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Political Leadership Performance and Style of British Premiership: A Comparative analysis of Theresa May (2016-2019) and Boris Johnson (2019-2022)

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Dedication

We dedicate this work to our beloved parents who

sacrificed their time, energy and youth for our success

and best living. Every letter we write is a combination

of our humble trying and your blessings and

preservation to cover us as usual.

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years.

Abstract

Political leadership has been the subject of much debate. Many conflicts and studies arose for reaching points of solutions or to define the general aspects around it. This study focused on two crucial political figures in Britain and the world, namely Theresa May (2016-2019) and Boris Johnson (2019-2022). It aimed to analyse the key differences and similarities between the two aforementioned figures according to their political leadership performance and premiership style. The course covered several elements, starting from their biography, early days in politics, and linguistic, personal, and social analysis, then comparing their premiership style. The importance of this study was the political leadership as a subject, and also Theresa's and Boris's political standing as they contributed in many internal and external events. This research will follow a comparative method a mixed in which both qualitive and quantitive data were provided. It relied on secondary data to identify case leader's differences and similarities. The data collection tools used for the analysis were observations, document review, assessments and tests. The results obtained proved that Boris was the best in speaking and dealing in public than Theresa May and she was more dedicated and competent in handling duties. Also, the study indicated that the similarities between the two leaders were very insufficient. They would be free of critics that say they were lesser-fair leaders as they took on their objectives with a solid conscious.

Keywords: Boris Johnson, Political Leadership, European Union, Theresa May

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

APACS	Association for Payment Clearing Services
Brexit	Britain exit
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic product
NHS	National Health Service
PCP	Parliamentary Conservative Party
PM	Prime Minister
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UK	United Kingdom

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General introduction

1. Background of the study

Despite many researches were conducted about leadership, no standard definition could be found. Just because it varies according to each leader, purpose and follower. In the era of Politics, leadership is restricted to certain regulations and rules. Political leaders implement their authority based on those guidelines and principles or they would lose control. Moreover, their behaviors, language and interaction with others play a major role to define their leadership performance and style.

2. Statement of the problem

This study undertakes the notion of political leadership referring to two formal British prime ministers, namely Theresa May (2016-2019) and Boris Johnson (2019-2022). Each leader was pictured with his own performance and style during their tenure. Hence, the problematic that will be issued is this research identifying key differences and similarities of the case leasers.

3. Research questions and hypothesis

Along with the general problem, this comparative analysis will also handle the following questions;

1) What is the political leadership performance and the premiership style of each leader?

2) What are the aspects which affected their performance?

Through the problematic of the study, these hypothesises were built relying on dependent variables;

1) Boris Johnson could be a better speaker than Theresa since he was a writer and classics obsessive.

2) Due to her bare public appearance, Theresa might be an introvert person compared by Boris.

3) What could be shared between them might be their straightforwardness in work and duties.

4. Aims of the study

This study was conducted for the following aims:

1) To know about Political leadership and British premiership.

2) To understand the factors that affect political leaders' performances.

3) To highlight the political leadership performance and premiership.

Style of the each leader.

4) To recognize who was a more successful leader.

5. Significance of the study

Comparing between Boris Johnson and Theresa May could reveal many facts and details within the British government. Also, it aids the field of political leadership for better understanding about some facts, notions, concepts…etc. Moreover, it contributes to the international level since many topics discussed in the research are restricted only in British government.

5. Research methodology

This study will follow a comparative method in which both qualitive and quantitive data will be provided. It relied on dependent variables and secondary data to identify case leader's differences and similarities. The data collection tools used for the analysis were observations, document review, assessments and tests.

6. The structure of research

This research will be divided into four chapters. The opening one is about general concepts of leadership where definition, styles, origins and a true leader is presented. The following two chapters will present the biography, early years, tenure analysis of case leaders' political leadership performance and premiership style. The final chapter is a comparative assessment between Theresa May and Boris Johnson including differences and similarities on account to prime ministerial tenure, persona, narrative and public image. Then, ending up the chapter with a comparative analysis about their premiership style.

CHAPTER ONE

General Concepts about Leadership

Chapter One: General Concepts about leadership

Introduction

This chapter is an attempt to remove some shadows about leadership by providing some key terms, definitions and clarifications. It deepens through the old roots of leadership and discovers its styles and theories in order to arrive at the point to know who a true leader is. In Addition to that, this section provides some important models to help contextualize those information. So, this chapter will enable readers to be tuned to study analysis.

1.1. Understanding leadership

1.1.1. What is leadership?

Leadership is confusing topic, difficult to define and is a window open to a world of mysteries and puzzles. Many books and researches are cantered on the cornerstones of leadership either in past e.g. Mandela, Gandhi and Kennedy, or in modern; Thatcher and Welch. All what is written about the significance of leadership in easing many of life processes and fulfilling organizational objectives or daring any challenges. In order to reach an adequate acknowledgment to the meaning of leadership, this essay will try to highlight some definitions and clarifications about leadership.

Definitions of leadership by all writers are different as their fields. According to Gardner (1990), the term may mean a trait of a person or could mean the ability of someone to influence others for certain goals. It is known approachable to the field of sociology in the sense that it involves social influences and persuasiveness. It means of the interaction between people of leadership and those of followship or leaders and followers. He also mentioned that the concept of leadership is concerned by many other interests from psychologists and sociologists to fiction authors and historians. This may be a reason of the propagandas and the falsifications, such as the leader is born, not made, and are the one who gifted with charismatic personality. What is vivid is that leadership is variant in forms in parallel with the situation. For example, who leads a community of people is managing less aspects and then having less responsibilities in

comparison with a leader of a popularity and takes many duties and responsibilities (Gardner, 1990).

In general, an understating could be absorbed that leadership is a mechanism built about a leader and a follower. The one who makes orders and the other who must obey it. It was said also that it is widely discussed referring to social science since it is circled about examining the groups and patterns.

1.1.2. Origins of Leadership

Leadership is not the birth child of today, last century or even the last decades. Once is defined as leader and follower relationship, this refers back to life beginnings not only for mankind but also animals. That is why taking a look on origins of leadership will make its study more conceptual. This theoretical piece will try to seek through the old roots of leadership, taking an example of the coordination game.

The biologist, Warder Clyde Alleen, stressed the significance of collecting and reviewing the scattered references to leadership in animal groups (1947, p.03). Nevertheless, scientists and researches took so long before their first attempts in checking out this subject. On the other hand, in social science literature, they offered many empirical studies about leadership, however it lacked sharp vision on the roots of leadership. Hence, the prerequisite of coordination is what lightened the first lights of leadership and followship. Individuals in societies and even animals in their groups are naturally pressured to lead or to follow. This could be found not precisely in harmonized groups, but also in hunting, teaching, dealing with other groups and so on. A simple example is the coordination game or the partner's game (Andrew & al., 2009).In this example, both of them seek for the same goal. They, either, hold their breath together from danger, or look for any access for food or water. In this case, leadership is inescapable and the first who takes a step forward is involved to be the leader, and the other, to be a follower. Furthermore, the one who makes stable difference is pretended to be all time leader. For example, one is always

hungry, then he will always be meant to take the lead over his partner. In general, this two individual's game, can be socially applicable not necessarily for small groups.

The origins of leadership donates that leadership is not a mere topic, yet it can be described as a global phenomenon which started with life birth and it only ends in its death. However, the why it is used and put into action is what will be recorded in history, especially if leaders were not acting as leaders.

1.1.3 What is a true leader?

Leadership is everywhere, in most cases there is a leader and a follower. Among the discussions upheld about leadership and its concepts. There is what to say about where we need a true leader? Or what is the significance of a true leader? In order to answer this, this essay will move through three aspects, namely are master strategist, relationship/network builder and Talent retention and development.

A master strategist who can plan for corporate success in an era of unpredictability and difficulties is required by the global environment. The globe is now smaller and easier to reach because to globalization and the internationalization of commerce. In such a disturbed business environment, there is a need for a relationship/network builder who could develop relations with the international partners for mutual benefits. To work in a global context, staff must receive proper training. Talent retention and development is a different area that the manager should consider if business is to prosper in this global economy (Aterya, 2013).

To narrow down, those mentioned features that promotes a true leader are not enough. They still much other factors could determine in what occasions a good leader is needed. However, the aforementioned points were meaningful since all of them are real life patterns and are demanded as skills or work prerequisites.

1.2. Theories of leadership

Leadership appeared stylish and variable across the ages. It underwent many variations and changes, but none were completely relevant. This relevance, actually, means the form not the structure and the context not the out text. Strategic development programs that foster leadership among the public health nutrition staff are required on a professional level. It takes education, exposure to work and issues, role modelling, and mentoring from experienced leaders to develop a complex set of talents, personal qualities, and a vision for leadership. The method, leadership applied in functions is completely different than the one in simple management situations and settings. The first is concerned to the level of personal competencies much over, e.g. confidence, precision, dedication, etc. In contrast, in affair management and administration protocols may seem independent to these perquisites (Dess, & Picken, 2000). Or simply, as was said by Amabile & al (2004) that all changeable situations in human behaviour or the conditions around him are a logical reason to the evolution of leadership. The common meaning of a leader is the one who makes his decisions independent from his followers. This is called autocratic leader, however when subordinates interfere and do his job, then, he is called "laissez-faire" leader. These two examples widen the view to reach out to the theories of leadership. Citing them in concise, Great-Man Theory, and then comes the three theories; situational, transactional, and transformational (Nawaz and Khan, 2016).

Humanities across the centuries, in the look for the regular characteristics of leadership, are mostly agreed they need heroes for their victories and downfalls. All human history are relied on the great man who is born with innate charismas not made with (Thomas Carlyle, 1847).Sidney Hook (1986), on his turn, enlarged this view in the surface of impression made by eventful or event-making man. The eventful man remained shadowed in history thought by Hook. He still waiting for something to happen to move. On the other side, the event making man asserts himself as an influencer on the course of events, and if he did not interfere, no wonder, things wouldn't be the same or nearly there. He is endowed with certain intelligence, will and character opposite to differential actions (Sidney Hook, 1986). Despite of this, events

have shown that this perspective is unreasonable in the example of Napoleon and Hitler. These traits of personality draws many doubts in the Great Man theory. Macgregor (2003) explained that these great men's actions were no longer comprehended or admirable, and they were nothing but an organizational traits. Then, leadership started changing clothes from an endowed characteristics to some acquirable qualities or organizational purposes.

