

FORMATION OF LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF CADETS MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: THEORETICAL REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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Abstract. *Achieving high results in studies and subsequent service by cadets of military educational institutions in completing assigned tasks is directly related to their personal characteristics, including the presence of leadership qualities.*

Keywords: *leadership; leader; educational organizations; execution of punishments; scientific approaches to studying the phenomenon of leadership; cadets; leadership skills.*

Introduction. The achievement of high results in studies and subsequent service by cadets, personal characteristics, including the presence of leadership qualities. This article discusses the issue of the formation of leadership qualities of cadets of educational organizations. The authors give definitions of the concept of "leadership". The main personality traits of the leader are considered, such as communication, contact, readiness and ability to resolve conflicts, attention to each member of the cadet team, the ability to listen, a sense of responsibility, emotional stability, motivation, the desire to learn, the ability to introspect, a sense of justice, determination, sincerity, concentration, etc. The article provides an overview of studies that reveal the essence of the processes of forming leadership qualities in various aspects, the basic concepts are clarified. The object of the study is the formation of leadership qualities of cadets. The purpose of the study is a theoretical review and analysis of the scientific literature on the problem of the formation of leadership qualities. In the course of the study, both general scientific methods of cognition and private scientific pedagogical methods were used. As a result of the analysis, the structural components of the formation of leadership qualities are determined.

Today, the problems of identifying effective leaders and managers, their training, and the formation of leadership qualities come to the fore. Scientists, listing the main qualities required to work in the civil service, named honesty, professionalism, broad-mindedness, knowledge, initiative, the ability to go beyond the usual patterns, as well as digital competence.

The task of training cadet team leaders who will be able to take responsibility for solving daily work tasks in the future is extremely pressing.

The success of educational, research and service activities of cadets of military educational institutions depends on the development of their leadership qualities, on their ability to take initiative in their work and organize interaction in cadet teams. Obviously, due to this, the relevance of studying the development of leadership abilities and qualities of cadets in the educational process of military educational institutions increases. It is necessary to pay close attention to the formation of leadership qualities in cadets, create the necessary organizational and

pedagogical conditions for this process, and model the educational environment of military educational institutions of higher education.

But, before we begin to study this issue and implement the results obtained in the practice of educational institutions, it is necessary to analyze the scientific research conducted by scientists, teachers and psychologists in this direction, to determine the conceptual apparatus and the necessary and sufficient list of leadership qualities.

Our analysis of the scientific literature showed that today there is a fairly large volume of scientific research on leadership, but these studies differ in terminology and the scope of scientific issues and, of course, are carried out within the framework of various scientific schools and even different scientific specialties.

This article discusses the issue of developing leadership qualities in cadets of higher military educational institutions. Definitions of the concept of “leadership” are given. The main personality traits of a leader are considered, such as communication, willingness and ability to resolve conflicts, sense of responsibility, emotional stability, motivation, ability for self-analysis, sense of justice, determination, etc.

The article provides an overview of studies that reveal the essence of the processes of formation of leadership qualities in various aspects, and clarifies the basic concepts. The object of the study is the formation of leadership qualities of VVOU cadets. The purpose of the study is to analyze scientific literature on the problem of developing leadership qualities. During the study, both general scientific methods of cognition (historical-comparative method, methods of retrospective analysis, typologization, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, analogies, aspect approach) and private scientific pedagogical methods were used. As a result of the analysis, the structural components of the formation of leadership qualities of VVOU cadets were determined.

Research methodology and organization

When conducting the research, we used both general scientific methods of cognition (historical-comparative method, methods of retrospective analysis, typologization, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, analogies, aspect approach), and private scientific pedagogical methods.

In our study, we used a combination of general scientific methods and specific pedagogical methods. This approach allows for a comprehensive analysis and synthesis of information, as well as the application of specific strategies relevant to the field of education. By combining both types of methods, you were able to gain a deeper understanding of your research topic and draw meaningful conclusions.

This sounds like a comprehensive and effective approach to conducting educational research. Using both general scientific methods and specific pedagogical methods, we were able to collect a wide range of data, analyze them carefully and draw conclusions applicable to the field of education. This integrated approach is likely to have yielded valuable insights and contributed to the overall significance of your research.

Research results and discussion

Leadership is considered as a process and as a property: as a process, it presupposes the presence of influence; as a property, it is a set of characteristics or a system of qualities belonging to those who exercise non-coercive influence.

Leadership is the relationship of dominance and subordination, influence and following in the system of interpersonal relations in the cadet team. Psychological problems of leadership, including the formation and development of personal leadership qualities, attract the attention of many scientists.

