



# A Theoretical Discussion On The Role Of Leadership In A Democratic System

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## **ABSTRACT:**

People's social, political, and economic lives are significantly shaped by leadership. On the other hand, leadership is a very complicated social phenomena. Control and influence are two ideas that are frequently utilized in leadership pattern analysis. In the social structure that operates through control and decision-making, power is a crucial component. In this situation, leadership is ingrained in the social structure. It is a dynamic force that is necessary for any human group endeavor to succeed. No nation or state can prosper without strong leadership. Legislators can be referred to as political leaders since they have a significant influence on how state affairs are managed, including the creation of policies and the adoption of laws that alter the constitutional process. The state needs more and better leaders in every area. Because all organizations and groups in a society need leaders to survive, it is necessary to examine the legislative leadership's complete socioeconomic, cultural, and political history. Kings like Julius Ceasar, Alexander the outstanding, Ashoka the Great, Changez Khan, and Akbar the Great were once outstanding leaders. Napoleon Bonaparte, George Washington, Winston Churchill, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Draupadi Murmu, Narendra Damodar Das Modi, Mamata Banerjee, and so forth are examples of modern-day leaders. Monarchs were excellent leaders in antiquity, and politicians have taken on leadership roles in the present day.

**Key Words: leadership, political, politicians, Women, constitution, legislative leadership.**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

In every period of human history and civilizational progress, there has been a need for leadership in human society. Naturally, the methods used to find leaders, the fundamentals of their legitimacy, and the ways in which they articulate and aggregate the interests of the populace have all changed over time. In a democratic nation, legislators make up the core elite or leadership of all democratic institutions. Leadership is predicated on relationships between an individual and a group that are founded on a shared interest and that act in a way that he directs or determines. Studying situations and learning how to regulate them are essential to developing leadership. To assert leadership, one must assess circumstances and devise suitable methods for managing them. Acknowledgment of one's own accomplishments by the group fosters leadership. In Indian politics, the notion that leaders are born rather than created is gradually fading. For generations, the nobility held all positions of authority.

The word "leader" has been used to refer to a wide range of roles and responsibilities. It is used to denote a position inside an organization or a person who has been chosen as the group's leader through voluntary activity. When viewed in terms of the dynamics of human social behavior, leadership is a relationship between an individual and a group and depends on the demands present in a particular

circumstance. When a group views a leader as a controlling tool for meeting their demands, a functional relationship known as leadership takes place.

Using one's character to overcome an external obstacle is a key component of leadership. The complex is made simple by effective leadership, which also dispels uncertainty and makes action engaging and effective. Leaders are able to translate vision and purpose into action. The majority of leaders are either realistic idealists or pragmatic dreamers. The charismatic leader is the conventional model of leadership. Every political-administrative organization in a democracy relies heavily on elected legislative leadership. In the federal polity, it is supposed to determine public policies and oversee their execution at the local, state, and national levels. the caliber of public policies and the reasons for their execution. In essence, it is a phenomenon of interaction between the leader and the follower.

One of the many types of interpersonal relationships that are created to meet some of the specific demands of both leaders and followers who are part of the same social system is the relationship between leaders and followers. Therefore, while the nature and structure of the social system in which they interact determine the behavior of both, the behavior of one individual is typically influenced by the behavior of the other. One may argue that leadership is the result of two situational phenomena: (1) his personality attributes, and (2) the way he communicates with his followers in order to satisfy their wants and objectives.

The pertinent question raised is And the age-old question whether the leaders determine the situation or situation makes the leader. Therefore, we will discuss the role of leadership in India's current democratic system.

