The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Subject Description Form

Subject Code	APSS1L01				
Subject Title	Tomorrow's Leaders				
Credit Value	3				
Level	1				
GUR Requirements Intended to Fulfill	This subject intends to fulfill the following requirement(s): Healthy Lifestyle AI and Data Analytics (AIDA) Innovation and Entrepreneurship (IE) Languages and Communication Requirement (LCR) Leadership Education and Development (LEAD) Service-Learning Cluster-Area Requirement (CAR) Human Nature, Relations and Development [CAR A] Science, Technology and Environment [CAR D] Chinese History and Culture [CAR M] Cultures, Organizations, Societies and Globalization [CAR N] Heas or No Writing and Reading Requirements English or Chinese				
Pre-requisite / Co-requisite/ Exclusion	Nil				
Assessment Methods	 100% Continuous Assessment 1. Class Participation (including 5% "Learning to learn" self-reflection) 2. Group Project 3. Term Paper 4. Online Academic Integrity Tutorial Test 	Individual Assessment 20% 50% Compulsory Pass Requirement	Group Assessment 30% 		

	5. Law Abiding- Leadership Test Compulsory Pass Requirement • The grade is calculated according to the percentage assigned; • The completion and submission of all component assignments are required for passing the subject; and • Student must pass all component(s) if he/she is to pass the subject.		
Objectives	The course is designed to enable students to learn and integrate theories, research and concepts of the basic personal qualities (particularly intrapersonal and interpersonal qualities) of effective leaders. This subject also intends to help students develop and reflect on their intrapersonal qualities, interpersonal qualities and connection of learning to oneself. Finally, the subject cultivates students' appreciation of the importance of intrapersonal and interpersonal qualities in effective leadership.		
Intended Learning Outcomes (Note 1)	 Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to: a. understand and integrate theories, research and concepts on the basic qualities (particularly intrapersonal and interpersonal qualities) of effective leaders; b. develop self-awareness and self-understanding; c. demonstrate self-leadership in pursuit of continual self-improvement; d. apply intrapersonal and interpersonal skills in daily lives; e. appreciate the importance of intrapersonal and interpersonal qualities in effective leadership, particularly the connection of learning in the subject to one's professional development and personal growth; f. recognize and accept their responsibility as professionals and citizens to the society and the world. 		
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus (Note 2)	 An overview of the personal attributes of effective leaders: roles of intrapersonal and interpersonal qualities in effective leadership and university graduates' employability in the service economy; compulsory requirements of the subject: "Learning to learn" assessment; Online Tutorial on Academic Integrity; law abiding- leadership assessment; group presentation; individual assignment; class participation. Self-leadership in effective leaders: the importance of self- understanding and self-management; "Learning to learn" ability; life-long learning and leadership. Cognitive competence (critical thinking): misinformation, disinformation, and propaganda; different types of thinking styles; critical thinking model; roles of cognitive competence, critical thinking and problem solving in effective leadership; learning to learn. Social emotional competence: social awareness; relationship 		

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	 management; the application of social emotional competence in daily lives and in effective leadership. 5. Resilience and stress-coping: concepts and theories of resilience and stress-coping; relationship between resilience, stress and stress-coping; role of resilience in effective leadership; application of resilience and stress-coping on daily basis. 6. Morality and integrity: moral competence; role of morality in effective leadership; ethical leadership; importance of moral competence in different professions, academic integrity in university students (online tutorial on academic integrity). 7. Spirituality: connectedness to others, personal beliefs and values, meaning of life, spirituality and professional development, role of spirituality in effective leadership; spiritual practices in daily lives. 8. Law-abidance as a quality of leadership: basic concepts and theories related to law-abiding leadership and socially responsible leadership to professionals and the general public;
	 basic knowledge on national security and the Hong Kong; Hong Kong National Security Law; a brief overview of modern Chinese history, the Constitution, and the Basic Law. 9. Cultural competence and global citizenship: cultual competence in a globalized world; global citizenship and effective leadership; responsibilites of university students as both professionals and citizens of the society. 10. Effective communication: basic communication skills; importance of effective communication to daily life and leadership; care and compassion in effective leadership. 11. Team building: theories, concepts, skills and blocks of team building; role of team building in effective leadership; application of team building in different professions and daily lives.
	Note: For the topic on law abidance and the Hong Kong National Security Law, students are required to pass an online assessment with multiple-choice questions. Students can take the assessment with multiple attempts. The assessment does not carry any mark.
Teaching/Learning Methodology (Note 3)	Students taking this course are expected to be sensitive to their own behavior in intrapersonal and interpersonal contexts. Intellectual thinking, reflective learning, experiential learning and collaborative learning are emphasized in the course. Case studies on successful and fallen leaders will also be covered in the course. The teaching/learning methodology includes:
	 Lectures (including e-learning modules); Experiential classroom activities; Group project presentation; Written assignment.

Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	outc	nded s comes as apj	to be	assess		ease
Outcomes			а	b	c	d	e	f
(Note 4)	1. Class Participation (including 5% "Learning to learn" self-reflection) ^	20%	✓	~	~	~	~	×
	2. Group Project*	30%	✓	~	~	~	~	✓
	3. Term Paper^	50%	~	~	~		~	
	4. Academic integrity online module and assessment^	0%	~			~	~	
	5. Quiz on law abidance and Hong Kong National Security Law^	0%	~	~	~	~	~	~
	Total	100 %						
	*assessment is based of ^assessment is based of Explanation of the appro- the intended learning out 1. <u>Assessment of Cla</u> online and classro help students under social skills, con appreciation of the leadership qualit (including the part for lectures will preparation for cl assignment, and d class and online leader students will be in other group mem marks will reflect	on individua opriateness of teomes: <u>ass Participa</u> oom activiti erstand the nnect learn e importance icipation in be given. ass (e.g., c ig up mater arning actives, participa o answer qui nvited to ra bers in an	l effo f the a ation es, a subjo ing ce of e, m e-lea Stud omplials b vities tion uestic ate th hone	(20%) nd pr ect m to c intraj narks arning lents lete e before (e.g., in onlons an ne per est ar	b): It repara atter onesel persor for y mod will -learr compline d nd jor formand au	is exp tion t and c lf an clas lules) be a ning r s), b) pletio liscuss in dis ance thenti	for le for le onesel d pr nd int s pa and p partie n of v sion f scussi and l ic ma	I that bo ctures ca f, develo omote a erperson rticipatio reparatio ed by: les, onlin cipation vorkshee orum) ar ons. Als earning o

Peer assessment will contribute to marks in class participation. As the university strategic priority, "Learning to learn" has the aim to support the development of students' ability to engage in the learning process, manage their own learning, and take their learning to a higher level. "Learning to learn" concept will be covered in the lectures and students are required to develop a personal development plan at the beginning of the course. To encourage students to reflect on their experience in achieving their learning goals set in the development plan, students are required to reflect on their learning to learn ability and related learning experience in a reflective journal (5%). 2. Assessment of Group Project (30%): Group project presentation can give an indication of the students' understanding and integration of theories and concepts on the personal qualities in effective leadership, personal and group reflections, interpersonal skills and degree of recognition of the importance of active pursuit of knowledge covered in the course. 3. Assessment of Term Paper (50%): Individual paper can give an indication of the students' understanding and integration of theories and concepts on the personal qualities in effective leadership, self-assessment, self-reflection, connection of the subject matter to oneself and degree of recognition of the importance of active pursuit of knowledge covered in the course. 4. Quiz on Law Abidance and Hong Kong National Security Law (0%): As universities have the obligation to conduct education on the Constitution, Basic Law and Hong Kong National Security Law, students are required to take a 3-hour face-to-face lecture on law abiding leadership and 7 hours of self-study. Based on the related materials on modern Chinese history, the Constitution, the Basic Law, restoration of Hong Kong to mainland China, national security and the Hong Kong National Security Law, students have to take an assessment with 20 multiple choice questions. Students can pass the assessment if he/she has correct answers on at least 16 questions (multiple attempts allowed). A student will fail in this subject if he/she cannot pass this assessment component. 5. Academic Integrity Online Module and Assessment (0%): As academic integrity is very important for university students, students are required to take an online Academic Integrity program lasting for two hours. First, students are required to take a multiple-choice test with 10 questions in the pre-test without a passing mark (multiple attempts allowed). After that, students need to study four online modules to understand the concepts of academic integrity and ways to avoid academic dishonesty. Finally, students are required to take another multiple-choice test with 20 questions in the post-test with a passing benchmark of 15 questions (multiple attempts allowed). A student will fail in this

