

LEADERSHIP STYLES IN WORLD POLITICS TODAY WITH REFERENCE TO
CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT:

The importance of political leader's character traits in domestic and international politics of countries is an issue that cannot be ignored. For this reason, starting from the Greek Philosophers, the personality traits of leaders has formed the agenda of many scholars. In foreign Policy rather than emotions, interests are more important and even in this field it is seen that leader's personality traits may outshine their country and add a positive value to their country or may have a negative impact on their country's image. Today, when you have a look at the leaders who appear most in the world media, you can easily realize that they come to the fore with their individual characteristics as well as their countries political and economic power. This article explains the nature of a leader, definition of leadership, principles of leadership, types of leadership. This paper elucidates about the leadership in politics, leadership in public policy, leadership style in Canada, South Africa, Australia etc. The purpose of this study is to analyze leadership characteristics and to reveal the reflection of these characteristics on Canada, South Africa, Australia's international relations as he being one of the effective leaders in Political life and in the arena of international politics with the beginning of the 21st century.

KEY WORDS: Leadership, Policy, International Relations, Foreign policy.

INTRODUCTION:

Leading a team or group is a real skill that takes time, thought, and dedication. Leadership is the most studied aspect of organization because it is the one overarching topic that makes the difference between success and failure. At times it may seem overwhelmingly complex, but by focusing on some fundamentals a team can be led with confidence and skill. The leader of any organization expectedly completes his role which is given by communicating the values of the organization he or

she represents. Leadership skills are required by a manager to operate effectively at a strategic level and a successful manager or leader will be able to identify personal as well manage personal leadership development to achieve strategic ambitions where he will be able to evaluate the effectiveness of the leadership plan and promote a healthy and safe environment that supports a culture of quality. Leaders have good impact in our daily lives and futures. In good times and bad, there is always need for strong leadership.

The success of a country is determined by the leaders it elects and the leadership characteristics and qualities they possess. History and current experiences provide guidance on how one might develop the abilities demonstrated by respected leaders. This case study examines the characteristics of and need for leaders in politics, society, religion, economy, and communities. Leadership is focused much more on the individual capability of the leader: "Leadership is a function of knowing yourself, having a vision that is well communicated, building trust among colleagues, and taking effective action to realize your own leadership potential¹." Thus this paper aims to outline what a leader is, the qualities a proper leader possess, and the effect of leadership in the contemporary world.

LEADER :

A leader is someone who understands his goals, but does not use his power to force his goals to be achieved. He has vision and the skills necessary to effectively portray and explain his message to all levels of an organization. He is social and can inspire people. A leader ²must also have knowledge and experience in his or her field. Lacking this kind of professional knowledge means that his vision will have little worth in front of others because people distrust leaders who do not know their own profession. He who does not know the sector in which his organization works and the environment in which it is active simply does not know enough to head into new directions in a convincing way.

The general leadership skills concerned with this all are:

- Analytical capabilities
- Effective communication capabilities
- Social and emotional capabilities

¹ Abrahamson, E. & Fombrun, C.J. (1994). Macro cultures: Determinants and consequences. *Academy of Management Review* 19 (4), 728-755.

² Allensworth, E., & Miller, S. (2002). *Declining high school enrollment: An exploration of causes*. Chicago: Consortium on Chicago School Research.

· Enthusing/inspiring capabilities.

DEFINITION OF LEADERSHIP³:

The action of leading a group of people or an organization, or the ability to do this · The state or position of being a leader. · The leaders of an organization, country, etc. The definition of leadership according to Mindy Gibbins- Klein, founder of REAL Thought Leaders, is “having a vision, sharing that vision and inspiring others to support your vision while creating their own.” This means that the leader must have their own ideas and beliefs formed about improving their followers as well as any situation they are placed in. They should then have the ability to explain and portray their ideas of improvement to the ones looking up to them and form a realistic plan to encourage their followers.

Another wonderful perspective of leadership is provided by Stan Kimer, president of Total Engagement Consulting by Kimer, who states that "effective leadership is providing the vision and motivation to a team so they work together toward the same goal, and then understanding the talents and temperaments of each individual and effectively motivating each person to contribute individually their best toward achieving the group goal." This brings in two very important points. Being a leader means that you know how to work with and encourage an entire group of people as a whole to bring better change for everyone involved, but it also means that you have the skills to work with individual people and inspire them to be the best they can be. By harnessing everyone's individual potential, and instilling confidence in them, a leader brings out the best in everyone which ultimately benefits everyone. Lastly, Larry Garfield, President of Garfield Group, has the perfect words to sum up what it means to be a leader. He says, “in my experience, leadership is about three things: to listen, to inspire and to empower.

Over the years, I've tried to learn to do a much better job listening actively, making sure I really understand the other person's point of view, learning from them, and using that basis of trust and collaboration to inspire and empower. It's about setting the bar high, and then giving them the time and resources to do great work.

³ Anderson, J.R., Reder, L.M., & Simon, H.A. (1996). Situated learning and education. *Educational Researcher*, 25(4), 5-11.

This shows the most important aspects or qualities of a leader. He must be able to properly understand what his followers are saying. He cannot be a leader until he knows what his followers need, establishes proper relationship with them that includes trust and encouragement, and makes sure to get feedback from them every step of the way to ensure that they are moving in the right direction. Good leaders are made, not born. If one has the desire and willpower, he/she can become an effective leader. Good leaders develop through a never ending process of self-study, education, training, and experience. To inspire workers into higher levels of teamwork, there are certain things a leader must be, know, and, do. These do not often come naturally, but are acquired through continual work and study. Good leaders are continually working and studying to improve their leadership skills; they are not resting on their past laurels⁴. However, while leadership is learned, a leader's skills and knowledge can be influenced by his or her attributes and traits, such as beliefs, values, ethics, and character. Knowledge and skills contribute directly to the process of leadership, while the other attributes give the leader certain characteristics that make him or her unique. For example, a leader might have learned the skills in counseling others, but his traits will often play a great role in determining how he counsels. A person who has empathy will make a better counselor than a person who thinks the employees are simply there to accomplish his biddings. Skills, knowledge, and attributes make the Leader, which is one of the Factors of Leadership.

PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP⁵:

There are many different principles that involved in leadership that a good leader follows. Through these principles a leader learns more about himself, about his followers, and about how to achieve the goal and benefit everyone involved⁶.

Effective leaders provide inspiration, motivation and clear direction to their team by ensuring that they have the following:

⁴ Biddle, B.J., & Berliner, D.C. (2002). Small class size and its effects. *Educational Leadership*, 59 (5), 12-23.

⁵ Bransford, J.D. (1993). Who ya gonna call? Thoughts about teaching problem solving. In P. Hallinger, K. Leithwood, & J. Murphy (Eds.), *Cognitive perspectives on educational leadership* (pp. 171-191). New York: Teachers College Press.

⁶ Burke, C.S., Fiore, S.M., & Salas, E. (2003). The role of shared cognition in enabling shared leadership and team adaptability. In C.L. Pearce & J.A. Conger (Eds.) *Shared leadership: Reframing the hows and whys of leadership*. (pp.103- 122). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

A Clear Vision: The leader must know exactly what they are going for and how they are going to reach their end goal. They must set out a clear vision of what they want to achieve and be able to effectively communicate their vision to their followers so that everyone is on the same page. Everyone in the situation should be fully aware of their roles in the setting and understand what they are responsible for⁷.

Effective Planning: When the leader has identified the end goal, they must come up with a proper plan of action to get to that stage. By understanding what needs to be accomplished, they can create timelines and plan out what and by when they need to accomplish different tasks. They also need to be able to stop and improve their plans along the way through assessments of their previous steps.

Inspiration and Motivation: The commitment and enthusiasm of a leader shapes the common goals of the organization and provides inspiration and motivation for people to perform at a high level. When the leader is passionate about what they do, then that will influence the followers to also take more interest. The leader should always encourage the team to do their best and push them to take risks and grow as individuals so that the group as a whole can benefit from their advancements. Along with encouragement, the leader should also provide guidance as to how the members should conduct tasks this way everyone is on the same page aiming for the same end goal.

New Ideas: Encouraging team members to provide feedback and suggestions shows that they leader knows how to listen to their followers properly. It shows that the leader is working on actual problems that the followers need help with and is humble enough to improve the plan or end goal to ensure that everyone benefits in the situation.