Another theory thought that leadership cannot stand alone as it needs an atmosphere of followers, situations and other factors. The name situational made sense to the adaptation of situations i.e. all what is happening inside and outside the framework of events is not decisive to a particular mood of leadership. The believers of this theory are commonly behavioural and do not stick themselves to a typical method could work in a case and do not for others. While situational theorists believed that the subordinates played a crucial part in shaping the relationship, contingency theorists believed that the leader was the centre of the leader-subordinate interaction. Although situational leadership continues to place the majority of the focus on the leader, it also makes the importance of the focus on group dynamics. Several of our current ideas of group dynamics and leadership are the result of these investigations of the interactions between groups and their leaders. In general, this school of thought ensured two key features for leadership to rescue a standard meaning; first is to adapt to the situation, second is to shift from task giving to relationship having (Greenleaf, 1977).

Between the seventies and the eighties of the last century, leadership theories were expected to move from attention spotted on the nature of leadership to the relationship and the interaction between leaders and followers. This new theory was named the Transactional Theory and defined as a set of promises between leaders and subordinates (House & Shamir, 1993).According to the transactional theory, leaders not only affect followers but also are influenced by them. According to certain research, there is a difference between the level of a leader's action and the type of their relationships with their followers when it comes to transactional leadership. Bass and Avolio (1994) observed that transactional leadership refers to

the exchange of benefits between both followers and leaders when followers are rewarded upon certain objectives. These rewards from the boss may imply appreciation for merit raises, bonuses, and job accomplishment. Positive reinforcement, merit-based remuneration for promotions, improved performance, and cooperation for collegiality could all be exchanged for good work. The leaders could, rather, concentrate on mistakes, postpone actions, and delay choices.

Because it involves involving followers in procedures or tasks that involve a personal variable towards the organization and a path that could obtain specific better social profits, transformational leadership separates its approach from the rest of the preceding and modern theories on the basis of its alignment to a greater good. According to House and Shamir (1993), transformative leaders increase their morale and motivation with their followers and occupy in contact with their followers based on common traits. This affects the performance that results in goal achievement. According to the literature, followers and leaders set aside personal interests for the benefit of the group. The leader is then tasked with focusing on the needs and input of the followers in order to transform everyone into a leader by empowering and motivating them (House & Aditya, 1997). The emphasis on previously defined leadership theories, as well as the ethical dimensions of leadership, further distinguishes transformational leadership. The ability of transformational leaders to identify the need for change, gain the agreement and commitment of others, create a vision that guides change, and embed the change is considered (Macgregor, 2003).

Supporters of transformative leadership are confident that the decisions taken previously should not serve as a blueprint for the present. They think that great transformative leaders establish clear and compelling visions for the future. The transformational leaders, according to Bass, also exhibit transactional behaviours, but they concentrate their efforts on long-term objectives, system alignment and change, people development, and training. According to his view, great persons were made, not created. The Great Man notion, meanwhile, was called into

question when it became clear that this idea of leadership was ethically faulty, just as was the case with Hitler, Napoleon, and others of a like calibre. This initial emphasis on the cognitive, physical, and personality characteristics that set leaders apart from non-leaders foreshadowed a study that claimed there are only slight differences between leaders and their subordinates. Although situational leadership continues to place the majority of the emphasis on the manager, it also makes the importance of the attention to team dynamics (Greenleaf, 1977). Offering others entire autonomy to act with little or no guidance was one of these leadership styles, whereas democratic leadership involved including others in conceiving, planning, and operation. Democratic style involved instructing others what to do (laissez-faire). The servant leader puts the needs of the followers first and assists them in becoming more informed, free, and autonomous (Bass & Avolio, 2004).

1.3. Political leadership

A political leader is someone who assists a group in setting and achieving common objectives. People respect, follow, and honour exceptional leaders while abhorring dishonest ones. The finest leaders ought to inspire both fear and affection. The leadership styles and traits of persons in positions of power make a difference. According to Nye (2008), power and leadership frequently go hand in hand, and created leaders make the finest leaders. In the modern world, smart power a blend of hard and soft power rule is a necessary component of principled leadership. Soft power refers to a leader's ability to shape the preferences and judgments of those who live under his reign. This typically takes the form of manipulating, seducing, and drawing attention to the individuals who are subject to the leadership authority. However, hard power is founded on issuing threats, intimidation, and rewards to a leader's followers.This essay aims to clarify what political leadership means.

The following features are necessary to create a strong leader. A charismatic leader would be effective performing his charisma to the highest potential, especially when using soft power (Nye, 2008, p. 52). History shows that charm was a characteristic shared by both the best

and most ineffective rulers. Leaders must possess this trait since it makes it easier to know what to say and do in stressful situations. A charismatic politician may get popularity quickly and effortlessly because they appeal to the general audience (Nye, 2008, p. 52). According to same source, the contemporary world leaders place a high value on both transactional and transformative leadership skills. Typically, transformational leaders uplift and empower their followers. The majority of transformative leaders are thinkers, they utilize their intelligence to enlighten their students about new prospects for growth in life giving your followers the necessary guidance and assistance to keep them motivated requires personal thought as part of transformation (Nye, 2008, 62). The benefit of this type of leadership is that it protects the interests of a group or of society as a whole. The self-interest of their followers serves as the basis for transactional leaders' motivation of their followers. Due to its use of rewards, punishments, and self-interest, this style of leadership primarily focuses on hard power rather than soft power. Rule-making is done by those in positions of power in conjunction with false beliefs that conceal their true nature. The majority of leaders also give incentives in response to the assistance that their followers have provided. The rewards are a means of controlling their genuine intent. This kind of leadership is used in a productive and secure setting. Additionally, transactional leadership makes use of soft power, which focuses mostly on inspiration. Soft power is mostly utilized when the environment is undergoing quick, abrupt changes (Nye, 2008, p. 63). However, most people in positions of authority are able to combine both soft and strong types of influence. To mix hard and soft powers, one must possess the following traits. A leader should have a distinct vision first. As a result, the leaders can articulate the future in an inspiring way. This vision is important since it enables one to foresee and influence his followers' future. The leader should provide a good image to the group they are leading in order to inspire their followers. The vision must be able to strike a balance between realities and dangers. The political leaders' views and inspirations promote the aims and objectives of a social structure. The effective implementation of this vision is equally necessary since only with the right

implementation can a compelling vision become a reality. According to many commentators, the civil war's secession was the source of both Lincoln's strengths and weaknesses. People's perceptions of his personal qualities were being impacted by issues with eyesight and cognitive style (Siemers, 2004, p. 809). Second, you need emotional intelligence. This inner drive helps the leaders persuade more people to support their political objectives. This often establishes a person's ability to maintain their charisma despite the passing of time. For this intelligence to persist a long time, it must be true and genuine (Nye, 2008, p. 69). Thirdly, leaders must possess exceptional communication abilities. One needs to be able to explain themselves clearly using words, symbols, and personal examples in order to exercise successful leadership. People need leaders who they can simply comprehend and who can clearly explain things. One may successfully design and manage the programs they would want to run if they have excellent communication abilities. People will more quickly comprehend what their work includes thanks to these talents, which also makes work simpler. Time is thus saved (Nye, 2008, p.72). The remaining traits are closer to transactional hard power style than the previous three, which were closer to soft power. The fourth requirement is organizational ability, which has to do with controlling the incentive structures and mechanisms of a team or organization. Therefore, the organization established is responsible for developing, formulating, and putting into practice social methods for finding, employing, and rewarding people. The organization they are in charge of should be managed by capable and insightful executives. This is true since it ensures that the organization will work smoothly. (Nye, 2008, p. 77). Finally, they ought to have political acumen. This is essential for assisting the organization in effectively intimidating, manipulating, and negotiating for the organization's smooth operation. By a wide margin, political systems help the social organization realize the intended aims and aspirations that would please each member of that specific social structure. According to Roderick, political intelligence is the capacity to assess others' frailties, fears, preferences, and dislikes in order to use them as tools in one's own agenda. (Nye, 2008, p. 80).

In conclusion, a successful leader is one who can unite his followers under dire emergencies. Leaders with exceptional political skills would be able to keep undesirable phenomena under control. This is advantageous because it enables a leader to select the best suitable course of action at any given time. The leadership that goes along with it helps the social structure flourish effectively and continuously.

1.3.1. Comparative political leadership

Along with political theory and foreign relations, comparative politics is an essential and important sub discipline of political science. As an area of study, comparative politics providing a ready set of conceptual and analytical tools useful to address and answer a broad variety of issues about the social world. (Lim, 2010). This essay tries to understand what is comparative politics? And what are its substances?

Many comparative politics textbooks provide clear and easy responses to the query, what is comparative politics? Political science seeks to encourage comparisons of various political organizations, and comparative politics is the study of politics within states. (Fabbrini and Molutsi, 2011). Comparative politics is a study that concentrates on understanding and explaining political phenomena that occur within a state, community, nation, or political structure. In other words, comparative politics focuses on internal political structures (such as parliaments and executives), actors (such as voters, parties, and interest groups), and processes (such as policy-making, communication, and political culture) and empirically analyses them by defining, describing, explaining, and predicting their variety (similarities and differences) across political systems. It is 'scientific,' according to Sodaro, when it performs the following operations: classification, description, explanation, forecast, and prescription. This can be accomplished through exhaustive analyses of one or a few instances, as well as comprehensive analyses of many cases, and can be synchronic or diachronic. Comparative politics employs both qualitative and quantitative statistics as well as study techniques (Sodaro, 2011).

Traditionally, the subject of comparative politics has been distinguished by a number of related but separate efforts. Politics within Nations is the title of an important comparative politics manual written by Joseph La Palombara (1974). His title separates comparative politics from international politics, also known as Politics among Nations by Hans Morgenthau. This definition of comparative politics, along with its complementary definition of international politics, possesses one of the desirable characteristics of all excellent science typologies: it is logically comprehensive. These academics have exhausted the rational possibilities involved in the study of politics by describing comparative and international politics in this manner - political events occur either within or between nations. Nonetheless, all excellent science typologies must be mutually exclusive. Whereas logical depletion requires that we have a location to classify every object witnessed, mutual exclusivity requires that no single instance be assigned to more than one category. Unfortunately, the just-presented typology does not meet reciprocal exclusivity. A quick look through today's newspapers shows that many current political problems contain good doses of both "within country" and "between country" variables. As a result, the distinction between comparative and foreign politics is frequently muddled. For example, because many violent anti-state groups receive foreign backing, it is difficult to classify the study of uprisings, terrorism, and civil war as purely comparative or international (Joseph La Palombara, 1974)

As a conclusion, along with its political theory and international relations, comparative politics as a field of study offers a ready-made collection of conceptual and analytical tools helpful to approach and resolve a wide range of social world questions. LaPalombara and Morgenthau's basic insights (1974, 1948) can be retained by simply stating that comparative politics is the study of political phenomena that are predominantly 'within country' relationships and international politics is the study of political phenomena that are predominantly 'between countries' relationships.