subject if he/she cannot pass this assessment component. They must complete this component by the 5 th week of the semester.
Based on the implementation of this subject in the past ten academic years (2012-2022), evaluation findings consistently showed that this subject was able to achieve the intended learning outcomes in the students. The positive evaluation findings are documented as follows:
Leung, H. (2016). Levels of reflection on teaching a leadership and positive youth development subject. <i>International Journal on Disability and</i> Human <i>Development</i> , 15(2), 211-220.
Leung, H., Shek, D. T. L., & Mok, B. P. W. (2016). Post-lecture subjective outcome evaluation of a university subject on leadership and intrapersonal development. <i>International Journal of Child and Adolescence Health</i> , 9(2), 223-234.
Li, X., & Shek, D. T. L. (2020). Objective outcome evaluation of a leadership course utilising the positive youth development approach in Hong Kong. <i>Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education</i> , 45(5), 741-757.
Ma, C. M. S., Shek, D. T. L., & Li, P. P. K. (2017). Evaluation of a leadership and intrapersonal development subject for university students: Experience in Hong Kong. <i>International Journal of Child and Adolescent Health</i> , 10(3), 337-346.
 Ma, C. M. S., Shek, D. T. L., Li, P. P. K., Mok, B. P. W. & Leung, E. Y. K. (2016). Qualitative evaluation of a leadership and intrapersonal development subject for university students in Hong Kong. <i>International Journal of Child and Adolescent Health</i>, 9(2), 217-224.
Shek, D. T. L. (2012). Development of a positive youth development subject in a university context in Hong Kong. <i>International Journal on Disability and Human Development, 11</i> (3), 173-179.
Shek, D. T. L. (2013). Promotion of holistic development in university students: A credit-bearing subject on leadership and intrapersonal development. <i>Best Practices in Mental Health</i> , 9(1), 47-61.
Shek, D. T. L., Fok, H. K., Leung, C. T. L., & Li, P. P. K. (2016). Qualitative evaluation of a credit-bearing leadership subject in Hong Kong. <i>International Journal of Child and Adolescent</i> <i>Health</i> , 9(2), 173-183.
Shek, D. T. L., & Leung, J. T. Y. (2014) Perceived benefits of a university subject on leadership and intrapersonal development. <i>International Journal on Disability and</i> <i>Human Development</i> . 13(4), 481-488.
Shek, D. T. L., & Ma, C. M. S. (2014). Do university students change after taking a subject on leadership and intrapersonal

