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## Psychological Aspects Of Leader Traits In Boys And Girls In Different Family Settings

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### ABSTRACT

The problematic of this article was the identification during the study of leadership qualities in boys and girls of school age, and the possibility of their implementation. The authors considered the issue of leadership differences between boys and girls. The issues of family conditions for the qualitative approach to the development of leadership qualities in children were determined and analyzed.

### Keywords:

Leadership, female leadership, family, education, boy leader, girl leader.

The development of leadership qualities of the younger generation is the most important task of any state interested in creating a reserve of managerial personnel. The formation of leadership competencies in adults is difficult due to the fact that the most important leadership qualities are established in childhood and adolescence [7]. Modern socially active schoolchildren in the near future can become public and political leaders, the development of any country depends on the effectiveness of their activity. In our opinion, the successful development of youth leadership is impossible without taking into account the age specifics of leaders and understanding its

dynamics in close connection with the development of the group and family [3].

The study of the personal qualities of youth leaders is of particular relevance because a leader is a special person in a group, others look up to him, through the leader teachers can have a more effective influence on the group as a whole. Being an object of identification, the leader extends his values to his classmates [1]. Conducting an extensive theoretical analysis of domestic and foreign leadership studies, T.V. Bendas points out the relevance of studying age aspects of leadership: "Some directions can be considered the most promising due to their insufficient study: age, gender and cross-

cultural aspects; and also - deviant leadership". In foreign psychology the topic of leadership traditionally arouses great interest of researchers due to the demands of practice. Questions of studying the dynamics of childhood leadership have not been left aside either; the question of the initial emergence of leadership in a group during the formation of the personality attracts special attention of scientists.

In a number of researches it was proved that a two-three-year-old child cannot act as a leader yet. Leadership actively starts to appear and becomes actualized in a small group at the age of 9-10 years old. It is at this age the role of the group and the family for the child increases sharply [10].

The problem of discrimination against women on the basis of gender has been an issue for many millennia, and has left an imprint on our time. Most women face such "injustice" in hiring and career advancement.

The origins of inequality against women can be traced back to antiquity. Even back then, there were debates about "Is a woman a person? Does she have a soul?". Aristotle believed that "...a woman is a man disfigured by nature. Aesop stated that "fire, woman and sea are three calamities. The attitude toward the "weaker sex" has changed over time. Now a woman has access to all the ways of self-realization, she has the right to choose what she wants to do, what profession she wants to master [6]. A free, independent and goal-oriented woman is far from being a rarity. For many years women have been striving to get into leadership positions, but on their way they encounter the "glass ceiling" barrier, i.e. invisible, almost imperceptible barrier, which is actually very large, and is the main prejudice that prevents career advancement. Previously, in order to circumvent the obstacle, women were forced to imitate men: to hide emotions, to copy the management style, to reveal masculine qualities. More recently, research has shown that it is now up to men to imitate. Leadership style of women, became more demanded in the management of the organization [7].

The opinions of authors who discuss the problem of leadership differ. Some stand on the fact that gender does not determine the leadership style, others believe that men and women manage differently, and distinguish between muscular and feminine styles. According to the muscular and feminine leadership styles, there are basic qualities of male leaders and female leaders. Men are characterized by competitiveness, strong control by the leader, hierarchical authority, impassioned, analytical problem solving. Women are characterized by responsiveness, cooperation of leaders and subordinates, weak control by the leader, problem solving through intuition and empathy [9].

If the question is about leadership qualities. There is a different approach to nurturing leadership qualities. The question of leadership depends not on natural data, but on the knowledge put into the child's head by his parents. And the experience of generations confirms this. Often it happens that a person for many years was sitting on the stove like a bogatyr, did not touch anyone, did not get involved in anything. But an emergency happened and he took upon himself both power and responsibility for what was going on, he easily solved difficult problems, over which yesterday's passionaries were throwing up their hands. Children also show their leadership qualities easily if they are not hindered or told that "yes, with your character you will never achieve anything". Parents should remember that everyone can take a leadership position, and you should not wave your hands before time, you need to choose the right parenting strategy, depending on the nature and temperament of the child.

Did you know that there are two types of leadership? Most likely, we know only the first type, the most bright, charismatic one - the so-called open leadership ("the first guy in the village," the soul of the company). A man-organizer, who said - and all obey, do, because you want to obey his power and charm. The second type of leadership is more reserved, not always emotional, a kind of a gray cardinal, who quietly and discreetly does not even give orders, but manages people so that

they themselves suggest to do the right thing and rush to execute after a slight nod. The second type is in many ways more advantageous, because the non-obvious, not conspicuous leadership allows to achieve results, and in the case of a mistake or failure, the offended crowd will tear apart the bright leader, while the gray cardinal will sit quietly in his office. He will cross off the contact list of the next unsuccessful hero, that's all... Not a bad tactic, if you think about it.