Employee Relations: An open and engaging relationship between a leader and their team members demonstrates that they are valued as an integral part of the organization, creating a sense of ownership among team members and developing a closer alignment between individual and team objectives. This also encourages trust and respect for the leader from the team and shows that they are supportive of their guide.

⁷ Conley, D. T. & B., Francis. (2002). University expectations for student success: Implications for system alignment and state standard and assessment policies. University of Oregon.

Crisis Management: Having a group of people together working on a common goal means that there will be a clash of ideas because of the diversity and this means that the leader must have an effective plan ready for problem solving whenever the situation arises. The leader must have enough experience to properly diffuse any issues, and set the situation back to normal as well as have the members of the team back on their tasks as soon as possible. Another sense of crisis management is if the team as a whole is facing an external problem then the leader must have the capability to either come up with a solution or gather ideas from and work with the team to create a solution to handle the crisis.

Creating Confidence and Building Morale: Confidence is an important factor which can be achieved by explaining to the team why they are important and how their contribution is so necessary. Clearly explaining the role they play and giving them guidelines to achieve the goals effectively will help keep them on track. Morale is important because it shows the willingness and cooperation of the team members towards their work and getting them into confidence and winning their trust. A leader can be a morale booster by achieving full cooperation so that they perform with best of their abilities as they work to achieve goals. Besides these main, very important principles, there are many other little details that the leader must keep in check on their part to ensure the stability and unity of the group as a whole. Some of the main ones include setting the examples for the team. Followers look up to the leader and expect the leader to show them what to do and how to do it. If the leader shows his qualities of being honest, taking responsibility for his actions, always being open to listening to new ideas, never being rude, being on time, and having appropriate manners – then these kinds of things will gain him respect from his followers and inspire the team members to try to take on these attributes.

Aside from setting a good example, the leader must know how to bring the group together – having a single common goal is important but showing the team that they have more in common than they thought and genuinely caring for each of their individual advancement will set the example that everyone is there to support each other and only through that will they move forward together as a team.

TYPES OF LEADERSHIP⁸:

1. Autocratic Leadership :

Autocratic Leadership allows authoritarian school of thought or sometimes it becomes a source of inspiration for oligarchic leadership. Autocracy is very important in public policy and is a subject of political science which deals with its various forms and characteristics. It varies from culture to culture and from one political system to another. The autocratic leader (Lewin, Lippitt, & White, 1939) is given the power to make decisions alone, having total authority. This leadership style is good for employees that need close supervision to perform certain tasks. Creative employees and team players resent this type of leadership, since they are unable to enhance processes or decision making, resulting in job dissatisfaction.

2. Bureaucratic Leadership :

An autocrat doesn't require a bureaucracy, but the autocrat and the bureaucracy goes together like a hand and glove. One reason has to do with obedience to authority. In fact, one can make an argument that in large groups such as the multinational corporations and governmental agencies authority is the most common type of influence used. The bureaucratic leader (Weber, 1905) is very structured and follows the procedures as they have been established. This type of leadership has no space to explore new ways to solve problems and is usually slow paced to ensure adherence to the ladders stated by the company. Leaders ensure that all the steps have been followed prior to sending it to the next level of authority.

Universities, hospitals, banks and government usually require this type of leader in their organizations to ensure quality, increase security and decrease corruption. Leaders that try to speed up the process will experience frustration and anxiety.

3. Cross-Cultural Leadership :

Canada is the best example of cross-cultural leadership which allows different nations to be immigrants of Canada and participate in the cross-cultural foundation of Canada. Burnaby, British Columbia is a good example because it includes 46 spoken and written international languages. Canada believes its cross - cultural or diversified intercultural communication strengthens its

⁸ Brophy, J. (n.d.). Teaching: A special report reprinted by the Laboratory for Student Success. Philadelphia, PA: The MidAtlantic Regional Educational Laboratory at the Temple University Centre for Research in Human Development and Education. Brown, C. (1996)

relations among various cultures and converts into the symbolic culture of Canada. Not all individuals can adapt to the leadership styles expected in a different culture whether that culture is organizational or national. In fact, there is some evidence that American and Asian Leadership Styles are very different, primarily due to cultural factors.

4. Religious Leadership:

Religious Leadership begins from religious counseling. Mosques, synagogues, temples, and churches are the best examples of religious leaderships in which we see people very much attached to and respecting their leadership based on spirituality.

5. Community Leadership:

Community leadership emerges through social work. The concept of community leadership in social sciences is considered a classical societal institution which is based on the concept of self help or volunteership. Such leadership is considered very important and popular because the community leader devotes their time, money, and other privileges to community services.

6. The Laissez Faire:

Leadership Style The style is largely a “hands off” view that tends to minimize the amount of outside direction. It means more that the members are given tasks and expected to properly complete them in a timely manner.

7. Situational Leadership :

The importance of the research cannot be overestimated since leaders tend to have a dominant style: a leadership style they use in a wide variety of situations. However, research shows that there is no one best style of leadership: leaders must adjust their leadership style to the situation as well as to the people being led. Sometimes they must be more task-oriented and other times more people/management-oriented.

8. Team Leadership :

Team leadership is most important for political, religious, cultural, and societal set up. It means managerial responsibilities or guidance responsibilities for subordinates to follow the directives of

CEO or immediate officers. The same is seen in the political scenario while local leadership receives directives from the central leadership. The charismatic leader (Weber, 1905) leads by infusing energy and eagerness into their team members. This type of leader has to be committed to the organization for the long run. If the success of the division or project is attributed to the leader and not the team, charismatic leaders may become a risk for the company by deciding to resign for advanced opportunities. It takes the company time and hard work to gain the employees' confidence back with other type of leadership after they have committed themselves to the magnetism of a charismatic leader.

9. Democratic Leadership :

The democratic leader (Lewin, Lippitt, & White, 1939) listens to the team's ideas and studies them, but will make the final decision. Team players contribute to the final decision thus increasing employee satisfaction and ownership, feeling their input was considered when the final decision was taken. When changes arise, this type of leadership helps the team assimilate the changes better and more rapidly than other styles, knowing they were consulted and contributed to the decision making process, minimizing resistance and intolerance. A shortcoming of this leadership style is that it has difficulty when decisions are needed in a short period of time or at the moment. The laissez-faire ("let do") leader (Lewin, Lippitt, & White, 1939) gives no continuous feedback or supervision because the employees are highly experienced and need little supervision to obtain the expected outcome.

On the other hand, this type of style is also associated with leaders that don't lead at all, failing in supervising team members, resulting in lack of control and higher costs, bad service or failure to meet deadlines.

10. People-Oriented Leadership:

The people-oriented leader (Fiedler, 1967) is the one that, in order to comply with effectiveness and efficiency, supports, trains and develops his personnel, increasing job satisfaction and genuine interest to do a good job.

11. Task – Oriented Leadership :

The task-oriented leader (Fiedler, 1967) focuses on the job, and concentrates on the specific tasks assigned to each employee to reach goal accomplishment. This leadership style suffers the same

motivation issues as autocratic leadership, showing no involvement in the teams needs. It requires close supervision and control to achieve expected results. Another name for this is deal maker (Rowley & Roevens, 1999) and is linked to a first phase in managing Change, enhance, according to the Organize with Chaos approach.

12. Servant Leadership:

The servant leader (Greenleaf, 1977) facilitates goal accomplishment by giving its team members what they need in order to be productive. This leader is an instrument employees use to reach the goal rather than an commanding voice that moves to change. This leadership style, in a manner similar to democratic leadership, tends to achieve the results in a slower time frame than other styles, although employee engagement is higher.

13. Transactional Leadership:

The transaction leader (Burns, 1978) is given power to perform certain tasks and reward or punish for the team's performance. It gives the opportunity to the manager to lead the group and the group agrees to follow his lead to accomplish a predetermined goal in exchange for something else. Power is given to the leader to evaluate, correct and train subordinates when productivity is not up to the desired level and reward effectiveness when expected outcome is reached.

14. Transformation Leadership:

The transformation leader (Burns, 1978) motivates its team to be effective and efficient. Communication is the base for goal achievement focusing the group in the final desired outcome or goal attainment. This leader is highly visible and uses chain of command to get the job done. Transformational leaders focus on the big picture, needing to be surrounded by people who take care of the details. The leader is always looking for ideas that move the organization to reach the company's vision. The environment leader (Carmazzi, 2005) is the one who nurtures group or organizational environment to affect the emotional and psychological perception of an individual's place in that group or organization. An understanding and application of group psychology and dynamics is essential for this style to be effective. The leader uses organizational culture to inspire individuals and develop leaders at all levels. This leadership style relies on creating an education

matrix where groups interactively learn the fundamental psychology of group dynamics and culture from each other.