	development? <i>International Journal on Human Development</i> , 13(4), 451-456.	Disability and	
	Shek, D. T. L., Sun, R. C. F., Tsien-Wong, T. B. K., Cheng, C. T., & Yim H. Y. (2013). Objective outcome evaluation of a leadership and intrapersonal development subject for university students. <i>International Journal on Disability and</i> <i>Human Development</i> , 12(2), 221-227.		
	Shek, D. T. L., & Wu, F. K. Y. (2014). The role of teachers in youth development: Reflections of students. <i>International Journal on Disability and Human Development</i> , 13(4), 473-480.		
	Shek, D. T. L., Wu, F. K. Y., Leung, C. T. L., Fok, H. K. (2016). Focus group evaluation of a subject and intrapersonal development in Hong Kong <i>Journal of Child and Adolescent Health</i> , 9(2),	et on leadership g. <i>International</i>	
	Shek, D. T. L., & Yu, L. (2014). Post-course subject on leadership and development for university students in <i>International Journal on Disability Development</i> , 13(4), 457-464.	l intrapersonal	
	Shek, D. T. L., & Yu, L. (2016). Student feedback of leadership and intrapersonal development students in Hong Kong. <i>International Journa</i> <i>and Human Development</i> , 15(3), 339-345	for university	
	Shek, D. T. L., & Yu, L. (2017). An evaluation study general education subject in Hong Kong. <i>Internatio</i> <i>Adolescent Medicine and Health, 29</i> (1),103-109.	-	
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	Shek, D. T. L., Zhu, X., Li, X., & Dou, D. (2022). See HyFlex teaching and law-abiding leadership Hong Kong university students under COV <i>Research in Quality of Life</i> , 1-26.	p education in	
	Yu. L., Shek, D. T. L., & Leung, E. Y. K. (2016 evaluation of a university subject on 1 intrapersonal development. <i>International Jou</i> and Adolescent Health, 9(2), 155-164.	eadership and	
Student Study	Class contact:		
Effort Expected	 Lectures and experiential/online learning activities 	39 Hrs.	

	Other student study effort:	
	 Group project preparation 	20 Hrs.
	 Reading and writing term paper 	61 Hrs.
	Total student study effort	120 Hrs.
Reading List and References	 Basic References Catalano, R. F., Berglund, M. L., Ryan, J. A. M., Loncz Hawkins, J. D. (2002). Positive youth development States: Research findings on evaluations of positiv development programs. <i>Prevention and Treatmen</i> Dalton, J., & Crosby, P. (2007). Being and having: Sho excellence in higher education (and people) be a m. one does rather than what one has? <i>Journal of Coll</i>. <i>Character</i>, 9(1), 1-5. Davies, L. (2006). Global citizenship: abstraction or fra action? Educational Review, 58(1), 5-25. Dugan, J. P. (2006). Involvement and leadership: A des analysis of socially responsible leadership. <i>Journal</i> <i>Student Development</i>, 47(3), 335-343. Dugan, J. P. (2015). The measurement of socially respon leadership: Considerations in establishing psychom Journal of Educational, Cultural and Psychological 23-42. Hong Kong Government. (2020, July 7). The Law of th Republic of China on Safeguarding National Secur Kong Special Administrative Region. Available at https://www.isd.gov.hk/nationalsecurity/eng/pdf/Ni .pdf. Gilley, A., Gilley, J. W., McConnell, C. W., & Velique The competencies used by effective managers to bu empirical study. <i>Advances in Developing Human R</i> <i>12</i>(1), 29-45. Goleman, D. (1995). <i>Emotional Intelligence: Why it can</i> <i>than IQ</i>. New York: Bantam Books. Houghton, J. D., & Yoho, S. K. (2005). Toward a contin of leadership and psychological empowerment: Wi self-leadership be encouraged? <i>Journal of Leaderss</i> <i>Organizational Studies</i>, <i>11</i>(4), 65-84. Kim, Y. H., Chiu, C. Y., & Zou, Z. M. (2010). Know th Misperceptions of actual performance undermine motivation, future performance, and subjective wu <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i>, 99 Kohlberg, L. (1964). Development of moral character a ideology. In M. L. Hoffman, & L. W. Hoffman (Eds <i>Child Development Research</i> (pp. 381-431). New Y Sage Foundation. Lau, P. S. Y., & Wu, F. K. Y. (2012). Emotional compet positive youth develop	nt in the United ve youth t, 5(15), 1-106. uldn't easure of what ege and mework for criptive of College ensible netric rigor. Studies, 12, e People's ity in the Hong SL_QnA_Book tte. A. (2010). aild teams: An esources, matter more ngency model hen should hip and hyself: achievement ell-being. (3), 395-409. nd moral s.), Review of fork: Russell etence as a