1.3. Models of leadership

1.3.1. Adolf Hitler

During the last seventy years, Adolf Hitler has been regarded as one of history's most crucial figures. In his quest for dominance, the Fueherer, as he was called, unearthed hatred and bloodshed. A terrible man, driven by violence and the desire for power, he drove himself insane with his unrealistic picture of what a beautiful society would be like and how he would accomplish it. While his objectives were unclear, his ability to lead and influence others was not (Judge and Robbins, 2013). He had the final say on any subject in which he took a direct interest, including the details of military operations. As time went on, he took over positions that gave him more direct control, becoming leader of the German state in 1934 and commander-in-chief of the armed forces in 1938. He wanted to be the Feldherr, the generalissimo, exercising direct control of the armies himself, in much the same way that Wellington commanded at Waterloo. The biggest flaw in Hitler's leadership was that he let his egotistical thirst for power eclipse his vision for his nation. Without moral and ethical principles, leaders become tyrants; the majority lose their faculties and produce less than ideal outcomes. In this framework the leadership strategies used by Adolf Hitler will be examined, along with his personal struggles with himself, society, and the environment he lived in. It will also be looked at how Hitler's insatiable appetite for supreme power ultimately contributed to his downfall (Judge and Robbins, 2013).

Situation analysis is described by Bateman as a method planners utilize within time and resource restrictions to obtain, evaluate, and synthesize all information pertinent to the planning issue under discussion (Bateman, 2004). A scenario analysis is a technique used to evaluate a specific situation and break it down into its internal and external components, concentrating on the organization's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in order to achieve a goal. Internal Situation in Hitler's mind, there are no boundaries to the internal environment or the variables he may influence. Hitler had a genuine sense that he was in charge of everything. Hatred and a desire for power drove his objectives. Speech was the primary means of power for Hitler, who was a master of nationalist appeal (Green, 2001, p. 13). Because of the way he

perceived the world, Hitler was able to talk and exert influence on everyone and everything in his vicinity. He intended to exterminate anything he could not control, including but not limited to Jews, Marxists, Czechs, Poles, French, any intellectual, and the educated middle class. On the outside, Hitler appeared to be a violent, nasty, vengeful, self-centred person with twisted ambitions to rule the globe. In essence, Hitler was a cancer on the planet.

A SWOT analysis evaluates a company's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (Armstrong, 2010). It is an effective method for determining how a business, or in this example, a character, fits into the larger situation and how they stack up against other characters. Adolf Hitler was a charismatic public speaker and politician who possessed both acting and political abilities. Armstrong also declared that everything he said and did was carefully considered before he said or did it, so he was never caught off guard or accidentally spoke or did something. He also held no reverence for any kind of God or higher power, considering himself to be a supreme god. Referring to Armstrong (2010), Hitler seized a golden chance to implement his vision for creating the ideal country in early 1930s Germany, a time of political turmoil and unsure leadership. His biggest threats were those he was unable to manage, such as the intelligent and the well-educated. He was a master of the surprise technique, waiting until the moment was ideal to grasp any chance. Everyone who got in the way of his purpose was an enemy of the people because he had only one path, his way.

Judge and Robbins (2013) affirmed that leadership is more than simply persuading individuals to work toward an objective; it also involves changing the motivations that drive an organization's objectives. They added that Hitler's collapse resulted from his decision to let his ego rule the organization's course rather than what was best for it. According to their book, his empire was lost due to his lack of counsel and enormous ego since he said he would sooner lose Germany than submit. Hitler might have been better served by not being so guarded and distrustful. Adolf Hitler possessed a variety of powers during his rule, including legitimate authority, coercive power, the autocratic leadership model, and charismatic leadership. He was

also a transformative leader, inspiring followers to put aside their own interests in favour of the good of the whole group. Yet as soon as his ego and personal grudge against the world obscured his vision for the company, his empire started to fall apart and his capacity as a leader was lost (Judge and Robbins, 2013)

To conclude, Hitler has no concept of the outside world, which includes the elements outside his control. Hitler used force, brutality, and fear to maintain control over his surroundings. He was permitted to behave in this manner for a protracted period of time in nations like France and Britain as well as in some of the smaller territories that the Nazi troops had captured. Nobody started to rebel against Hitler until the rest of the world properly understood his egocentric motivations. Germany's foes from other lands were eventually able to resist him. As he neared the end, Hitler lost control of his emotions and was unable to distinguish between his fantasy and reality, which led to the externalization of his own conceit. Hitler was able to lawfully ascend to power and start enlisting the support of the German people. Hence, In order to motivate others toward the right goals for the right reasons, a leader must possess the moral and ethical maturity to do so. Hitler failed to see the moral and ethical goal. He made the decision that his personal diving ego was more significant than the group he was in charge of, which happened to be his nation's people. Hitler started out with the goal of creating a nation that would be superior to all others, stronger and more powerful. He was really effective and charming at first. When a leader loses the capacity to persuade, that capacity also ends. Hitler's eccentric, aggressive, wicked, and unfitness as a leader became increasingly apparent to the populace. The course of history would have been considerably different if Hitler had the moral authority and ethical capacity to continue persuading his followers to join him.

1.3.2 Winston Churchill

The former British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, was born in Blenheim Castle on November 30, 1874, to affluent and aristocratic parents. He enlisted in the Royal Cavalry in 1895. Churchill was able to visit several countries while serving as a part-time journalist and

soldier, including South Africa, Afghanistan, Cuba, and Egypt. He was then elected as Oldham's Conventional MP in 1900 before switching to the Liberal alliance in 1904, where he steadily rose the government's ranks. Churchill had certain shortcomings, though, since he was too preoccupied with personal minutiae, which made it difficult for him to concentrate on the big picture of the situation (Dionne et al., 2014)

Churchill has helpful personality traits that highlight his outstanding leadership abilities. Enthusiasm, emotional stability, self-confidence, assertiveness, tolerance for frustration, warmth, extroversion, a sense of humour, and dependability are among the qualities. His qualities were good influence, ambition, teamwork, good communication, vision, and development. He also had exceptional traits (Madanchian et al., 2017).Churchill, a great leader who demonstrated the abilities skilfully, has all the characteristics. This suggests that he is a model inspiring leader who inspired some aspiring leaders with his talks of encouragement and leadership qualities (Ogbonna, & Harris, 2010). Consequently, Churchill was regarded as a dynamic and transformative leader.

Because of his strong communication abilities, he was well renowned for his ability to clearly explain his views. His leadership qualities made him a man of the people, and he delivered speeches of inspiration to the British public (Sweeney et al., 2008). He was able to inspire the UK's population to have bravery and optimism in the face of adversity via his work as a motivational speaker. He was also regarded as a visionary who significantly altered the nation. He was able to save Western civilization and fight against dictatorship. The discussed tenets reveal the rationale for my choice of Churchill as an inspirational figure (Dionne & al., 2014).

Churchill was an outstanding leader who served as an example to others. Hence, he was considered as a model leader who recognized that in order to garner dedication and uphold the greatest standards, he must serve as an example for others (Gibson & amp; Weber. 2015). As a result, Churchill set lofty goals to make sure he excelled in whatever career he selected. He persistently improved his oratory skills, which helped him become a notable political figure in

the world (Schreiber, 1966). He fought on the front lines and dedicated himself to learning logistics and strategy so he could command the military and the entire nation during war (Gibson &Weber, 2015). In every attempt, he succeeded. He set an example by acting in a way that was consistent with the values that served as his compass. Churchill alone had himself to answer to, and he did what he pleased. He didn't go along with what other people wanted. Churchill had the authority to speak and act on behalf of the public. He admitted that, when he was working with the British Government, he was apprehensive of Stalin and Nazi Germany (Schreiber, 1966). He was rejected by the British government because he had renounced Stalin and Nazi Germany. Realizing he was right, the government called him back to defend the underprivileged by challenging the world's rulers.

By enhancing his people's future, Churchill created a sense of shared purpose. Churchill was clear about what he could accomplish and had a vision for eradicating those who oppress the public. To prevent Nazi Germany from overwhelming them, he went to fight even after France had submitted. He already had a distinct vision for his personal life at the age of 16. He told his friends about it, and they recalled him stating this country will be subjected somehow, to a tremendous invasion, by what means I do not know, but I tell you I shall be in command of the defences of London, and I shall save London and England from disaster. (Schreiber, 1966). There were those who have considered saving the world before. Therefore, once he had spoken these things, he took his schooling and employment seriously. This demonstrated how persistently and devotedly he pursued his goal in order to set himself up for the future he imagined for himself. He put forth a lot of effort to make sure he carried out his own vision in order to free the Globe. Churchill also bolstered the heart by urging British military leaders to continue fighting despite France's capitulation (Schreiber, 1966). He stated in his address. Never give in, never in whatever huge or little. He had an extremely difficult position that demanded fortitude throughout the Second World War (Schreiber, 1966). Up to the conclusion of the conflict, he did not give up. His bravery was shown when British soldiers were left on their own

after France agreed to terminate the war. Churchill stayed in the war because he valued dedication and bravery.

As a conclusion, Churchill had to turn things around so that British forces could defeat Nazi Germany. He used notes from 1940 and 1941, until Nazi Germany was defeated in 1945, he served as Prime Minister of Britain without changing the way things were done, but he could not achieve his goals (Schreiber, 1966). With France withdrawing from the war, Churchill was forced to consider how to defeat Nazi Germany by acting in a way he had no prior knowledge of. He chose to continue fighting in the Battle of Oran, despite the resulting losses (Gibson & Weber, 2015), because he expected France to cede control to Germany. But he later celebrated victory after winning the battle and making sure that every military commander felt heroic after the surrender of France. By involving his military officers in the defence of the nation by fostering an atmosphere of trust and human dignity. He once said, what is the benefit of living if not to pursue noble causes and make this chaotic world a better place for those who will live in it after we are gone? (Schreiber, 1966).