The leader uses this psychology, and complementary language, to influence direction through the members of the inspired group to do what is required for the benefit of all. Leadership associated with positions of authority According to Thomas Carlyle, leadership emerges when an entity as "leader" contrives to receive deference from other entities who become "followers". The process of getting deference can become competitive in that the emerging "leader" draws "followers" from the factions of the prior or alternative "leaders".

TASK ORIENTED LEADERSHIP:

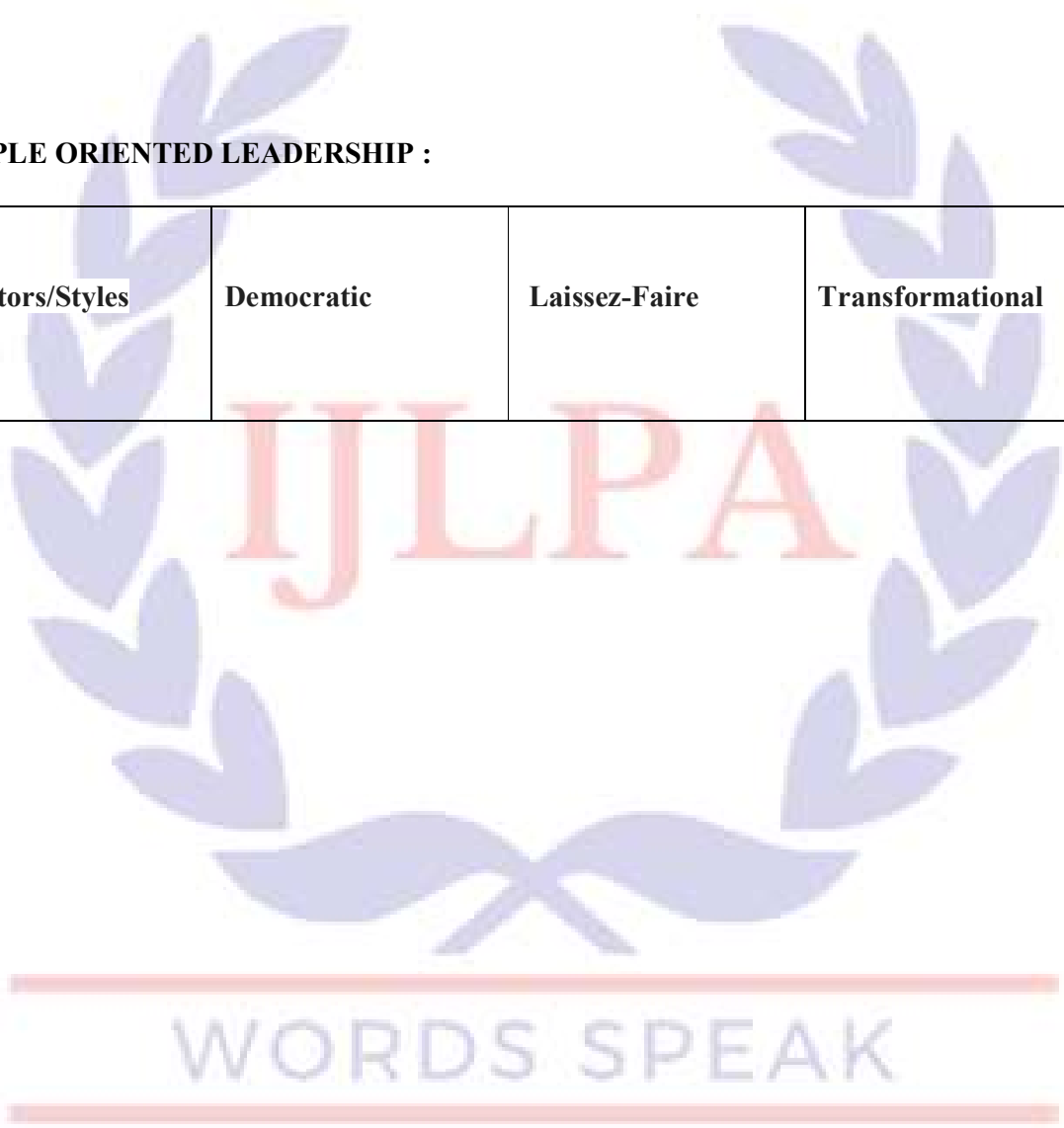
Factors/Styles	Authoritarian	Transactional	Bureaucratic
Urgency of a task or time pressure	<p>Allows leader to send clear and direct instructions by that saving as much time as possible. Decisions are made as soon as possible. And also eliminating any obstructions or confrontation from team members just as it occurs, so it doesn't develop to serious problem.</p> <p>Style that fits both experienced and inexperienced teams. Experienced teams don't need as much discipline, because</p>	<p>Not efficient in terms of punishing team members if they did something wrong while there is a time limit. But can be efficient by motivating them with rewards or bonuses. That could influence team to improve upon their performance and to be more initiative.</p> <p>Leader could introduce punishments and rewards for inexperienced members to get</p>	<p>Time could affect bureaucratic leader if the team is inexperienced and displays confrontation for some reason. Otherwise bureaucratic leader would have clear and fixed decisions based upon rules and guidelines that would be time efficient, but might not be the best way to solve the problem.</p> <p>Good style for both inexperienced and experienced members, because everything is</p>

<p>Experience of team members</p>	<p>they probably know what to do after they receive orders from the first time and in the UPS it is a common example like army. Inexperienced teams might need some discipline; because they will go through team development stages and first stages are forming and storming that are quite confusing, so direct and clear commands would help a lot.</p>	<p>them to get used to the discipline and the overall system that is in place. For experienced members it could lead to competition for rewards between the experienced members and would result in outstanding display of performance. For both experienced and inexperienced team would be a good leadership to use, because it motivates and encourages members to stick with the rules and overall system.</p>	<p>done under the rules and guidelines e.g. (Health and Safety). And the leader would have a clear structure of what he needs to do. That would help him to clearly see the goals and deliver them to the team. With the experienced team it could be lack of flexibility and trust, because if the team is experienced they could produce better results and go beyond their regular performance if they could bend or bypass the rules.</p>
<p>Size of the team</p>	<p>For big team leader would choose authoritarian leadership, because a lot of people mean a lot of opinions to be heard and it can be quite hard to hear all of them, so clear and direct instructions would be perfect for large group of people. For small groups you wouldn't necessarily use this style unless you have time limitations. It is easier to send message across for small group of people.</p>	<p>Big, medium or small size teams would be affected with punishments and motivated by rewards. Transactional leader strictly supervises the team even if it is big and it is hard to take control over them it will enforce the rules and the overall system.</p>	<p>For big teams bureaucratic leadership style could be challenging, because some of the team members might be not happy about the rules and leader can receive confrontation while trying to enforce the rules on the team. And because lack of flexibility bureaucratic leader could absolutely lose control over the group. But for smaller teams that should not be a problem and leader could have a less intense environment.</p>
	<p>If in the situation someone is in danger it would be effective to use authoritarian leadership and give direct commands instead of trying to discuss the situation, punish or motivate team with rewards.</p>	<p>If situation is dangerous, this leadership style might not be the best one but in terms of being task oriented, it will be more effective than being people oriented, because it focuses on the actual danger that is present instead of discussing the situation and thinking how could we improve team performance for the next dangerous time.</p>	<p>Because lack of flexibility, bureaucratic leader can be not effective. Rules and guidelines are not always right decision to solve the problems. So different occurring situations could confuse the leader and he might lose the respect from team members. It is important to evaluate the situation and adapt to it instead of strictly going with guidelines even if it doesn't make any sense.</p>

Disadvantages			
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PEOPLE ORIENTED LEADERSHIP :

