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Leadership of Jamal Abdolnaser

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ABSTRACT

In this project we investigated nationalism phenomenon in Arab world and responded to the question what are the factors of emergence, goals and stages of completion and changes of Arab nationalism and what are the influence of the views of Jamal Abdolnaser in this regard. The present study mostly deals with the theories and thoughts and leadership of Jamal Abdolnaser.

KEYWORD: Leadership; Jamal Abdolnaser; Egypt

INTRODUCTION

Jamal Abdolnaser and Arab Nationalism

In events history, there is no group without permanent leadership. The group can be consisting of employees, countries or an organization. If a group is emerged without a leader, its sustainability is weakened. As most people in the group do the real work, the major goal of leader is assurance of appropriate use of program of all the followers.

As there is no description of "leadership" it is fair to say various theorists presented various descriptions. In different views, before investigation of the existing case study, work definition of leadership is created.

At first, leadership is created when a number of people recognize definite level of respect to another person and this respect lets the selected people guide the group to achieve definite mission and goal. Also, followers attempt to confirm the leader goal is their goal. They go to a common aim with each other, followers and leader. These goals or products are different form one organization to another. For example, the result of coordination of leader-follower is the luxurious car G.M and convincing numerous people to pay the costs or about Laschrus, the final product in terms of services quality is excellent for them.

A good leader shouldn't oblige the followers to obey him but should select his goal among them. The mission should be as affecting people, as the goal is logical or not.

The important point here is that Adolf Hitler had no logical goal but designed a vision for German people to deal with a perceived fight. As he explained this vision separately to people, Hitler took power by following his aggressive policies and was supported by his nation.

In these aspects, some of the features, qualities or leadership requirements are identified as:

1- To achieve his goals, the leader should give respect among the followers, 2- Ideal, respect should arise from skills, personality, family or inherent ability of leader, 3- Standard definition of leadership should be considered. For example, : the art of motivating others to attempt for a common ideal aim".

Creating working field is useful for a leadership work definition and it considered by Jamal Abdolnaser and this is a historical feature and is of great importance in Middle East and its legacy has important role in policy of some nations.

It can be said that the youth of Naser was in a country with great social and political changes.

Jamal Abdolnaser was born in 1918 and was trained in Radical school Al-Nahda school in Cairo. In 1993, he was immersed in nationalism feeling of Watani party under the leadership of Mostafa Komeil. At the age of 8, he lost his mother in 1926 and he didn't like his father as he married another woman.

He developed many personality features as later he was faced with them, tendency to hiding, suspect, cautious in all behaviors with others. Shyness of Naser, due to his mother death directed him to anger and non-prediction when others challenged him. These qualities were used as his ability for managing others. In his early general and army life, he was a shy, unreliable and immature person.

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When he was adolescent, Egypt was divided into three initial social powers in 1930: King, Britain groups or other groups as Waf party, a top nationalism group and Muslims brotherhood. As an adolescent, Naser was in relation with Youth community of Egypt, the society with socialism idea, dreamy and religious. Indeed, at 17, Naser was injured in political demonstrations. The newspapers reported that some students were killed and the leader of the attack, Jamal Abdolnaser was injured on head. His name was mentioned in newspapers. The government closed the schools to punish the students attending the violent demonstrations but one months later, the schools were opened. Jamal was the only student who delayed his BA test due to absence.

As he was of low-average class, he mostly was interested in revolutionary and radical reform issues. His ideas are introduced well in Al-Sorkha newspaper and they attacked Britain presence violently.

He improved his mental and political mat urity in Faud I university and like many young men joined the army. His radicla tendency was improved considerably via the help of Green shirts regarding Alsharia in army. In 1954, Naser as a young person had no political activity but he was successful about the army history, tactics and theory. Leadership features are emerged but he talked orally about Britain presence and joined the group and they started war.

Naser considered the details and was cautious in his associations. As a free officer, he was away from traditional army. Naser was loyal with Palestine brothers and didn't join them immediately. He used low political differences between free officers and brothers. He took the opportunity for replacing some of the controlled officers. The conspiracies in this period were complex and more than one secret organization was involved. But Naser could be close to the headquarter chain.

The violence and Brothers secret organization (Al-jahaz Al-Seiry) in contrast to top social powers as students, state officers and engineers, leader murder experience, Hasan Al-Bana in the early 1949 when Naser was 30 described this period.

Finally, free officer considered the conspiracy with the great participation of Naser in planning. His leadership was evaluated and he was the pioneer of civil fights. His rivals were not killed early but they were controlled or eliminated.

Naser by showing some leadership features collected many gifts and used basic Islamic and Arabic concepts of "Ejma" and "Shora" for general feeling agreement based on is positions in important issues. Literally, in the middle of his work, was turned into a savior and planned the image and by "courtesy" relied on the initial form of Arabic justice and manifesting the ruthless appearance of power.