Conclusion

This chapter was an attempt to clarify some key terms about leadership. It started with definition of leadership, its origins and who is a true leader. Then, it discussed some theories and was ended up by mentioning some key figures of leadership, namely Adolf Hitler and Winston Churchill. At the end, it drew a wider vision about leadership before entering to walkthrough analysis.

CHAPTER TWO

Political Leadership Performance Analysis of Theresa may

Chapter Two: Political Leadership Analysis of Theresa May

Introduction

In this chapter, Theresa May will be presented as one the most significant leaders in the British history. Firstly, this chapter will start with her biography, early life and entry to policy. Second, a walkthrough analysis will be made on account to her narrative, persona and public image. Finally, it will try to figure out her premiership style in her days of the office.

2.1. Biography and early years

Theresa May is an important political figure in UK's history, She is a very worth woman to seek for and take advantage through any step of her analysis. May entrance to policy and government led her to a massive popularity especially in the Brexit. Her Character, thought and style of leadership, all were crucial about May. Hence, many critics have crossed her roads all the time during her appearance in public. In order get closer to Brasier's political persona and leadership performance, first, must understand who Theresa May is. The following words will briefly introduce her in account to some biography information and early years.

Wallenfeldt (2023) presented Theresa Mary Brasier as the sole child of an Anglican clergyman, was raised in a remote area in Oxford shire. She was born on 1st October, 1956, Eastbourne, Sussex, England. Prior to matriculating at the University of Oxford, where she studied geography, she attended both public and private schools. He mentioned that she met Philip May at an Oxford University dance, where she later wed him in 1980. Benazir Bhutto, another student, would go on to become Pakistan's prime leader. She and her spouse both started working in banking. She was employed by the Bank of England before going on to the Association for Payment Clearing Services (APACS), where she held the positions of senior adviser for international relations and head of the European Affairs Unit (Wallenfeldt, 2023). The same source added that May became the second woman to serve as prime minister of the United Kingdom when David Cameron stepped down as party leader in July 2016. Shortly after Brits supported Britain's exit from the European Union (also known as "Brexit") in a nationwide

referendum, May promised to see Brexit through to completion, and she approached the task with caution and accuracy while presiding over discussions over the terms of the departure, according to the same source. In 1986, May started her political career as a counsellor in the London borough of Merton. In 1997, she was chosen to represent Maidenhead. The shadow secretary of state for education and employment, transportation, local government, and the regions as well as the shadow leader of the House of Commons, she rapidly made the transition from the back bench to the front. She was the first woman to lead the Conservative Party in 2002, and she strove to modernize the party and boost the number of female MPs. She developed a reputation as a moralistic, no-nonsense lawmaker and harsh negotiator in addition to her fashionable shoes (Wallenfeldt, 2023).

As a conclusion, May was introduced as an important political figure in UK's history, known for her character, thought and style of leadership. She was born in Eastbourne, England and attended both public and private schools. She met Philip May at an Oxford University dance and married him in 1980. She and her spouse both started working in banking and she was employed by the Bank of England before going on to the Association for Payment Clearing Services. She was the first woman to lead the Conservative Party in 2002 and strove to modernize the party and boost the number of female MPs. May was the second woman to serve as prime minister of the United Kingdom and promised to see Brexit through to completion.

2.2. Ministerial Tenure

In her tenure, May was described referencing to Stansfiled (2019). as competent leader with a wealth of experience in one of the main offices of state, the Home Office, when she was appointed prime minister in July 2016 in the wake of the unexpected outcome of the EU referendum. He said that May was seen by many as being responsible and capable, able to implement Brexit and advance the political agenda of the Conservative Party. She was left in government in July 2019 with a party and nation that were still sharply split over Brexit so, how

did this later affect her term as PM? And how much did it restrict her authority and possibilities for success?

According to Stansfield (2019), May pledged to address the burning injustices in British society in her opening speech as prime minister, but Brexit has now taken over her entire political agenda. He declared that the accomplishments would point to include a 25 year environmental plan that would see the sale of diesel and gasoline automobiles phased out by 2040, as well as an increase in the NHS budget of £20.5 billion year by 2023. Energy bill prices were also capped by May, and in her last days in government, she established an "office for combating inequalities" (P.08). The study also revealed that these are however a miserable accomplishments for a government that lasted just over three years, and they highlight how tightly the Brexit issue has insured political will and energy. Theresa May's perceived necessity to accomplish Brexit offered her protection within her party and also shows how hard it was to get rid of her. She had to deal with 38 cabinet resignations, which would have been hard for any other post-war prime minister to handle, but because they were mostly due to one unsolvable problem, she was able to overcome them. Yet even without Brexit-related resignations of ministers, her cabinet members may be viewed as untrustworthy. According to same study, Priti Patel resigned due to secret meetings with the Israeli military, while two of them, Damian Green and Michael Fallon, resigned due to claims of unwanted sexual approaches. There is a possibility that Theresa May was merely maintained in power by her party in order to complete the departure, with the expectation that she would then be replaced with a leader who would garner greater support from voters. Unfortunately, she was unable to overcome the severe differences within her party over the withdrawal issue, which included remainers, Soft leavers, hard leavers, and No-Dealers. In order to survive a no-confidence vote from her own MPs in December 2018, she was required to submit her own resignation to the 1922 committee (the Conservative Party's parliamentary group in the House of Commons) before the next planned election in 2022, which she did with 200 votes to 117. This was only effective for a short period of time before May

proposed a faster exit in exchange for her own MPs supporting her EU divorce arrangement. By failing, this tactic made her departure unavoidable. The prime minister may design and carry out his or her political agenda since the governing party often holds a solid majority in Parliament. After the 2017 general election, Theresa May's situation has changed. Instead of the Conservative Party having a working majority of 12 MPs, they now have a minority administration that is dependent on the Democratic Unionist Party to function. Yet because May had protection from both Parliament and a discordant party thanks to the Brexit mandate, this was not an issue right now. May acknowledged this in her speech, saying that "nothing has changed", and that she remained adamant about carrying out the "desire" of the people (Stansfiled, 2019). This tone gave the impression that the Brexit issue transcended typical party politics and legislative majorities. The May-led minority government may have survived for two years thanks to Brexit, but the final six months of her mandate showed that parliament could not be disregarded or sidestepped. Increasing numbers of parliamentary uprisings occurred in May. As stated by Stansfiled, The EU accord was defeated in the meaningful vote by 230 votes on January 5, 2019, handing the administration its most significant parliamentary setback. On March 12th, 2019, a significantly modified version was defeated once more, this time by 149 votes. In fact, the first half of 2019 saw parliament increasingly set the political agenda on Brexit, rejecting a no-deal departure on March 13 by a margin of 43 votes. The study of Stansfield revealed that results of the 2019 European parliamentary elections also showed how unpopular the Conservative Party is becoming and how Brexit is dominating the political agenda, in addition to the results of the 2017 general election. Given the outcome of the referendum, Theresa May had pledged that the UK will abstain from participating in these elections. The Conservatives lost 15 seats and ended up with only 4 MEPs, making them the fifth-placed UK party after being defeated by the recently founded Brexit Party. On May 2, local elections showed just how unpopular the Conservative Party is. 44 councils and more than 1,300

council seats were lost from their control. Since the party lost more than 2,000 seats in the 1995 municipal elections, it has performed the worst for the Conservatives (Stansfiled, 2019).

At the end, Theresa May was a vivid figure for her political prestige and pledge in UK government before even elected for the office. When she was elected, she was committed to her job and duties. Her major event was implementing Brexit and sustain the political schema of the Conservative Party. However, Theresa lost her insurance and control in the cabinet due to many problems, one of them was the departure and the separation of her party on Brexit..

2.3. Political Leadership Analysis
2.3.1. Persona

Instead of "character," the concept of "persona" is emphasized. The notion of character has long been important in traditional leadership studies, especially as trait theory developed in the post-war era. However, this analysis does not focus on May's real life; it takes into consideration what is visible and discoverable by audience about the leader that is the persona. For Shakespeare, There is a great complexity in a range of 'characters', But for the most part, in the political persona (like most theatrical personae), the drive towards archetype, and therefore simplicity is strong particularly with regard to women. Archetype and simplicity are characterized as essential styles that can both trick and be a passage for agency. In May's case, her performance for a political persona offered her many possibilities and dangers. To capture and appraise May's leadership performance, researches should pay much attention on persona. Taking this concepts in turn, these three aspects about her persona should be noted; the actuality of persona in real life, its response to audience and its particular archetype.

Theresa May fits the stereotype of a reticent person who finds it difficult to communicate their feelings. The Prime Minister ran an unimpressive election campaign, coming out as haughty, distant, and unable to engage voters. The shyness in general could be recognized as a mental disorder, yet for Theresa, it could be part of her leadership style to not be faked (Kenny,

2017). Despite being well-liked by voters, May has recently come under fire in the media for her repeated use of the phrase strong and stable leadership. This highlights one of May's flaws she is frequently criticized for seeming robotic and uncomfortable, and she has shied away from participating in public debates with other party leaders in the run-up to the election. May's classical brand may potentially be working in her favour. She embodies values and attitudes shared by a large proportion of the country: she's traditional, socially conservative, doubtful of the EU and immigration, and has a regional outlook (Shackle, 2017).

May's term as home secretary was seen as proof of her abilities, and her perseverance in achieving Abu Qatada's expulsion in 2013 won her great plaudits. Due to her liberal reform of police stop-and-search powers and her backing for initiatives to boost the number of female Conservative MPs, she was also seen as a modernizer. May's "adventurous" assortment of kitten-heeled shoes helped to create a casual, slightly whimsical appearance in contrast to her "seriousness." May was not well-liked by her current co-workers, who called her a "ruthless micromanager" and "ruthless." But during the party leadership race, Ken Clarke gave May a backhanded praise by saying to Sir Malcolm Rifkind, "You and I worked for Margaret Thatcher, but she's a bloody difficult woman. The following months of the departure vote benefited from May's tenacity and her reputation as a safe pair of hands. As she entered the Conservative leadership race, these characteristics made up May's more or less understood image (Atkins & Gaffney (2020).