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Rockstuhl, T., Seiler, S., Ang, S., Van Dyne, L., & Annen, H. (2011).
Beyond general intelligence (IQ) and emotional intelligence
(EQ): The role of cultural intelligence (CQ) on cross-border
leadership effectiveness in a globalized world. <i>Journal of Social</i> <i>Issues</i> , 67(4), 825-840.
Rycek, R. F., Stuhr, S. L., McDermott, J., Benker, J., & Swartz, M. D.
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late adolescence. <i>Adolescence</i> , <i>33</i> (132), 745-749.
Seligman, M. E. P., & Csikszentmihalyi, M. (2000). Positive
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students in Hong Kong: Where are we and where should we go?
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construct: A conceptual review. <i>The Scientific World Journal</i> ,
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responsibility and moving away from egocentrism. <i>International</i>
Journal on Disability and Human Development, 15(2), 157-164.
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on leadership and intrapersonal development. <i>International</i>
Journal on Disability and Human Development, 15(2), 149-155.
Shek, D. T. L., & Leung, J. T. Y. (2016). Developing social
competence in a subject on leadership and intrapersonal
development. International Journal on Disability and Human
Development, 15(2), 165-173.
Shek. D. T. L., & Ho, W. W. L. (2016). Nurturing moral competence
in university students via a credit-bearing subject. International
Journal on Disability and Human Development, 15(2), 181-186.
Shek. D. T. L., & Ho, W. W. L. (2016). Spirituality as a key positive
youth development construct for university students.
International Journal on Disability and Human Development,
15(2), 175-180.
Shek, D. T. L. & Ma, C. M. S. (2016). Emotional competence: A key
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Journal on Disability and Human Development, 15(2), 127-134.
Shek, D. T. L., & Ng, E. C. W. (2017). Leadership training for
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Shek, D. T. L., & Wu, F. K. Y. (2016). Clear and positive identity as
an attribute of an effective leader. <i>International</i>
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positive youth development construct for university students.
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Supplementary References
Adler, R. B., Rosenfeld, L. B., & Proctor II, R. F. (2010). <i>Interply: The process of interpersonal communication</i> . New York: Oxford University Press.
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Cao, L., & Nietfeld, J. L. (2007). College students' metacognitive awareness of difficulties in learning the class content does not automatically lead to adjustment of study strategies. <i>Australian</i> <i>Journal of Educational and Developmental Psychology</i> , 7, 31-46.
Cheung, C. K., & Lee, T. Y. (2010). Contributions of moral education lectures and moral discussion in Hong Kong secondary schools. <i>Social Psychology of Education: An International Journal</i> , 13(4), 575-591.
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coping. <i>Journal of Adolescent Research, 18</i> (4), 347-362. Govier, I. (2000). Spiritual care in nursing: A systematic approach.
Nursing Standard, 14(17), 32-36.Kumru, A., & Thompson, R. A. (2003). Ego identity status and self-monitoring behavior in adolescents. <i>Journal of Adolescent</i>
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(Eds.), The encyclopedia of child and adolescent development. (Volume 7: History, theory, and culture in adolescence). (pp. 2887-2897). New York, NY: Wiley.
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Neck, C. P., & Houghton, J. D. (2006). Two decades of self-leadership theory and research: Past developments, present trends, and future possibilities. <i>Journal of Managerial Psychology</i> , 21(4), 270-295.
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<i>Health, 64</i> (6), S1-S86. Shek, D. T. L., Yu, L., & Merrick, J. (Eds.) (2019). Promotion of

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Rose-Krasnor, L. (1997). The nature of social competence: A theoretical review. <i>Social Development</i> , 6(1), 111-135.

Note 1: Intended Learning Outcomes

Intended learning outcomes should state what students should be able to do or attain upon completion of the subject. Subject outcomes are expected to contribute to the attainment of the overall programme outcomes.

Note 2: Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus

The syllabus should adequately address the intended learning outcomes. At the same time over-crowding of the syllabus should be avoided.

Note 3: Teaching/Learning Methodology

This section should include a brief description of the teaching and learning methods to be employed to facilitate learning, and a justification of how the methods are aligned with the intended learning outcomes of the subject.

Note 4: Assessment Method

This section should include the assessment method(s) to be used and its relative weighting, and indicate which of the subject intended learning outcomes that each method purports to assess. It should also provide a brief explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes.