

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF THE LEADERSHIP PHENOMENON

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Abstract: This article explores the theoretical and conceptual aspects of the leadership phenomenon. The essence of leadership is analyzed from the perspectives of various political theory schools. Based on approaches to transformational, charismatic, and institutional leadership, the role of the leader in political and social contexts is revealed. Furthermore, leadership models at global and national levels are compared, and the impact level of leaders in modern political systems is assessed.

Keywords: leadership, transformational leadership, charismatic leader, political theory, social phenomenon, leader personality.

Introduction

In modern political and Social Sciences, the phenomenon of leadership is increasingly becoming a center of scientific attention. Complex management systems, the dynamics of political processes, the increasing role of an individual in society, which are deciding in the context of globalization, make it necessary to research leadership not only at the level of management, but also at the level of social consciousness, values and culture. This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of the phenomenon of leadership, conceptual approaches and their reflection in political practice.

Main part.

The concept of leadership is interpreted differently in the Social Sciences. Max Weber explained leadership on the basis of three types of social domination – traditional, charismatic and rational-stewardship. According to Weber, a charismatic leader is a unique person who can inspire his followers through his personal qualities. Also, Bernard Bass's transformational and transactional leadership theories are widely used in modern political analysis. The transformational leader creates social changes, new values and strategic directions in society, while the transactional leader provides effective management in the existing system. The concept of leadership has passed through different stages in its historical development, at each stage it was formed in a way directly related to socio-political processes. While leadership in early approaches is linked to innate virtue, charisma, or will, in modern scientific views the concept is interpreted as an institutional and social construct. For

example, behavioral theory (behavioral theory) states that the leader is formed on the basis of certain actions. Leadership in this approach is a social process that occurs through the management of trust, communication and motivation in the community. The contextual approach, on the other hand, explains leadership as an environment-dependent phenomenon. That is, a leader can be effective in a particular situation, but in other cases there is a possibility that he will lose his leadership qualities. This theory was put forward by Fred Fiedler and is widely used in modern political management. The Transformational Leadership Model (James MacGregor Burns, Bernard Bass), on the other hand, is one of the most actively used approaches in modern political systems, in which the leader is seen as a person giving new direction to society, inspiring and making social change. It solves existing problems through innovative approaches and motivates its followers.

The role of leadership in political systems is especially evident in periods of complex social transit. Factors such as crisis situations, systemic reforms, an increase in civic activity increase the need for a leader's personality. Therefore, political leadership is not just a means of governance, but an important pledge of social stability and political legitimacy.

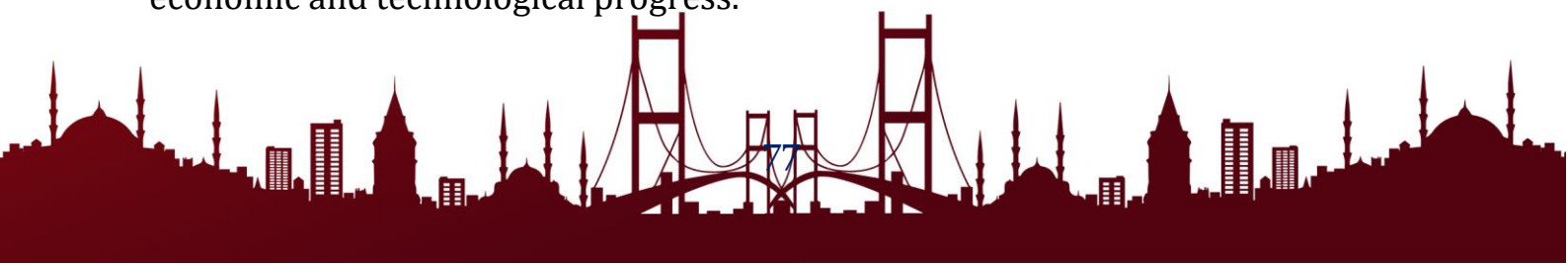
In modern political systems, the role of the leader is manifested at several levels:

- At the strategic level: the leader represents national interests, determines political strategy and forms the image of the country in international relations;
- At the organizational level: the leader effectively employs the management apparatus, mobilizes resources to carry out reforms;
- On a socio-psychological level: the leader Awakens hope, trust, solidarity and civic motivation in society.

For example, in the experience of the Sultanate of Oman, Sultan Qobus bin Said, with his charismatic leadership style, attention to culture and strategy of neutrality in foreign policy, managed to create a strong image not only within the country, but also internationally. This suggests a direct link between leadership and international image.

Political development is the process of transformation of public administration, political institutions and society. This process is analyzed with reference to the following basic theories:

- Modernization theory-this theory connects political development with economic and technological progress.