## **THE IDEA BEHIND LEADERSHIP:**

The nature of the political system has radically changed since independence, especially with the adoption of a socio-economic welfare program as the primary goal of governmental activities. Its current goal is to help people in both the social and economic domains. The role of leadership has changed in tandem with this shift in the state's goal. Regularity has given way to positively innovative and dynamic. Cultural factors refuted the idea that people had a major influence on how things turned out. They maintained that people had little control over the impersonal interaction of social and cultural factors that shaped the path of history. Leaders were products of their respective eras. They only represented and mirrored the social dynamics in their environment. Their activities were influenced by the leadership environment in which they function, giving them little to no chance to directly influence historical events.<sup>1</sup>

Since Marx asserted that leaders only exist inasmuch as they satisfy the goals and purpose of the followers—that is, leaders are the creation of the led—and Carlyle believed that leadership was one or more attributes in a person or a leader, the idea of leadership has undergone a fundamental transformation. In current research, findings, and "leadership today," this dualism of the led and the leader has been shattered. "How people can be brought to work together for a common end, effectively and happily" is what interests Tead more.<sup>2</sup>

In his discussion of official and informal leadership in colonial leadership at the district level, Peter Robb defines leadership in terms of influence: leaders are people who have an impact through their representation. People who would not ordinarily follow a man may be persuaded to take a certain activity by him. According to B. N. Pandey, leadership is primarily defined by the nature of the role rather than the ongoing existence of a following.<sup>3</sup>

Finding a straightforward and satisfactory definition of leadership is quite challenging. There are nearly as many definitions of leadership as there are people who have attempted to describe it, yet no definition can adequately capture the complexity and variability of the phenomena. Although the terms "leadership" and "leader" are not the same, some academics have used them interchangeably. Leadership is typically defined by sociologists in terms of power or the ability of any player in a social system to affect other people's behavior. According to Davis, power is the ability to influence other people's actions to further one's own goals.

According to Ordway Tead, "leadership is the process of persuading others to work together toward a common objective".<sup>4</sup> Robert Tannenbaum and Massarik has defined, "It is an Inter personal influence, exercised in a situation and directed, through the communication process, towards the attainment of a specified goal or goals".<sup>5</sup> According to Fairchild, leadership is when someone is looked up to by others in the group because they can solve problems related to the group's current goals. This person's actions are then influenced by those others.<sup>6</sup> Litza Khan said, "Leadership is a must for success in all human activities, but in a democratic system, especially at the lower levels, it takes on a bigger and more important role."<sup>7</sup> George R. Terry says that leadership is when one person, the leader, gets other people to work together freely on related tasks so that the leader can get what he or she wants.<sup>8</sup>

According to Ram Reddy and Seshadri, leadership is demonstrated in the entire process of a leader's ascent, the impact he has on his followers, and the manner in which he not only makes sure that those in positions of authority are gathered around him and strives to move up the leadership ladder even further, but also attempts to maintain the position he has attained.<sup>9</sup> As a result, leadership is a process including a leader, followers, and their actions rather than an individual.

## **NEED OF LEADERSHIP**

To make up for the flaws in the organizations' formal designs, leadership is required. Because a leader must implement technological, legal, cultural, and many other types of changes within the organization. For subordinates to perform better, leadership is necessary. A leader always directs his team members to accomplish organizational objectives.<sup>10</sup>

It has long been acknowledged that effective leadership is crucial to the seamless operation of any group, whether it is in a battle, political movement, business, or team activity. A leader informs his team about new initiatives and policies. A group leader fosters coordination between the various members of the group.<sup>11</sup>

## **THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP**

In India, women make up over half of the population. However, research indicates that women's involvement in decision-making is far lower in countries like India, particularly when it comes to representation at all levels of governance. This suggests that women are not only denied their proper position in a democratic society, but that these cultures also largely ignore their unique demands and their voices.

Encouraging individuals to participate in decision-making is a major goal of good governance. Women's involvement in governance at all levels is part of this. In order to establish a state and governing body that are cognizant of urgent concerns such as gender inequality and injustice, among other things, gender mainstreaming is required. This is essential to creating a society that is healthy.

