



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Assignment 1 (Spring 2021)

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Section

Master

Date

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Course Code

(PMG511)

PROJECT LEADERSHIP

Instructions:

- يغلق الواجب يوم الإثنين ١ مارس في تمام الساعة ٩ مساءً.
- الواجب سؤال واحد مقالي من ٤ درجات ما لا يقل عن ١٥٠ كلمة باستخدام font 12.
- الإجابة على الواجب باللغة الإنجليزية واللغة العربية مع مراعاة أن تكون المصطلحات باللغة الإنجليزية
- يرجى ضرورة التحويل إلى صيغة pdf بعد الانتهاء من الواجب ورفعته على المودل.
- الحل يكون على هذا النموذج الخاص بالجامعة فقط ولن تقبل أي مستندات أخرى.

Instructor's Name:
Dr. Sara Adel

Assignment (1)

During our study about Leadership, we learned the difference between manager and leader, adding to that we studied traits, and styles of leaders and leadership.

In our first assignment, you will research and write about **a modern project leader** of your choice . Carefully consider his traits, styles, and detect any different situations for his/her leadership in today's organizations.

Your Task

1. Select a leader either a “good example or a bad example.”
2. Research your chosen leader, identifying **evidence** of his/her traits, styles, and leadership situations.
3. Write a **four-paragraph essay** profiling your chosen leader.
 - First, introduce your leader, and state why you selected him/her. Was their leadership effective or not effective?
 - Next, detect the traits and style of your leader, and why you chose that style for him/her?
 - Next, describe the leadership situation your chosen leader was in and so you chose for him that style?
 - Finally, conclude with a short description what is your personal leadership style and how effective it has been for you?

Best of luck..

الواجب الاول

خلال دراستنا في مقرر القيادة في المشاريع، تعلمنا ما هو الفرق بين المدير والقائد، أضف إلى ذلك أننا تطرقنا أيضاً إلى سمات وأنماط القادة والقيادة.

في واجبنا الأول، ستقوم بالبحث والكتابة **عن قائد مشروع من اختيارك**. ضع في اعتبارك سماته وأساليبه وأنماطه واكتشف أي من المواقف المختلفة لقيادته في مؤسسته أدت إلى اختيارك إياه.

مهمتك هي:

1. حدد قائداً أياً كان "مثالاً جيداً أو مثالاً سيئاً للقيادة".
2. ابحث عن القائد الذي اخترته، وحدد الدليل على سماته وأنماطه ومواقفه القيادية.
3. اكتب مقالاً **من أربع فقرات** يصف القائد الذي اخترته:
 - أولاً، قم بتقديم قائدك، واذكر سبب اختيارك له / لها. هل كانت قيادته فعالة أم غير فعالة؟
 - ثم بعد ذلك، اكتشف سمات وأسلوب ونمط قائدك، ولماذا اخترت هذا الأسلوب أو النمط له / لها.
 - بعد ذلك، صف الموقف القيادي الذي أثر بك وجعلك تختار الحديث عن هذا القائد. وأن لهذا السبب انت اخترت له هذا النمط القيادي.
 - أخيراً، اختتم بوصفاً موجزاً لأسلوبك الشخصي في القيادة ومدى فعاليته بالنسبة لك.

مع تمنياتي بالتوفيق....

Introduction to Mahatma Gandhi

In this article the great leader to talk about is Mahatma Gandhi was a political and spiritual leader of India. He helped India gain its independence and is honored in India as the 'Father of the Nation'. Gandhi was an advocate of nonviolence and was the first to employ non-violent tactics in the political arena on a large scale. His life inspired others like Martin Luther King Jr to employ non-violence in fighting for civil rights. He is one of the most popular coaching leader in india,

Mohandas Gandhi was born on October 2nd, 1869. His father was chief minister in the Porbandar state in the Indian Empire. As a young boy he read many Hindu Scriptures and Indian Classics, and this gave him a foundation for his work in later years.

In South Africa, he witnessed and experienced racial discrimination. This led him into politics as he fought for the rights of Indians in South Africa. It was in South Africa that he earned the honorific 'Mahatma' which means "high-souled" or "venerable" in Sanskrit.

In 1915, when he returned to India, Gandhi entered politics and began speaking at the National Indian Congress. He spoke out against certain British policies that discriminated against Indians. He was arrested a few times in his life, but his first arrest caused a mass protest outside the jail, forcing the judge to let him go.

Gandhi employed non-cooperation, non-violence and peaceful resistance as his "weapons" in the struggle against the British.

His most famous protest was the Salt March. To protest against the British monopoly of salt, he organized a 388-kilometer march to the sea at Dandi, Gujarat to make salt himself. This campaign was successful and the colonial government decided to negotiate with Gandhi.

World War II intensified India's desire and demand for independence. India was eventually partitioned along religious lines and Pakistan was created. The division of India sorely upset Gandhi who believed in religious unity.

Gandhi was assassinated in 1948, a loss that was mourned deeply by his country.

Gandhi would be **awarded** many honors after his death. These included:

1. His birthday would be declared the "International Day of Non-Violence"
2. The day of his death would be declared "Martyr's Day" in India
3. Time Magazine named Gandhi "Man of the Year" in 1930
4. Runner up to Person of the Century in 1999

Reasons to select him as a leader :

1. Constant growth is a part of life

Gandhi understood the importance of personal growth in his life. Despite being an accomplished leader in his community, Gandhi always sought out greater understanding through study of religious scripture. He once said, "Constant development is the law of life; and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear consistent drives himself into a false position."