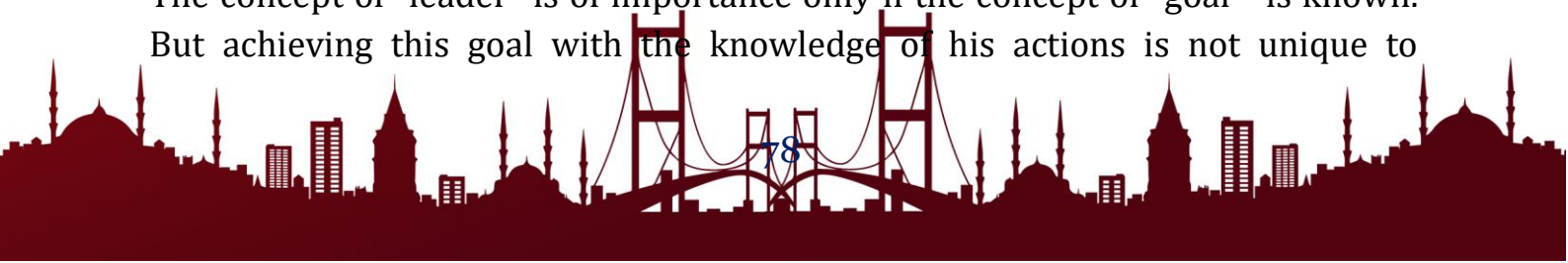
- Scholars such as Samuel Huntington, Walt Rostow, and Seymour Lipset emphasized modernization and the development of democratic institutions.

- It is argued that in industrialized and urbanized societies, political institutions will be more stable.

The neoinstitutionalism approach states that political development depends on the formation and development of state institutions. Scholars such as Douglas north and Paul Perre have emphasized the institutional factors of Public Administration.

Conflict and revolution theories-theorists such as Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci, and Theodore Scott-Brenner-have explained political development through class struggle and revolutions. It is noted that political changes are the result of a confrontation of social forces.

No group can operate without a leader. The leader can be viewed as a person who can unite a group of people for a certain purpose. The main task of the leader is to establish effective relationships between the members of the group in order to solve tasks within a single goal, with people following him. That is, the leader is the element that regulates the system made up of people. It is also possible to temporarily achieve leadership, but the true leader is distinguished by irreplaceable loyalty in the next steps. As we know, every person is a great miracle, he has or can have edges that we have not seen, and of course not opened. Leadership is an authority not based on the use of force. No one knows where the leaders will come from, but in organizations, schools, things will go away with the emergence of leaders. Leadership is a separate person, at the same time the ability to influence the group, directing everyone's actions to achieve the goals of the organization or class, the English leader "leader" is translated as "commander", "leader", "leader". When it comes to leadership and management, it is worth mentioning the great historical figure, the great statesman of the Middle Ages, the skillful commander, the founder of a strong and centralized state, the patron of Science and culture, Sahibqiron Amir Temur. He is one of the great figures who have achieved heights in the field of etiquette, faith and education. In the world-famous "Temur traps", his instructive, vital pand-admonitions and the perspiration, impressiveness of purma'no oghits are evident. We can call this work an incomparable treasure - guide in public administration, in shaping leadership qualities and managerial skills in young people. In solving a given problem, the group advances the leader. The concept of" leader "is of importance only if the concept of" goal " is known. But achieving this goal with the knowledge of his actions is not unique to



leadership. One of the components of leadership is the presence of followers of the leader.

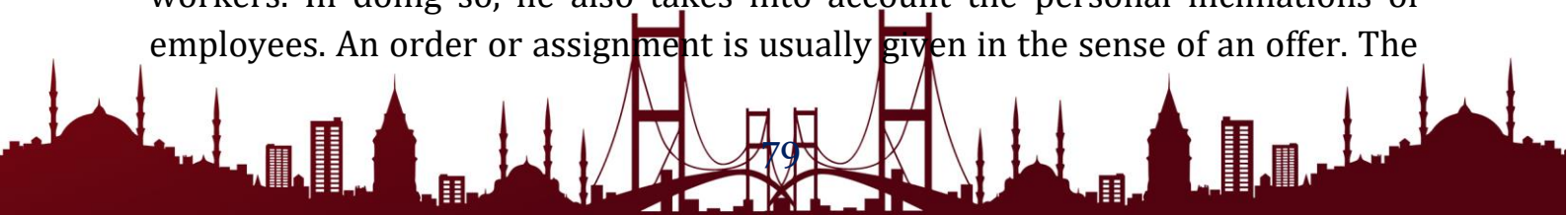
Organizational skills are the ability, first, to be able to organize a team and to keep a team; second, to be able to properly organize oneself in personal work. By being able to organize one's work, it is meant to be able to properly plan and control one's own work. The ability to plan team activities and their own activities is one of the requirements that are important for the leader. As a leader position, it shapes the property of ownership in the individual. Management is directly aimed at the community, the psychological result of which gives rise to such as respect for oneself, self-awareness, appreciation.

Each leader or chief is individual and irreversible in his own way. This is due to the fact that each boss organizes his work activities in his own way.

In management activities, great attention is paid to the psychological phenomenon of leadership, Leader-Leader social. Before analyzing the phenomenon of leadership, it is necessary to consider the concept of authority. Authority (Latin-attitude, influence) in social psychology refers to the position of a person, social hierarchy, the influence of public organization on others, in the eyes of other people. The authority of a person, group or organization may depend on its status in the system of official, formal or informal relations. In the first case, the authority will depend on the social role of the subject, in the second case it will depend on the attitude of the people around him. It is from this role and relationship that the concept of formal and informal leadership comes.

