

BEDEUTUNG UND THEORETISCHE BEDEUTUNG DES FÜHRUNGSBEGRIFFS IN DER POLITIKWISSENSCHAFT

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Zusammenfassung: Der Artikel analysiert die Bedeutung von „politischer Führung“ sowie die verschiedenen Versionen von Definitionen, die von mehreren Wissenschaftlern gegeben wurden, und Klassifikationen werden im Bericht zusammen mit der Transformation der Bedeutung des Begriffs im Laufe der Zeit untersucht.

Schlüsselwörter: politischer Führer, Elitismus, Führung, Management, Regierungsführung, politisches System, Aristokratismus, persönliche Fähigkeiten.

THE MEANING AND THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF LEADERSHIP IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Abstract: The meaning of “political leadership” is analyzed in the article, as well as the different versions of definitions given by several scientists, and classifications are studied in the report together with the transformation of the meaning of the term within the time.

Keywords: political leader, elitism, leadership, management, governance, political system, aristocratism, personal skills.

In political science, the concept of "leader" has been studied by many scientists. The essence of this concept researched by the classics of political science as Aristotle, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Plutarch, N. Machiavelli, M. Weber, G. Maska, Sh.L. Manteske, V. Pareta, R. Mixels, T. Carlyle, G.F. Hegel, R.E. Emerson, F. Nisshe, Y. Widely, Schumpeter and others.

Leadership has been living in the world as one of the organizing factors of society since the emergence of power and organization. The English translation of the term "leader" gives the meanings "head", "captain". The institutionalization of leadership situations has found expression in the formal concept of "leadership".

In it, it began to be observed that the ability of individuals taken separately to influence members of the organization in a priority way occurs on the basis of norms and rules based on the laws of the social hierarchy. The subjective ability and readiness of a person to fulfill a leadership role, as well as the recognition by members of a group (Organization, Society) of his right to lead, were characterized by the informal concept of "leadership".

Political leaders are important to all political structures, since their personal and professional skills directly affect the processes of civil society and the establishment of a legal state. Among such political leaders are Winston Churchill,

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Napoleon Bonaparte, Fidel Castro, Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Vladimir Putin, Islam Karimov, Shavkat Mirziyoyev and other political leaders.

Political leadership is the management, orientation of political processes, making decisions on their solution. In most cases, this task can only be performed by people with leadership skills.

Leadership is an institution that embodies the structure of the internal order of a social group, the skills, attitudes and instruments that the team needs to achieve its goals. In political science, there are many such institutions, and a set of disciplines has been formed that study each of them. In particular, when cratology studies political power, partiology studies existing political parties, conflictology studies various crises and conflicts, elitology studies political elites. However, the science that studies leadership and its characteristics, phenomenon has not yet been formed. With this research, we hope that in the transformation processes taking place in the world through a deeper study of leadership, a scientific direction will be formed that will determine the criteria for creating an environment for the growth of young political leaders, fixed on the ideas of legitimacy, humanities.

Decisions made by political leaders can have a strong positive or negative impact on the fate of mankind. In this regard, the issue of the personality of a political leader and the training of professional leaders is considered an important factor in democratic transformations. Leadership in many cases serves as the only effective and reliable tool used in the unification of society.

The first leadership concepts were created with the aim of describing, classifying the behavior of the leaders of religious movements. In particular, the fact that the leaders of Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam were able to follow and inspire thousands of people in the wake of new values, ideas that they were promoting, testifies to the emergence as the first leaders of their time.

These leaders (leaders of religion, leaders of ancient cities, elders) had an unconditional reputation. As a result, hierarchy, social status began to form in the early societies, which, in turn, led to the development of the first manifestations of political leadership.

As a result of the revolutions of the 18th-19th centuries, it was not the leading persons with absolute authority who became political leaders, but the owners of posts who embodied legal authority and political power. Leadership is legally and formally enshrined, its scope of action, the powers of an individual are also limited by Constitution and legislation. In a word, political power is institutionalized.

The development of the concept of leadership was also influenced by important discoveries in psychology, and in the XIX-XX centuries there was research of the personal qualities, character of the leader, the emergence of behaviorism. During this period, T.Carlyle's theory of "hero and crowd", F.Nisse, G.Tard, G.Lebons ' theories of mass society and the public man developed.

Political leadership as a holistic theory at the beginning of the 20th century M.Weber, R.Mixels, K.Levin, D.It began to form after research by Shannon and a number of other scientists. In this, the influence of the Italian School of political

sociology is great, g.Maska, V.Pareto's research and views on the subject of political power – political elites and leaders-had an important influence.

To date, in the study of the concept of " political leader", more emphasis is placed on the social and psychological aspects of the issue. A.Yu.Melville, L.Deymand, S.Huntington, W.V.The role of scientific research carried out by Ilin and other Western scientists in this regard is noticeable. And in the East, the contribution of Indian and Chinese scientists is great in the formation of the theory of political leadership, because paternalism prevailed here. For the first time, political leadership began to be studied as a means of expanding political power and the state, serving the interests of the people, and not by personal interests.