Factors/Styles	Democratic	Laissez-Faire	Transformational
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<p>Urgency of a task or time pressure</p>	<p>Democratic leadership could not keep up with the time pressure, because it takes a lot of time to discuss and evaluate the situation, hear everybody's opinions and views. You would use this leadership if you have plenty of time and want your team to collaborate toward achieving the goals.</p>	<p>You wouldn't use this style if there would be a strict deadline and you know that your team is inexperienced. Only if you know that your team is capable of doing it, has plenty of knowledge and you can trust them. Otherwise inexperienced team can cause leader big trouble even though most of the responsibility lies on the team, but leader is responsible for not leaving them to do task alone.</p>	<p>Could be a good idea to motivate the team and support even if the task is urgent. That would help to achieve better performance. But you would use only transactional leadership for urgent tasks unless it is mixed with one of the task oriented leadership styles like authoritarian. Then you would give direct and clear commands also encouraging them during the task.</p>
<p>Experience of team members</p>	<p>Inexperienced members can have less input towards the task when discussing and sharing ideas, but it still would be useful to hear each one of them if there is plenty of time. If team is experienced it is really useful to approach team with this leadership, because you can gain lots of knowledge and intelligence from them.</p>	<p>If your team is experienced and you know that they have required skills and knowledge this style is appropriate if you want to see the bigger picture of the events. Inexperienced team could cause trouble, because a lot of responsibility lies on them and if they don't have enough knowledge and skills they will probably fail the task, so you should supervise them and guide them during the task.</p>	<p>For inexperienced and experienced teams it is always good to share your vision and try to sell it to your team. Having that influence both inexperienced teams will want to learn to do particular tasks and experienced teams will want to achieve best results out of it to be closer to the final goal.</p>
<p>Size of the team</p>	<p>Size of a team could affect leader's performance and delivery of his plan. The smaller the team the easier it will be to come up with the solution, the bigger the team the longer it will take and it can even lead to conflicts if leader has lost control over the group.</p>	<p>For this style a size of a team is not a major factor, because you just give out the task and team will work upon it even if it is small or it is big, whilst you look at the big picture and carry on doing more important stuff. Unless it would be more difficult to trust high volume of people if you know that they are inexperienced.</p>	<p>Size of a team for transformational leadership is not a major factor, because a good transactional leader can send his vision even upon the nations and make them believe it is a right way. And it is even easier with the smaller teams to have that influence. But it is also important that the vision makes sense.</p>
	<p>If the situation is dangerous it is bad idea to use democratic approach towards the team,</p>	<p>You would not use this style if the situation involves any danger. You have to supervise,</p>	<p>You could use this style as side style if situation involves any danger with other task oriented style which would be the main</p>

<p>Level of danger or situation</p>	<p>unless you have plenty of time to discuss tactics. Otherwise you would use one of the task oriented leadership styles to focus your team straight onto point.</p>	<p>show initiative and have lots of influence upon a team in dangerous situations. Using this style in dangerous situation could get someone injured or killed.</p>	<p>one to lead the team. So during the task team you would have clear and direct instructions also with encouragement and support. That would increase overall performance.</p>
	<p>Team can come up with more than one solution to the problem and it will be easier for leader to have more options and decide which solution is the best. Also having input from the whole group will gain respect for leader.</p>	<p>Gives team more experience to be independent and work on their own. Motivates them as they can have a lot of influence upon the end result of the task. And gives leader the opportunity to look at the big picture or do other stuff.</p>	<p>Inspires and motivates people making them to perform better, because not they are told to, but because they want to – and it is really important. Leader also cares about his team and supports it during the work by that creating good relationship with the team.</p>
<p>Advantages</p>	<p>Discussing and evaluating the situation can take a long time. And intense discussions can transform into arguments. That would result in discomfort in the whole team.</p>	<p>Arguments between team members could take place, because during the work there would be no clear leader that would take final decision. And also team members could be not serious when doing the task, because they know that nobody is supervising them.</p>	<p>Goals and targets that are in leader mind are not always right and sometimes can be even delusional. If team will not see the progress and results, but will still receive plenty of enthusiasm it will tire them up and they will lose motivation, by that making the leader ineffective.</p>

<p>Disadvantages</p>			
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LEADERSHIP IN POLITICS:

Political leadership is an art of controlling the minds of the people and organizational behavior. A successful political system is subject to the presence of successful political leadership. Most of the

countries of the world have experienced that their leaders were close to the emotions of the nation, they realized what the public actually needed, and they applied political psychology to satisfy them. Political communication was also a skill to control the mindset of the political society which is why they used to organize public meetings for proper interaction and meaningful communication which resulted in their acceptance and fame in the political society. These political leaders should possess all of the previous qualities mentioned and when they lack one or more of these characteristics then the effective leadership is broken. Effective Communication Crisis when it comes to effectively communication from the leader occurs when the leader does not have direct contact with his constituency. The voters look forward to seeing their leaders among them. It may be difficult to be in contact with the voters all the time, but successful leadership needs strong communication between citizens and leaders. Building Strategy, the study of strategies is an art of leadership. A successful leader calculates situational issues and makes logical sequences to create an effective plan of action and comprehensive strategy.

This means that the leader must understand what their citizens need for the progress of the country that way they can make appropriate decisions for their strategy. Confronting Challenges National and international political, financial, and religious leadership confront challenges of the society through speeches, statements, communication skills, and applied plan of actions. Political leadership tries to utilize their constitutional powers through the government and public administration, while financial leadership is geared towards private administration and spreads their business removing all kinds of hurdles through dialogues and interactive policies. While religio-political leadership asks its followers to be a part of spiritual circle and support on the basis of religion and culture. Attitude issues would create a negative impact among followers in the political society.

It is true that leaders are also human beings however, they should try to keep themselves away from attitude problems or abnormal behavior with the members of the community. Because they have assumed a role of responsibility they act as role models and have earned the trust of the people. If they are having attitude issues, this will cause them to lose the respect of the people who follow them as well as their credibility. Communications Concerns Communication concerns are also considerable factors. The popular leadership gains its fame or popularity due to proper meaningful communication with the nation while improper communication leads a leader towards failure of his or her leadership. Communication is very important in leadership because although the members of the community have trusted and voted for their leader they must know what the leader has planned.

They should be informed of what his plan of action is. However, communication is not simply one way, it should be two way in that the members of the community should have a role especially in terms of feedback of the policies set or decided on by the political leader.

CANADIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM :

In Canada, there are 3 levels of government. Each level of government has different responsibilities. Federal government (the Government of Canada) - Responsible for things that affect the whole country, such as citizenship and immigration, national defence and trade with other countries. Provincial and territorial governments (for example, the Province of Ontario) - Responsible for things such as education, health care and highways. Municipal (local) governments (cities, towns, and villages in Ontario) - Responsible for firefighting, city streets and other local matters. If there is no local government, the province provides services.

Federal Government:

At the federal level, there are 3 parts of government: Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, is Canada's formal head of state. The Governor General represents the Queen in Canada and carries out the duties of head of state. The House of Commons makes Canada's laws. Canadians elect representatives to the House of Commons. These representatives are called Members of Parliament (MPs) and usually belong to a political party. The political party that has the largest number of MPs forms the government, and its leader becomes prime minister. The prime minister is the head of government in Canada.

The Prime Minister chooses MPs to serve as ministers in the cabinet. There are ministers for citizenship and immigration, justice and other subjects. The cabinet makes important decisions about government policy. The Senate reviews laws that are proposed by the House of Commons. Senators come from across Canada. The prime minister chooses the senators.

Provincial Government -

At the provincial level - The Lieutenant Governor represents the Queen. The Legislative Assembly makes law. In Ontario, elected representatives are called Members of Provincial Parliament (MPPs). The political party that has the largest number of MPPs forms the government, and its leader becomes premier. The premier is the head of government in Ontario. The premier leads

the government and chooses MPPs to serve as ministers in the cabinet. The cabinet sets government policy and introduces laws for the Legislative Assembly to consider.

Municipal (Local) Government -

At the municipal level: The Province of Ontario defines the structure, finances, and management of the local governments of cities, towns and villages. Residents of the municipality elect the mayor and council members to lead the local government. Committees of councilors discuss budget, service and administrative issues that are then passed on to the council for debate. Citizens, business owners and community groups can present their concerns to councilors at committee meetings. Municipalities may also be part of a larger county or regional government (for example, York Region).