A leadership style is a set of methods and techniques used by a leader or leader to influence people who are subordinate or dependent on him. The leadership style was proposed by Kurt Lewin, who and his disciples separated three styles: authoritarian, democratic, and liberal. An authoritarian leader-an authoritarian leader has an idea of the ability of each team member, attitude to work, the places he occupies according to his positions, accordingly, he has programmed the work characteristics of each employee in the maximum possible way, in which any restrictions bring his open anger, and for this he has different methods of punishment. Again from such teams hokimiyat – the head of the centralized team is the only one of this center-that is why phrases from the tribe “my people”, “my work”, “according to my opinion” are often used here.

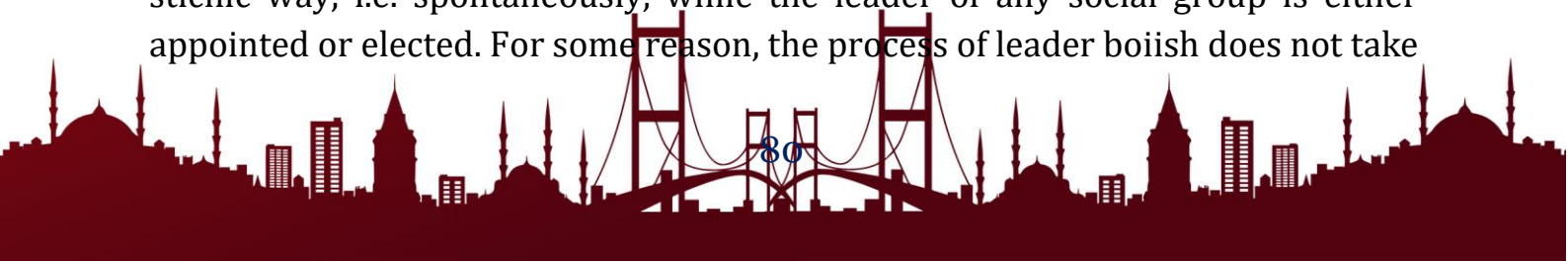
Democratic leader-rather in favor of giving independence, work to subordinates. Distributes work taking into account the personal abilities of workers. In doing so, he also takes into account the personal inclinations of employees. An order or assignment is usually given in the sense of an offer. The



speech is simple, always calm, quiet, in which a friendly, friendly attitude is felt. Praising a person, promoting him or giving an assessment of his work, according to the shortcomings in the work, is always carried out at the same time as agreed with the opinion of the team members. The boss takes the wrongs that he has made in front of the public and is not afraid to take, because the feeling of responsibility in him is felt not only during communication with members of higher management organizations, but also in communication with employees, and loves to divide responsibility for the assignment to others.

A Liberal leader is a leader's mood, attitude to work, it is difficult to know whether he is satisfied with work or not. It does not contain a ban, a bump, instead it is often limited only if you know about the final outcome of the case. There is no cooperation in the team. When it comes to communicating with employees, he is always polite, trying not to violate the norms of etiquette, morality, but never arguing with them. Scientists believe that in the brogan team with such a leader work, all indicators are always behind, I do not even land. For example, the qualities of independent thinking, resourcefulness, initiative of the leader. Because even if it makes mistakes in some cases, it is necessary that the leader can tell original thoughts and show instructions, that each indicated opinion can give an independent assessment of the work done.

The phenomenon of leadership and its methods of analysis. Leader is an English word meaning "leader, steward" when translated. The peculiarity of the concept of leadership is more evident in the comparative analysis of two phenomena in Social Psychology - the phenomena of leadership and leadership. Scientists who have studied this issue think that leadership, i.e. leadership, usually refers to the "top to bottom" of the psychological relationships that form in a group, that is, the meaning that someone leads in a group and someone obeys it. And the concept of leadership is associated with the management of this process in the organization of group activities. The difference between these two concepts is especially in B.D.Parigin's work is revealed in more detail. According to the opinions of this scientist, the differences between these two concepts are as follows: the leader is the person who manages interpersonal relationships in a group that is mainly a social organization. Leadership can be defined in microenvironment conditions (when called microenvironment, a small group is meant). Leadership is an element of the macro-environment, that is, it is associated with the system of social relations. Leadership occurs in a stichic way, i.e. spontaneously, while the leader of any social group is either appointed or elected. For some reason, the process of leader boiish does not take



