



THAMES VALLEY COLLEGE

KILOMETRE 10, SAGAMU-IKORODU ROAD, SAGAMU, OGUN STATE

CLASS: YEAR 8

Leadership

A leader is a person who guides and directs other people in order to achieve a given task. Leadership is the ability to guide or influence people. It involves establishing a clear vision, communicating that vision to others so that they can follow willingly. It involves making and enforcing decisions in a group, organization or government.

Types of leadership

Leadership can be classified into the following:

- Democratic leadership
- Autocratic leadership
- Laissez-faire leadership

Democratic leadership: The decision is with the followership. Under this type of leadership, followers participate in decisions that affect them.

Autocratic leadership: The decision lies with the leadership, as it is based on goals he desires.

Laissez-faire leadership: In this leadership position, followers are allowed to do just what they like.

Roles of leadership

1. Leading, directing and guiding the group or state
2. Coordinating the affairs of the group or state.
3. Making policies and ensuring their implementation
4. Solving the problems of the group or state
5. Negotiating on behalf of the group or state.

Qualities of good leadership

1. Honesty
2. Discipline
3. Punctuality
4. Ability to coordinate
5. Responsibility
6. Dedication
7. Intelligence
8. High level of social maturity
9. Broad range of interests
10. Integrity
11. Self confidence

Followership

Followership can be defined as the ability of a group of people to obey and follow the leader. Followership is the willingness to accept the established and communicated vision of a leader by the citizens of a state.

Types of followership

- 1) Passive followership or by-standers: this followership cannot make things happen. The followership is passive and only observes events from the side.
- 2) Active followership or activists: here, followers are conscious in all aspects of societal development. This type of followership observes the leader with keen interest and reacts to situations actively.
- 3) Aggressive followership or die-hards: here the followership is sometimes a bit confrontational. They use situational demand to demonstrate either peacefully or a little violently while agitating for things to be done.

Qualities of good followership

- 1) Respect for their leaders.
- 2) Loyalty and trust for their leaders and their society
- 3) Constructive criticism of a bad leader.
- 4) Active interest in the overall goals and objectives of the group so that they will not be cheated by the leader.
- 5) Obedience of the laws of the group and readiness to put in their best to enhance the leadership activities.

Consequences of bad leadership and followership

When things are NOT done the right way, it WILL produce negative results from both the leaders and followers. The following are the negative effects of bad leadership or followership:

- 1) Civil unrest: When we have bad people in the position of authority, there may be civil unrest as people may take laws into their hands in order to check misuse of power.

- 2) Economic hardship: When we have bad leaders in position of authority, they may not pursue programs that may benefit the people. Fund may be misappropriated causing untold hardship on the people.
- 3) People may also be denied their fundamental human rights as those in authority are concerned with their narrow interests at the expense of the people.
- 4) There may be failure on the side of government to deliver good programs for the people.
- 5) Waste of resources: There may also be waste of resources by the government as there may be embezzlement of funds.
- 6) There may also be corruption and indiscipline in the society, which may start from the top to the bottom.
- 7) The overall effects of such negative leadership and followership is that the country may be backward in the comity of nations.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Who is a leader?
2. State five consequences of a bad leadership