Canadian managers symbolize vitality and audacity of the land of free enterprise. In most cases, they retain the frontier spirit, they are assertive, goal and action oriented, confident, vigorous, optimistic, ready for change, achievers used to hard work, instantly mobile and making decisions. They are capable of teamwork and corporate spirit, but they value individual freedom above the welfare of the company and their first interest is furthering their own career. Intellectuality and refinement as qualities of leadership are prized less in the USA than in Europe. Leadership means getting things done, improving the standard of living, making money for oneself, one's firm and its shareholders.

With Status accorded almost exclusively on grounds of achievement and vitality, age and seniority assume less importance. American managers are often young, female or both. Chief Executives are given responsibility and authority and then expected to act. They seldom fail to do so. How long they retain power depends upon the results they achieve. Motivation for American managers and their staff does not have the labyrinthine connotations that it does in European and Oriental companies, for it is usually monetary. Rampant individualism in American society is strictly controlled in business life through strict procedures and paper work.(Hall and Hall,1987).

In one sense, the Constitution of Canada is very old and, in another sense, it is very new. The Constitution Act of 1867 (formerly called the British North America Act 1867 and still known informally as the BNA Act), is a major part of Canada's Constitution. The Act created a federal dominion and defines much of the operation of the government of the country including its federal

structure, its bicameral legislature, the justice system, and the taxation system. The British North America Acts, including the 1867 Act, were renamed in 1982 with the patriation of the Canadian constitution to Canada.

A key feature of the Canadian political system is the difference between the largely French-speaking province of Québec which has a large measure of autonomy and the rest of Canada which is overwhelmingly English-speaking. At times, the political pressures inside Québec for the province to secede from the remainder of Canada have been very powerful but currently seem to be more dormant.

Executive Branch:

Like Australia, Canada is a constitutional monarchy so the Head of State is the monarch of the United Kingdom, currently Queen Elizabeth II. The monarch exercises power through a Governor-General at federal level plus Lieutenant Governors at provincial level and Commissioners at territory level. The Governor-General is advised by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and by convention acts on this advice. Since Canada has a large cultural cleavage between Francophone and Anglophone citizens, the position of Governor-General is assigned alternately to a French speaker and an English speaker.

For all practical purposes, however, the head of the executive is the Prime Minister who by convention is the leader of the largest party in the House of Commons. Currently this is Justin Trudeau who heads the Liberal Party (his father Pierre Trudeau was PM from 1968-1979 & 1980-1984). On appointment in October 2015, Justin Trudeau became the second youngest PM in Canadian history (after Joe Clark in 1979). The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is a key feature of the Canadian power structure and, over the years, the PMO has been seen as more and more powerful. The Prime Minister appoints a Cabinet which by convention usually consists of at least one minister per province. As in the British model of government, Ministers generally come from one of the two chambers of the legislature and, if they are not already in the Commons or the Senate, they will quickly be elected or nominated respectively. Again as in the British model, the size of the Cabinet is a matter for the Prime Minister and therefore fluctuates from the lower 20s to almost 40. The Cabinet is referred to either in relation to the prime minister in charge of it or, more formally, the number of ministries since Confederation in 1867. The current cabinet is the Trudeau Cabinet, which is part of the 31st Ministry (membership of the Cabinet and the Ministry may not be identical). Like the United

States, Canada is one of the few countries that locates its parliament and government in a political capital that is not its major city, so it is in Ottawa and not Toronto.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

In the Canadian political system, the lower chamber is the House of Commons which takes its name from the lower house in the British political system. The Commons consists of 308 members known as - like their British counterparts - Members of Parliament (MPs). Members are elected by the first-past-the-post system (as in Britain) in each of the country's electoral districts which are colloquially known as ridings (constituencies in Britain). Seats in the House of Commons are distributed roughly in proportion to the population of each province and territory, but some ridings are more populous than others and the Canadian constitution contains some special provisions regarding provincial representation. The first-past-the-post electoral system means that the number of Commons seats won by political parties might be somewhat different from what the proportion of votes won by each party might suggest.

Indeed, at the last election, the Conservative Party won more votes than the Liberal Party (34.4% compared to 33.1%), but the Liberals won more seats than the Conservatives (157 to 121). The maximum term of MPs is four years under vaguely-worded legislation but five years under the constitution. However, it is common for a general election to be called after a lesser period. The last election was held on 21 October 2019, so the next one will be due by October 2023. As in the British political model, the House of Commons is much the more powerful of the two chambers. Although all legislation has to be approved by both chambers, in practice the will of the elected House usually prevails over that of the appointed Senate. The processes and conventions of the Commons reflect very much those of its British namesake. The House of Commons chamber is located in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

THE SENATE:

In the Canadian political system, the upper chamber is the Senate which takes its name from the upper house in the American political system. The Senate consists of 105 members appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. Seats are assigned on a regional basis, with each of the four major regions receiving 24 seats, and the remaining nine seats being assigned to smaller regions. The four major regions are the province of Ontario (24 seats), the province of Québec (24 seats), the Maritime provinces (10 each for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and four

for Prince Edward Island), and the Western provinces (six each for Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta). The seats for the province of Newfoundland & Labrador (six) and the territories of the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut (one each) are assigned apart from these regional divisions.

Québec senators are the only ones to be assigned to specific districts within their province. Historically, this was adopted to ensure that both French and English-speaking senators from Québec were represented appropriately in the Senate. Senators may serve until they reach the age of 75. Although the approval of both chambers is necessary for all legislation, the Senate rarely rejects bills passed by the directly elected Commons. Currently only Alberta holds elections for the selection of its senators. But the Conservatives have repeatedly sought to create an elected Senate, while the New Democratic Party favors abolition of the Senate. The Senate chamber is located in the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

POLITICAL PARTIES:

There are only five political parties represented in the current legislature:

- The Liberal Party which is somewhere between Centre and Centre-Left (leader Justin Trudeau) - in the General Election of October 2019, the party saw its seat total reduced from 184 in 2015 to 157.
- The Conservative Party which is on the Right of the political spectrum (leader Andrew Scheer) - in the last election, its seats rose from 99 to 121.
- The New Democratic Party which is a social democratic party of the Left (leader Jagmeet Singh) - in the election, its seats fell from 44 to 24.
- The Bloc Québécois (leader Yves-Francois Blanchet) which only operates in the province of Québec and favours secession of the province from the rest of Canada - it took 32 seats in 2019, up from just 10 in 2015.
- The Green Party (leader Elizabeth May) with three seats - up from just one seat in 2015.

The present House of Commons has one independent member. In Canada, especially in recent years, party discipline has been very strictly enforced with all MPs expected to vote in accordance with party policy - even more rigidly than is the case in the British House of Commons. This practice of

extreme party discipline is rather new and has had some commentators say that it is the era of "prime ministerial dictatorship". The Liberal Party - colloquially known as the Grits - has dominated federal politics for much of Canada's history, holding power for almost 69 years in the 20th century, more than any other party in a developed country. However, in the General Election of May 2011, it suffered terrible losses and, for the first time in its history, was pushed into third place. In the election of October 2015, however, it made a spectacular recovery to win the election with almost 40% of the vote and over 50% of the seats. Then, in the general election of October 2019, it only managed to retain power as a minority government. Traditionally the first-past-the-post electoral system, as used in elections to the House of Commons, is associated with majority governments. For many years, the Liberal Party was seen as the natural party of government and won majorities in the general elections of 1993, 1997, and 2000.

Latterly, however, Canada has had a succession of minority governments as a result of a failure by any one party to gain an overall majority in the elections of 2004, 2006 and 2008. This changed in 2011 when Canadians elected a majority Conservative Government and again in 2015 when they elected a majority Liberal Government. But the pattern was resumed in 2019 when again no party won an overall majority.

THE JUDICIARY:

The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court and final authority on civil, criminal and constitutional matters. The court's nine members are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and serve until the age of 75. In recent years, a real effort has been made to make the court geographically representative. Therefore the convention is that three judges come from Québec, three from Ontario, two from Western Canada and one from the Atlantic provinces. Since 2000, the court has been led by the Right Honorable Madam Chief Justice Beverley Mc Lachlin, the first female Chief Justice. Each province operates its own individual court system. The country's legal system is based mainly on English common law but, in the province of Québec, it is modelled on French civil law. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a bill of rights entrenched in the Constitution of Canada which forms the first part of the Constitution Act 1982. The Charter guarantees certain political rights to Canadian citizens and civil rights of everyone in Canada. The Charter applies to government laws and actions (including the laws and actions of federal, provincial, and municipal governments and public school boards), and sometimes to the common law, but not to private activity. The courts, when confronted with

violations of Charter rights, have struck down unconstitutional federal and provincial statutes and regulations in whole or in part.

