

## Themes of Leadership Assessment

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All leaders have the responsibility to direct their followers toward a singular goal. Their ideology as a leader influences followers toward this targeted result. Inspiring the followers to improve, comply, and prepare for changes, invigorates their minds, bodies, and souls. In fact, increasing the compacity for their followers to be motivated gives the leader credibility. Leaders tend to embody their own understandings and personal conceptualizations. Indeed, effective leaders with consistent command allow their followers to grow and achieve success. Their ability to communicate plays a pivotal role in their authoritativeness, and having confidence in themselves can persuade their followers through sheer meaningful words or actions.

### **Connecting Communities**

[Johanna Figueira: Simple, effective tech to connect communities in crisis | TED - YouTube](#)

### **Men of Courage**

When a good leader can't achieve their goals of persuasion, they delegate their vision. For example, in 2018, Julio Castro a doctor from Venezuela dubbed "a man of courage" coached a group of patriots called "Good for Venezuela" to

develop a technological system to help the people of Venezuela. He was a central point expert in Venezuela that designed a mobile reporting networking system that showed readied manpower, medicinal contributions, human ephemerality particulars, and illness outbreaks. Dr. Julio was the go-to specialist for the group Good for Venezuela. Together they coordinated resources to put the mobile recording network online in Venezuela.

Mr. Luis Diaz was another man of courage who contributed to the Good for Venezuela group. Because of the Venezuelan government's expurgations, Mr. Diaz shared the accounts of civil liberties infractions online which help the Good for Venezuela group understand the atrocities happening in Venezuela.

With the help of these two champions, the Good for Venezuela group leaders expanded an important communication system in the country of Venezuela. They developed online inquiries to help design communication systems to help Venezuelans get their needs met for medical prescriptions. At the same time, this communication system embodied blackout trackers to aid Venezuelan people in navigating through the country's electrical crisis.

Subsequently, Dr. Julio, Mr. Diaz, and the Good for Venezuela group together collaborated to use their skills to help the Venezuelan nation. Consequently, this held the Venezuelan government's leadership responsible. This clearly shows that a person or group of people being creative can use their expertise as an influential power to make a tremendous impact on society.

### **Remarkable Speakers**

[Brené Brown | Speaking.com Leadership Speaker - YouTube](#)

### **Empathy Vs. Sympathy**

On the other hand, non-creativity is promoted by vulnerability. Vulnerability acknowledges that someone is there with you as you open your heart to love, joy, and trust. Nonetheless, in a noncreative way, the heart becomes protected in steel like money in an armored truck, and you will never have empathy with your heart being covered in this way.

Empathy is embraced by the connection to someone while feeling their pain and struggle during troubling times. For example, if someone was having a tough time and you said, "I'm feeling your pain" while holding their hand tightly, you are showing empathy. By doing this you're showing sensitivity towards their feelings and reacting as if you can trade places and insert yourself in their body.

Moreover, sympathy steers detachment from someone's struggles, yet it gives you the opportunity to separate your innermost feelings. For example, if someone was struggling and you say, "I'm feeling your pain, but ..." you are embracing their struggles, but you are leaving a little wiggle room from accompanying their difficulties. Sympathy is how we give acknowledgment for not wanting to deal with and understand someone else's problems. Incidentally, this ignites the blame game.

At the same time, blame ejects anger, and empathy establishes a disconnect from blame. Therefore, if you blame someone, you take away the opportunity for empathy. Most people who blame a lot can't hold others accountable. This is why blame is destructive in personal alliances and influences cultural scarcity in everyday life. Therefore, we tend to have caustic relationships to protect ourselves from discomfort, mental pain, and mockery. Moreover, we never let anyone see who we really are, and we are by no means perfect, germane, or exceptional enough. Incidentally, recognizing our own scarcity allows us to build barriers to stop feeling our self-inflicted mental pain. We want: "love, longing, in need of man/woman and children, as we protect ourselves from judgment, blame, and ridicule.", Brene' Brown's Discuss Inclusion and Diversity.

## **Extreme Ownership**

[Extreme Ownership | Jocko Willink | TEDxUniversityofNevada - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KuXWzXWzXWz)

### **Take Ownership in Everything**

Uttermost rights do not blame anyone; especially during a team-oriented confrontation that teaches fraternalism, integrity, and demureness. Taking blame causes pain to a large extent; when there is an affluent amount of blame to go around within a group having camaraderie. Certainly, showing integrity in the not-so-glorious moments accounts for something when the finger-pointing starts. One's self-esteem may get fractured when admitting fault and taking the blame. Therefore, control your ego, so the ego doesn't overpower you. Furthermore, don't blame others when you have ownership; taking ownership instills trust from everyone within your earshot. Meanwhile, the team will commend you for your leadership and gain the utmost respect for you. "A team where no one takes ownership of the problem, the problem never gets solved," Jocko Willink. Extreme Ownership, University of Nevada.

You never want to conceal your pride from genuineness as a leader. Because being in a leadership role requires you to not pass the burden when the times get rough. Though, Murphy's law can contribute to poor judgment. When

hell breaks loose, taking accountability for your lack of discernment holds well among professionals. After all is said and done, to build trust, you should take ownership of everything you say and do.

### **Conclusion**

Leadership doesn't deviate from the mark set to guide their subordinates, but they must make sure that they adhere to ethical standards. Adherence and conformity by their followers will prevent problems from happening if everyone is energized and connected. However, acceptability is the responsibility of both the leader and the follower. As a matter of fact, the follower must allow the leader significant room to govern, while the leaders must allow followers room for growth and compliance. Believing that the leader has their best interest at heart ultimately gives the follower an advantage when prevailing to new heights.

## References

Jocko Willink, Extreme Ownership, TED Talk

[Extreme Ownership | Jocko Willink | TEDxUniversityofNevada - YouTube](#)

Brene Brown, Brene Brown | Speaking.com Leadership Speaker

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Johanna Figuera: Simple, Effective Tech to Connect Communities in Crisis

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