

# One Minute Manager Situational Leadership

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## UNLOCKING LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL: THE SYNERGY OF THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER AND SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP

In the ever-evolving world of management, few frameworks have proven as enduring and practical as the **One Minute Manager** philosophy, especially when combined with the adaptive approach of **Situational Leadership**. For decades, leaders have sought a simple yet powerful method to get results while building trust and developing their teams. The “One Minute Manager” propounded by Ken Blanchard and Spencer Johnson offers a deceptively straightforward set of techniques, but its true power is unleashed when woven into the fabric of **Situational Leadership**, a model co-created by Blanchard and Paul Hersey. This combination allows managers to adjust their style based on each team member’s competence and commitment, creating a dynamic, responsive, and highly effective workplace.

This article will take you deep into the heart of these two intertwined concepts. We will explore the core principles of the One Minute Manager – the three secrets of One Minute Goals, One Minute Praisings, and One Minute Reprimands – and then show how they become flexible, powerful tools when applied through the lens of Situational Leadership. Whether you are a seasoned executive, a new team lead, or an aspiring manager, understanding how to blend these methodologies will transform how you guide your people from dependence to self-reliance.

### THE FOUNDATION: WHAT IS THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER?

At its core, the **One Minute Manager** is a management philosophy built on the idea that work can be enjoyable, productivity can be high, and people can be developed – all in a short amount of time. It rejects the old-school idea of micromanagement or the laissez-faire approach of hands-off leadership. Instead, it offers three key behaviors that, when practiced consistently, build a culture of accountability, recognition, and continuous improvement.

## The Three Secrets: Goals, Praisings, and Reprimands

**1. One Minute Goals:** The foundation of all effective management is clarity. Before any task is undertaken, the manager and the subordinate agree on exactly what needs to be done, why it matters, and what good performance looks like. These goals are written down in a single page (or less) and can be read in about a minute. This eliminates confusion and ensures that everyone is rowing in the same direction. By taking a minute at the start of a project or a shift, leaders save hours of misdirection later.

**2. One Minute Praisings:** The heart of motivation lies in catching people doing something right. The One Minute Manager emphasizes immediate, specific, and sincere praise. When a team member does something well – even a small step in the right direction – the manager stops and takes a minute to praise them. This is not a generic “good job”; it is a detailed acknowledgment of the specific behavior, how it helped the organization, and a genuine expression of appreciation. This practice builds confidence and reinforces desired behaviors.

**3. One Minute Reprimands:** Discipline is necessary, but it must be constructive. The One Minute Reprimand is a powerful tool for correcting behavior without damaging the person’s sense of worth. It involves two halves: first, a clear, immediate confrontation of the specific mistake (“When you were late to the client meeting, it disrupted our presentation”); then, a sincere reaffirmation of the person’s inherent value (“I am telling you this because I care about you and I know you are capable of better”). The entire interaction takes about a minute, and it ends on a positive, forward-looking note. This separates the behavior from the person, preserving dignity while holding them accountable.

These three secrets are simple to understand but challenging to master. They require self-discipline and a genuine desire to develop people. However, the most common mistake new managers make is applying these three techniques uniformly to everyone. This is where **Situational Leadership** becomes essential.

### UNDERSTANDING SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP: ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL

The **Situational Leadership** model, originally developed by Paul Hersey and later popularized by Ken Blanchard, is built on a simple yet profound insight: there is no single “best” leadership style. Effective leadership depends on the specific situation, and the most critical factor in that situation is the **development level** of the individual or team you are leading. Development level is determined by two variables: **competence** (knowledge and skills) and **commitment** (motivation and confidence).

Based on these variables, a person’s development level falls into one of four stages:

- **D1 (Enthusiastic Beginner):** High commitment, low competence. The person is excited but lacks the skills to do the job.
- **D2 (Disillusioned Learner):** Some competence but low commitment. The initial enthusiasm has waned as the person realizes the difficulty of the task.
- **D3 (Capable but Cautious Performer):** High competence but variable commitment. The person has the skills but may lack confidence or need a sounding board.
- **D4 (Self-Reliant Achiever):** High competence and high commitment. The person is both skilled and motivated to work independently.

Corresponding to these four development levels are four leadership styles, defined by the balance of **directive behavior** (telling people what to do, when, and how) and **supportive behavior** (listening, encouraging, and involving them in decisions). The leader must flex their style to match the follower’s need.

- **S1 (Directing):** High directive, low supportive. Suitable for D1. The leader gives clear, specific instructions and supervises closely.
- **S2 (Coaching):** High directive, high supportive. Suitable for D2. The leader explains decisions, solicits input, and encourages progress.
- **S3 (Supporting):** Low directive, high supportive. Suitable for D3. The leader facilitates decision-making and empowers the follower.

- **S4 (Delegating):** Low directive, low supportive. Suitable for D4. The leader turns over responsibility for execution.