In India, as in many other nations across the world, women who are involved in or interested in politics continue to face discrimination, oppression, and exploitation. A crucial component of women's empowerment is their involvement in politics. Women must actively participate in decision-making at all state levels in order to maintain their economic and social strength. In order to fulfill their aspirations for a better society and to contribute significantly to the advancement of the country and society, women must be involved in politics.

## **OBSTACLES IN LEADERSHIP:**

There are always difficulties in leadership for both the leaders and the other person. No matter how skilled a leader is, they are powerless to stop the challenges that come with change. Her leadership style will be determined by how she responds to those obstacles, which will also have a significant impact on her effectiveness. Some challenges are individuals or issues that stand in the way of achieving an objective.

**Outside Difficulties:** It is nearly impossible to envision a scenario in which a leader is not faced with external obstacles. Lack of financing and other resources, opposition from community forces, and interpersonal issues inside the group are all common problems that arise in organizations. The organization may also be impacted by social, political, and economic influences in the outside world. Any leader's ability to handle the incessant stream of crises and small irritations that jeopardize the group's objective serves as a gauge to some extent. Most external troubles are barely evident to others if he is able to solve problems, seize opportunities, and settle disputes with composure and without fuss.

**Internal Obstacles:** Although leadership gives each of us the chance to showcase our greatest qualities, it also highlights our shortcomings. Good leaders frequently have to get past those obstacles in order to share and carry out their vision. Leadership can be hampered by fear, insecurity, lack of confidence, impatience, and intolerance. However, a poor leader might become a great one by recognizing and conquering them. The following are some of the most prevalent character qualities that effective leaders must overcome or control: - - - - — Uncertainty Being defensive Inability to make a decision Incapacity Incapacity to be impartial Anger

**Personal Difficulties for Leaders:** It's obvious that being a leader in the present era is difficult. They must lead and inspire a diverse workforce, collaborate across organizational boundaries, increase productivity, and foster growth inside their companies. Many executives feel unprepared to take on these challenging tasks. It is difficult to develop leaders who can overcome these obstacles. However, strategy and change projects do not address the various requirements and obstacles that many leaders face.

**Today's Leadership Challenges:** The early years of the twenty-first century have seen significant changes throughout the world. Numerous obstacles, most notably the growth of the global economy and its effects on all nations, have pushed leaders everywhere into uncharted territory and essentially redefined what it takes to win. There is no safe sanctuary for 20th-century thinking when it comes to leading in the twenty-first century. Almost nothing will accelerate the rate of advancement more quickly than outdated, rigid, institutionalized thinking.

## CONCLUSION

In contemporary civilizations, inherited leadership is becoming less common. Because they have demonstrated particular traits, leaders are chosen, appointed, or ascend to positions of authority. In today's world, people who possess leadership traits from birth can be considered born great. So what traits are these? Aung Sang Suu Kyi, Golda Meir, Mahatma Gandhi, Lee Kuan Yew, Mao Tse Tung, Nelson Mandela, Sukarno, Tengku Abdul Rahman, Margaret Thatcher, and Mother Theresa are just a few of the well-known figures of the twentieth century that spring to mind. In addition to having a vision, leaders need to be able to encourage and inspire people. A leader must persuade and convince people to follow them in order to inspire them to take action. Winston Churchill's leadership is a prime example of the power of oratory; leaders should also possess integrity, constancy, and tenacity in the face of difficulty.

In many different contexts and environments, leadership is necessary. There are global leaders, national leaders, leaders of political parties, associations, corporate organizations, clubs, professional groups, and so forth. Even if a leader is merely a primus inter pares, every human organization needs one. As long as there is someone else to lead, one may actually be referred to as a leader. Furthermore, as long as a person has the ability to influence other members of the organization, they are still considered leaders even if they do not possess an official role. These crucial observations led to the conclusion that, in theory, anyone may be asked to take the lead in a particular circumstance, and that person should ideally be prepared to take on the role and carry out the duties when that time comes.

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