



## THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF LEADER POLITICAL COMPETENCE

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### ABSTRACT:

This article discusses the personality of a leader and the specifics of his or her political competence. Also, the theoretical and methodological issues of the problem of political competence, the conditions of its emergence, and the work of scientists who have conducted research on this issue are analyzed.

**Keywords:** infancy, leadership, social psychology, political consciousness, political culture, competence, leadership, analysis, methods.

### INTRODUCTION

The main goal of improving governance around the world is to train leaders based on the requirements of the new environment. Ensuring their free activity in all spheres is the formation of the character of political competence of young leaders, who are leaders in international relations. The modernization of interpersonal relations in Uzbekistan, ie the exchange of leaders and teachers, cooperation between higher education institutions, international conferences, and the development of tourism requires from the future specialist the features of political competence.

### II. MATERIALS

So far, the history of political competence is associated with the names of thinkers such as Aristotle, Seneca, Machiavelli, Russo Tobbs, Simit, Hegel. In their time, these thinkers studied these issues based on other theoretical views, i.e., an approach unrelated to psychology.

Philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, and political scientists began to pay attention to new developments in politics. Leaders, kings, presidents, and representatives of the political world have acknowledged the role of the people in it. The French scientist G. Lebon was one of the first to draw attention to this topic through his works "Psychology of Peoples and Masses", "Psychology of the crowd". G. Lebon assesses that there is a danger in the masses that the individual loses his individuality, strength and stability. Among the species of the masses, he gave a special description to the crowd, emphasizing its characteristics such as aggression, madness, and irresponsibility.

Modern researchers, on the other hand, argue that mass behavior has not only negative but also positive aspects. G. Lassuel's "Psychopathology and Politics", a supporter of the theory of psychoanalysis, also made a significant contribution to the formation of political competence.

PI Kovalevsky's book "Psychiatric Etudes from History", published in the early twentieth century, describes the psychological portraits of many famous politicians, from King David to Peter I, from Suvorov to Janna D. Arkka and Napoleon. In his book How to Be Famous and Great, AA Bodalev reflects



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on the history of many celebrities entering politics. Also, research works of sociologists, historians, psychologists such as BF Porshnev, YN Davidov, VD Parigin, YF Zamoshkin were published.

Until recently, many scholars were skeptical of the recognition of political competence as an independent category, accepting psychology as an unexpected phenomenon in the analysis of political problems. Psychologists, on the other hand, have faced many difficulties in determining the subject of a new science.

Important features in the debate over the study of political competence as a subject are as follows.

First, what should be the psychological component of political competence?

Second, experts studying political behavior, political thinking, political culture, and political consciousness as components of political competence used political and psychological statistics and sociological methodology as a research tool, without a specific methodological basis for political psychology.

In recent years, many publications have appeared on interdisciplinary issues. They reflect the laws of development of the individual in politics, the impact of political culture on the fate of the country, the impact of the formed historical mentality (intelligence) on the development of the nation.

## Discussion

The issue of identifying the phenomena that are part of the subject of political competence is also controversial. For example, according to G.G. Delhi, political psychology should study the psychology of politicians, not macropolitical processes.

M. According to political psychologists such as Hermann, J. Knutson, H. Yulau, the task of political competence is to study the behavioral and cognitive (cognitive) aspects of the personality of political subjects, to study its laws, mechanisms, conditions, factors.

Interactions in teams are top-down or vice versa, and the specific positions of team members include the relationship between the leader and subordinates. In this regard, it is necessary to talk about the differences between the concepts of "Leader" and "Chief". B.D. Parigin writes thus distinguishing between these two concepts.

1. If the leader mainly manages interpersonal relationships in the group, the leader manages the formal relationships in the group;
2. If leadership is a phenomenon that applies only to small groups, leadership rights can also occur and be exercised within large groups;
3. If leadership is a spontaneous, chaotic process, leadership is a goal-oriented event that occurs as a result of elections on the basis of norms and procedures developed in society;
4. Leadership is a temporary phenomenon in relation to leadership, depending on the expectations of the team members, their mood, and direction of activity, in the long run or in the short term;
5. The difference between a leader and a leader is that he has a system of punishment and incentives that the leader does not have and on this basis can influence his employees;
6. The leader in the group can make certain decisions, instructions, initiatives at will, directly, and the leader has many official instructions, plans, norms, orders in this direction, which are difficult to go beyond;



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7. If a leader's activities are carried out only in small groups, because the leader is a representative of a wider social community in that group, his powers are broader and his opportunities are greater.

When we talk about the phenomenon of leadership, we should also briefly dwell on theories of leadership. To date, there are basically three theories about leadership.

The first is the “theory of leadership qualities” or there is a charismatic theory. Its essence is that not everyone can be a leader, some individuals have an innate set of such qualities that ensure that he or she becomes a leader in the group. For example, in 1940, the American K.C. Byrd has compiled a list of 79 leadership qualities. The list included such qualities as initiative, ability to communicate, sense of humor, self-confidence, ability to make quick and clear decisions, and organization. But the error of these theories was that, firstly, it could not explain how the above qualities were manifested and how they were formed, and secondly, that no quality was recorded many times during the queries.

The second theory is the theory that leadership depends on the situation. The main idea here is that the leader is the product of the situation. Everyone has leadership qualities, but some situations are conducive for some individuals to express themselves, to be a Leader.

The third theory that emerges as a result of the critique of the above two theories is the synthetic theory of leadership. This theory sees the leader as a direct goal of group relations, advancing the primary role of the group in the realization of the leader.

Russian psychologist A.N. Based on Leontev’s concept of activity, leadership is considered by many to be one of the most acceptable approaches to determine a leader based on the product of the activity, the group’s response to that activity, and who best meets the accepted norms and social expectations in the group. The above views emphasize the role of socio-psychological approaches in shaping the competence of leaders in the individual or in the team.

## Conclusion

This means that the leader will never be alone, he will call the members of this team to this or that action. Because the leader knows the psychology of the team members, their moods, aspirations, interests and so on better than anyone else, he is the most enterprising among them. Reputation is a characteristic of a person that he or she has the ability to influence both individuals emotionally and voluntarily. Informal prestige, that is, the reputation gained as a product of interpersonal relationships, is very effective.

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