

Research



Research Since the end of World War 2 that led to the reconfiguration of power, the United States has taken up the role of the ubiquitous global leader. To this end, the United States has maintained the role of a global leader through its effective communication strategies that foster relationships with countries, global customs and values. Evidently, global leadership involves the capacity to influence the behavior, thoughts and actions of others through setting and inspirations (Cohen, 2010). The art of effective global leadership with other countries needs a global mindset (Low, 2009). To this end, the United States has adopted a global mindset in its relation with other countries. The distinct features of a global mindset involve showing understanding, care and concern for the global citizens. Evidently, the United States exhibits this attribute by advocating for human rights doctrines among the countries citizenry, as well as free and fair democratic systems in governance. Another key communication style employed by the United States with other countries is a diplomatic process that respects the democratic systems. To this end, the United States does not interfere in the free and fair democratic processes of countries such as elections, or administration. However, it is critical to note that the United States only recognizes democratic governments that uphold the human rights of citizenry, and have achieved a consensus mandate from the general populace.

Cooperation and collaboration is another communication strategy employed by the United States (Prewitt, Weil, & McClure, 2011). Evidently, effective leadership employs collaboration rather than competition. This is in recognition that competition fosters suspicion, jealousy and mistrust that can eventually lead to breakdown of relations. To this end, the United States

fosters mutual cooperation with other countries in critical areas such as the trade, industry, environment and security. In the same respect of collaboration and cooperation, the United States fosters mutual partnership with democratic governments.

Effective global leadership equally needs to be appreciative of the multiethnic, multiracial, multi cultural and diverse religions of the Earth. To this end, the United States employs a communication style that is empathetic and culturally sensitive. This involves the mutual respect and impartiality towards the multicultural communities. Moreover, the United States employs empathy to the global citizens in terms of crisis such as droughts, environmental catastrophes or conflict. To this end, the United States is always at the forefront of devising intervention strategies. For examples, in terms of civil strife caused by undemocratic government processes, the United States intercedes through collaborative action with the United Nations Security Council. Consequently, this involves the imposition of sanction to the undemocratic governments or the sending of United Nations sanctioned peace keeping troops. Such efforts are normally aimed at protecting the helpless citizens of such countries and preserving their multicultural diversity. Furthermore, in respect to the customs, values and religions of other countries, the United States employs impartiality and mutual respect in communication. In effect, the United States acknowledges equality among the global religions such as Christians, Muslims, and Buddhists among others. For example, in the past events of global terrorism such as 9/11, the United States has been steadfast in condemning acts of violence or vilification of the general Muslim populace. It is critical to note that in certain circumstances, the United States has taken a firm

communication and at times dictatorial stance over some pertinent issues. For example, the United States has always reaffirmed its committed to protect the State of Israel and its citizens from any external aggression. To this end, it has always exhibited its commitment to offer military intervention to any invasions against Israel. Furthermore, the United States has always been firm in its communication against countries attempting to manufacture nuclear weapons. To this end, it has been perceived as a dictator and bully state especially by countries such as Iran in the Middle East.

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