RUNNING HEAD: ENGLISH

Ms. Julia Gillard, Ex-Prime Minister of Australia

[Name of the writer]

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***Introduction***

 Ms. Julia Gillard was born in Barry, Wales in 1961 to a nurse. She became a citizen of Australia in 1974 after her family moved to Australia from Great Britain in 1966. Gillard spent most of her childhood in Adelaide. Before becoming a member of the parliament and starting her political career, Gillard gave up her British citizenship so that she can spend her political career as an Australian national. Having studied from the University of Adelaide and the University of Melbourne, she was a prominent president of the Australian Union of Students and this paved her way to becoming a political leader (Johnson, 2017). She completed her law degree from the University of Melbourne and started working as a solicitor in 1990.

***Biography***

Gillard's political profession started with the Victorian ALP in the late 1970s, and she adjusted herself to the Socialist Left group. The 27th Prime Minister of Australia, Julia Gillard was sworn in and served as the highest-ranking public official from 24th June 2010 to June 2013. Having served first as the Deputy Prime Minister and then as the first-ever Prime Minister of the nation, Gillard became an important figure in the economic boom of Australia and elevated Australia to the 12th strongest and biggest economy in the present-day world (Douglas, 2017). Being the premier was not an easy task for her with the ever so devastating economy. She took the leadership role and rose to excellence with her witty mind and resilience.

Her first year as prime minister was close to a disaster as she was not able to produce any profitable legislation for the nation related to global warming and the issue of immigration. The floods that affected parts of eastern Australia made Gillard take some steps that put taxes on the households of people who had an income of $50,000 or more. This step was praised and it helped with the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas of eastern Australia. In any case, Gillard's standing immersed beyond in July 2011, when she turned to a crusade guarantee and presented plans for an assessment on carbon emanations. The next week, she arranged a tradeoff concurrence with the mining organizations and factories that decreased the proposed levies from 40 per cent to 30 per cent (Masters and Uhr, 2017). With tax being imposed, Gillard's government with independent MPS passed a legislation that imposed a tax on industries emitting tons of carbon into the environment. The expanded expenses to Australian customers would be counterbalanced with tax breaks and direct monetary help. Although the resistance pledged to withdraw it whenever given the chance, Gillard's arrangement was received where Rudd's had fizzled.

***Work Done***

Gillard has been a champion of education for almost all her life. Her professional career and becoming premier of the nation speak volumes of the importance that she has given to education, especially for girls. Currently, as a Board Chair of Global Partnership for Education, she conveyed new benchmarks to improve the nature of childcare and access to early youth instruction for each Australian kid (Donaghue, 2015). Gillard also built up a necessity based subsidizing framework for each school and guaranteed that financing was attached to a quality improvement motivation of better educating, singular learning plans and parental commitment.

Gillard’s portfolios can be taken into consideration about the type of social worker she was. She served as a Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Education, Employment and Social Inclusion. This much of her career provides enough evidence about her social work and indulgence with the nation at the grassroots level. Sex equality in worldwide administration is Julia Gillard's definitive point. What's more, the previous Australian PM, presently a champion of education, made it evident that the best approach to accomplish this is empowering young girls and women to go for higher education (O'Connell and Kyritsis, 2015).

Gillard’s point of view has never been more right on the issue of education for girls. According to her, for such a large number of kids, getting the opportunity to return to class after an emergency is a distant dream, not a reality. As indicated by the Overseas Development Institute, 75 million youngsters between the ages of three and eighteen need instructive help. These kids live in 35 distinct nations and are now out of an educational institution or at genuine danger of losing their dubious hang on instruction (Masters and Uhr, 2017). A portion of these youngsters is in these conditions due to catastrophic events. For instance, Nepal's seismic tremor wrecked more than 25,000 homerooms.

From all this and much more, it is easy to say that her want and passion for education has never decreased. During her days in the office and even now serving as the chairperson of an international organization, her focus has been acquiring education. It is a known fact that thousands of international students pick Australia as their destination for higher studies. It should be highlighted that Australia has always welcomed international students and provided them with all the necessities during their stay (Williams, 2017). The standard of education in Australia keeps attracting international students from across the globe and during the time of Ms Gillard, Australia started its economic boom where the influx of students started increasing.

Ms Gillard also speaks vocally for the education of women and young girls at all forums. She is an active member of the CAMFED organization which is a Campaign for Female Education. Third world countries and developing countries still face issues related to education and young girls are deprived of their rights to get an education. It is a fact that education is a universal right for everyone and there should be no discrimination about it. Poverty is an evil that hinders people from acquiring education. Conquering this obstruction by putting resources into young ladies and women is a demonstrated method to improve the wellbeing and abundance of whole countries. It is likewise one of the best methods for handling environmental change, in light of the fact that tending to sexual orientation imbalance opens women’s control over their very own lives, and those of their children (Schulz, 2018). With access to training, ladies can accomplish stunning things: dispatch organizations, become wellbeing labourers, run schools, and lead governments, improving the world a spot for everybody. Still, Gillard speaks at many international and national forums about girls and their right to education.

***Position on the Public Spectrum and Controversy***

The issue with the public opinion is that people were against the toppling of Rudd's administration. It was undemocratic and hence Julia Gillard was not acceptable for the majority of the population. She had a very weak government at that start and was not able to perform her duties as a strong Prime Minister (Collett and Alsop, 2017). The controversy that Gillard had to face was her immigration and asylum policy. It was reported that her policy states that any asylum seeker will be deported to Malaysia. This step was very harsh for many asylum seekers as the world was getting torn into pieces by terrorism at that time. However, this policy was designed to get rid of the issue of human trafficking.

In August 2011 Gillard's Malaysia plan was announced as unlawful by the High Court of Australia. As Green and free individuals from the minority government contradicted seaward handling of refuge searchers on the guideline, Gillard had to court individuals from the opposing parties who drove by Liberal Tony Abbott, wanting to revive the Howard-period confinement focuses in Papua New Guinea and parts of Nauru (Lee-Koo and Maley, 2017). The shelter and immigration issue stayed one of the harshest difficulties for the Gillard government all through 2012, as she endeavoured to address a record number of unapproved appearances on Australia's shores.

***Public and Literary Opponents***

Anthony John Abbott had a fair share of disregard for Julia Gillard as he has always considered Tony Abbott to be a sexist and in her own words, she said that sexism is just like racism which is not better. The sexist signs that were backed by Tony Abbott at the protest of carbon emission taxes were widely shamed all over Australia and Julia Gillard thought at that time that this step must have crippled down his career for good (Masters and Uhr, 2017). This did not happen, and Tony Abbott defeated Julia Gillard and became the new premier. However, the political enemy of Gillard, “Kevin Rudd” also stood by her and denounced the steps that were taken by the then opposition leader Tony Abbott.

Gillard still holds a good point of view in national politics and appears in many news talks. She is still remembered as one of the most successful politicians of Australia and the first-ever premier. Gillard’s policies during the time of economic crises were harsh at first but made Australia one of the world’s strongest economy which is not an easy feat to obtain (Crittenden, 2016). Her view on education and gender equality are now the core part of her work as she is thriving to make education available for girls in the remotest regions of the world where the mere concept of education has been eliminated. For instance, the worn-torn country of Syria and other parts of the Middle East.

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