THE PROVINCES:

Canada is huge territory - the second largest in the world - and understandably operates a federal political system. This divides governmental responsibilities between the federal government and the ten provinces. The key to understanding Canadian politics is an appreciation of the complex interplay of power between the federal centre and the provinces.

The provinces are Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Québec and Saskatchewan. All the provincial legislatures are unicameral and operate in parliamentary fashion similar to the House of Commons at federal level. As with federal elections, the voting system is first-past-the-post. Canada's most populous province is Ontario which has almost a third of the nation's population. Therefore it has a powerful role in Canadian politics. Canada's three territories - the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon - also have legislatures, but these are not sovereign and have fewer constitutional responsibilities than the provinces and some structural differences.

The 10 provinces and three territories come together in the Council of the Federation, the creation of which was announced in December 2003 in Charlottetown. The Council was created by Premiers because "they believe it is important for provinces and territories to play a leadership role in revitalizing the Canadian federation and building a more constructive and cooperative federal system". A constant tension between the federal centre and the provinces is the desire by the provinces for a greater share of the revenues from federal taxes. A more particular tension is between the French-speaking province of Québec where there is a significant separatist sentiment and all the other English-speaking provinces. This situation was aggravated in September 2012 with the election of a minority Parti Québécois administration in Québec on just 32% of the vote. The Clarity Act of 2000 is legislation passed by the Parliament of Canada that established the conditions under which the Government of Canada would enter into negotiations that might lead to secession following such a vote by one of the provinces. Canadian politics will always be massively influenced by two key factors: one internal, once external. The internal factor is the balance of power between the legislatures: that is, the relationship between the federal centre and the provinces generally and between English-speaking Canada and French-speaking Canada more specifically. Neo-

conservatives want to restrict the role of the federal government and Québec separatists want the province to stand alone.

The external factor is the relationship between Canada and the United States, especially on economic and trading issues but sometimes (especially at times of international crisis) also on more geopolitical issues. The USA has been described - by a Canadian - as "Canada's best friend whether we like it or not". Politically Canada is one of the most respected nations in the world.

It has a mature and stable system of democracy that recognizes the rights of minorities in the nation and has a vibrant civil society (including a lively trade union movement), while externally it uses its diplomatic power - in contrast to the economic and military power of its neighbour - to influence constructively international relations and agreements.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM:

Australia is a federation of six states which, together with two self-governing territories, have their own constitutions, parliaments, governments and laws. This info sheet is about the national or central government, usually called the Federal Government, Commonwealth Government or Australian Government. However, state and territory governments are also based on the same principle of parliamentary government. It is recommended that this info sheet be read with [Info sheet No. 13 *The Constitution*](#) and [Info sheet No. 19 *The House, government and opposition*](#).

Parliamentary government:

The Constitution of Australia establishes the Federal Government by providing for the Parliament, the Executive Government and the Judicature (more usually called the Judiciary)—sometimes referred to as the ‘three arms of government’. However, some of the central features of Australia’s system of government (described as parliamentary, or responsible government) are not set down in the Constitution but are based on custom and convention. Parliamentary government means that the Executive Government comes from within the Parliament; responsible government means that the Executive Government is responsible to the Parliament. This is the central feature of a Westminster-style government following the United Kingdom model—in contrast to other systems of government where the Executive is quite separate and not directly answerable to the Legislature—for example, in the United States of America.

Separation of powers:

Political theory recognizes three powers of government—the legislative power to make laws; the executive power to carry out and enforce the laws; and the judicial power to interpret laws and to judge whether they apply in individual cases. The principle of the separation of powers is that, in order to prevent oppressive government, the three powers of government should be held by separate bodies—the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary—which can act as checks and balances on each other.

With parliamentary government the legislative and executive functions overlap, as the members of the Executive Government—the Ministers—are drawn from the Parliament. However, in the Australian system there are still checks and balances between the Executive and Legislature—Ministers are subject to the scrutiny of other Members of the Parliament led by an officially recognized opposition. In addition, the Executive does not necessarily control both Houses of the Parliament. [Infosheet No. 19 *The House, government and opposition*](#) gives more detail on the relationship between the Parliament and the Executive Government.

The Parliament

The Constitution gives the legislative power of the Commonwealth—the power to make laws—to the Parliament. The Parliament consists of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, and two Houses—the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Parliament passes legislation. Proposed laws have to be agreed to by both Houses of Parliament to become law. The two Houses have equal powers, except that there are restrictions on the power of the Senate to introduce or directly amend some kinds of financial legislation. [Info sheet No. 7 *Making laws describes the parliamentary processes for the passage of legislation.*](#) The Governor-General has a role in the legislative process by assenting to Acts. See later in this info sheet for more information about the role of the Governor-General. The Parliament also authorises the Executive Government (often simply called the government or the Executive) to spend public money by agreeing to government proposals for expenditure and taxation, scrutinizes the administrative actions of the government and serves as a forum for the debate of public policy.

Another function of the Parliament under the Australian system is to provide from its membership the members of the Executive Government. After a general election the political party (or coalition of parties) with the support of a majority of members in the House of Representatives becomes the governing party and its leader becomes the Prime Minister. The composition of the House also determines who will form the official opposition. The party (or coalition of parties) which has the

most non-government Members in the House of Representatives becomes the opposition party and its leader becomes the Leader of the Opposition. The opposition has the officially recognized function, established by convention, of opposing the government.

The opposition is an essential part of Australia's democratic system of government. This subject is discussed in more detail in [Infosheet No. 19 *The House, government and opposition*](#). While the government has, by definition, the support of a majority of Members in the House of Representatives, the system of voting used for Senate elections gives greater opportunity to minority parties and independents, and the government often does not have majority support in the Senate.

The Executive Government

Constitutional provisions

The Constitution states that the executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative. However, a realistic understanding of Australia's Executive Government cannot be obtained from the Constitution alone, and in fact a literal reading of the Constitution can be misleading.

The Executive Government in practice

In reality, the executive power is possessed by the Prime Minister and Cabinet (senior Ministers). Their power derives:

- constitutionally from their membership of the Federal Executive Council—see below—and status as 'advisers' to the Governor-General
- politically, from the people at elections for the House of Representatives
- from convention—that is, custom and tradition.

Neither the Prime Minister nor the Cabinet are mentioned in the Constitution—the framers of the Constitution took their existence for granted, as they did the various conventions of the Westminster system of government inherited from the United Kingdom.

Composition of the Ministry

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is the head of the government. They achieve this position by being the elected leader of the party in government (in the case of a coalition government, the major party).

Cabinet

The Cabinet, consisting of senior Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, is the government's pre-eminent policy-making body. Major policy and legislative proposals are decided by the Cabinet. The Prime Minister selects Ministers for Cabinet positions.

Ministers

Ministers are selected by the Prime Minister. Legislation currently allows for up to 30 Ministers. About 20 or so senior Ministers administer the major departments and are, usually, members of Cabinet. Other Ministers are responsible for particular areas of administration within a major department, or may be in charge of a small department. Ministers are appointed from both Houses of Parliament, although most (about two thirds) are Members of the House of Representatives.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Up to 12 Members and Senators are appointed by the Prime Minister as Parliamentary Secretaries (also referred to as Assistant Ministers) to assist or represent Ministers in their administrative responsibilities.

The role of the Governor-General

The Governor-General performs the ceremonial functions of head of state on behalf of the Queen. While Executive Government powers are exercised by the Governor-General or in the Governor-General's name, such actions are carried out as advised by the Prime Minister and Ministers.

Under the Constitution the Governor-General:

- appoints and dismisses Executive Councillors
- appoints and dismisses Ministers to administer the public service departments and agencies
- appoints judges (the dismissal of judges can only be initiated by the Parliament)
- is the commander in chief of the defence forces

- decides when the Parliament meets (subject to some constitutional requirements), and may prorogue (suspend) or dissolve it
- issues writs for general elections
- initiates government expenditure by recommending appropriations to the Parliament
- converts proposed laws to Acts of Parliament by assenting to legislation that has been passed by both Houses
- may block or propose amendments to any law passed by the two Houses of Parliament.