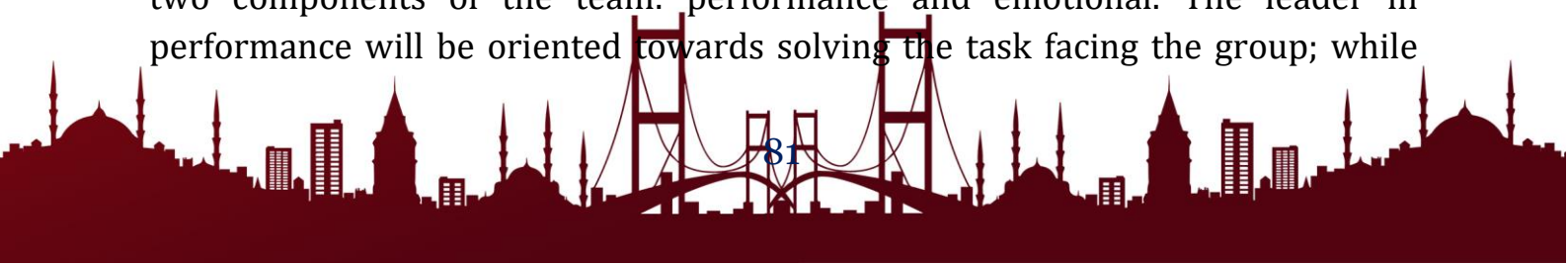
place in a stichic way, but rather in a purposeful way, under the control of various parts of the social composition. The leadership phenomenon is relatively unstable, as the election of leaders in a group will depend more on the mood of the group members. At the moment, the phenomenon of leadership is much more stable. A person in leadership status, unlike a leader, has different sanctions, i.e. means of influence, when dealing with subordinates, while the leader does not have such an opportunity. While there are aspects in the process of decision-making by the leader that will be associated with a number of complex and different conditions, the leader will be able to solve problems related to the activities of the group much more freely and directly. The leader's field of activity is primarily the small group he is leading, the leader's field of activity is much wider, and he also represents the small group in a relatively broader social system. Thus, a leader is understood as a member of a group that manages informal or not strictly defined interpersonal relationships in a group. When a leader is said, he is different from a leader! vodka is understood as the person who manages the inter-official relations in the group. For this reason, the leader is often referred to as the unofficial leader and the leader as the official leader. In some cases, the leader himself may also be an informal leader. Sometimes it is also possible that he is not recognized by a group or team, that is, he is not a true leader in a narrow sense. (Ye.S.Kuzmin, B.D.Parigin). What are the signs that characterize a group or team leader?

The first sign is that he himself belongs to a particular group or team recognized as a leader. This means that the leader must necessarily have entered a hierarchical structure that determines the specific prestige and prestige of the group members. The second is that the leader, by his actions, promotes the achievement of goals that are common to all members in the group.

The third-the leader will be the initiator, he willingly takes on a very large responsibility. Zero such activity has official guidelines, general norms, deviates from the practical developments of the game for a long time.

The fourth is to the leader that all the remaining members in the group volunteer as the most respected athlete or are subject to necessity.

Types of leadership. Usually leaders are divided into situational leaders and permanent leaders, specific to one situation. The psychologist Fidler, on the other hand, divides the leaders into those who are focused on the task and those who are focused on the interaction in the team. Regular leaders correspond to two components of the team: performance and emotional. The leader in performance will be oriented towards solving the task facing the group; while



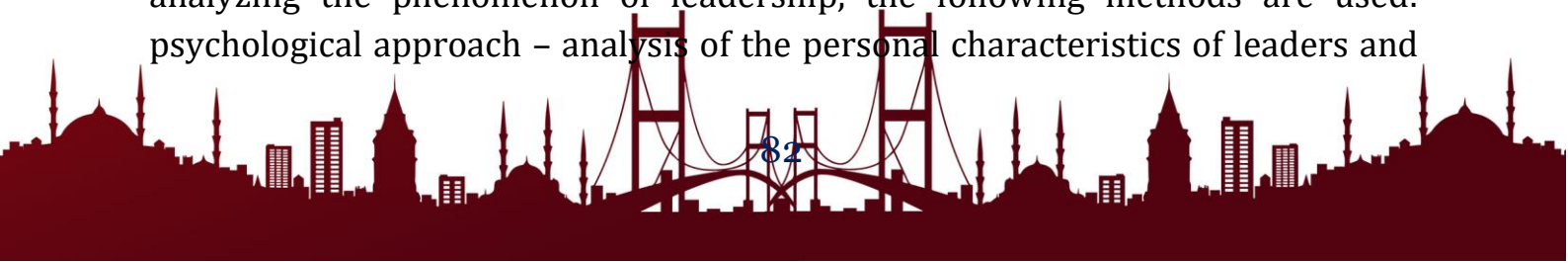
the emotional leader will be oriented towards interpersonal relationships that occur during rest. Working leaders (task-oriented) are generally less interested in interpersonal relationships. They operate extremely efficiently, either in very favorable or very unfavorable situations. Under intermediate conditions, however, leaders heading towards interpersonal relationships operate much more efficiently. Their leadership style is much more democratic, and they treat even the most ungrateful members of the community with respect. The functional and emotional types of leadership appear on the basis of different areas of personality: that is, these consist of performance, personal and social directions.

Mechanisms for choosing leaders. Informal leaders appear stichily. The ways in which a person is promoted to leadership are diverse. A person may not be a leader in another situation without being a leader in one situation. For example, a person who solves the tasks facing a group better than everyone else can quickly become a leader in a group of people who have not completely known each other before. And on the contrary, a person who knows each other and solves the issue well in a group with his own leader may soon not be able to achieve leadership status. Because such a group focuses more on the behavior of its previous leader. Only at the moment when the previous leader fails and a kind of shaky situation arises in the group does the group begin to think about who can cope with such a situation faster. At the same time, a change of leaders occurs. At the moment, there is also such information that leaders acquire certain innate properties (typological peculiarities of the nervous system and temperament). It has been proven that in most athletes in rowing, the nervous system is characterized by extreme strength and mediocrity.

This manifests in them a sense of aggression, tolerance to fatigue. The boat handler is distinguished by a tendency to lead, an extremely low level of panic, high self-confidence and an active and practical position in extreme conditions.

