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## **VIEWS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL LEADERS**

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**Abstract:** The article describes the views of political scientists and the analysis of the theories on the classification of individuals as political leaders based on various criteria.

**Keywords:** formal and informal leader, political elite, charismatic leader, boss, traditional leadership.

All the qualities of leaders can be divided into three groups: natural (character, will, perseverance, Beauty, Health), moral (fairness, truthfulness, loyalty, responsibility) and professional (competence, analytical ability, flexibility, stress resistance, speed in decision-making and other) skills.

In an organization, two types of leadership can be distinguished: formal leadership (influencing people through a position held) and informal leadership (influencing people through personal knowledge, experience and other resources).

Informal leadership comes from people's personal relationships. Usually, formal leaders are elected or appointed, while informal leaders appear extraordinary. An official authorized person is not always a leader. In such cases, an informal leader is formed in the team and begins to gain the reputation of the team, as a result of which misunderstanding in the team, a decrease in work efficiency, disagreement between formal and informal leaders may occur.

Formal and informal leadership are closely intertwined, after all, an informal leader is also formed after reaching a certain position. In this case, one can say the yield of the position that partially occupies the leadership. Hence, in political leadership, it is not correct to focus only on its Real leadership, without focusing on the position of a person.

In Uzbekistan, in recent years, the relations of the parliament with civil society institutions have been strengthened. Public organizations, trade unions and ordinary people had the opportunity to participate in all stages of the law – making process – from the development of the concept to the adoption of the law. In this case, priority is paid to the study of the mechanisms of relations of local governments with the political elite in solving various economic, social, political issues.

According to a group of scientists, the manager, no matter what level he leads, should be an example for others, the main task of which is to carry out collective work. That is, the manager must cooperate with the personnel under him, he must be in an effort to consolidate the efforts of the company's management and employees.<sup>i</sup> Not all managers can be leaders, and on the contrary, not all leaders can be good managers. Nowadays, managers understand that in order to effectively manage an organization, they need to develop their leadership skills. In this regard, leadership, as one of the most important tasks of the managers of the XXI century, is also of particular importance in political science.

It will not depend on the position of the leader that the manager has a reputation in front of the staff. The experience of advanced companies shows that the reputation is high professionalism and the introduction of modern management methods. Managers should behave in such a way that each employee feels his own need for the organization.<sup>ii</sup>

Among the models of leadership theories, the "leadership style" plays an important role. D.Burns divides the following three views (styles) of leadership:

- "not to interfere" – the fact that the leader does not want to deviate from his narrow range of responsibilities and take on more responsibility;

- "coordination" – active participation of the leader in the daily life of the state and society in order to ensure the unanimity and stability of the organization;

- "reformism" - the fact that the leader has the political will to express his various ideological views and implement them.

And Max Weber distinguishes three types of leaders with different manifestations of reputation:

- traditional leadership-based on the divinity of the traditions that pass on the basis of meralism;

- rasional-legal leadership-leadership relations established through free elections, relies on the interests of the leader and electorate;

- charismatic leadership-confidence in the divine power and talent of the leader, means waiting for a miracle from him.

Today, in Uzbekistan, along with various countries of the world, leading young people are recognized as the largest resource of human capital, investing in their education and personal development is among the strategic tasks. In this process, especially the support of the growing younger generation is gaining priority in the state policy of all countries. Special programs of State importance and comprehensive measures are being implemented for young people with a strong education, independent thinking, broad outlook, following others with leadership skills, to be involved in reforms, to be proactive, to carry out activities of young leaders in the civil service of the state.

The professional competence, qualifications, knowledge of young citizens of the country, determines not only the development of the country, but also its image. Therefore, in an environment of globalization and competition, the issue of educating the younger generation as leaders, the formation of a promising stock of personnel from them, professional development will be paid serious attention in developed countries.

In this regard, special attention is paid to the active involvement of young people in the socio-political life of our country. The head of State Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted in the book "strategy of New Uzbekistan" that "in our development strategy, the education of young men and girls who are harmoniously developed in all respects, free-thinking, loyal to the Motherland , have a firm Life Vision is one of our

top priorities," fully reflects the attention paid to the upbringing of young leaders in our country.

For the purpose of scientific research on the issue of educating young leaders, it is necessary, first of all, to approach it based on comprehensively thought out, scientifically based Critical Analysis and research. To this end, political scientists, specialists dealing with youth issues, first of all, say, " who is the young leader?", "Who prepares young leaders?", "What are the institutional mechanisms of training young leaders?", "What practice is used in this regard in world experience? Is there an opportunity to apply it in the conditions of Uzbekistan?"it is necessary to find answers to similar questions.

The concept of " young leader " does not have a scientific definition in political science, however, the legal definition of this concept is also not established. Therefore, a young leader can be understood as young people who are working in a youth organization, young people who work in leadership positions in various organizations, as well as any young people with leadership skills. Based on this, it is required to reflect this concept in regulatory documents and develop its scientific definition. When talking about young leaders in management, it is advisable to familiarize yourself in detail with the following concepts.

The concepts of "manager"," leader and boss", "Governor", "enlightened leader"," leader", "qualities inherent in the leader", "official" occupy an important place in the study of the system of Public Administration and youth policy as the main concepts in political science.<sup>iii</sup>

A leader in any position is required to have certain leadership skills from the staff ,which in itself necessitates the training of young people starting work in the state civil service so that they meet the qualification requirements.

Issues related to the preparation, retraining, professional development, selection, criteria, requirements, rules of political leaders were investigated in the works of our great enlightened ancestors, in the scientific work of foreign scientists.

There are many historical works, including manuscripts of our ancestors, scientific works of foreign scientists, on research on what a political leader should be, what individuals deserve political leadership, requirements for them, criteria, rules. In particular, candidates who are appointed to public power or community management have been required to know by heart the rules such as state and society management procedures, crime punishment, reward for good, embodied in the "Vandidodes" section of "Avesto"<sup>iv</sup>.

Leadership is the result of the interaction of members of a small group over a certain period of time, it is also formed as a result of the presence of certain qualities in members of a small group, as well as their manifestation in a particular situation or the interaction of existing qualities in a particular situation. A leader is a person born with certain qualities and a certain predisposition, but an innate predisposition does not mean that he shows leadership potential. To do this, he is required to realize the opportunities that exist in him, to some extent assimilate information, as well as certain spiritual values.

Leadership potential is understood as a qualitative characteristic that reflects the personality's acquisition of a certain level of competence, responsibility, activity and communication, its internal needs, capabilities, attitude to values, which ensures the leading influence that he sees on his teammates in the joint solution of tasks in various areas. The development of leadership potential means the purposeful formation and development of appropriate qualities, including self-confidence, social activity, responsibility for the consequences of decisions made, awareness of one's own strength, consistency and perseverance in achieving common goals.

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