The author sees himself as a leader in public service. The author is ambitious and goals oriented but with solid moral values. Leadership styles can increase the effectiveness of leader in different environments and situations. Leaders can be more effective if they can adapt leadership styles to situations and followers. Leaders must possess the ability to identify indications of different environment and situations to vary their behavior. This author has learned to an extent to do this. He is honest, forward-looking, inspiring, fair-minded, broad-minded, and straightforward. He displays sincerity and integrity in all his actions which are based on a set of goals and his vision of the future. He displays confidence and takes charge when necessary. He treats all people with sensitivity to their feelings, values, and interests. He values diversity. He uses sound judgment to make decisions at all times.

 A Leadership Self-Assessment revealed that the student placed emphasis on behavior, ability, skill, and relationship. It also exposed that the student did not find traits as very relevant to leadership. Northouse (2008) exposes that, “Each of us approaches leadership with a unique set of beliefs and attitudes about the nature of people and the nature of work….These beliefs about people and work have a significant impact on an individual’s leadership style.”pg35

Being a Finance Major graduate and having a numbers approach to problem solving has distorted this author’s view of the importance of politics in Public Administration. After having read multiple articles on politics in public administration it is obvious of its importance in the role of public administrator. Politics play a vital role in the conduction of business in all public entities. The political skills of a Public Administrator must be utilized to make sure that the goals of the constituents are achieved. Per Gray (2011), to say that there is a political dimension to museums and galleries is to state the obvious, even if there can be unexpected forms of this political dynamic. As with all organizations – whether public, private, voluntary or community – there are power relationships embedded within not only what they do, but also within how they do it, the purposes that lie behind what they do, and the relationships between them and the wider public. These power relationships take multiple forms and lead to the creation of distinct strategies for the management and administration of the museums and galleries sector as well as having a clear territorial dynamic to them.

A Leadership Style Questionnaire revealed to the student that his leadership style resembles the assumptions of Theory Y. As Northouse states, “Democratic leaders treat subordinates as fully capable of doing work on their own. Rather than controlling subordinates, democratic leaders work with subordinates, trying hard to treat everyone fairly, without putting themselves above subordinates. In essence, they see themselves as guides rather than as directors”. Pg42 The student always saw himself as possessing a coaching style of leadership which falls along the lines of the democratic style of leadership.

Starling (2008) states, “for an organization to be successful in managing programs, administrators must lead and motivate their people.” pg. 350 Leadership is a process in which one person socially influences others to accomplish a common goal. There are different leadership styles that are effective in different situations. A particular leader’s style may fit specific circumstances and resources available.

This author understands that social position and expertise do not determine who gets into positions of authority. Authority is a subject of personality. A person can have the traits, in the absence of force and argument, which motivate and influence others for the better of the whole. This author agrees with Eagan’s (2007) statement that “the problem of authoritarianism is social and institutional, rather than a matter of personality.” This author concludes that authority and authoritarianism create a hierarchy regardless how the public administrator is conceived. This hierarchy creates the relationship of people who take the dominant role and those who are content to be subordinates. But the difference is that authority is given by the will of the people and Authoritarianism is imposed on the people. The student was surprised to find the significance of behavior on his style of leadership. He thought of himself as a goal oriented leader with excellent relationship skills. To his surprise he is interested in the motivations of workers and their attitudes towards work.

The unified ethics will help address any distress associated with ethical decisions. As Geuras (2005) cites, “Human reasoning, love of happiness, benevolence, respect for moral character, and intuitive reactions are almost certainly parts of a unified, evolved human nature. If so, deontology, teleology, character theory, and intuitionism must be in a unified harmony.” As a leader and public servant, one may not make the best decision, but if the unified ethics is used to gage it one can reach a reasonable balance.

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