Leadership determines the interaction between political institutions and society. It can be studied in the following main areas: charismatic leadership (Max Weber) – Based on personal qualities and folk application. Traditional leadership is formed on the basis of heritage or historical traditions. Legal-rational leadership is political leadership governed by laws and institutional standards.

Methodological approaches to the study of political leadership. When analyzing the phenomenon of leadership, the following methods are used: psychological approach – analysis of the personal characteristics of leaders and



psychological factors (James Barber). The structural-functional approach is the study of the role of the leader in the system of state and society (Talcott Parsons). Historical and sociological analysis – the study of leadership processes on the basis of historical experiments (Robert Dahl).

Explains how the personal qualities, decision-making style and mental state of political leaders affect political processes. The theory of the personal qualities of the leader is based on the work of James Barber and Max Weber. The personal characteristics of leaders (charisma, intelligence, emotional stability) are a key factor in political success. Leaders' aggressiveness, defensive reactions, and management style influence their political activities. Psychoanalytic analysis was formed on the ideas of Sigmund Freud and Erich Fromm. The leaders' childhood education, inner complexes, and personal path of development explore how they influence their political decisions. For example, some leaders may rely on authoritarian management techniques to strengthen their authority.

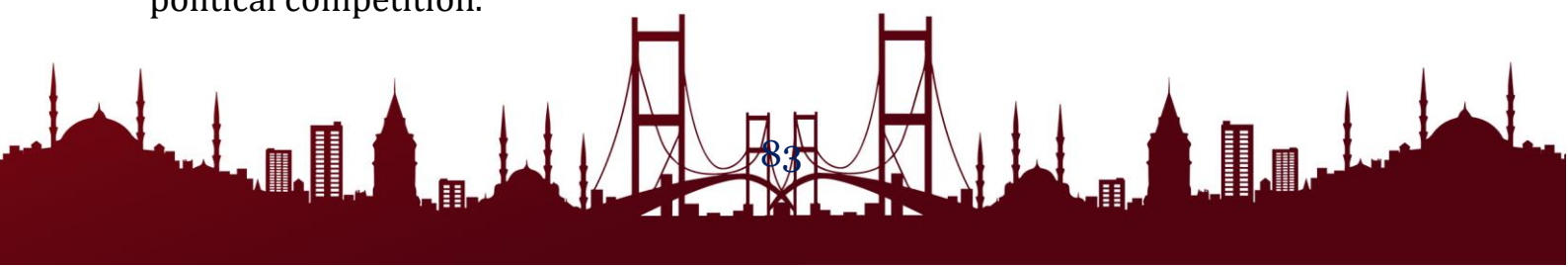
The historical and sociological approach explores leadership in the context of society, culture and historical processes.

Charismatic leadership theory (Max Weber). Charisma is a source of power based on the personal charm and power of influence of the leader. Charismatic leaders come to the surface during a period of revolution, war or social change. For example, leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk are examples of charismatic leadership.

The theory of elites (V. Pareto, G. Mosca, R. Michels). In any society, a minority (elite) occupies a managerial role. Leadership is formed through a process of competition and selection within the political elite. The constant exchange of elites or their hardening can lead to political stability or crisis.

Structural-functional approach (Talcott Parsons). This approach analyzes leadership from the point of view of the general system of society and state institutions. The leader performs certain functions in the political system: making decisions, ensuring social stability, mobilizing the people. State institutions and political parties influence how leaders are formed. According to this approach, political leadership patterns also change as society changes.

Rational choice theory (Anthony Downs, James Buchanan). Leaders strategically plan their actions and take into account their personal interests. Political leaders use certain tactics to achieve mass support and maintain power. This theory is used to explain the processes of election campaigns, populism and political competition.

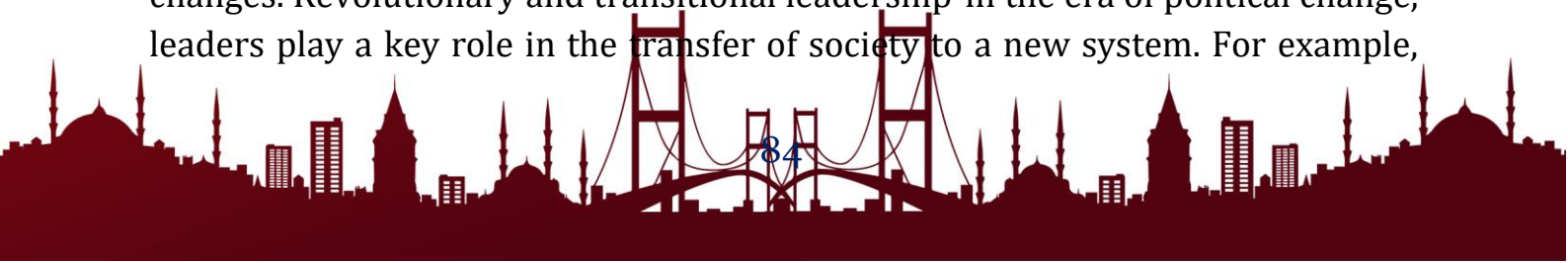


An institutional approach is an approach that explores leadership in relation to political institutions (Constitution, Parliament, government). In democratic systems, leadership is formed through electoral and political institutions. In authoritarian systems, however, the leader relies on mechanisms of personal influence and control. This approach analyzes the interaction of the state management system and political leadership.

