
Innovation and Leadership Economics in Work Situations throughout the World

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Received on 02.02.2020

Accepted on 30.05.2020

The work environment places many constraints on leadership attitudes and attributes because the environment influences productivity, as well as, performance in the work setting. This means that innovation varies in companies, because of people from different socioeconomic standings. However, racial and cultural differences also exist, and in some states, caste differences also affect labour economics. Recently, it had been announced that politicians in different regions of the world are affected on the basis of country demographics, and caste. Although this is acceptable in the light of politics, innovation and leadership economics can become stifled. This means that a greater emphasis on the socioeconomic situation within the work place needs to be addressed. There seems to also be cases where the efforts of young people are shunted due to political effulgence. Furthermore, the ethnicities of different people need not be an issue in the work environment. Reports have found that in terms of educational institutions evolving, and reaching higher academic rankings, apart from greater efforts needed to address issues pertaining to internationalization, so more concerted effort needs to be placed on innovation and leadership. Often it is found that senior staffs are qualified, but lack the ability to train and mentor students, which in turn stifles the economy. This is because of issues pertaining to the politics of the work environment. However, it can also be problematic to obtain a world view on this, because leadership economics, as well as the ability to decolonize languages throughout the world, hasn't been addressed in a forum that's appropriate to be heard at. This implies that language differences still exist and this needs to be eliminated at societal level, so that issues concerning racism can be eliminated, and so that leadership and business enterprise attitudes in the work environment can be accepted. This would allow for innovation, in research institutions, including research labs at universities, to be achieved. Apart from the qualification requirements in companies, and the qualification standards and frameworks in different companies, often often alter instructions, experiences and qualifications aren't always matched appropriately to occupy senior and junior positions in government, for example. This means that 'labour economics', in ordinary terms, become flawed. This situation is worsened when staff seldom give paid opportunities to qualified persons, for the sake of ego and self I contentment. This creates politics in leadership economics, which often stifles the economy. Another concern is the constant strike and politics within tertiary institutions, and of labour unions. Often these attributes stifle and cost the economy, which results in tax payers not being compensated appropriately for the services they pay for. One such situation is the world economic crisis, water scarcity and the shortage of electricity to those who pay their annual dues. Another issue concerning labour economics is known as 'the blind spot', where position favour certain people only, but if one is committed for a higher purpose of activity to their profession, then such a position would exclude them. This means that although labour economics should be aside politics and racism, in work situation throughout the world, innovation and leadership economics has been contaminated due to greed and political power. Personally, nobody would consider the opinion raised because innovation is often not of key

importance in ordinary companies. Usually within a company, the most senior members fail to recognize newcomers, often this is the case because people tend to use one and other to progress through the corporate ladder. Furthermore, in some settings, e.g. in certain language institutions, staff members as well as members of the board lack adequate educational qualifications - or expertise in the language - to serve the occupied position adequately. In which case, learners are used as political and business tools to boost the institution. In this case, people use forms of helping such learners as leverage for gains, because often these board members lack the religious and cultural knowledge, to remain firm and make ethical decisions. Due to the lack of ethical decisions in all work situations throughout the world, innovation is nonexistent, and the efforts of labourers are useless. This translates to an acceleration of staff competencies, with many being excluded in the process. Although this is the sad situation of labour economics, particularly the politics of it, many experienced and / or qualified persons would be left homeless and unemployed in the long run. Although there is incentive for some, more than not, the poor are sidelined. There are often fights for political power in governments, but officials are not paid according to performance and qualifications, yet earn more than those who are qualified appropriately. This raises public speculation and doubt on the credibility of government officials. A question that arises is whether a country can be run as a business, because people are the entity of a country, and a country is not a franchise. I suppose that in the face of politics, this would be overwhelming, but facts and fiction are the fine lines between the situations in work situation throughout the world. Also it has been found that people use those who actually work for what they want as a political tool for recognizing someone else. This is the case inspire of the person being exploited may only be a child, and who may not be above the law. This means that as much as we praise innovation. And leadership economics in the work setting, that such terminology would always remain as terms. This is the case because if one has to really delve within the concept of innovation, everything around us is either by human interation, but devine interaction is what we should be heading towards.

Keywords: socioeconomics, academic standing, leadership, business enterprise, corporate ladder, religion, cultural, ethical, human and define intervention

Author Biography

Rishan Singh is a biologist based in the province of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban, South Africa. He has published widely in the plant sciences. During the early phases of his career, his research focused on the physiology of plants. He has had several career transitions as a biologist. At the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the Durban University of Technology, he has had some teaching responsibility in addition to laboratory exposure with students. He has enjoyed scholarships from the South African National Research Foundation and a private institution in South Africa. His science contributions have varied over the years, and have encompassed many disciplines. He has also published English literature.