Traditional leadership studies place a strong emphasis on the idea of "persona" since it considers what the audience can see and learn about the leader. Shakespeare's "characters" can be quite complicated in a variety of ways, yet simplicity and archetype are what Shakespeare strives for most of the time. Given May's situation, her portrayal of a political image presented both opportunities and risks. Researchers need to focus on three factors in order to understand and evaluate May's leadership style: the actuality, the audience response, and the archetype. The performance persona has historically been a masculine figure with performative overtones and

mimics classic cultural icons like the warrior, sage, outlaw, and villain. May appeared to represent a more honourable, less personality-focused approach to politics in a time when politics has been dented by decades of scandal and spin.

2.3.2. Narrative

Politicians are generally acknowledged to be storytellers who tell tales, but without clear criteria, the statement becomes cliché. Three characteristics that May held or was thought to possess during her first year in office were disposed, and each one relates to our theoretical ideas about narrative. They were: a failure to advance with some aspects of her story; errors in the attributes she assigned; and a failure to allay the general sense of uncertainty about the country's future course and the government's objectives. This framework will try to investigate May's narrative according to 2016 and 2017 candidacy speeches.

Because May broke her pledge that Brexit means Brexit, the post-withdrawal discussion and her government's lack of ability resulted (Schnapper, 2018). Due to this, she was accused of being hesitant by leavers and remainers, and Boris Johnson's odd story was regarded as a personal competition. It was thought that May was wrong in her decision to name him Foreign Secretary (May, 2016a). She promised to remove Britain from the European Union and connected Brexit to the hardship of those who are "just about managing. Her dedication to filling gaps did not, however, include those who found the referendum's result simply confusing. She passed up the chance to support the Leavers and establish herself as a national leader in favour of siding with the Leavers (Atkins & Gaffney, 2020). Finally, her getting down to work could conclude her sharp and forward narrative. She does not flirt nor lower her voice with others (Day, 2014).

Although May (2017a) claimed that the nation was uniting, her declaration that no deal for Britain is better than a bad deal for Britain conflicted with that statement. The March 2017 Financial plan decision to maintain strictness and keep the welfare ceiling in place severely weakened her government's efforts to assist those who are "just about managing." Instead, the

Chancellor proposed a one-time £320 million contribution for 140 new free schools, some of which may be used to increase the scope of selective education. This action would not assist underprivileged youngsters and ran the risk of fostering an "us versus them" split. Even though May insisted that her One Nation government was establishing inconsistency and narrative alike (Atkins & Gaffney, 2020).

To draw down, There was a post-Brexit controversy because May broke her promise that Brexit means Brexit. This indicates her dislike of much clarification. As a capable, practical politician, Theresa May entered the 2016 Conservative leadership race however, her inability to define a vision for departure and disregard for those who are just about managing raised questions about both her qualifications as a healer and the One Nation narrative. So,

2.3.3. Public image

Theresa May is an influential woman and a mentally stable leader. She is a feminist without reservation and reads every submission from front to back. Through these incidents, it becomes simpler to understand her behaviours and actions. This will primarily serve the analysis of her leadership performance. This text attempted to gather some data about May's public image. Starting with the story of her shows, moving to her interaction with people, citing some of her challenges, then finishing with certain critics she faced during her premiership period.

 She is known for her shyness and caution, and is a private person at a time when people share too much. When she is at ease, she reveals a gentler side to herself, often gravitating toward other ladies at dinner parties and showing genuine interest in their lives. She is loyal once she earns someone's confidence, and often checks in on her closest team members by phone and text to see if they are doing well or dealing with personal issues. However, there are what to say about her interactions with people around (Day, 2014).

Referring to Day (2014), Theresa May is a renowned politician and the longest-serving home secretary for more than 50 years, and her shoes are often mentioned by people in terms of

her name. She wore the leopard-print kitten heels she wore as party chairman, the patent over-the-knee boots she sported as home secretary, the Russell & Bromley brogues with discreetly jewel-studded heels, the red wedges, the zebra-print heels, and snakeskin court shoes. For the 57-year-old May, this attention is not new, as she has become accustomed to her footwear being dissected by pundits Sam Olsen, her campaign manager for the 2005 election, remembers hours spent on the road with May as she knocked on doors, wooing potential voters in her Maidenhead constituency. Despite this, May remains unapologetic about her fashion choices, saying she does not mind wearing something other people would not expect her to wear. May is regarded as a reliable and safe pair of hands who is also capable of making tough decisions. A backbencher for the Tory party claims that May is innately unknowable and does not like casual conversation or sharing confidences. She may be distant and hard to approach that might prevent any future leadership attempts. She does not want to be publicly cited out of concern that it would fuel speculation about any leadership run in any close election. She does not employ sexuality as a tool as Thatcher did. Theresa is very almost vegetative. Another witness who is former co-worker to May reported: Because she is not a male and would not wish to belong to any club, she will not be a part of any boys' clubs. She probably would not ever want to be perceived as using her sex as a defence for anything. She treated me like a human instead of a lady. This is a case with a mature, knowledgeable, experienced, and skilled politician, yet she misses some warmth and charm (Day, 2014), The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Theresa May, has been criticized for her hard-line approach to politics. There are those who believe that she will send out her staff to issue harsh reports about her rivals, such as Kenneth Clarke and Michael Gove. May was recently humiliated in front of the public after a disagreement with Gove on how to combat Islamic extremism. Her obdurate stance has earned her some vociferous critics, who claim that she will use her team to issue ferocious briefings against her rivals. There have been well-publicized feuds with some big cabinet beasts. Kenneth Clarke, Michael Gove, and Fiona Cunningham have all clashed with Theresa May, leading to public embarrassment for the prime

minister. The Home Office and Number 10 have "extremely terrible" relations, and May's working style is closed, integrating, and suspicious. Despite this, she earns respect for not participating in the game, and David Cameron is aware that she will attempt to push back a little.

In addition to being a powerful lady, Theresa May also possesses sound judgment. She reviews every submission from cover to cover and is an unabashed feminist. Her shyness and caution are well-known traits, but when she is relaxed, a kinder side emerges. She is devoted to her team and follows up with them by text and phone to find out how they are doing or if they are having any personal problems. May is a reliable and safe politician, but lacks warmth and charm. She has tackled thorny issues and been criticized for her hard-line approach to politics. Her working style thought to be closed, integrating, and suspicious.

Conclusion

This chapter was an analysis of May's political leadership performance. It resulted that May was one of MPs crucial ministers who was characterised with very direct and intrinsic persona who never kid or play around in public. She was a job dedicator and rules preserver. Her nickname the Maybot could indicates this.

Chapter three

Political leadership analysis of Boris Johnson

Political Leadership Analysis of Boris Johnson

Introduction

This chapter will explore into Johnson' political life starting with significant information about his biography, moving to his tenure. It seeks through an analysis of his leadership and style of premiership throughout number of factors and features, namely as a leader of his party, his persona, narrative and public image. It will end in a conclusion about his premiership style and then deduce who was better leader compared with Theresa.

3.1. Biography and Early Life of Boris Johnson

Boris Johnson is considered one of the most important figures that topped the political scene in Britain because of the great influence he left in the political centre, as he became the subject of research by critics and thinkers, especially his assumption of the prime minister during a sensitive period known as Brexit, and he was highlighted in terms of leadership style and Public communication, but to understand these aspects, we must first go through the biography and early years.

Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson, also known as Boris Johnson , is a British journalist and Conservative Party official who was born in the United States on June 19, 1964. He was elected prime minister of the United Kingdom in July 2019 and was compelled to resign by controversy and left government in September 2022. Prior to this, he worked for Prime Minister Theresa May as the second elected mayor of London (2008–16) and as secretary of state for foreign affairs (2016–18). Prior to enrolling at an English boarding school, Johnson was a young child who lived in New York City, London, and Brussels. He received a scholarship to Eton College and afterwards attended Balliol College in Oxford to study classics. While there, he served as president of the Oxford Union. According to The Encyclopaedia of Britannica, 2023 Johnson started a career in journalism after a brief stint as a management consultant. He started working for The Times in 1987 as a reporter before being sacked for making up a quote (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2023), then for The Daily Telegraph, where he first worked

as an assistant editor before covering the European Community as a reporter (1989–1994). (1994–99). Johnson started writing political columns for The Spectator in 1994. In 1999, he was chosen the publication's editor, a position he held until 2005. Johnson was chosen as the Conservative nominee for Clwyd South in the House of Commons in 1997, but Martyn Jones, the incumbent member of the Labour Party, defeated him handily. Johnson soon started making appearances on a number of television programs, starting in 1998 with the BBC discussion programme Have I Got News for You. In 2001, Johnson ran for office once more, this time triumphing in the Henley-on-Thames seat. The same study reveals that Johnson's political ascent was endangered on several occasions, despite the fact that he continued to make frequent appearances on British television programs and rose to become one of the nation's most well-known politicians. Johnson was nonetheless successful in winning re-election to his parliamentary seat in 2005. Johnson ran against the incumbent Labour candidate Ken Livingstone in the July 2007 London mayoral election. He overcame preconceptions that he was a bumbling politician during the hotly contested race by emphasizing transportation and crime concerns. Johnson maintained his writing profession while pursuing his political career. Lend Me Your Ears (2003), a collection of essays; Seventy-two Virgins (2004), a novel; and The Dream of Rome were among his works as a novelist. (2006). Johnson was appointed Theresa May's foreign secretary after she was elected leader of the Conservative Party and prime minister. In the June 2017 snap election that May called, Johnson kept his seat in the House of Commons. He also remained foreign secretary after May reorganized her cabinet after the Conservatives lost their parliamentary majority in that election and created a minority administration. Johnson, meanwhile, continued to be a vocal opponent of May's efforts to have her version of Brexit approved by Parliament. In a private meeting with rank-and-file members of the Conservative Party on March 27, 2019, May promised to resign as prime minister if Parliament backed her proposal after twice failing to get support for it in House of Commons votes. As a result, a campaign to succeed her was launched, and according to statistics on the

same article, Johnson was one of the ten candidates submitted to the parliamentary party in a series of Ivotes that ultimately reduced the field to four candidates. In a vote that was open to all of the party's roughly 160,000 members, Johnson and Hunt were the final contenders. Approximately 87 percent of those who were eligible to vote did so, electing Johnson to the presidency on July 23. Johnson received 92,153 votes, or about 66 percent of the total cast (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2023)

As a conclusion, Johnson's support within the parliamentary Conservative Party continued to erode despite the temporary statutory protection against another vote of confidence in his party leadership, and senior party members threatened to change the party rules to allow for another confidence vote if Johnson did not resign. Johnson announced his immediate resignation as party leader on July 7 due to the large number of defections, but said that he would continue serving as prime minister until the Conservatives had elected a new leader. Johnson's foreign secretary Liz Truss took over as prime minister on 6 September.

