and success of their organization. Understanding the role that these leaders' everyday experiences, mind state, cognition, and perception of being spiritual play in their style of leadership becomes important. The goal of this study was to investigate how organizational leaders experience and describe the role of spirituality in their leadership style. Previous studies have been mostly

quantitative, and none of the qualitative studies investigated spirituality from an experiential perspective based on the interpersonal-oriented and task-oriented leadership styles. The transcendental phenomenology research design was used to investigate the essence or meaning of these leaders' experiences regarding their spirituality and leadership style as they were currently experiencing it. The knowledge obtained from this study explained spirituality, consciousness, and cognition's role in leadership style, which can be applied to the fields of sports, politics, organizational management, coaching, mentoring, leadership, employee recruitment, and other areas of society or within any organization where leadership performance is important. The conclusion from this study was that organizational leaders who self-identified as being spiritual demonstrated compassion when relating with their employees and others. These organizational leaders also demonstrated core ethical values, and were more interpersonal-oriented than task-oriented in their leadership style.

Nguyen, K. S. (2017). *Cultural integration and the gospel in Vietnamese mission theology: A paradigm shift*. Ph.D., Fuller Theological Seminary, School of Intercultural Studies, ProQuest Dissertations Publishing. 10277690.

This study argues that it is necessary to present the Christian faith in such a way that it allows the Vietnamese to follow Christ and yet remain within their Vietnamese culture. To do so, the study resonates theologically with what has already been done, and offers some relevant contributions to the Vietnamese contextualization efforts by proposing a paradigm shift in the development of