

Leadership and Literature: Insights into Shakespearean Tragedies

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Abstract – We have seen the incorporation of Literature in an assortment of controls. Multidisciplinary studies' and 'multiculturalism' being key terms in the scholarly community—mostly in the Social Sciences and the Humanities—different college disciplines have begun reinforcing their schedules toward this path. This paper contends that a solitary disciplinary methodology neglects to address an abstract custom and standard in Leadership Studies. It centers around consideration of Literature into the control. The initial segment manages a short presentation on the incorporation of Literature in Leadership contemplates pursued by how Shakespearean writings can be utilized as contextual analyses to train leadership issues. The paper contends that abstract writings help in creating alternate points of view and understanding various issues in leadership. A concise audit on the speculations of leadership is fused to upgrade the comprehension of the pith of leadership. The paper finishes up with an accentuation on the consideration of artistic messages in Leadership Studies to advance better comprehension of the issues in leadership.

Keywords: Leadership, Tragedy, Contemporary Tragedy

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INTRODUCTION

Leadership Studies as a control is of ongoing starting point; be that as it may, ideas, for example, leading and leadership are generally old. "Leadership," the term, shows up in 1828 in Webster's An American Dictionary of the English Language. In any case, the idea is age-old and is accepted to have begun from the earliest starting point of our human progress. Pundits may allude to the beginning of the idea of leadership to the occasions when rulers governed and the occasions related with the introduction of legends and brave stories of legendary or genuine saints. Thus, the beginning of leadership and pioneers can be followed from the hour of the development and advancement of human advancements. The advancement of the idea has been where pioneers have established the framework of developments and they have additionally been influenced by the changes, development and development of those civic establishments. Every development throughout the entire existence of mankind has been inventive and has had something extraordinary to offer to the investigation of leadership. The investigation of pioneers, leading and leadership has been important to researchers from different scholastic controls. Leadership Studies has risen as a free scholarly field of study and is additionally a multidisciplinary field of information enquiry. At the start, the central spotlight

is on leadership with regards to associations and in human life [1]. This is on the grounds that a solitary disciplinary methodology has neglected to address every one of the elements of leading and leadership. Consequently, its beginning acquires a ton from other scholarly teaches, and both the methodologies—social constructionist and essentialism—have affected upon the talk in different habits. With this, it has created as a lot of scholarly teaching methods and the control incorporates a large group of sub-fields and is loaded up with definitions, hypotheses, styles, capacities, abilities, and verifiable instances of effective and various rulers and pioneers. Each control has something remarkable to add to the comprehension of the idea of leadership, pioneers and leading. Prior Leadership Studies was isolated into subgroups, to be specific, Business Leadership, Educational Leadership and Political Leadership—explicitly including a solitary disciplinary methodology. Be that as it may, during the 1980s, a framework of academicians, mentors and specialists dismissed the single disciplinary way to deal with the examination and practice of leadership and presented multidisciplinary approach for its teaching method. The remarkable researchers in the field of Leadership Studies incorporate, yet are not restricted to, Bruce Avolio, Bernard Bass, Warren Bennis, James McGregor Burns, Georgia Sorenson and Barry Posner. Ralph

Stogdill's [2] article "Individual Factors Associated with Leadership: A Survey of the Literature" (1948) is referred to as a significant book in understanding the idea of leadership. Further, Joseph Rost, prominent author and teacher at the School of Leadership and Education Sciences, University of San Diego, Victor Vroom, advisor to GE and American Express and educator at the Yale School of Management, have contributed altogether towards basic leadership and leadership; Gary Yukl [3] educator at the University of Albany, is praised as a leading essayist on Organizational Leadership. Over the most recent couple of decades, we have seen the consideration of Literature in an assortment of controls. "Multidisciplinary studies" and 'multiculturalism' being key terms in the scholarly community—essentially in the Social Sciences and the Humanities—different college disciplines have begun fortifying their prospectuses toward this path. Human science, Anthropology and History, for instance, determine a great deal of references from the abstract world to contextualize chronicles overlooked or revamped.