The interplay of political development and the phenomenon of leadership. The role of leaders in the process of political development is huge. They can direct society to reform, make institutional changes and ensure state stability. The phenomenon of political development and leadership is inextricably linked, and the actions of leaders directly affect the formation of the political system, the processes of modernization and the general progress of society. Political leaders become important subjects of the political development process by managing social change, strengthening state institutions, and mobilizing the people. Political development is a process associated with the development of public administration, political institutions and democratic processes. It relies on the following key factors: political stability – the reliability of government and state institutions; democracy and the rule of law – the formation and legality of civil society; economic progress-the effective distribution and modernization of economic resources; social reforms-the development of education, health and social equality; These factors are inextricably linked with political leadership, and leaders can lead the country to development or decline by managing these processes.

The influence of the phenomenon of leadership on political development. Political leaders determine the direction of Public Policy and have the ability to follow society. The relationship of leadership with political development can be seen in the following main areas: Leadership in democratic systems-in democratic societies, political leaders are formed through elections, parties and legal institutions. Leaders play an important role in the implementation of Public Administration and social reforms. For example, Franklin Roosevelt's new course program was instrumental in bringing the U.S. economy out of the crisis.

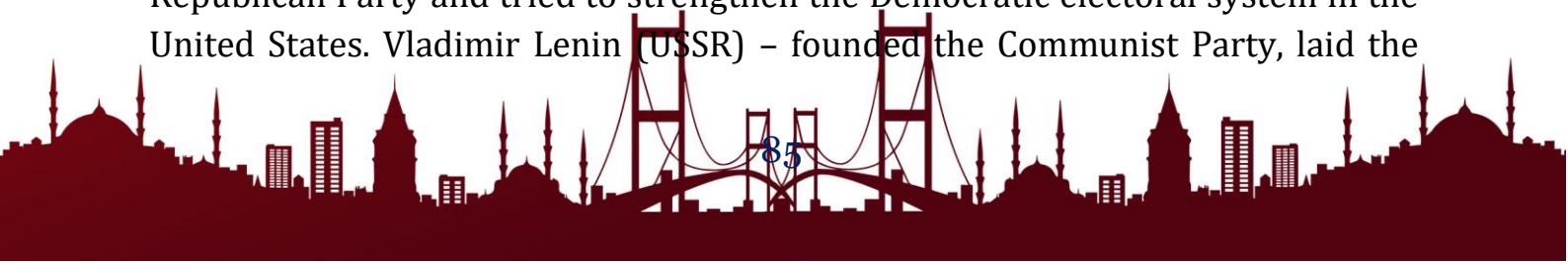
Leadership in authoritarian systems - in authoritarian management, leaders seek to strengthen their personal authority and control social life. In such systems, political development is controlled by a centralized authority. Leaders such as Mao Zedong and Joseph Stalin, for example, led society to dramatic changes. Revolutionary and transitional leadership-in the era of political change, leaders play a key role in the transfer of society to a new system. For example,



Nelson Mandela was a key leader in ending the apartheid system in South Africa and moving towards a new democratic system.

The role of leaders in the formation of political institutions. Leaders can influence the development of political institutions. They ensure political stability by developing a new constitution and legislative system, strengthening the electoral system. For example, George Washington played an important role in shaping the political institutions of the United States. Political crisis and leadership. During political crises, the decision-making capacity of leaders is important. In conditions of competition and social discontent, leaders can choose a way to maintain stability or take drastic measures. Winston Churchill, for example, maintained Britain's stability during World War II.

Leadership and political modernization. In the process of modernization, leaders are engaged in the introduction of new technologies, conducting economic reforms and directing the people to innovation. Deng Xiaoping, for example, ensured the country's integration into the world economy by modernizing China. Political leaders play a key role in shaping the Constitution and legislative system. They create a mechanism for managing society by defining a new political system or reforming existing institutions. George Washington (U.S.) was a major contributor to the formulation of the basic principles of the U.S. Constitution and played an important role in strengthening the presidential institution. Nelson Mandela (South Africa) was a key leader in the liquidation of the apartheid system and the development of a new democratic constitution. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk () was a Turkish politician who introduced the secular state system in Turkey and formed modern institutions through a new constitution. Political leaders play an important role in the formation and reform of the state system of government. They define the structure of executive power, centralize or democratize the political system. Deng Xiaoping (Chinese) was the creator of a new management model by implementing China's economic reforms and stabilizing the political system. Margaret Thatcher (UK) – increased the efficiency of Public Administration through economic and political reforms. Lee Kuan Yew (Singapore) was a reform of Public Administration and economic policy that made Singapore a developed country. Leaders can strengthen democratic institutions or seek to legitimize their power by organizing political parties and developing an electoral system. Abraham Lincoln (USA) – contributed to the development of the Republican Party and tried to strengthen the Democratic electoral system in the United States. Vladimir Lenin (USSR) – founded the Communist Party, laid the