3.2. Prime Ministerial Tenure

Boris Johnson's replacement as Prime Minister will be revealed on Monday, September 5th. Johnson's term in government will conclude the following day. Those three years, one month, and 14 days have been as contentious as they have been dramatic, ranging from the highs of a massive general election victory to a series of humiliating by-election defeats, from marriage and the birth of two children to three nights in a hospital intensive care unit. Johnson illegally prorogued parliament, gained an 80+ seat majority, took the UK out of the EU, locked down the entire nation three times, caught Covid himself, saw two cabinet standards advisers quit, and lost four by-elections as prime minister. More officials quit from his administration than any other in British history, ultimately putting his tenure in No.10 to an end His success in "getting Brexit done"(The End of Boris Johnson's Premiership | Institute for Government, 2022) and the unfinished business left over from the UK's exit from the EU, the government's response to Covid, the economic impact of the pandemic, the frequent reorganizations of how the centre of

government functions, and most recently the UK's support for Ukraine in the face of the Russian invasion will all be remembered for his premiership. This essay aims to understand the nature of Boris Johnson's premiership and all its Circumstances.

A cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan that were subsequently linked to the novel Covid-19 were reported by China to the World Health Organization only a few weeks after Boris Johnson led the Conservative Party to its biggest general election win since 1987. Johnson advised people to stop "non-essential contact and travel" (The End of Boris Johnson's Premiership | Institute for Government, 2022) on March 16, when cases had spread throughout the world. He declared the first nationwide lockdown in the UK on March 23. Three national lockdowns, school closures, unheard-of economic support programs, roadmaps that gradually lifted certain restrictions, the rule of six, a variety of local restrictions in various locations over various time periods, border restrictions, the establishment and eventual dismantling of a national testing regime, and a highly effective vaccination campaign were all what came next. There have been more than 200,000 fatalities that have Covid listed on the death document. Although the immunization campaign received high acclaim, government decision-making, communication, and execution were criticized. According to experts, the first and second national lockdowns' delays may have resulted in a significant number of preventable fatalities. Key signals, such as the danger of congregating indoors, were not effectively conveyed by the confusing and frequently revised lockdown rules. Additionally, the government had trouble putting in place a reliable system for contact tracking and quarantine. The Covid inquiry is just starting to delve into these issues as Johnson's premiership comes to a close.

Secondly, the same study reveals that one of the most extraordinary economic disasters the UK has ever faced was the Covid catastrophe. GDP decreased by more than 20% during the first lockdown's peak, and it decreased by 11% overall in 2020 compared to 2019 (The End of Boris Johnson's Premiership | Institute for Government, 2022). Since the 1920s, no decline has been this severe. However, the Johnson administration also had to deal with

temporary bans that were mandated by public health, which required a different kind of policy reaction. Across 2020/21 and 2021/22 and according to the statistics on the same article published by Institute for Government, the government spent over £300 billion supporting households, businesses and public services. The support for households was starkest – the furlough scheme meant the government effectively paid the wages of 11 million workers for at least some of the period from March 2020 to September 2021. Alongside support for the self-employed, a boost in Universal Credit and loans and grants to businesses, it meant that the government effectively protected households from the economic turmoil. Despite a much deeper recession than any other in the last 50 years, unemployment barely increased due to this support.

Finally, continue with the same article, The UK did depart the EU on January 31, 2020, with a withdrawal deal in effect after the 2019 general election, as promised by Boris Johnson's administration, which was elected on a platform to "Get Brexit Done." Due to the UK's continued membership in the EU's customs union and single market, not much actually altered in 2020. However, because the government decided against extending the transition time, the civil service had to get ready for a significantly different commercial relationship with the EU while also dealing with the coronavirus pandemic and struggling companies. Businesses had only six days to consider the implications of the Christmas Eve agreement, the UK-EU Trade and Co-operation Agreement, which prioritized "taking back control" over maintaining access to the EU market. Despite the brief timeline, the pandemic's disruption of trading relations originally helped to mask some of the economic effects of quitting the EU. Closed boundaries, for instance, restricted business travel and postponed the effects of the end of unrestricted movement. Although it is still too soon to determine how the Brexit deal will affect the economy, the Office for Budget Responsibility has so far seen no reason to revise its prediction that the UK economy will shrink by 4% over time compared to what it would have been if the country had stayed in the EU. This prediction is in line with other external estimates made before the UK left the EU. Because less open economies tend to develop more slowly, analysts believe that Brexit will

primarily have an adverse effect on the UK's ability to trade. Additionally, even though other European economies have increased their commerce, the UK has decreased overall since the country's decision to quit the EU. The UK's economic success, however, is more comparable to those of Asia-Pacific nations.

As a conclusion, we can say that despite these conflicts, Johnson's presidency also saw the review of intergovernmental relations (IGR) completed in early 2022 and the creation of a new mechanism to encourage collaboration and collaborative working between the four governments. These new arrangements could offer a template if Johnson's successor decides to pursue a more accommodative strategy in dealing with the devolved governments.

3.3. Political Leadership Analysis
3.3.1. Persona

Boris Johnson could never perform the persona only the one everybody speak about. His behaviour, character and lifestyle foreshadow the striking leader coming out to lead the office. As a result, many studies were established about his persona and the way he behaves especially in conservative party and government. One of his turning points in his life was his move to Eton after he won a scholarship, it was one of the significant private schools in England. In this school he fell in love with Classics and then started shaping out his persona (Wheeler & Geiger, 2022). This essay is an investigation towards his persona provided with some evidence and witnesses.

Simon Veksner, a school friend, told author Simon Kuper in his recent book Chums Boris's charisma even then was off the charts, so funny, warm, charming, and self-deprecating. The prime minister who was pictured as journalist and writer was an eye-catching figure, especially with his red hair and his charming communication skills. Alongside his fun-loving personality and relentlessly upbeat image de Pfeffel has gained the most followers and supporters in his party (Wheeler & Geiger, 2022). To some long-time observers of Johnson's career, it was cited in his article that his former boss at the Daily Telegraph, Sir Max Hastings revealed his disrespect for duties and rules. Also, Boris sometimes seems affronted when

criticized for what amounts to a gross failure of responsibility," his teacher Martin Hammond wrote of the 17-year-old Boris. He added that he thought people degrade him when they treat him the same like others. Further, he loved to be free of the general obligation, nonetheless his steady self-faith still catching attention. Mr Johnson was known by his colourful manner from the very beginning. This was appeared from his clothing style to his daily living. It has been considered as a focal element led him to move forward in politics (Landler, 2019). On the other hand, the same study revealed that Johnson presented himself as a man of order and structure. This invited him many critics and opponents, striking different objects like health care or crime. According to Sonia Purnell, another of Mr Johnson's biographers, she encountered who described him as a lovable companion, asserting he was "ruthless" than any one she ever met. Mr Gimson clarified more mentioning "He is quite an experienced campaigner, actually has thought through his campaign plan, and all the evidence on the ground is that it is working. (Landler, 2019). This may come to the point that he never be a striking personality unless he is counter-attacked by opponents, chasers or even haters.

According to the evidence provided, Johnson was very close to people which led him to win their votes alongside their hearts. He was also endowed with the personality of leader very earlier prior his prime minister ship and always wanted to treat him special than others. Whereas, many thought him a puzzling man playing with words, moving from side to side and could never be trusted. This results that Johnson's persona is a combination of merits and demerits, yet all demonstrate his crucial footsteps during his public appearance in the government.

3.3.2. Narrative

It is confusing to talk about Boris. By agreeing to use the name, the illusion becomes more convincing and it becomes harder to recognize that it is a rhetorical device rather than a real person. A huge volume of written work and recorded voice that has been inscribed repeatedly and identically. It is difficult to know about Boris, not only because most individuals in the public are not familiar with the celebrities they read but also because this specific celebrity

is recognized for being dishonest. What is known about him is not the reality; rather, it is a perception based on what he has said or written. In the analysis of Boris' narrative, this essay will deal with three main key features; idiosyncrasy and the jokes.

According to Wiley & Ltd (2021), Idiosyncrasy refers to Boris' careless attitude about his words and uttering whatever popping in his mind. This could be exemplified in his election speech in the Painted Hall when he referred to youngsters who climb ladders. It was claimed that these expression is equivalent with the schoolboy "wonky" and "bonkers". Also, when Nigel Farage asked about Boris Johnson's usage of the word 'piccaninny' during the 2019 election, he responded that it was not unexpectedly happened since nothing strange about Boris. This impact derives its political significance from the prevalent impression of politicians as inauthentic - not necessarily as liars, but as individuals who say blandly conventional things out of fear of the repercussions of speaking what they truly believe (Wiley & Ltd, 2021).

The same source reported the second pint is the strange characteristics of the unfunny and context-less Borisian joke. The joke's primary purpose is not to make you laugh, but rather to demarcate a zone of irrelevance. This separates "Boris" from heavy seriousness and boring facts, and the worry regarding labour protection differences is not that the United Kingdom may "regress" in such a ridiculous way, but rather that EU rules might advance while the United Kingdom's stay the same. The joke tries to hide the core problem by jokingly reframing the subject. Such a place is obviously valuable from a political standpoint. Although, Boris claimed he was joking, it separates 'Boris' from heavy seriousness and facts, and creates a temporary space in which nothing is definitively true or wrong.

As a result of his extensive body of written work and consistently recorded voice, Boris is a challenging celebrity to discuss. The two key points in the analysis of Boris are first, his election speech in the Painted Hall was an example of idiosyncrasy narrative. Second, the primary purpose of a Borisian joke is to demarcate a zone of irrelevance, not to make people laugh. And, finally, the young people who serve as an illustration of the value of the clichéd

quotation in Borisian speeches. Due to their compliance to an upper-class English stereotype and the way the character's voice is produced, Boris was frequently linked to P.G. Wodehouse's Bertie Wooster. Their adherence to the upper-class English stereotype ties the two together.

3.3.3. Public Image

Johnson's public personality has undoubtedly attracted a few supporters. Undoubtedly, some people have liked Johnson's public persona. However, he exploited his character to win over working-class and former Labour voters when serving as London's mayor and then as the party's leader. Despite originating from aristocratic family he managed to do this without obeying any rules and by portraying himself as an "authentic" guy who made everyone around him smile. This course examines some of Boris' influences with public. It moves through his state in government, his struggles and relationship with his colleagues.