And in ancient Greece, an aristocracy arose in public administration. The opinion that aristocrats found in Plato's works manage the state only after training in a special education system is widespread today in Western countries, which, as a result, led to the formation of the theory of educational elitarianism.

In the Middle Ages, the concept of the divinity of public administration was used, which implied the absolute subordination of the people to power. However, in his work "the ruler", Nicollo Machiavelli puts forward a fundamentally different concept regarding public administration. In order to have real power in the management of the state, the ruler (political leader) brings in himself a set of features that must be formed. Among them, the lion-like courage of a political leader, the fox-like toughness are especially noted as the main qualities of a strong political leader. The political leader is N in his attempt to make a good name by putting the mind to work by all means, forming a strong team.Machiavelli's views led to the emergence in the middle ages of the slogan "the goal justifies the means" in achieving the result in politics, that is, the justified use of moral and ethical norms, tools contrary to the ideas of humanism on the way to the goal of a political leader. As A Result, N.Machiavelli's views have taken on a negative background and have been influenced by history.

And in the next period D.Locke, J.J.Rousseau, Sh.Montesquieu's views had a great influence on the development of political science, they promoted the principles of social Agreement and the division of power. Common in the XX century F.And in the works of Nisshe it is noted that not people who have received a rich or special education as political leaders, but ambitious, national-spirit-conscious, determined people can come to the surface.

K.Marks and F.While Engels ' works highlight the priority of economics over politics, g.Mask and V.Pareto's elite theories state that politics is the main foundation of the country's social and economic development. Later R.Michels ' theory of oligarchy develops. It reflects the processes of the formation of the elite as a result of the unlimited powers of a group of people, the alienation of power from the people, which is reflected in political science as the "Iron Law of the oligarchy".

Leadership in the conditions of democracy M.Weber, R.Dal, I.Schumpeter, L.Deymand, S.Huntington and others did research. They expressed the opinion in their works that there should be boundaries in political decision-making, recognizing the importance of political leadership, in the process of eliminating bureaucracy. At

the same time, in these studies there is a special emphasis on the ethical aspects of leadership.

The opinions expressed about the requirements for leaders in all periods, their qualities and skills are also reflected in the political structures of the leaders. However, when researching the nature of political leadership, attention should be paid to two important components: the position and decency of the leader. While a position implies formal authority, management of the decision-making process, taking responsibility within the framework of the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the position, the etiquette of a political leader means his responsibility and moral views to the people in ensuring the stability of political power. While the position, which is an institutionalized feature of political leadership, determines the characteristics and style of government, the spiritual and moral relations of a political leader that connect society *muayan* provides an additional opportunity for a leader in solving political tasks and issues.

In the 60s of the last century, modeling of political processes in the USA began to take shape as one of the most promising areas of political science. In this research work, special attention is paid to the issue of developing and preparing young leaders on the basis of the analysis of existing models of political leadership in accordance with the requirements of the new time.

In this case, a modern young political leader is understood as a young man-girl who is active, enterprising, educated, emerging as a professional in his field at the age of 25-30. They differ in their determination to achieve the goal, the ability to speak in public, their strict views on socio-political processes and the ability to have a personal pose and actively manifest it, to defend the interests of their team. The manners, spiritual and educational views of young leaders will be decisive, while the success of leadership will be determined by the embodiment of all qualities in one person and the integrity of the image of the leader.

Political leadership is the implementation of specific mechanisms and means of exercising power. It is considered the highest manifestation of leadership, since it regulates the relations of power at the peak of the political pyramid. The character of political leadership is determined by the following three main factors: the personal qualities of the leader, the instruments of the exercise of power, the situation in which they occur. These three factors influence the formation of a political leader, its effectiveness and outcome.

In sociology and numerous statistics, the category of young people includes citizens aged 15-29 years. This is a period of active socialization, education, choice of life path. In various literature on young leaders, the population class belonging to this category is classified differently in different sources and states, covering the age range from 8 to 30 years. For example, if Zeldon and Kaminos included people in the age range of 14-30 in the youth category, then in the YouthBuild programs the ages of 16-24 are defined as young people.

In biology, psychology and sociology, the process of growing up of young people is divided into certain stages: adolescence – up to 18 years, youth – 18-24 years, the period of "young adults" – 25-29 years. Each period has its own unique

characteristics. According to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on State Youth Policy", citizens who have reached the age of 14 and have not exceeded 30 years old are young people. Based on the above opinions and considerations, the concept of "young leader" can be described as follows:

"A young leader is a person with natural leadership qualities that are not more than thirty years old, capable of following people and/or influencing other people's behavior, whose activities are related to managing the process of making decisions or ensuring decision execution in whole or in part".

In the process of theoretical analysis of the state of the problem, the concept of a political leader was revealed, where, as a result of analytical studies, it was found that the formation of the phenomenon we are considering comes from the ancient world, but still does not have a clear definition; as a result of the analysis of the scientific literature, we came to the conclusion that leadership is a socio-psychological phenomenon of a person's influence on others who consider themselves his followers and inspire them to achieve their goals.

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