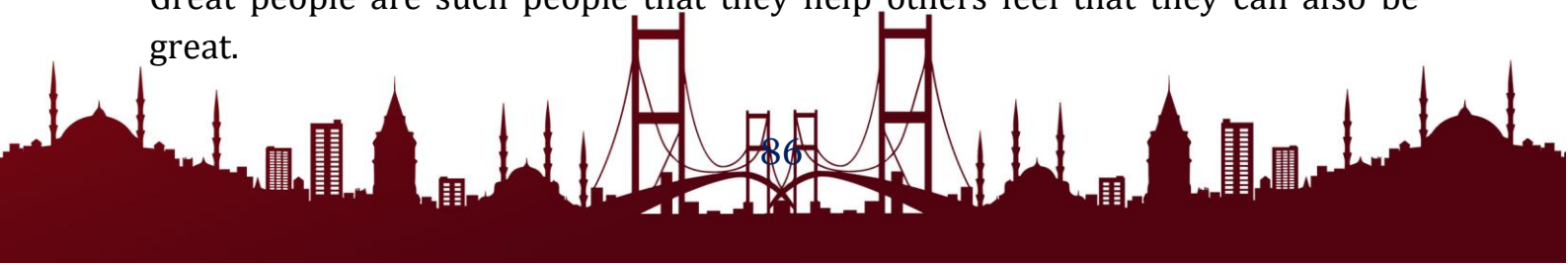


foundations of a new political system and formed an authoritarian management model. Angela Merkel (German: Angela Merkel) was a leading figure in the development of political cross – party cooperation in Germany and the strengthening of sustainable political institutions.

Leaders can strengthen the principles of the legal state by reforming the judicial system and ensuring the rule of law, or use the judicial system for their own benefit. Franklin Roosevelt (U.S.) was a United States Supreme Court justice who sought to legitimize the new course program by influencing structural changes. Napoleon Bonaparte (France) was a major influence on the legal system in Europe through the development of the Napoleonic Code. Joseph Stalin (USSR) – was trying to strengthen repression and authoritarian rule, bringing the judicial system under control. Leaders influence the formation of social institutions through education, health and the development of civil society. John F. Kennedy (USA) – has worked to promote education and health care through the New Frontier program. Muhammad Ali Jinnah () was a prominent figure in the formation of national institutions and the promotion of social stability in Pakistan. Fidel Castro (Cuba) is the one who has formed a strong public system in education and health.

One of the main aspects that distinguishes the leader from others is the leader's confidence, above all, in himself and his followers. As our great allomas say, feeling your strength adds strength to your strength. The leader must always consult with those around him before starting something and entrust some of the assignments assigned to him to them. In doing so, he would have proved that his trust in his followers was at a high level.

One of the most important aspects of the leader's personality is his thinking in an optimistic spirit, that is, the fact that he considers each intended goal only by thinking about his good side. Again, he is considered to have the ability to make the right decisions. When some people change their decisions several times with a long thought, the leader makes a decision once and never doubts his decision. For this reason, leaders are said to have the ability to see the future. But they do not have such power. Leaders simply strive to create a future for themselves and sometimes make decisions capable of changing the world. The leader is well versed in his strong and dominant aspects and strives to make the most of them as possible. At the same time he is also able to recognize his weaknesses and tries to correct them in his way of not leaving them vulnerable. Great people are such people that they help others feel that they can also be great.



The leader must have the ability to influence those around him. It will concentrate features such as following others, leading them to the right path, helping their ranks to find and develop their talent, and not sparing their help. We can't help but admit that the demand for leaders has increased in a period that is now developing day by day. Examples of modern and common problems of leadership psychology include the inability to enter into communication, lack of a sense of responsibility and responsibility, inability to agree and compromise, inability to achieve a satisfactory result in the planned work, the norm of stimulation and punishment. Being able to make good and full use of democratic and liberal principles is also one of the most common problems of leadership. The leader in most cases acts on the basis of the liberal principle, that is, he informs his comrades of all his plans-yu goals, consults with them, believes in all of them equally and does not suspect any of them. This increases the respect of the band members for the leader. But there are situations when a leader is required to look after himself for his group, not rely on anyone.

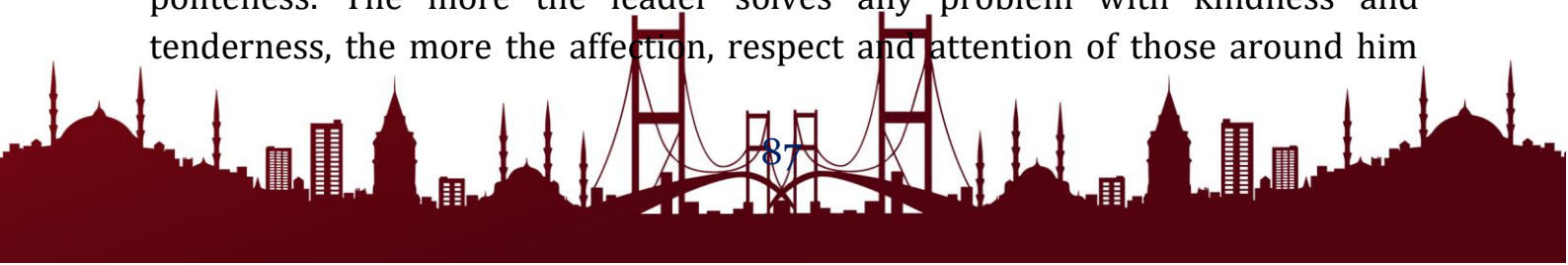
Leaders who work on the democratic principle, on the contrary, rely only on themselves., does not trust and consult anyone. Decisions are set by leaders and everyone is required to obey them. This leads to a decrease in the self-confidence of the members of the group. But sometimes it benefits to be able to listen to other people's opinions as well, to exchange ideas with them.

