



**LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF FUTURE OFFICERS
MILITARY-PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF FORMATION**

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
The article talks about the types of leadership qualities that should be developed in future officers and the formation of these qualities in military activities.	leader, qualities of a leader, officer-leader, patriotism, dedication, responsibility, loyalty to the country, vigilance, justice, awareness, responsibility, discipline.

A leader is a person who should burn the team, not burn it, and not drag the team, but have the ability to follow.[1]

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Introduction

Today, in leadership theory, the leader and his functions, ways of demonstrating leadership are studied in a socio-political context. In a political context, leaders are shown to have superior qualities that set them apart from ordinary people. Research shows that it is inappropriate to study leadership only in a political context. Because any leader is formed under the influence of social time and space and environmental conditions. Based on this aspect, we will consider military-practical factors in the formation of leadership qualities in future officers. Leadership is a person who demonstrates the ability to directly or indirectly influence individuals and groups to achieve unit (or organizational) goals based on the unit's (or organizational) mission; always acts as a motivator, helping others achieve success through their own efforts. At the same time, regardless of what category (level) the manager belongs to, his task is to be among the first who will help his subordinates achieve unexpected achievements in any situation.

These characteristics show that the leader and the issue of leadership are of particular importance in military practice and its relevance [2].

A leader can usually influence the people around him primarily through two channels: social and psychological. The first is the reputation channel: that is, group members recognize the superiority of the subject in terms of qualities such as personal knowledge and professional skills. The second is based on human nature: that is, in this case, the subject is recognized by members of a group or team for the presence of such indicators as humanity and professional ethics.

Leaders can be divided into two types: formal and informal leaders. The difference between these two types is that formal leaders are given the power to lead people from above, while informal leaders are people who lead people and are respected by people. People around them identify such leaders

according to 4 types of classification. Conventionally calling them “models”, they are defined and recognized as follows:

Confession in the form of “He is one of us.” The life and lifestyle of such a leader are similar or rather the same as the lifestyle of the members of the social group;

Confession in the form of “He is better than us.” The leader is expected to be an example for the entire group, to be a person and a professional. In this case, it is important that the leader’s behavior is an example;

Recognition in the form of “the embodiment of goodness and kindness.” In this case, people assume that the leader behaves the same way with the group, regardless of different situations;

These groups are described as follows:

- Physiological group includes height, weight, physique, appearance, enthusiasm, health;
- psychological or emotional qualities, often his character, his ability to behave among people;
- high level of intellectual abilities;
- business quality – although this quality is difficult to assess, it is characterized by efficiency [4].

In military practice, the classification of leadership qualities among officers is as follows:

1. Social and labor qualities of an officer (principle, knowledge of duty, principled approach to work, perseverance, business acumen, willpower, perseverance, ability to complete tasks, demanding of oneself, demanding of subordinates, level of sense of responsibility, labor productivity, quality of work, perseverance, enthusiasm, hard work, the ability to consolidate personal content, conscientiousness, the ability to maintain high-level discipline in a team, independence in decision-making, thinking about people’s problems, initiative);

2. Officer's skills and knowledge (innovation, service experience, knowledge of modern military equipment and technology, knowledge of modern warfare, knowledge of management, knowledge of psychology, knowledge of sociology, knowledge of pedagogy, knowledge of his position, general education, civility, desire to improve one's own skills, attitude to improving the skills of subordinate personnel);

3. Main personal qualities (health, ability to work, self-worth, fairness, honesty, self-control, patience, ability to get out of complex and difficult situations, initiative, moral stability, modesty, humor);

4. Reputation (expert, leadership, educator, humanity) is one of these.

Based on many years of service experience in the armed forces, the following can be included among the unacceptable vices in the work of a military leader:

- using rude and slang words;
- not knowing how to listen carefully;
- raising one's voice to subordinates;
- react harshly to subordinates by showing their anger;
- showing arrogance in conversation and actions;
- say "san" to everyone rudely;
- emphasizing one's "I" inappropriately;
- to show one's superiority in front of others;
- forcefully instilling one's opinions on others and so on.

To summarize our thoughts here, we recommend that our young officers embody the following qualities in order to demonstrate their leadership skills and achieve success:

initiative; reason and logic; mental sharpness, perceptiveness; reasoning; bravery; knowledge of support; honesty; alertness; dexterity; originality; independence; enthusiasm; sharp insight; creative and creative; able to express his thoughts; ability to understand people; ability to unite, organization; restraint, breadth of verbs; personal stability; ability to persuade; curiosity and the ability to learn new knowledge; ability to take risks and responsibility; the ability to change oneself; eager to conquer; tenacity, insistence and diligence, diligence; know how to gain popularity and respect; sympathy, sharing in other people's pain; such as knowing how to joke and understanding humor.

As for the activities of the leader, he can organize his activities as follows:

1. An effective leader gathers information in consultation with all members of his team in order to make a decision;
2. The leader should involve all the members of his team based on their influence on the essence of the decision;
3. The leader takes full responsibility for the team's decision;
4. The leader should not enter into any disputes with the members of his team in front of other members;
5. The leader should create such conditions that all team members can freely express their feelings and opinions;
6. The leader should consider other members of the team to be equal with him in mutual efforts;
7. The leader helps each member of the team realize their potential;
8. The leader is primarily responsible for the selected direction of the team's activity and the course of this direction;
9. Understanding that the less conflict there is between team members, the more effective their work will be;
10. The ability of the leader to show the "model" of effective functioning to other members of the team;
11. There are situations in which the leader can use autocratic methods to ensure the effective operation of the team;
12. There are situations when the leader makes decisions rejecting the feelings of the team;
13. The ability of a leader to effectively manage his team while managing in a friendly manner and making firm decisions;
14. The leader should make all the efforts that depend on him, but the team should not criticize him for these efforts;
15. In some cases, we would have shown that it is possible for a leader to entrust the execution of certain tasks to one person instead of to the whole team [5].

It can be concluded from the above that future officers in the educational process of higher military educational institutions:

spirituality, patriotism, justice, discipline, loyalty to the national idea, intelligence, civility, dedication, responsibility, will, honesty, sincerity, loyalty to the country, knowledge, vigilance, caution, awareness, responsibility, goodness, struggle, correct speech, tolerance, determination, enthusiasm, courage, bravery, enthusiasm, enthusiasm, diligence, physical fitness, dexterity, thoroughness, endurance, conscientiousness, conscientiousness, honesty, it is necessary to form the qualities of self-discipline, self-control, mental freshness, national pride, self-awareness, prudence, inquisitiveness, creativity, organization, politeness, humility, generosity, benevolence.

Each officer who embodies these qualities can overcome any obstacle he will face in the future service and become a loyal son of our great Motherland. The formation of officers with such high-potential leadership qualities, in turn, serves to further increase the defense power of the Republic of Uzbekistan and increases the prestige of our national army.

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