LEADERSHIP

Leadership or leading is a social build [7-9]. It is talked about as an intuitive and complex procedure where a pioneer influences the supporters as well as influence him/her. A survey of literature uncovers an advancing arrangement of ways of thinking from the Great Man hypothesis and Trait hypothesis to Transformational leadership. The early hypotheses of leadership will in general spotlight on the qualities, attributes and conduct of fruitful pioneers. The customary ways to deal with leadership, viz., the Trait approach, Behavior or Style approach, and the Situational Leadership approach, are condemned in the present age because of their restricted viewpoints which neglect to cover all parts of leadership and leading. It flops because of absence of exact confirmations to demonstrate that qualities and conduct of pioneers are liable for viable leadership. The customary hypotheses conceptualize pioneers as dynamic players and adherents as aloof. Mostly, pioneers have been seen as individuals with remarkable attributes not the same as that of supporters. Leadership relations are regularly spoken to with regards to social chain of command and typically comprehended as circumstances that are socially foreordained. Be that as it may, later speculations on leadership start to consider the job of adherents and the relevant idea of leadership [10]. The contemporary methodologies conceptualize leadership as a procedure of connection. The ongoing methodologies don't assume the presence of a foreordained circumstance wherein the jobs of pioneers and adherents are obviously circulated by a formal authoritative structure, yet it is viewed as an intuitive procedure where people seeking after specific points impact one another. Thusly, all individuals from an association are equipped for being pioneers and a proper differentiation among pioneer and devotee is preposterous in such a

circumstance. Numerous new models and ways to deal with Leadership Studies, for example, Attribution Theory, Psychodynamic Leadership Approach, Neo-appealing Leadership, Leader-Member Exchange Theory, Symbolic Leadership, Role Theory of Leadership, Idiosyncrasy Credit Model of Leadership, Micro-Politics Approach to Leadership, and Social Learning Theory of Leadership have come up in the ongoing occasions. Subsequently, the contemporary ways to deal with leadership present it as a grouping of multidirectional, corresponding compelling procedures among numerous people at various levels, in various subunits, and inside official [3].

SHAKESPEARE AND LEADERSHIP

Business study halls, has its very own benefits. William Shakespeare seemingly is one of the leading figures among authors of any age. Critical to make reference to here is that from nursery rhymes to class course books, from the method of instructing verse to dramatization, from referring to occurrences of human condition to asserting the craft of all inclusiveness, Shakespeare's works have been advanced all through the various ages. There have been conventional course books on analysis, kids' reading material arrangement on Shakespeare's stories, books of erotica dependent on Shakespearean topics, re-perusing and re-composing of Shakespeare and there are different adaptations of Shakespeare's plays. There is likewise Shakespeare for dramatization, for parody, for catastrophe, for verse, for sentiment, for parody and Shakespeare for post-imperialism and woman's rights. Various different talks have demonstrated over and over that Shakespeare has accomplished an unmatched status that once in a while some other essayist has accomplished up until now. Samuel Johnson [4] places him over all the advanced authors. He says, Shakespeare is over all essayists, in any event over every single present day author, the artist of nature; the writer that holds up to his perusers a loyal reflection of habits and of life. He further pronounces that Shakespeare apropos mirrors fundamental human instinct. His plays delineate something which is 'all inclusive' as opposed to simply being a social wonder: His [Shakespeare's] are not altered by the traditions of specific spots, unpractised by the remainder of the world; by the characteristics of studies or callings, which can work however upon little numbers; or by the mishaps of transient designs or transitory suppositions: they are real descendants of normal humankind, for example, the world will consistently supply, and perception will consistently discover. His people demonstration and talk by the impact of those general interests and standards by which all personalities are unsettled, and the entire arrangement of life is proceeded moving. In the compositions of no different writers a character is time and again a

person; in those of Shakespeare it is normally an animal types [4].

There are various such cases where Shakespeare is respected, deciphered and utilized for various circumstances and purposes. Shakespearean plays have been respected for their plot, characters and graceful quality. Alexander Pope [5], for instance, in the introduction to *The Works of Shakespeare Volume I* (1723) composes: The verse of Shakespear (sic) was motivation: for sure, he isn't so a lot of an imitator, as an instrument of nature; and it isn't so just to state that he talks from her, as that she talks through him. His characters are so a lot of nature herself, that it is a kind of damage to call them by so far off a name as duplicates of her... each and every character in Shakespear, (sic) is as a lot of a person, as those in life itself; it is as difficult to locate any two the same.