This approach includes the lack of cultural depth but was effective among the illiterate class of Egypt. He combined religion with politics. By improving some mottos as "there is no God except God and Naser, is Mahbub Allah", he hurt the feelings of his people and by the support of political foundation among the free officers led into the collapse of regime.

The young officer employed young men via army and he was with the loyal followers with no threat with them, his revolutionary speech, and the techniques of an Egyptian singer Omekolsum was taking for a long time and directed the audiences to happiness. People forgot their problems by hearing the talking of Naser with giving importance to land reform policies.

In the early 1950s, Suez crisis is used as a platform to stabilize the fame of Naser. He united the people of his country tolerated Britain presence in Suez for 70 years against the foreign power and absorbed the world for his good speech. Using USSR vs. Britain in world court and made Britain be taken out of channel control.

Later, four years before war 1967, he talked with Israel with assurance of the great dam in Osvan and challenged its great size with small characters as Gay Mollet and Antony Eden, two westerns who were brave enough to take power in Egypt. In his famous speech, he said Where is Eden now? Where is Mollet? They disappeared but the great dam is getting higher…"

Naser was the leader with the responsibility of the acts when he was young and later as he was chief. As it can be said he responded to the voice of his nation against Britain colonialism. Naser was a leader giving importance to the people for their work. When the followers commit crime, he was responsible to them.

In 1967, Arab nations under the control of Egypt fought with Israel and it was done with the full support of western power and direction of USA. General Commander of Arab army forces committed a serious strategic mistake and enable Israel to impose a defeat on Arab nations. The total population of Arab world waited for an explanation from Naser.

On June 9, 1967 at 7:30 at local time of Egypt, all waited for a notification of Chief palace. People expected him to name all people who omitted mistakes and state some punishments for them or themselves.

In his national statement, the president said:

" I am prepared to be responsible fully, I took the decision and I hope you help me. I decided to give up and finally return any office position and political role to mass and each citizen does his duties.

Imperialism powers think Jamal Abdolnaser is their only enemy. I hope this issue is clear for them as the entire Arab society is against them, not jamal Abdolnaser. The powers against Nationalism considered it as emperor of Jamal Abdolnaser. This is not true and the desires of Arab society started before Jamal Abdolnaser and remained after Jaml Abdolnaser.

This is working time not grief. This is a situation for great issues not for emotions or pride. I am with you and I ask one by one of you to take me to your hearts. God is with use and guides us. Despite satisfaction to resign and real grief of war 1967, Naser was considered as leader. For his abilities for combine pride with forgiveness, his relationship with his brothers in Syria, Sudan and Lebanon was with the lack of intimacy. Although his plan was effective and purposeful, due to their pride as Egypt is the only secure place is defeated. Even when his people were suffering from materialistic and mental problems, Naser gave them the promise of "salvation" and position.

He criticized the elites who can present a response to problems of the country while mocked them and the followers were under his strong will and only he was the "absolute power".

In late period of his administration, he tolerated the anger of Marxists and Muslim brothers and lost the major part. He changes the hidden police system against his people as his friends.

The features of Naser leadership were not good at all and to manage Egypt whose people following various goals was obliged to use the tactics causing fear of people. The advertisements of hidden police crimes were covered and he managed the country by abnormal methods and took the decisions to endanger the welfare of nation.

In balance, leadership features based on confidentiality, hiding the real goals are considered. He had no state plan and when he listened the ministers, he took the final decision. Finally, he was agreeing to take bribe in his government and it gave him the influence on his followers and then he could take the money.

Despite all negative features we explain about Naser, most of Egyptians could see the friendly aspect of his personality including loyalty, belief and attraction. He presented a definite image for people and his nation of destinies in the problematic world.

If we can describe some features defining Jamal Abdolnaser rules by professional methods we can accept individual analytical view, Fiedler distinguishing between "Leader" and "Qualified leader" [*] This theorist described the behaviors distinguishing a good leader from the peer with less qualification. They are critical leadership, direct, imperialism, duty-based vs. the type of democratic leadership, giving permission, considering and individual based.[†]

Some efforts are made to determine quantity "leadership skills" and analyze from the view of leaders view achieving important international positions. If a person investigates the duties conducted by followers regarding the leaders' goals or commanders, the definite results are extracted.

It is easy to consider Naer in the group of Fiedler. He had directing and imperialist personality but was turned into an idealist and individual-based. The duties done under the leadership of Naser is difficultly based on quantity.

He was successful in Asvan dam plan and he attempted for autonomy movements of Middle East and Africa. He lost the war of 1967 but in Suez crisis won in war with Britain. Indeed, Naser was respectable for his people in Egypt but according to most of the political experts, the combined performance was mostly considered for him.

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