Jenckins (2022) found that Johnson improved an often-negative political climate that had been made worse and frequently opposing Ken Livingstone. He succeeded in the challenging task of turning flowery politics into a deadly weapon. Referring to Jenckins, the value of charm in British politics is vastly undervalued. It is clear that Boris Johnson's final hours in power were created, neither to respect the dignity of his position nor to minimize the troubled past of his party. They were written to be the first section of his autobiography, "How the bastards tried to oust me." On the steps of Downing Street, Boris has been in full flow, giving his opponents the finger, attacking parliament and politics in general, and declaring, "When the herd moves, it moves." Everything has become a sleazy game, a music-hall turn with singing and dancing.

Despite that many of the senior state officials have quit, been fired, or expressed lack of confidence in him. What contributed in the ultimate downfall of Johnson are a group of severities. One of them is his presence at alcohol-fuelled gatherings in Downing Street during 2020 and 2021 for attending an event to celebrate his birthday. Despite the challenges of the country's remaining at home, he became the first prime minister to be found in violation of the

law while in office when the police fined him for attending a birthday celebration (Jenckins, 2022).

Boris Johnson was viewed by public as warm and sincere before becoming mysterious and ambiguous. Even though he took over hardship after hardship, he nevertheless treated the citizens and the legislature with disrespect. In May, November, and December 2020 during which he was seen conversing with colleagues who were drinking. He said that he had to be present at events to show workers how much he appreciated their efforts. People who say that we were partying in lockdown simply do not know what they are talking about.

Conclusion

In this chapter, Boris Johnson was defined presented from his early times with some witnesses of old colleagues and teachers. This could be helpful in addition to his leadership analysis to obtain a general remark about his premiership style. The summary resulted that Theresa 'strictness and hard-line approach managed her to unbalance Boris whose style was characterized by his ambiguity and confusions in public supported by his disregards both in public

CHAPTER FOUR

Comparison between Boris Johnson and Theresa may

Chapter four: Comparison between Boris Johnson and Theresa May

Introduction

This chapter will refer to the previous chapter to lie on the aspects of persona, narrative and public image to build a logical comparison between Theresa May and Boris Johnson. Also, it will try to discover their performances in Brexit which can manifest to their different premiership style. Finally, it ends with premiership styles of each of them.

4.1. Political Leadership Comparsion

4.1.1. Persona

In leadership analysis, the aspect of persona refers to the personality that a leader perform in witness of public .i.e. what inside individuals are nothing but characteristics (Atkins & Gaffney, 2020). So when talking about leaders, their character traits are meant to be seen by people in and outside government. Theresa May and Boris Johnson were endowed with special personas which this piece of writing moves a pan trying to highlight the major differences and similarities between the two personas.

Among the numerous personal differences, it could be cited that, first Theresa May fits the stereotype of a cagy person who finds it difficult to communicate their feelings (Kenny, 2017), whereas Boris has gained the most followers and supporters in his party due to his fun-loving personality and relentlessly upbeat image (Wheeler & Geiger, 2022). Second, the day before the election, May receives attributes that represent her merely as a woman, in the other side Johnson was portrayed as a familiar and a leader man. Third, many of witness asserted that May was intrinsic, shy and a less interactive woman. She never attended any parties or playing around (Atkins & Gaffney, (2020) ulike Boris who was known as a social good public communicator who tells jokes (Wiley & Ltd, 2021). These personal differences could not stand alone, still much to say about their dissimilarities in persona.

In the other side, the two formal PMs minisiters could meeet some similarities. First, Through their characterisation, both PMs constructed themselves and their governments as the

protectors of the people against the threat of the second referendum (Meislová, 2022). Second, they have a sense of priority of what is important during thir job (Johnson 2021c). Third, Both leaders were constructively and reproductively employed the strategy of othering, with the functional means of othering (Kenny, 2017). Despite all stricking points, the formal British government leaders shared some personal perpectives.

As a conlusion, both formal PMs miniters were endowed with certain characteristics that shape their public persona, however they also shared some perspectives in the period of their tenure. Each one's persona was a landmak of his leadership performance that contributes to establish a diversity of British leader's stereotypes.

4.1.2 Narrative

The concept of narrative, also plays a major in defining true leaders. Historically, strong leaders was known of their expressive and influential speeches as case of Mandela and Obama. Thus, in case of May and Boris, they both served for the last seven years later in the PMs. During this period, they used their narrative in different occasions which is the work of this study to figure out how they differed or resembled.

While Boris was characterized by his creative narrative and his communication skills, especially he is a writer, May, on the other hand, was a direct and no flirty woman (Day, 2014). Second, Boris was accused to be dishonest. When he asked about her use of the word "chimney" about children, he said it was a joke. I was claimed that the main purpose was not actually telling jokes, but were served as a cliché (Wiley, & Ltd, 2021). However, May was thought merely a transparent talker. Once she was asked about her private personality, she said that no need to go out and tell everyone my story. What was important for her was doing it in job. It could be included that their difference in narrative is matched to persona. Since they are dissimilar in persona, it denotes the same in narrative.

Despite the aforementioned controversial elements about their narrative, the case leaders could meet in some points. When referring to the second referendum, they both used the expression "the last thing" ["How can the SNP declare that a referendum is a priority to them? It is the last thing they need right now"; Johnson 2021c]. It may be the last thing they needed or the last thing they wanted. The UK should be pulling together, not being driven apart"; May 2019a]), which effectively admitted of nothing else. The reifying process was further aided by the use of the present tense, which presented the offered proposition as usually true. (Meislová, 2022).

To sum-up, the narrative of the both case leaders are mostly dissimilar. They marked themselves as completely opposite language users which was shown by evidence mentioned. This, deductively could have affected both of their premierships, and as an observation, Boris may have struggled what could be a helpful factor of Theresa securing her prime minister ship.

4.1.3 Public Image

The aspect of public image interferes how a leadership performance could succeed or fail. If a leader appeared vague and disregarded by others, it will be very challeging to maintain his authorative powers. In the other side, when he got approved and swallowed in the hearts of others, it will help him reach high leadership results. The case leaders would not but to construct a public image manifesting their authories and settling their issues while interacting with political members or common people. Through this framwork, th differences and similarities of how they were publicly pictured will be identified.
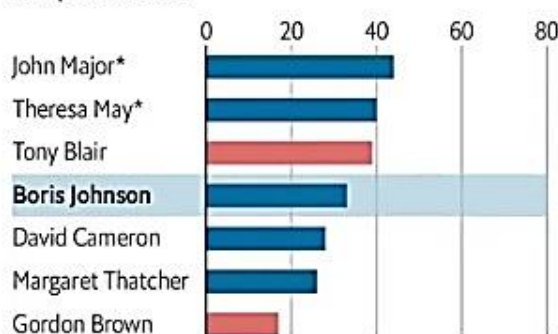
For long months, May's actual position on Brexit was unclear since she kept stating that Brexit means Brexit without providing any more context (Schnapper, 2018). Boris had a different approach from May. He was charecterized with setting no deals in preparations. About office members, he has selected them for a commission of their programs leaving the EU of on 31 October. While, She devoted the most of her efforts attempting to accomplish the promised lowering of immigration to the UK to under 100,000 per year, the months before the referendum,

Johnson was a key player in mobilizing support for the leave side. After months of indecision

and a great deal of heartache, he decided to support the leave movement and come out as a two

surface (Johnson,2016). Reffering to Klemperer (2009), the Maybot managed to provide key

rules to committed leavers and made a stability in her office sides. Also, her rearrangement has

witnessed thirteen of the executive ministers living the office. Boris who has been characterized

as flirting persnality on the subject of Europe, yet, history consider it a capacity to connect with

the public was seeming spontaneity and authenticity (Yates, 2018). The last point is a chart

which shows how they were different in public ratings in terms of personality, capbaility,

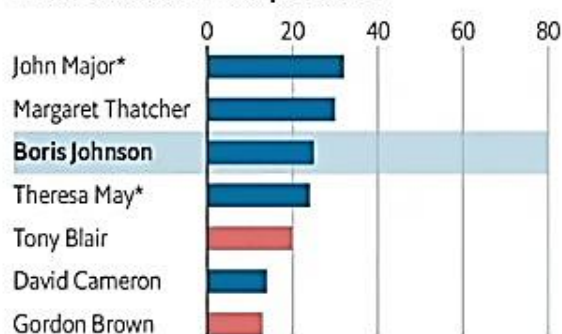honesty and touch with ordinary people.

A cult of personality
Public ratings of British prime ministers, 1979-2019
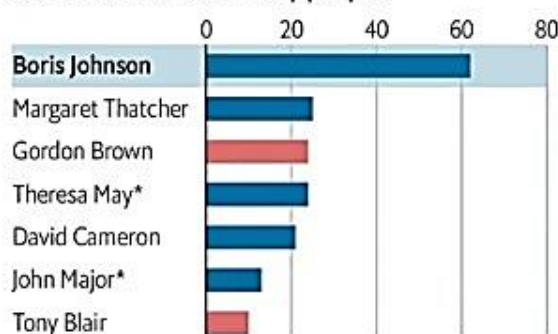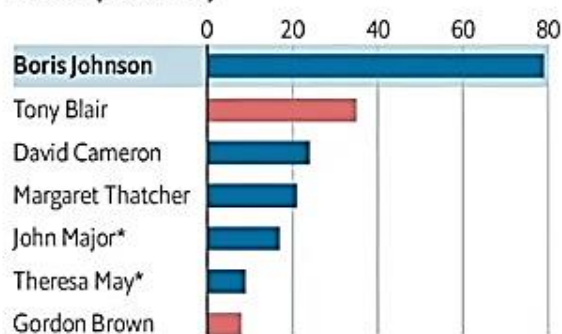Last poll before first term, % of public agreeing

Figure 1Public rating of British prime minsters from 1979_2019

In the other side,both prime ministers May and Johnson share some similarities one of

them is they have tried by all means to implement the idea of Brexit and to search for better

solutions for the British people. According to Jill Rutter "Most of the Johnson deal is cut and

pasted from Theresa May's Withdrawal Agreement,". Also, another point can be added is that May and Johnson shared the same point of view on the issue of freedom of movement and it will end once the UK leaves the EU (Hanwai & al., 2019). Early indicators imply that the Johnson administration will be more liberal on immigration than the May government. The UK in a Changing Europe represented both a restrictive and a more liberal scenario. There are many diffrences but the same time they meet in other points.