Harold Bloom [6] goes above and beyond and offers credit to Shakespeare for "the creation of the human". He declares that "the early present day English was formed by Shakespeare; The Oxford English Dictionary is made in his picture. He includes further: Later present day people are as yet being molded by Shakespeare, not as Englishmen, or as American ladies, however in modes progressively post-national and post-sex. In spite of the fact that with the developing fame of various speculations, for example, Post-Structuralism, Deconstructionism and Marxism, the acclaimed 'comprehensiveness' of Shakespeare has been placed into question, it has demonstrated useful to Shakespearean Studies; and what we have rather is there are different Shakespeares. In abstract investigation, minor characters and figures from his plays have discovered adequate significance over the most recent couple of decades. With the ascent of sociological hypotheses, for example, Marxism, Feminism and Cultural Materialism, their criticalness and sociological structure have been examined to pass judgment on a general public or a character in order to bring together the fringe. Psychoanalytic analysis, with the ascent of Freudian and Jungian speculations, studies and examination characters, and has facilitated the discussion to a huge degree where the perspective survives from sufficient criticalness. In the Humanities and the Social Sciences—as on account of Literature and Language—Shakespeare has along these lines set up a noteworthy spot for himself.

SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY

At the point when we consider Shakespearean catastrophe, the plays we as a rule have as a primary concern are *Titus Andronicus*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Coriolanus*. That center rundown of nine can be extended to twelve, nonetheless, on the off chance that we incorporate the history plays *Richard III* and *Richard*

II, the two of which were additionally charged as tragedies in Shakespeare's day, and *Timon of Athens*, whose guarantee to consideration is increasingly flawed, yet which is recorded as one of the tragedies on the substance page of the 1623 First Folio. Along these lines, so far as that is concerned, is *Cymbeline*, however nobody could present a believable defense for its having a place there, when it evidently has a place with the late sentiments – *Pericles*, *The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest* – with which it's for some time been gathered. *Troilus and Cressida*, then again, notwithstanding being promoted in a prior version as a top notch satire, is additionally entitled a catastrophe in the First Folio, yet not recorded at all in the Catalog and put vaguely – as befits its unclassifiable nature – between the narratives and the tragedies.

The more one considers the topic of what qualifies as a Shakespearean catastrophe, the more convoluted it can turn into. So current investigations of Shakespeare's tragedies will in general spotlight on the plays whose privilege to the title is undisputed, and treat everyone independently as an independent disaster, leaving the subject of what joins them unaddressed or uncertain.

Shakespearean catastrophe is the assignment given to most tragedies composed by writer William Shakespeare. A significant number of his history plays share the qualifiers of a Shakespearean disaster, but since they depend on genuine figures since the Commencement of England, they were delegated chronicles in the First Folio. The Roman tragedies—*Julius Caesar*, *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Coriolanus*—are likewise founded on verifiable figures, but since their source stories were outside and old they are quite often named tragedies as opposed to chronicles. Shakespeare's sentiments were composed late in his vocation and distributed initially as either catastrophe or satire. They share a few components of disaster highlighting a high status focal character however end cheerfully like Shakespearean comedies. A few hundred years after Shakespeare's demise, researcher F.S. Boas likewise instituted a fifth class, the issue play, for plays that don't fit perfectly into a solitary arrangement in view of their topic, setting, or ending.[1][2] The characterizations of certain Shakespeare plays are still bantered among researchers.

CONTEMPORARY TRAGEDY

Tragedies from these periods followed their philosophical pith back to Senecan tragedy,[1] grounded in nobles who have a lamentable blemish or submit a grave blunder which prompts their inversion of fortune. Be that as it may, a few pundits have contended that the pseudo-Aristotelian idea of the deplorable imperfection

doesn't make a difference to Shakespeare's unfortunate figures. Revenge catastrophe was likewise of expanding fame in this age, Shakespeare's Hamlet is one case of this.[2][3] Plays of this age were additionally determinedly secular,[1] rather than the strict profound quality plays which at this point were prohibited by Elizabeth I. One stamped contrast between English renaissance tragedies and the works of art that enlivened them, was the utilization and prominence of savagery and murder on stage.[1]

Select commendable (non-Shakespearean) Elizabethan and Jacobean tragedies:[6]

- The Spanish Tragedy by Thomas Kyd
- The Jew of Malta by Christopher Marlowe
- Tamburlaine by Christopher Marlowe
- Antonio's Revenge by John Marston
- The Revenger's Tragedy by Thomas Middleton
- Tis Pity She's a Whore by John Ford

CONCLUSION

The fundamental issues in life which can't be isolated from the issues in leadership. At the end of the day, both the issues of life and leadership are indivisible. On the off chance that we take an Aristotelian view point, literature acquaints us with the fictional universe however it isn't a long way from the genuine one. Furthermore, literature likewise invigorates reflection on the issues of life. a researcher of religion and business morals, contends that accounts that 'sound valid' get us contact with the totality of our mankind Ethics guarantees that the best instruction ought grant data as well as build up our ability to feel and identify in light of the fact that to feel enjoyment and agony properly or wrongly has no little impact on our activities.

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