

Political science

[Science](#), [Social Science](#)



Leadership Leadership does matter, how? Without mutual objective, sense of direction and undying motivation, people will not be able to attain any target needed for communal development. Without the presence of persuasive and charismatic leader, inspiration and revolution ideas would die. History determines that change has been considered, planned, spread and implemented by strong leaders in the world, either they are political or religious. Average person has always followed and obeyed such leaders to attain religious, ethical, national or social targets. Hence, if leadership becomes sparse then individuals will focus on personal objectives and nobody will consider or work towards communal objective for the betterment of their society.

Autocratic leaders tend to display inflexible behaviour to their subordinates and demand obedience in all regard. Neither, they consider suggestions from their subordinates nor they believe in equality of any kind. Moreover, these leaders believe in supervision of their subordinates for efficacy of work in their organisations or teams. Laissez-Faire leaders submit all the privileges and control to their subordinates. Subordinates have the liability to determine any course of action and leaders get along with their ideas and plans.

However, it is essential for such leaders to have specialized and skilled team workers to progress. Innovative leaders are quick to change and adapt new ideas, their teams are in a constant process of progressing and changing. These leaders inspire their subordinates to share ideas, develop strategic plans and develop new skills. Such leaders produce an environment where change is welcome and is supported by the leaders (Bass, 2008).

References

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Bass, B. M. (2008). Handbook of leadership: Theory, research, and managerial applications. New York, NY [u. a.: Free Press.

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