

5. Вихованці закладів інтернатного типу слабо підготовлені до самостійного життя, мають труднощі в організації свого побуту, дозвілля, створення та збереження своєї власної сім'ї.

У вихованців дитячих будинків слабо сформовані навички спілкування та встановлення контакту, що стає причиною замкнутості й недовіри до зовнішнього світу. У даній категорії дітей складно формуються уявлення про своє майбутнє. Через ізоляцію від суспільства та слабо розвинені комунікативні навички вони стикаються із труднощами в процесі соціально-психологічної адаптації, що призводить до складнощів у отриманні освіти, виборі майбутньої професії, побудові відносин з протилежною статтю, створенням своєї сім'ї і у вихованні дітей.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEADERSHIP IN A SOCIETY

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The problem of leadership as a social phenomenon has been studied for hundreds and even thousands of years. As early as in ancient China, in Confucius' time, people often disputed the importance of the power, the art of management or knowledge of laws for a leader. It was believed that if a leader did not master the art of management, when being in a position of power, opponents could deceive him and he would not be able to expose them.

According to the German philosopher, sociologist R. Stephen, and professional public speaker and a management expert M. Scheler, leadership is defined as a value-free sociological concept as leading and following are considered to be common sociological laws. Leadership is based on the objective needs of highly organized systems, which include, primarily, self-organization needs, optimization of certain elements of the system for ensuring its life and functional ability. In other words, leadership as one of the forms of the power system - submission, ensures the survival of both individuals and society as a whole. For example, if there is a favorable situation in a team, whose collaboration is based on friendly relations of employees and respect of their leader, a task-oriented leader will be effective for the team as he will be able to set accurate goals and will be demanding. A well-coordinated team works faster. But the same scheme also works in an unfavorable situation where the leader is not respected by his team. And for such a team a task-oriented leader will also be effective.

The individual choice of one or another variant of action, the activity of a leader has a significant impact on many aspects of social life, for example, on training, education, change in a social structure. The inconsistency, nonlinearity of social development, and the unpredictability of many social

phenomena cause an ever-growing need for initiative leaders who can act in the changing unstable environment of the information society independently and creatively. Overcoming the spontaneity of people's joint activities and subordinating individual efforts to a common goal is the social meaning of leadership. The phenomenon of leadership, therefore, is a bilateral process: on the one hand, the environment recognizes the leader as a result of his activity and the corresponding expectations, on the other hand, the individual's ability to adequately express group interests, the level of his influence on the environment and the ability to take responsibility for collaboration of people. Therefore, the role of a leader is not limited only to meet the environment's expectations, for example, an educational institution or labor collective, he influences it. Leadership acts both as a factor of self-government and as a potential opportunity of any social system.

Thus, the need for leaders and leadership as a mechanism for increasing the efficiency of the life of social entities exists in virtually all areas of modern society: economic, political, scientific, cultural, educational and other ones.