As a conclusion, each of the Prime Ministers gave their ideas and proposals on the issue of Britain's exit from the European Union in what they seemed most appropriate for the British people in general, as they differed on several points, but at the same time they exchanged the some views in other aspects.

4.2. Premiership Style Comparison

The premiership style of each leader could determine whether he is successful or failure. For example, the autocratic leader is who makes his decisions independent from his followers, however when subordinates interfere and do his job, then, he is called "laissez-faire" leader (Nawaz and Khan, 2016). Theresa and Boris could be an example to compare their premiership styles. This words will try to highlight how they share and differ in their styles of premiership.

The differences in their premiership style could be summed up as follows. Boris had not a clear style through his premiership. According to Worthy & Bennister (2022), Johnson was characterised by his informal style due to risks, jokes and colourful moments. On the other hand, May was a very strict leader, this could illustrated in her connotation "the Maybot". This depicts her formal style. Also, Boris was captured by his unconventional political style as he did not like to be restricted by general rules (Worthy & Bennister, 2022) whether for Theresa, who was well-known of her decision making style which demonstrated in her saying Brexit means Brexit (Globe & Mail, 2019) . The final difference captured May as task-oriented leader with no kidding or emotions during work. The other side claimed that Boris had a transformation style

characterised by his unstable standing, from elicits to anti-elicits, some time with people and other with government which captured him as radical out sider (Worthy & Bennister, 2022).

On the other side, both leaders were witnessed a resemblance in their premiership style. Once both of them implemented the aforementioned styles, they would escape to be accused to be laissez-fair leaders. They both manifested in the acts of self-representation through their premiership differing themselves from other referendum participants who were depicted irresponsible. The two prior MPs ministers implemented a situational style of premiership since, inevitably, they improvised some rules and committed some actions that were not expected to happen (Meislová, 2022). This indicates that they both would share some styles since them on the same seat.

To narrow down, it would be said that each leaders owned certain style of premiership that could result in his leadership quality. From the above evidence, Boris's were a sign he was not a true leader, but striking through it. While May held the typical style of classical leaders, thought brought him some critics, it characterized her as successful leader.

4.3. Referandum votes

In April 2008, close after her devastating election results, May was nominated as more successful prime minister than Boris. Almost the half of the Britons believed that the 'Maybot' was 'a capable leader', meanwhile, near to the third of the voters though it to be Boris. More than 53% say that he was unfortunate on handling Brexit. The remaining percentage are the ones who found the vice versa. Keiran Pedley, a research director said that according to history, Johnson's government was not widespread (Mairs, 2009). The following two charts compares the number of supporters and votes between Theresa and Johnson at their office elections.
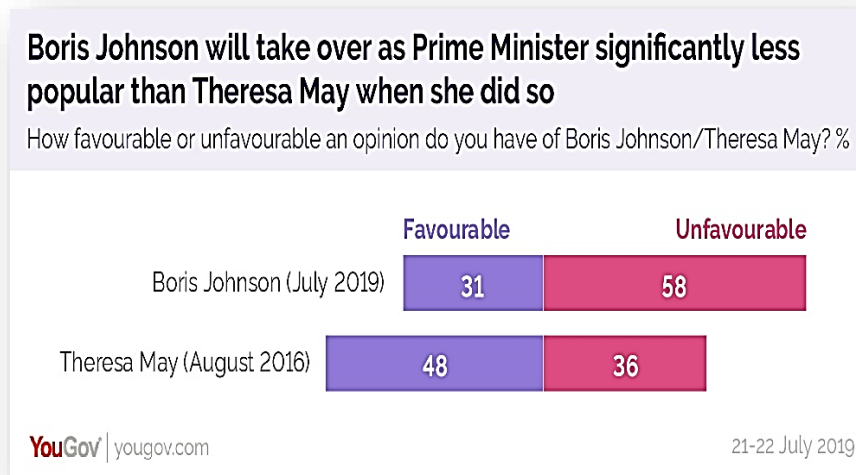
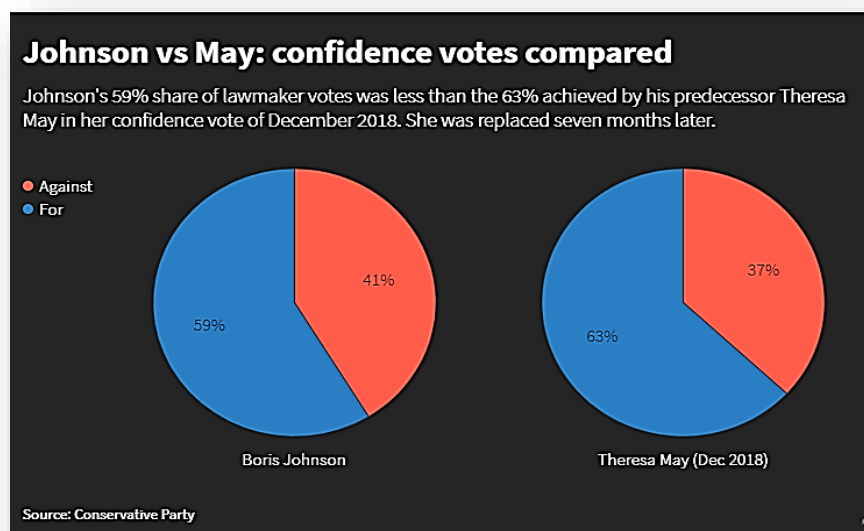*Figure 2Who was favourable in Public, Boris or Theresa*

Figure 3Boris VS May: Confidence votes compared

Conclusion

This chapter presented Theresa as a person and as political figure. It focused on her prime

ministerial tenure then moved to discuss her narrative, persona and public image. This resulted

that it was a prominent leader inheriting the leader traits, such as strictness, commission and

loyalty. Finally, the chapter was ended with her premiership style that that depicted May as task-

oriented leader which means that May totally differ between work and outside work

General Conclusion

The concept of leadership, as it is explained at the beginning of the research, is originated anciently as two hungry animals; the one that makes the first move is thought to be a leader and the other is consequently a follower. This could be odd to mirror on human case, yet no wonder the ones who took the initial steps, most of times were characterized as the bravest. This could be highlighted in the great man theory which believes that group of followers are successfully controlled only by a great man who inherit his qualities and was fortunate with an innate charisma granted him the title of the crown. However, in the modern analysis of leadership, the spot light is turned to other traits of leadership such as situational and transactional theories due to the raise of public awareness, the series of human right and many other reasons. In case of Theresa May and Boris Johnson, They both were formal prime ministers in the British government who underwent many stages before they arrive at the cabinet. This essay tries to reveal what this study has come up with starting with the statement of the problem, moving to the aim, the hypothesis and the means of research and ending up with some interpretations and viewpoints.

First, in this comparative analysis, the problem was discussed is recognizing how could Theresa May and Boris Johnson resemble and differ throughout their political leadership performance and premiership style. Second, the purpose of this long research was to understand the core values of leadership performance and premiership style on the light of two formal British Prime ministers, Theresa May and Boris Johnson. Third, this study was conducted for the following aims; to know about Political leadership and British premiership, to understand that factors that affect political leaders' performances and too highlight the political leadership performance and premiership. Fourth, when conducting this research, some expectations were established as the case study are Theresa May and Boris Johnson. These hypothesises were built relying on dependent variables. First, Boris Johnson could be a better speaker than Theresa since he is a writer and classics obsessive. Also, due to her bare public appearance, Theresa would be

an introvert person compared by Boris. What could be shared between them is their straightforwardness in work and duties. Fifth, this comparative analysis followed a mixed approach method in which both qualitive and quantitive data were provided. It relied on dependent variables and secondary data to identify case leader's differences and similarities. The data collection tools used for the analysis were observations, document review, assessments and tests.

Finally, the results obtained proved that Theresa May was a dominant leadership figure who was not subject to drama or reckless during her reign. As for Boris Johnson, his linguistic deviations and unstable approach nor style led him to lose control and fail. This means, first, Theresa May was more fortunate and successful than Boris Johnson. Second, Boris was a better public speaker and influencer than Theresa. May was more direct and forward in work than Boris. Lastly, the two leaders were different and barely sharing a resemblance. Despite all, this comparative assessment lucks much to say, especially about the similarities between case leaders. It may be due to their opposing styles, yet further research could reach out more detailed results.

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الملخّص

تاريخيا يعتبر القيادة السياسية موضوع نقاش واسع. كثير من الصراعات و الدراسات طرأت بسبب أو لأجل الوصول الى نقاط حلول أو تحديد الماهيات العامة حوله. يصب هذا البحث على دراسة حالة شخصيتين من أهم الشخصيات السياسية في بريطانيا و العالم هما تيريزا ماي (2016_2019) و بوريس جونسون(2019_2022). حيث هدفت الدراسة الى ابراز نقاط الاختلاف و التشابه بينهما بدأا من سيرتهما الذاتية و أيامهما الأولى في العالم السياسي إلى التحليل اللغوي والشخصي و الاجتماعي, و بعدها مقارنة و اسلوبهما القيادي في الحكومة غاية هذا العمل كان أهمية القيادة السياسية كموضوع و أيضًا إلى مكانة تيريزا و بوريس السياسية حيث أنهم ساهموا و شاركوا في كثير من الأحداث على غرار الخروج البريطاني من الاتحاد الأوروبي. اتبع هذا البحث نهجا مختلطا حيث تم توفير فيه كلا البيانات النوعية و الرقمية. و اعتمد ايضا على بيانات الثانوية لتحديد الاختلافات وأوجه التشابه بين كلا القائدين. أما عن أدوات جمع البيانات المستخدمة في التحليل فهي الملاحظات و الوثائق المعروضة والتقييمات والاختبارات. أثبتت النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها أنّ بوريس كان الأفضل تكلما و تعاملا أمام العيان من تيريزا ماي أما هي كانت الأكثر جدّيةً و تمكّنّا من مهامها في الوزارة و هذا ما جعلها أفضل أداءً من بوريس و الأوفر حضا منه. كما أشارت الدراسة أن أوجه التشابه بين القائدين كانت قليلة جدا عسى أنّ الاثنين لم يعدان من القادة المتسيبين و أنهم أخذوا بعاتق واجبهم القيادي بضمير سياسي متين.

كلمات مفتاحية: الاتحاد الأوربي ,القيادة السياسية, بوريس جونسون, تيريزا ماي