## BRINGING IT TOGETHER: APPLYING ONE MINUTE MANAGER TECHNIQUES THROUGH SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP

The **One Minute Manager Situational Leadership** approach is all about **flexibility**. A good leader does not use the same One Minute Praising for an enthusiastic beginner as they would for a self-reliant achiever. The techniques remain the same, but the **delivery, frequency, and focus** change based on the development level of the employee.

## One Minute Goals Adapted to Development Level

Goal setting is critical for all levels, but the **degree of direction** varies. For a D1 (Enthusiastic Beginner), you might set very detailed, step-by-step goals and explain exactly how to achieve them. Directive behavior is high. For a D4 (Self-Reliant Achiever), the goal setting is more collaborative; you might agree on the outcome and then let the employee determine the “how.” The “one minute” time frame remains – you both read the goal in under a minute – but the leader’s role shifts from teller to facilitator.

## One Minute Praisings Adjusted for Commitment

Praise is powerful, but it must be calibrated. For a D1 who is trying hard but making mistakes, praise them for their **effort and willingness**. A sincere, immediate “one minute praising” can fuel their motivation to learn. For a D2 who is feeling disillusioned, praise needs to focus on any small progress or improved competence to rebuild flagging commitment. For a D3 (Capable but Cautious), praise should acknowledge their growing independence and good judgment, reinforcing their confidence. For a D4, praise can be more infrequent because they are self-motivated, but a brief, specific acknowledgment of a major achievement still matters. The key is that **praise is never withheld** – it is tailored.

## One Minute Reprimands: Correcting vs. Coaching

The One Minute Reprimand is a corrective tool, but it must be used with situational awareness. For a D1, a reprimand can be particularly harsh because their commitment is high but their skill set is low. A reprimand might be better replaced with a **patient redirection and coaching** using the S2 style. However, if a D1 makes a careless error after clear instructions, a brief, firm One Minute Reprimand (followed by reassurance) can be appropriate. For a D3 or D4 who knows better but made a mistake, the reprimand should be direct and immediate, but the leader should quickly shift into a supportive, problem-solving mode (S3) to explore what went wrong and how to fix it. The reprimand is never about blame; it’s about learning and realignment.

## PRACTICAL STEPS TO IMPLEMENT ONE MINUTE MANAGER SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP

To bring this synthesis to life in your organization, follow these practical steps:

1. **Diagnose First:** Before you interact, take a moment to assess each team member’s current development level on a specific task or goal. Ask: What is their competence? What is their commitment? This diagnosis is the starting point.
2. **Flex Your Style:** Based on your diagnosis, decide whether to use more directive or supportive behavior. Then choose how to apply the One Minute Manager techniques. For instance, a D2 employee might need a coaching style (S2) where you set goals together (rather than telling them), engage in frequent praising of small wins, and use reprimands sparingly coupled with teaching.
3. **Communicate the “Why”:** Let your team know you are using this method. Explain that your goal is to help them become self-reliant achievers. This transparency builds trust and reduces resistance when you shift styles. For example, you might say, “Right now, I’m going to be more directive because this task is new to you. As you learn, I’ll step back and support you more.”
4. **Keep It Brief and Focused:** The beauty of the One Minute Manager is its brevity. Each interaction – whether a goal check-in, a praising, or a reprimand – should be focused and take about a minute. This respect for time increases efficiency and shows you value your team’s time.
5. **Create a Feedback Loop:** Regularly ask your team how they feel about the support they are receiving. Adjust accordingly. Situational Leadership is dynamic; a D3 last month may have become a D4 after a successful project. Your style must evolve with them.

## COMMON PITFALLS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

Even with a solid understanding of the **One Minute Manager Situational Leadership** model, managers often fall into traps. Here are a few to watch for:

- **Over-relying on one style:** Many managers default to their natural preference (e.g., directing or delegating) regardless of the employee’s needs. This can lead to demotivation or chaos. Self-awareness and flexibility are key.
- **Misdiagnosing the development level:** Confusing a D2’s low commitment with incompetence, or a D3’s cautiousness with inability, leads to misapplied styles. Ask questions and observe before jumping in.
- **Using the One Minute Reprimand too casually:** The reprimand is for significant mistakes, not minor errors. Overuse dilutes its power and creates a negative atmosphere. Reserve it for times when a behavior must change immediately.

- **Forgetting the “second half” of the reprimand:** The most important part of the One Minute Reprimand is the reaffirmation of the person’s value. If you skip that, you damage the relationship.

**WHY THIS COMBINATION WORKS: THE RESEARCH BEHIND THE METHOD**

The synergy between the **One Minute Manager** and **Situational Leadership** is not just a business fad; it is grounded in decades of organizational behavior research. The Situational Leadership model is supported by studies on leader-member exchange, contingency theory, and employee development. The One Minute techniques align with findings on immediate feedback (from behavioral psychology), the power of recognition (from motivation theory), and the