Gandhi also believed that we had to be the change we want to see in the world. If we want to have a positive impact on the world, we have to first develop positive those qualities in ourselves — good habits, discipline, humility etc.

Constant growth is important for a leader. Remain open to learning and improving yourself. Develop your skills. Your effectiveness as a leader depends on your ability to grow alongside your team and your organization. What have you done lately in order to become a better leader?

2. The power of influence and persuasion

In the fight for independence against the British, Gandhi knew that if they fought using conventional means, they would not win. Instead, he decided that adopting a nonviolent approach would be much more effective. Against the mighty British, tactics such as fasting, hunger marches and political rhetoric became weapons as Gandhi used the power of influence and persuasion to win the support of Indian people across the country.

As a leader, using influence and persuasion is much more effective than brute force in convincing people to follow you with their hearts. This involves the clear articulation of your vision, the ability to motivate and inspire, and the courage to lead from the front during tough times. Get your team to believe in you and your vision, and they will stick with you through the difficult path to reaching your goals.

3. The Importance of saying 'No'

Gandhi famously said "A 'No' uttered from the deepest conviction is better than a 'Yes' merely uttered to please, or worse, to avoid trouble." He demonstrated his resolve to this principle throughout his life, with adhering to his principles of nonviolent protest. Notably, when he served as leader of the Indian National Congress Party, he refused to participate in, or condone the violence committed by other party members. In your own leadership journey, you may sometimes have to make unpopular decisions or say 'no' to your supporters for the greater good of the organization. And while it's tempting to give in and be a people pleaser, the real test of a leader is when he does what he believes is right despite criticism or pressure to do otherwise.

One of his **effective leadership** way that he was Emergence as **nationalist leader** which makes him a transformational leader.

Traits and style of Gandhi :

There are specific characteristics a person must show in order to be a **transformational leader**, and Gandhi possessed them. “Transformational leaders are inspirational, trustworthy, and charismatic role models who lead by example” (The Pachamama Alliance). They are those who inspire team members to give their best, which greatly motivates them, and increases the chances of succeeding. Also, they have a strong vision, which guides them in the process of making a change. Gandhi led his followers greatly by example, and being humble: by living in poor conditions, just like millions of people in India. They could relate to him, and this inspired them to give their best effort in order to make a difference.

Reasons of choosing Gandhi as a transformational leader :

A transformational leader makes other people feel confident and powerful, which wasn't the case of the Indians, since they were under the rule of the British. Gandhi empowered all these people to believe in themselves and feel influential in the change they were trying to create. India's independence couldn't have happened with one person; everyone had to be a part of it. Gandhi encouraged them to believe in themselves in order to cause this great change in their country. At the same time, he was open to new ideas and opinions from his followers, and some of these were implemented in his campaigns. Without being humble and empowering, Gandhi's change wouldn't have been that influential. Transformational leaders are those who work together with a group of people, to make a difference, as well as leaving a legacy of that change. Upon these reasons I choose as transformational leader because he make the change to his follower.

The leadership situation

At the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, conveyed to him by C. F. Andrews, Gandhi returned to India in 1915. He brought an international reputation as a leading Indian nationalist, theorist and community organiser. Gandhi joined the Indian National

Congress and was introduced to Indian issues, politics and the Indian people primarily by Gokhale. Gokhale was a key leader of the Congress Party best known for his restraint and moderation, and his insistence on working inside the system. Gandhi took Gokhale's liberal approach based on British Whiggish traditions and transformed it to make it look Indian.

Gandhi took leadership of the Congress in 1920 and began escalating demands until on 26 January 1930 the Indian National Congress declared the independence of India. The British did not recognise the declaration but negotiations ensued, with the Congress taking a role in provincial government in the late 1930s. Gandhi and the Congress withdrew their support of the Raj when the Viceroy declared war on Germany in September 1939 without consultation. Tensions escalated until Gandhi demanded immediate independence in 1942 and the British responded by imprisoning him and tens of thousands of Congress leaders. Meanwhile, the Muslim League did co-operate with Britain and moved, against Gandhi's strong opposition, to demands for a totally separate Muslim state of Pakistan. In August 1947 the British partitioned the land with India and Pakistan each achieving independence on terms that Gandhi disapproved.

Personal leadership style

My personal way in leadership is similar to Gandhi but the range of effectiveness is narrow, one of my personal visions is to enhance the environment around the workplace and trying to resolve the conflicts to lead the team smoothly towards the goal. One of my effective ways to handle toned argument during meeting to add some sense of humor and excitement to accomplish the project probably and reviewing the outlines at the end of the meeting for highlight it in their minds so they know the vision and purpose.

More often when the team complete the project as required, some rewards for every member who was activated in that project will make them motivated for further once. After applying that way for a mature of time it was effective and the productivity for my team rose to the highest. This leads me to be an visionary leader.

Resources :

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi
- <https://www.mkgandhi.org/articles/bapu-leader-of-leaders.html>
- <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Mahatma-Gandhi/Emergence-as-nationalist-leader>
- <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4376158?seq=1>
- https://books.google.com.sa/books?id=YeGMDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA287&dq=ghandy+book&hl=ar&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiFp7-yiY_vAhUUa8AKHQYEDGwQ6AEwAXoECAQQAq#v=onepage&q=ghandy%20book&f=false