What about child leadership? Most parents guess that raising a boy and a girl as leaders should be done differently. But often even adults do not understand exactly what the difference should be. If you have a son. Take as an example, the literary work of Michael Weller, "The Adventures of Major Zvyagin," an incredibly motivating book. In one of the chapters just told how the inconspicuous boy falls in love with the first beauty of the class. She already accepts his advances as a student without fanaticism, then starts dating a richer guy - a graduate student with a car. And the boy says: "Leave me alone, bored" [2]. In the book, this "amoebic" young man under the guidance of Major Zvyagin gradually becomes the man any girl dreams of. Within a few months, the major "pumps up" an ordinary working man from a construction site, who has never been accepted anywhere, who is shy: he teaches him to play the guitar, to dress decently, to go skiing. The young man publishes a poem composed by the collective mind of the Zvyagin family, and gets on a prestigious TV show, which everyone is watching, including his girlfriend. In just three months, an ordinary guy picks up the perks with which he passes into the category of in-demand young men. He dances beautifully, dresses well, talks lively, reasoning, broadcasting thoughts from clever books. He skillfully fights in front of his beloved, great skiing, and he also has a fan with a car. And that's it, the image is formed, yesterday's prude falls head over heels in love and agrees to marry. Let's look at the artistic plot more closely: the book clearly laid out a classic scheme, as a man of working on the construction site and a loser with no prospects of becoming a desirable husband for a spoiled

girl. And a similar scheme can be applied to anyone at a young age, or better yet, as a child. A parent can become "Major Zvyagin" to his son and help him consistently take steps toward success. On this path your son may also need the help of friends, but in order to make friends want to help, the child must already be for them the authority. And this authority is built up: either the person knows how to do something better than they do, or he knows more; or in some situations he reacts competently, does not get lost, does not panic, and clearly says how and what we will do; or he has some unusual thoughts, knowledge, actions, and then others look at him as a guru. We need to think what interests are appropriate for his age, for his company, in which situation the child can demonstrate superiority, having knowledge that other children do not have.

And if you have a daughter. Once we read a curious episode about how a girl, an ordinary schoolgirl, can be turned into the first beauty and smart girl. The teacher of the subject "Ethics and Psychology of Life" wanted to make an ordinary girl super-beautiful in the perception of her classmates. After a lecture on gallantry and good manners, he put the girl on a chair and showed how to kiss a lady's hand properly, using this girl as an example. It was in the 10th grade, in September, and all through the school year all the boys looked at this girl as the first beauty. Here is such a simple manipulation by an adult - and the teacher has made that ordinary girl becomes a superstar class, though before nine years felt like an ugly duckling. This example is very revealing. I think you've also noticed that the prettiest and most popular girl becomes not the one who is really very pretty, if you judge some objective characteristics of the choice, but the one who acts like the first beauty.

So if you want your daughter to feel like a queen, start telling her about it, giving her compliments. And it is desirable that they did not make a woman, although Mom's praise will never hurt, and that compliments and words of admiration she heard from her daughter's father and other men: Uncle, brother, grandfather. The girl begins to get used to

being liked, because everyone says it, then she puts herself differently among her peers. Such a popular girl enters adulthood with the feeling that admired attention to her is the norm of life [5].

Unfortunately, mothers brought up by the Soviet system make a terrible mistake: they kill femininity and leadership in girls. For example, our friend's daughter in kindergarten, the boys took turns driving a sledge. And she, like a princess, favorably received their signs of courtship, they even fought, which of them will take her on this sled. And suddenly my mother began to be indignant and reprimanded: "How could you behave like that? You have to switch places - he took you around, now you take him around.

We, when we hear this, are amazed and ask: "What are you doing? You understand that your girl has an innate feminine model of behavior - men perform feats for her, in return they receive her admiration and gratitude, and this is a quite normal, adequate mutual exchange. What are you teaching your child? To plow like a horse, no less than a man? Why are you doing this?!" Mom was naturally offended that I thought her model of equality was silly. But in my eyes, a mother who kills a girl's natural femininity is the enemy of her daughter. It is a huge mistake if she, fearing that her daughter will grow up frivolous, does not allow the girl to be beautiful and attractive easily, without effort [4].

So when it comes to teenage girls, realize that for them the valuable distinguishing attribute is beautiful clothes, the latest model iPhone, going to modeling courses, or any other attributes of "coolness" accepted at that age. No, we are not urging you to take out your entire paycheck and run to the boutique right away and dress your child in the latest Milanese fashion. This is a simple example of superiority on the scale of children's values. And no, it's not dangerous. Fancy clothes and the latest iPhone will not make your daughter selfish by itself - it's upbringing, not a shoe brand, that builds character. But in children and adolescents fashionable things give superiority, all other things being equal, and this is good. And now

for the nice: to have signs of excellence, leadership qualities can be without material goods. If your child is intellectually ahead of other children, they will listen to him. With intelligence, any subject or activity can be turned into a cult object. Remember the scene from "Tom Sawyer" when the boys gave all their valuables: glass balls, coins, a button, a dead cat in exchange for a unique opportunity - permission to paint their aunt's fence?

### Conclusion

So, if you decide to raise your child as a leader, consider his gender and create situations of victory and peer support for him if he is a boy. Praise and admire the beauty and grace if the child is a girl. Your job as a parent - do not just buy him expensive things, and identify the type and temperament of your daughter or son, and develop intellectually and emotionally. Then the child will begin to dominate his peers, learn to build relationships with adults. This will be the foundation of his future leadership in the adult world, and you can raise bright, successful and happy individuals

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