The Governor-General also has executive powers under many Acts of Parliament—for example, the power to proclaim legislation (that is, bring it into effect) and to make regulations and other kinds of delegated legislation (that is, legislative powers that the Parliament has delegated to the Executive Government). Most of the executive actions taken by the Governor-General are of this kind. In practice, except when reserve powers are involved—see below—these functions are exercised as advised by the Prime Minister and Ministers.

The Governor-General's reserve powers

In some matters the Constitution gives the Governor-General powers to act independently. These include the power to dissolve the House of Representatives and, in certain situations, both House. However, in other than exceptional circumstances, the Governor-General will follow the advice of a Prime Minister who retains the confidence of the House. The powers that the Governor-General has to act without advice are referred to as 'prerogative' or 'reserve' powers and are not clearly defined in the Constitution. Constitutional experts do not agree on their precise extent or on the nature of the exceptional circumstances in which they may be exercised.

The Federal Executive Council

The Federal Executive Council is the constitutional mechanism for providing ministerial advice to the Governor-General. It is not a forum for policy debate or deliberation and its proceedings are entirely formal. All Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries become members of the Executive Council. They receive the title 'Honourable'. The Council's full membership never meets. In practice the minimum number of Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries (that is, two in addition to the person presiding) are rostered to attend.

Meetings of the Council are presided over by the Governor-General or a deputy appointed by the Governor-General (usually the Minister with the title Vice President of the Executive Council). The

matters dealt with at each meeting are recommendations by Ministers, for the approval of the Governor-General in Council, that something be done—for example, that a regulation be made, a treaty be ratified, or a person be appointed to a position.

While the Executive Council may seem no more than a rubber stamp, the processes involved in bringing matters before the Council ensure that Ministers' actions are properly documented, are legally and constitutionally valid, and are in accordance with government policy.

The role of the Queen

Australia is a constitutional monarchy. A monarchy is a country where the position of head of state is inherited. A constitutional monarchy is one where the powers of the monarch or sovereign—the King or Queen—are limited by law or convention, and generally exercised only according to the advice of an elected government. The head of state is a formal, symbolic and ceremonial position, as opposed to the position of head of government, which has the administrative power to govern the country. In some systems of government the head of state and head of government are the same person—for example, in the United States the President has both functions. Australia's head of state is Queen Elizabeth II. Queen Elizabeth is also Queen of the United Kingdom and several other countries which used to be part of the former British Empire. The Queen's role as Queen of Australia is quite separate from her role as Queen of the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom Government plays no part in the Queen's role as Queen of Australia.

In Australia the powers of the Queen have been delegated by the Australian Constitution to her representative in Australia, the Governor-General. That is, while Australia's head of state is the Queen, the functions of head of state are performed by the Governor-General. The Queen's only necessary constitutional function is to appoint the Governor-General, and in doing this the Queen acts as advised by the Australian Prime Minister. The Constitution gives the Queen the power to disallow an Australian Act of Parliament, but this has never been done and it is extremely unlikely that it would ever be done.

The Judiciary

The Constitution vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth—the power to interpret laws and to judge whether they apply in individual cases—in the High Court and other federal courts. The High

Court is established by the Constitution. Other federal courts are created by legislation of the Parliament. Judges are appointed by the Governor-General acting on the advice of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Judges can only be removed from office by the Governor-General following a request for the removal from both Houses of Parliament on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. One of the major functions of the High Court is to interpret the Constitution. The High Court may rule a law to be unconstitutional—that is, beyond the power of the Parliament to make—and therefore of no effect. While the Parliament may override a court's interpretation of any ordinary law by passing or amending an Act of Parliament, the Parliament is subject to the Constitution. The Constitution cannot be changed by an Act of Parliament alone—a referendum of the people is necessary.

Australia's system of government is based on the liberal democratic tradition, which includes religious tolerance and freedom of speech and association. Its institutions and practices reflect British and North American models but are uniquely Australian. The Commonwealth of Australia was created on January 1, 1901 - Federation Day - when six former British colonies - now the six States of Australia - agreed to form a union. The Australian Constitution, which took effect on January 1, 1901, lays down the framework for the Australian system of government. The Australian Constitution sets out the rules and responsibilities of government and outlines the powers of its three branches - legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch of government contains the parliament - the body with the legislative power to make laws.

The executive branch of government administers the laws made by the legislative branch, and the judicial branch of government allows for the establishment of the country's courts of law and the appointment and removal of its judges. The purpose of the courts is to interpret all laws, including the Constitution, making the rule of law supreme. The Constitution can only be changed by referendum. Australia's Constitutional Monarchy in which Australia is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means it is a country that has a queen or king as its head of state whose powers are limited by a Constitution. Australia's head of state is Queen Elizabeth II. Although she is also Queen of the United Kingdom, the two positions now are quite separate, both in law and constitutional practice. In practice, the Queen plays no role within the Australian political system and is merely a figurehead.

In Australia, the Queen is formally represented by a Governor General whom she appoints on the recommendation of Australia's Prime Minister. The Queen plays no role in the day-to-day duties of the Governor General. The Governor General and State Governors, While recognized as the Queen's

representative, the Governor General is in no way subject to the direction, supervision or veto of the Queen or the British Government.

Under the Constitution, the Governor-General's powers and duties include summoning, proroguing and dissolving Parliament, assenting to Bills, appointing Ministers, setting up Departments of State and appointing judges. By convention, however, the Governor-General acts only on the advice of Ministers in virtually all matters and the appointee to the office is selected on the advice of the Government. The six State Governors perform similar roles in their States. The Commonwealth or National Government - The National Parliament is bicameral, having two chambers: the House of Representatives (Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House). Both are responsible for national laws, such as: trade, taxation, immigration, citizenship, social security, industrial relations and foreign affairs. Legislation has to be approved by both houses before it can become law. The House of Representatives, initiates most legislation. It currently has 148 elected members, each representing around 80,000 voters. The political party or parties with the most seats in the House of Representatives forms the Government. The Senate is known as the 'house of review'. Proposed legislation is generally considered clause-by-clause and often referred to committees. One of the Senate's original roles was to ensure that laws were fair to all states. Voters therefore elect 12 Senators from each State and two Senators from each of Australia's two Territories.

State and Territory Governments State and Territory Governments are responsible for those powers not administered by the Commonwealth Government. Every State and Territory has its own Parliament and its own Constitution Act (which can be amended by its Parliament), but they are also bound by the National Constitution. Commonwealth law also overrules State laws where the law is within the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth.

All State Parliaments other than Queensland are bicameral with an Upper and Lower House. The Parliament of each Territory has only one House. State and Territory governments are responsible for matters which include: public health, education, roads, public land use, police, fire and ambulance services and local government within their own states or territories.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL SYSTEM:

South Africa is one of the most democratic states in a continent where genuine democracy is struggling to take root. But it is a new democracy and it is a flawed democracy. The country has an unusual geographical location of the main institutions. Parliament sits in Cape Town, even though

the seat of government is in Pretoria. This dates back to the foundation of the Union, when there was disagreement among the then four provinces as to which city would be the national capital. As a compromise, Pretoria was made the administrative capital, Cape Town was designated the legislative capital, and Bloemfontein became the judicial capital. The African National Congress (ANC) government has proposed moving Parliament to Pretoria, arguing that the present arrangement is cumbersome as ministers, civil servants and diplomats must move back and forth when Parliament is in session. The constitution does allow for this.

THE EXECUTIVE:

The President, Deputy President and the Ministers make up the executive branch of the national government. The president and ministers are Members of Parliament who are appointed by the President to head the various departments of the national government. The President is not directly elected but elected by Parliament from its members. He is - unusually - both head of state and head of government and depends for his tenure on the continued confidence of Parliament. The Constitution limits a president to serve a maximum of two five-year terms. Since the overthrow of apartheid and the introduction of universal suffrage, South Africa has had five Presidents, all from the African National Congress (ANC): Nelson Mandela (1994-1999), Thabo Mbeki (1999-2008), Kgalema Motlanthe (2008-2009), Jacob Zuma (2009-2018) and Cyril Ramaphosa (2018-date). The South Africa government operates from the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

- **THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

The lower house of the Parliament of South Africa is called the National Assembly. It consists of 400 members who are elected every five years using a party-list proportional representation system where half of the members (200) are elected proportionally from nine provincial lists and the remaining half (200) from national lists so as to provide an overall allocation of seats which is proportional to the votes cast for each political party. Parties decide whether they want to set up both national and regional lists or only regional lists. The nine provinces are Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape, and Western Cape. Every election, the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) determines the allocation of the 200 regional list seats to each of these provinces by the size of the population. Members sit in a

horseshoe-shaped pattern with the Government (the African National Congress) to the right of the speaker and the Opposition (the Democratic Alliance and others) to the left - just like at Westminster in Britain (they even call the recording of debates Hansard as in the UK).

