

LEADER OR LEADERSHIP CLAIMANT PERSON BEHAVIOR

Abdusamatov Mamurjon,

Master's Student of the II stage, Namangan State University

Methodology of teaching social and humanitarian sciences
(fundamentals of spirituality) specialty

Bannaev Nurmuhammad Toshmamatovich

Faculty of Law on academic affairs, Deputy Dean Ph.D

Abstract

A leader with high political culture acts in the interest of the nation, the state, and the people, puts the common good above his personal needs and interests. A leader and a candidate for leadership should have a special attitude, spirituality and culture, and constantly improve it. It is not enough to be aware of political life or acquire economic and professional knowledge. They should also acquire advanced management skills based on world experience. Today's leader achieves this by approaching his tasks with high responsibility and being demanding of himself. For example, he can get a certain level of knowledge by reading newspapers and magazines every day, keeping up with world news on the radio and television. Books related to politics, economy and spirituality, classical literature, and deep observation of historical processes also expands his worldview. If a leader with his intelligence, thinking, spiritual maturity, and culture moves away from independent thinking, observation, and deep analysis of daily events, he moves away from the spirituality required by leadership. The leader shapes his spiritual activity through thinking. And the mind is powered by observation. The famous American scientist and inventor Thomas Edison said, "The great task of development is to teach a person to think." The laziness of the body begins with the laziness of thinking, where the thinking stops, the leader's spirituality and culture weaken. It is necessary for the leader to effectively use the power of spirituality and culture for noble goals, to develop social relations in the management system based on humanitarian ideas. Criticism of a leader is a tool that has a great and major influence on people. Therefore, it should be used with extreme caution in the right situation. After all, the leadership style requires having certain elements of management culture. Manifestations of management culture include cultural rules determined by relevant norms. Relations between leaders and ordinary people should be based on the rules of civility. These rules include a high level of social responsibility, humane relations between people, mutual respect, solidarity and brotherhood. Improving leadership culture means paying attention to all its elements. All this greatly helps the growth of the leader's cultural level and the improvement of his political culture. Because with limited thinking, incomplete knowledge, low culture, without a deep understanding of the complex processes taking place in the world, it is impossible to occupy a responsible position and position. Therefore, the

demand of our society, which is being formed on a democratic basis, is that only people who are politically mature, intellectually and spiritually mature, have thorough knowledge, and deep thinking people have the right to be leaders.

The responsibility of the leader is one of the main characteristics of the culture of the leader, which expresses his responsibility for a certain area. It differs from the responsibility of an individual, employee, and is distinguished by its scope. Therefore, the responsibility of the leader has always been considered important.

Responsibility, first of all, is a deep understanding of everyone's conscience, faith, and, moreover, their duty to the community, society, homeland, and nation. In general, responsibility is a sense of responsibility for the leader's task. A responsible leader, first of all, is demanding towards himself and others. All the negative events in the leader's work are caused by a lack of sense of responsibility.

The most negative form of irresponsibility is political irresponsibility. Political irresponsibility is the reason for the emergence of negative vices such as political fraud, hypocrisy, trickery, and fraud. Therefore, a person in a leadership position requires high consciousness and thinking, alert perception. The extent to which historical thinking and political consciousness are formed depends, first of all, on the development of society, its internal and external conditions. Today, the main tasks that are put before the leading personnel and, moreover, that life requires, are as follows.

- The leader must be open-minded, pure in heart, intellectual, and spiritually formed.
- The leader should honestly serve the people who raised him, trusted him and considered him worthy of a high position, and should live with a deep sense of his responsibility.
- The leader should rely on smart, experienced experts who know their work, listen to their opinion, and draw conclusions based on it. It is very important for him to properly select and educate lower-level leaders.
- All the actions of the leader must have a positive effect on the life of the people. The work done to look good to others and brag can leave a negative mark on the leader's future activities.
- The leader must have self-sacrifice, initiative, determination and demandingness for his people and country. Turning demandingness into violence, and determination into arrogance, is extreme hypocrisy. Arrogance, violence, and not listening to the opinions of others keep leading personnel away from good specialists, hardworking, simple and sincere people. It is a sign of the leader's weakness and inadequacy for his duty that he touches and insults his subordinates and specialists in front of many people.
- The leader should never give in to small talk, corruption, and mischief.
- It is also not correct for senior leaders to choose junior leaders based on localism, localism, and personal loyalty. It is especially unfortunate that the new leader dismisses the good specialists who worked during the previous leader's tenure, considers them to be his rivals, and this seriously harms the interests of the whole country.

• The leader should not become giddy with praise and fall ill with "genius" disease. Such leaders are surrounded by self-interested "advisors", do-gooders, bribe-takers, and people who attack ordinary people. As a result of this, the interests of the people and the state will be seriously damaged.

The following aspects of the concept of "leader" are important:

- 1) a person who, as a leading social person, unites production forces and production resources and works effectively as a manager of its main driving force;
 - 2) the leader first of all makes an independent decision to carry out any work. This decision determines the goals of the leader's entrepreneurial and business activities;
 - 3) the leader is an entrepreneur who introduces a new idea, new initiative, new technologies in his field;
 - 4) the work of a leader is, at the same time, a laborious activity based on entrepreneurship. The effort and money spent on it can sometimes cause damage instead of temporary profit, and the team may suffer damage instead of profit. He should be able to anticipate such situations and be ready for them, restart his work if necessary, and find the strength to do so.
- These aspects show certain aspects of leadership activity. The second side of the issue consists of high human qualities related to the personality of a person engaged in leadership activities. The leader must be honest, conscientious, faithful, strict, pious, and compassionate. Leadership cannot be achieved by a crooked path, a crooked hand, and a crooked goal. A person with a crooked character will not be able to work in a leadership position for a long time.

List of references:

1. Sharipov M. Fayzixujayeva D. Mantik. -T.: Universitet, 2007.
2. Ma'naviyat: asosiy tushunchalar izoxli lug'ati. Nazarov Q tahriri ostida. -T.:Ma'naviyat, 2009.
3. Milliy g'oya: targibot texnologiyalari va atamalar lug'ati. T.: Akademiya, 2007.
4. Milliy istiqlol g'oyasi: asosiy tushunchalar, tamoyillar va atamalar (qisqa izohli tajribaviy lug'at) O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati. - T.: "YAngi asr avlodi", 2002.
5. Milliy istiqlol g'oyasi: asosiy tushuncha va tamoyillar. T.: YAngi asr avlodi., 2001.