

Psychology of the Leader

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ABSTRACT: This article describes the personality of the leader, the characteristics inherent in him, the abilities that the leader should possess. Also shown is the personality test of the leader.

Key words: Leader, character, ability, management, activity.

Introduction:

The study of the problem of managerial personnel occupies a significant place in the history of psychology. The main reason for this is sociology, in the historical Etudes of social psychology, it is stated that the role of the leader in social life, responsibility in the country, in the fate of the people, progress is far-fetched, a happy life largely depends on his personality, activity, abilities, intelligence [AbdullaevE. (1998) "Management. Fundamentals of management theory and others". 39p].

In the world philosophy, this topic is interpreted from the point of view of the human problem, society and the issue of person management. Analysis of the views of philosophers is a subject of our research, we will dwell on their teachings, since they are not included in the task. [GenovF.(1992) "Psychology of management" 68p]. S.L.Rubinshteyn in his wide-ranging views attached special importance not only to the problem of personality perfection, except for determinism, unity of consciousness and activity, development, monism, being the principles of psychology. S.L.Rubinshteyn, in the work "the world of Man", it is said that human-biosphere relations depend not only on the individual who is taken separately, but also on the team and its leader, the result of the cooperation activity. In his opinion, the most basic feature of the leader is to get a true reflection of the environment in a subsensory way, that is. The negation of the will qualities is the opinion that the motivational emotional, cognitive and regulative fronts are the driving force, which is expressed by the individual's ability to self-control. It is emphasized that the management feature of the leader is outstanding due to the work of the team and its purposeful orientation-the results can be achieved. The works of Rubinshteyn on the characteristics of personality relations, as well as on the methods of work of the leader, democratically, ataritar, liberal certain opinions are expressed and ways of improving them are shown. According to Leontev's teaching, the need for leader eminence, motivation are the main factors that determine his personality. The persistence, stability of internal pathogens signifies the perfection of the individual and provides a thorough basis for bringing into the body the activity of the cockroach. In the treatment of the implementation of the subjective attitude to the subject, certain qualities of leadership are formed, and gradually styles of work, forms of personality relations are mastered. For a leader, the tendency to acquire meaning creates the necessary conditions for him to manage his activities, as a result of which there is an opportunity to overcome conflict situations.

Leontev's works which devoted to social psychology, he focused mainly on three factors [Shepel V.M. (1998) "Managerial ethics" 135p]:

1. to the social psychological state of a personal relationship;
2. leadership characteristics in this relationship;
3. focus on collaborative organizational skills. In our opinion, each of them will be able to serve as a specific criterion, as a result of which it will be possible to allocate to the types of official and informal leaders, their general, situational, creative, executive leaders. Due to the fact that the leader is an official leader, his types largely depend on the maturity of the individual, and, consequently, the wide coverage of the commonality testifies to the fact that he has a thorough mental environment, unlimited positive management capacity. The priority of one of its working methods is to lead to an increase or decrease in the productivity of Labor.It is deeply and convincingly interpreted by Ananev.

Material and methods: Leadership capacity determination test. If you want to know how great a leader you are, then answer the following test questions.

1. Do you draw up a work plan for each day of the week?
 - A. I will definitely fix
 - B. I will conclude if the work of different districts will increase.

- C. do I have anything else to do?
2. Do you calculate your time to lead each career?
- A. of course
- B. Yes, if not very approximately
- C. sometimes especially when there is a lot of work but little time
3. Do you consult with the team before making any serious decisions?
- A. yes, but only with the pronouns or with whom it relates, with the same person
- B. Yes with every employee who can help fill my mind
- C. sometimes even when there is time in it
- D. I show them as if I were consulted, so that they would not be sad.
- E. No, I know better myself what to do.
4. It may seem to you what kind of work you are able to do more carefully and quickly than others, but if you have to do the work in partnership with others, do you have the desire to do it yourself?
- A. no, because in reality it may seem to me so.
- B. No, because alone I understand how much burns do not burn myself will be faster in one partnership.
- C. it turns out, but I do not open a mouth about it, so as not to offend anyone.
- D. it turns out, this is understandable, but for myself do not work!
5. Even if others do not agree with your opinion, will you try to accept everyone's point of view?
- A. yes, if I believe that I am right without words
- B. Yes, in order not to spill my reputation
- C. I will try to pass my opinion until they bring unconditional evidence that my opinion is wrong.
- D. What is the benefit of arguing with nofaxes
- E. what? No, many can not make mistakes.
6. How do you react to criticism and laziness in relation to your personality?
- A. I will calmly think about all that I have heard, if there is a feeling of confidence in myself that there is a place of reproach or criticism, then I will try not to repeat my mistakes.
- B. at first I get angry, and then from what I hear when I listen, I think about what is appropriate or what is inappropriate.
- C. I am looking for a way to "stick a stick in the eyes" of a person who criticizes me
- D. if a respected person criticizes me in an emergency, I do not get angry, and in other situations I do not pay attention to this.

Results:16-20 points: your chances to become a leader are not bad. You usually organize your own working day correctly, do not decide with curiosity, respect the opinion of others, even if each holiday is your own. When you are performing a collaborative work "you do not pull the mattress on yourself", you look critically at yourself enough. When you communicate with others, you are pressed and benevolent. The only thing you need to pay attention to: even if it is-a tendency to conciliate to a certain extent. Sometimes this tendency is not because of work, but because of the fact that you do not want to spoil the relationship.

13-15 points: there is still a lack of organization, perseverance for leadership in you. Thanks to this, you will not be able to convey to the end what you thought a lot. When you are defending your own point of view, you can not judge that you prefer to speak directly. Sometimes you are given excessive emotionality. More mindfulness and self-control would not have prevented you. But all this to a certain extent is washed away by the fact that an open soul "under your arm" does not want to rock, and suddenly you will admit your own mistakes, even if not at all.

10-12 points: planning your work it is not possible to blame for the lack of pleasure, as well as the inability to do it. Even if you make a plan, there is no guarantee that you will follow it.

To put your mind mildly about your own abilities is not bad, at the same time you do not even have the confidence that your decisions are the most correct. You will be yourself, and will immediately turn in a small resistance. Let criticism of that personality be viewed as the work of enemies. But you can not always admit it. For you, more curiosity is necessary, at work you need to think less in your own right.

But, it's not about the case itself.

0-9 points: your main trouble is the habit of doing business, in the opinion of the "top".

Even if you understand that "high" is unfair, you will never can say "no", there may be even talk about compliance with the instructions.

The basis of this is the consequence of all the rest: what you need to think for yourself, what you organize, what you need to argue, while following the instructions. It is impossible to say "careless" about the criticism of your personality, because they are touching you, but you are trying to assimilate anything anyway. In a collaborative work, you usually do what is assigned to you. However, if you have an interest in work, then you can make yourself of independence, perseverance, organizational abilities.

Conclusion: It should not be forgotten that although the leader is not a direct educator, his activity is associated with the transmission of certain information and messages to other people. Therefore, the ability to easily explain complex knowledge, problems and information to people of different categories, specialists is absolutely necessary. The correct explanation of some problems from simple guard to managers requires a certain skill. Emergency situations, a shortage of time, require from the leader to have didactic abilities. He acquires such a skill with the help of special exercises, trainings, through an increase in social, life experience.

References

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