It follows from this that the leader is able to rationally use both Democratic and liberal principles in a timely manner.

The leader must be able to overcome all the shortcomings on the way to achieving the goal he has set, and at the same time generate immunity in himself against problems. Not avoiding problems being able to solve them in an agreed O term are also strong aspects of an effective leader.

One of the leader's main weapons is his ability to get the dialogue right. It is darcor for the leader to be a person with both the power of his ranks to each other and to ensure his own communication with them. Through communication, the leader must be able to inspire his groupmates and turn the "I" in them into "we". Through this, he will be able to make his followers grieve for the group and bring them together. The more stable, conciliatory and compassionate the group is, the faster and easier it can achieve its goals set before it. The role of dialogue in conquering the milestones is unparalleled.

Thinking about communication, in turn, it is difficult not to forget about politeness. The more the leader solves any problem with kindness and tenderness, the more the affection, respect and attention of those around him

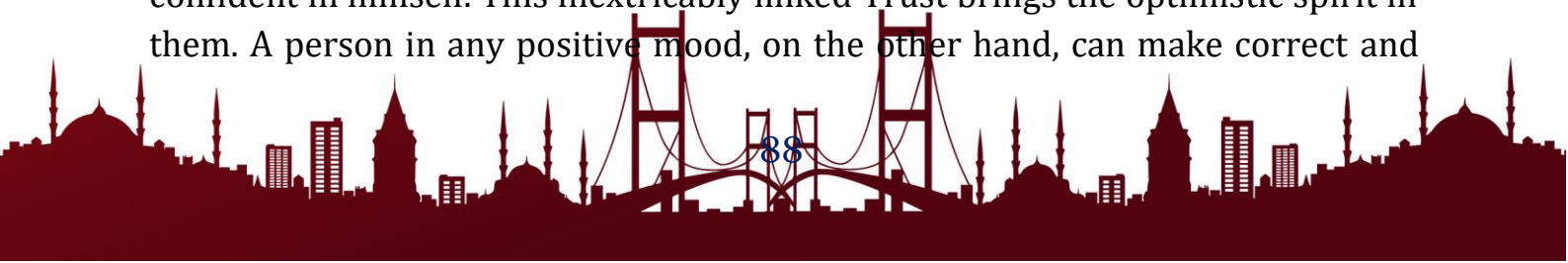


increases. In order for a leader to achieve the result he wants and expects, first of all, he must have a high sense of responsibility and responsibility. The leader should not only be the person responsible for each of his comrades, but also be able to responsibly fulfill the task assigned to him. He must have sufficient knowledge of his comrades and be very familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of each of them, his talent. He should be able to support, support and encourage them in any situation. When a leader feels responsibility for each task, each of his affairs will be solved efficiently and on time. The leader must also be able to ensure coordinated work among the group a's. He is required to be interested in the opinion of each of his comrades in the group, to be able to compromise them on the path of one goal. After all, as long as they work hard and like-minded in the path of one goal, the difficulties they face on the way to conquer the finish line are also easily overcome.

The person leading the group is required to complete each task on time as well as in order. One by one, he must strive to achieve his set goals with patience. A person trying to achieve everything cannot achieve anything in the end. With that in mind, I would advise you to rely on the plan to do things.

As the leader and his followers reach the desired finish, the leader must not forget to encourage. By encouragement, he is able to inspire his comrades and encourage them to move forward. As there is talk of incentives, the leaders do not necessarily bypass punishment. But it is not without benefit that the leader knows the norm of this, as is the norm of everything. Excessive use of punishment can cause a decrease in the level of development. If the leader does not achieve the expected result, and in such a situation he prefers to punish, rather than find and solve it for the cause of this, he will accustom the members of the group to it. This results in the loss of concepts such as forward-thinking and growth in the group. Flexibility is currently one of the most necessary requirements for a leader, and at the same time it is among the modern problems of leadership. The leader must be able to adapt quickly and easily to any situation and circumstances. He must know how to behave in any circle and act there, adapted to the conditions of the place. Flexibility also requires communication skills above all.

The importance of each aspect inherent in the leader is that they are all inextricably linked with each other, one cannot deny one, but rather serve to complement each other. For example, he can trust his comrades even if he is confident in himself. This inextricably linked Trust brings the optimistic spirit in them. A person in any positive mood, on the other hand, can make correct and



obduscated decisions. And the ability to feel responsibility and responsibility leads the leader to the heights.

The intellectual potential of a modern leader must also be high, that is, he must have secular knowledge, be aware of computer technology, have tested himself on each front and have formed enough skills. I am sure that a person who is comprehensively developed, able to achieve spiritual and physical perfection, has leadership characteristics, will be able to find his place in society.

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