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES:

The upper house of the Parliament of South Africa is called the National Council of Provinces. It consists of 90 members with each of the nine provincial legislatures electing 10 members. To repeat: the nine provinces are Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape, and Western Cape. This means that, as with the 50 American states in relation to the US Senate, each of the nine provinces has equal representation in the Council regardless of population. Each provincial delegation consists of six permanent delegates, who are nominated for a term that lasts until a new provincial legislature is elected, and four special delegates. One of the special delegates is the province's Premier, or another member of the provincial legislature designated by the Premier, and the other three special delegates are designated by the provincial legislature. The party representation in the delegation must proportionally reflect the party representation in the provincial legislature. As with the National Assembly, the National Council of Provinces is located in Cape Town in Western Cape Province.

- **POLITICAL PARTIES**

There is no shortage of political parties in South Africa. However, only a small number of parties have real influence and power. Indeed, since the overthrow of apartheid and the introduction of universal suffrage, one political party has utterly dominated South African politics and power: the African National Congress (ANC). Like many political parties in post-colonial Africa, the ANC was originally a liberation movement which, following the collapse of apartheid, became a conventional political party. As a liberation movement, its political policies were Left-wing but, as a political party, it has become pro-market. The leader of the party is Cyril Ramaphosa. In the General Election of 2019, it won 57.5% of the vote (down from 62.2% in 2014) and secured 230 seats in the National Assembly (a reduction of 19). The principal opponent of the ANC and the official opposition in parliament is the Democratic Alliance (DA). The DA is even more pro-market than the ANC. In May 2015, 34 year old Mmusi Maimane was elected as its first black leader. Its support is mainly

concentrated in the Western Cape which has a large white and mixed-race population. In 2019, it won 20.8%% of the vote (down from 22.2% at the previous election) and obtained 84 seats (a loss of 5).

A recent challenger to the ANC is led by a former ANC activist: the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) headed by the young (early 30s) Julius Malema. The EEF has a radical, Left-wing programme involving support for Nationalisation of the banks and mines. In its first general election in 2014, it won 6.3% of the vote and , making it the third largest party in the National Assembly. In the last election in 2019, it boosted its share of the vote to 10.8% increasing its seats by 19 to 44. Three much smaller parties are currently represented in the National Assembly: the Inkatha Freedom Party (14 seats), the Freedom Front Plus (10 seats) and the African Christian Democratic Party (4 seats).

• THE JUDICIARY

South Africa has plenty of courts and plenty of crimes to occupy their deliberations. The judicial system consists of: the magistrates' courts, which hear lesser criminal cases and smaller civil cases; the High Courts, which are courts of general jurisdiction for specific areas; the Supreme Court of Appeal, which is the highest court in all but constitutional matters; and the Constitutional Court, which hears only constitutional matters. The Supreme Court of Appeal is located in Bloemfontein. The Constitutional Court sits in Johannesburg, a different location from the government capital, the parliament capital and the judicial capital.

• THE PROVINCES

South Africa is a large country with a significant measure of decentralisation. Below the national level, it operates through nine provinces which are Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape, and Western Cape. Each of the country's nine provinces is governed by a unicameral (single chamber) legislature. The size of the legislature is proportional to population, ranging from 30 members in the Northern Cape to 80 in KwaZulu-Natal.

The legislatures are elected every five years by a system of party-list proportional representation. By convention, they are all elected on the same day at the same time as the election to the National Assembly. The provincial legislature elects, from amongst its members, a Premier, who is the head of the executive. The Premier chooses an Executive Council consisting of between five and ten members of the legislature, which is the cabinet of the provincial government. The Members of the Executive Council (MECs) are the provincial equivalent of ministers. The powers of the provincial government are limited to specific topics listed in the national constitution. On some of these topics - for example, agriculture, education, health and public housing - the province's powers are shared with the national government, which can establish uniform standards and frameworks for the provincial governments to follow; on other topics the provincial government has exclusive power. The provinces do not have their own court systems, as the administration of justice is a responsibility purely of the national government. All the provinces of South Africa are controlled by the ANC, except one: the Western Cape is governed by the Democratic Alliance.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion a leader is someone who knows their vision, where they are going, and helps guide others to the destination. When they assume the responsibility of being the leader it means that they have accepted the leadership role. They have to prove that they are capable of setting a good example, that they can be someone that others look up to and follow and that they are passionate about helping others and being selfless.

They must possess the qualities of a good leader to be successful in their role. These qualities include a wide variety of things that encompass many aspects of their character, their beliefs, and their values. They should not be thinking about themselves and only benefitting themselves because they are responsible for the entire group, they need to take actions and make decisions that would be in the best interest of the group as a whole. The leaders should come to the role with certain abilities and qualities that they already have. For example they should be honest with their followers. They should have certain morals that they follow themselves as well as proper ethics that would allow them to be good role models. They should be confident in themselves that way they can instill confidence in others. They should have proper manners so that they can treat everyone politely and respectfully. Only then will they gain the respect of the entire group. They should be ambitious and not afraid to stand up in tough situations. Because others will be expecting the leader to show them the way and get them out of tough situations, the leader must be able to tackle problems and that

means going out there and looking for solutions and properly creating a distinction between what is right and what is wrong.

In this paper we've asserted that people, organizations, management, and leadership are all important to scalability. People are the most important element of scalability, as without people there are no processes and there is no technology. The effective organization of your people will either get you to where you need to be faster or hinder your efforts in producing scalable systems. Management and leadership are the push and pull, respectively, in the whole operation. Leadership serves to inspire people to greater accomplishments, and management exists to motivate them to the objective. In terms of political leadership there are some basic principles which ought to be followed on the basis of political demands and ground realities.

The leader should be frank and nice with the voters, the promises which are made during the election campaign must be fulfilled, the contemporary challenges must be addressed by the leader and should make a plan of action regarding domestic and international politics. Political economy is also a very technical aspect and challenge for the leader of the nation. Recently, the recession has destroyed the world economy and has allowed negative forces to control the world economy through money laundering, corruption, bribery, or other unfair means. This was a kind of examination of a political leadership which required applied public policy, decision making, and restoration of trust of the nation. Although this was a challenge for public policy leadership, it was necessary because it was a direct command for the political leadership.

U.S., France, Germany, Japan, China, UK, and the rest of the world had been facing the challenge of a recession which was overcome through their successful role of public policy institutions and proper decision making through political institutions under the guidance of political leaders. However, on the other hand, if these countries did not have a proper and stable political stance or leadership they would not have been able to overcome the harshness of the recession and come out strong. Their world leaders possessed the qualities that are necessary for success for example they had proper communication skills with their voters because if they did not their political system as well as their political leadership would have failed. Another quality they possessed was that they excelled in their departments and because of that they were able to build effective strategies to help the country out of the situation. If they were not knowledgeable in their respective areas, they would not have been able to come up with proper plans of action and again, they would not have survived the recession. Additionally, they maintained a positive attitude throughout the entire difficult time period by

portraying to their voters and citizens that they will get through the recession. Without their confidence to the voters and citizens they would not have rallied enough support and patriotism to survive the recession. Through all these strategies and qualities the leaders of these developed countries were able to confront challenges thrown at them including, but not limited to the recession. Effective leadership starts as a grass roots movement and moves towards the international level. All these international personalities, their talent, their contributions, and their abilities can be seen in the meeting of the United Nations.

Although they represent their regions, they are very much concerned with international policies and issues. They contribute and try to improve qualities of health, economy, peace, and tolerance. They are able to do this because they have substantial influence on the leadership of the major countries of the world. Because they are at this position of power, they can ensure that the leaders of these countries possess the proper qualities of leadership so that they country can progress in the right direction. The progression of these individual countries adds up so that collectively all the countries of the world see global improvement of major issues that the individual leaders have worked to solve. Political leadership is a major need of every country in the world and the importance of such leadership can be seen in the fact that no political system is run without political leadership. In short, it can be stated that the country is like the body and the political leadership is like the soul.

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