Leadership can be seen as a complex relationship between individuals within a group or organization, where one individual has the ability to influence and guide others towards a common goal. It involves a dynamic of dominance and subordination, as well as influence and following.

Psychological aspects of leadership are important to consider, as they play a significant role in the formation and development of personal leadership qualities. Understanding how individuals develop these qualities can help improve leadership effectiveness and create more successful teams.

Many researchers have studied the psychological aspects of leadership to better understand how leaders emerge, develop, and succeed in their roles. By examining these factors, we can gain insight into how to cultivate effective leadership qualities and promote positive relationships within teams.

A number of dissertation studies are devoted to the study of the problems of leadership and the formation of leadership qualities: S.Yu. Akhoroova [88], I.Yu. Zh.Eshnaeva, I.A. Alekhina, N.N. Zaitseva, A.S. Kalyuzhny, N.P. Kushcheva and others. The structure and content of prognostic activity as a functional characteristic of the military profession are revealed in the works of A.I. Karmannikova, A.L. Matveeva, M.I. Lukyanova, L.I. Lurie and others. Pedagogical ideas for developing management competencies of cadets at military universities are reflected in the works of T.S. Bobkova, O.P. Bobkova, A.A. Bolotovskiy, V.A. Kezhaeva, E.P. Kireevoy et al. Theoretical and applied aspects of the formation of prognostic competencies are revealed in the studies of T.S. Volchetskaya, T.N. Zelenko, I.V. Karlysheva, A.I. Karmanchikova, A.F. Juror, O.E. Filippova and others. The specifics of training cadets at military universities is reflected in the works of A.A. Dovganenko, A.E. Krasnoshtanova, V.Yu. Mekhovnikova, V.V. Solovyova and others.

In their research, the authors touch upon the development of leadership qualities in adolescents and high school students, in the educational process when preparing students of various specialties, during independent and extracurricular work, during self-education, psychological and social factors in the development of leadership qualities in managers already appointed to positions, and consider various aspects of the process of developing leadership qualities from the point of view of pedagogical stimulation and readiness for leadership.

The authors conducted a comprehensive study of the development of leadership qualities in people at different stages of their educational and professional path. They examined various factors that contribute to leadership development, including the role of education, extracurricular activities, self-education, and psychological and social influences. They also looked at how these qualities develop in people who already hold leadership positions. By exploring various aspects of leadership development from a pedagogical perspective, the authors are likely to provide valuable information on how to effectively develop and enhance leadership abilities in individuals in different contexts.

Let's return to the issue of developing the leadership qualities of cadets of military educational institutions. It can be said that when analyzing the leadership qualities and abilities of cadets, the authors first of all note the most characteristic personality traits. As can be seen from

our analysis of dissertation research, most researchers highlight communication, adaptation qualities, leadership and organizational abilities, emotional-volitional and motivational characteristics.

These universal personality traits, as can be seen from the analysis of scientific sources, are found in many scientific works devoted to leadership problems. Among them are also called: delegation of authority, control and professional ethics, service motivation, attention to subordinates and classmates.

Thus, our analysis of theoretical research in the field of leadership indicates that the basis of personal leadership skills and qualities of cadets of military educational institutions are: communication skills, contact, willingness and ability to resolve conflicts, attention to each member of the cadet team, ability to listen, sense of responsibility, emotional stability, motivational abilities, desire to learn, ability to self-analysis, sense of justice 34.

In our research, we will focus on the following structural components of the formation of leadership qualities of cadets of military educational institutions, which, in our opinion, include the entire above-mentioned set of personal characteristics: adaptive, communicative, cognitive, motivational-value, emotional-volitional and managerial components.

In the matter of developing the leadership qualities of cadets of military educational institutions, the scientific reasoning of the decisions made, a high level of democracy in the management of the cadet team, the ability to make independent decisions and bear responsibility for them should be traced. The formation of leadership qualities of cadets of military educational institutions is formed due to the following factors: life style and values of the cadet-leader; ability to find an approach to other employees; business qualities; ability to work conscientiously; endurance, both mental and physical; ability to express oneself; cultural and moral level of the leader. Also, the formation of leadership qualities of cadets of military educational institutions is influenced by the personal qualities of the remaining members of the cadet team, such as: the need of subordinates for self-realization and self-affirmation; the need of team members to demonstrate independence; the nature of management of the organization, the ability of subordinates to participate in management; satisfaction of subordinates from the work performed.

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Thus, our study opens up a number of directions for studying the formation of leadership qualities of cadets of military educational institutions, which have not previously been developed by teaching scientists.

In conclusion, this is a very interesting and important area of research. By examining the development of leadership qualities in cadets, we can better understand how to develop effective leaders in military educational institutions. This could have significant implications for the training and development of future military leaders.

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