

## SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF LEADERSHIP PERCEPTION IN UZBEK FAMILIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE PERSPECTIVES

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**Abstract.** *This article explores the socio-psychological features of leadership perception in Uzbek families, shedding light on the evolving dynamics between husbands and wives. It delves into the cultural context, challenges faced, and the role of education in shaping these perceptions. The article emphasizes the significance of open communication, collaboration, and mutual understanding in fostering a balanced approach to leadership, contributing to a harmonious family environment.*

**Keywords:** *uzbek families, leadership perception, socio-psychological factors, gender roles, communication, collaboration, traditional values, modernity, education, empowerment*

Leadership within the context of a family dynamic is a complex interplay of socio-cultural norms, psychological factors, and personal beliefs. In Uzbek families, the perception of leadership is deeply rooted in traditional values, yet influenced by modern socio-psychological factors. This article delves into the nuanced aspects of leadership perception within Uzbek families, focusing on the viewpoints of both husbands and wives, highlighting the evolving socio-psychological features that shape their understanding of leadership roles.

Uzbekistan, a country rich in cultural heritage, places significant importance on family values and traditional gender roles. Historically, the husband has been seen as the primary breadwinner and decision-maker, while the wife's role often revolves around the household and nurturing the family. However, with the changing societal landscape, these roles have started to evolve, leading to diverse perceptions of leadership within families. For many Uzbek husbands, the perception of leadership is often linked to providing financial stability and ensuring the well-being of the family. Traditional values of respect for elders and authority also play a crucial role in their leadership style. Many husbands see themselves as the protectors and providers, responsible for making important decisions related to the family's future, education, and overall welfare.

The main feature of a young family is the process of its formation. Marital disputes are considered one of the types of disagreements that lead to the adaptation of marriage. The reasons for the origin of intra-family and external conflicts are different. Disputes arise due to dissatisfaction with the needs of the spouses. From this it can be concluded that at the initial stage of the relationship, young married couples experienced some difficulties. Over time, all conflict situations begin to have other reasons and lead to their constructive resolution. To prevent family conflicts, spouses are advised to communicate more, try to talk about their needs and protests.

Wives in Uzbek families often have a multifaceted perception of leadership. While they respect their husband's role as the provider, many modern Uzbek women also seek a more equal partnership. Education and career opportunities have empowered women, allowing them to contribute significantly to the family income. This financial independence has led to a shift in the

perception of leadership, with wives desiring a more consultative and collaborative approach in decision-making processes.

Today, families face many problems. The stratification of families by income level is of great importance, and another important problem is the elimination of family traditions and norms of behavior. The nature of relationships in the family is not only differences between spouses, but also their relationship to children and older generations, as well as the method and type of Education. An important part of these changes is the change in attitude towards the institution of marriage in society itself, which contributes to the spread of cohabitation instead of formal marriage.

The main feature of a young family is the process of its formation, when partners begin to perceive each other and their relationship in a new way. As a rule, the material support of young families is insufficient, there is a clear, established relationship between its members. Social roles have not yet been established, and there is also a lack of adequate adaptation to the family and socialization of the Union towards society.

One of the most characteristic of family conflicts is conflicts between husband and wife. So why do young people who have married in love with each other with the most noble intentions have conflicts and quarrels in their relationship after they start a family? Why do they fight? Can a couple in general live in their life without conflicts, without war-fights? Questions like this can be continued a lot more.

The evolving dynamics of leadership within Uzbek families have not come without challenges. Conflicting expectations, communication gaps, and societal pressures can strain the relationship between husbands and wives. However, many couples are adapting to these changes by fostering open communication, mutual respect, and a willingness to embrace new ideas. The younger generation, in particular, tends to adopt a more egalitarian approach to leadership, valuing the input of both partners in family matters.

In Uzbek families, the husband and wife's perception of leadership is greatly influenced by cultural and traditional values. Uzbek society is largely patriarchal, with men usually being the head of the household and the main decision maker. However, it should be noted that there is variation in concepts and practices across regions and individuals. In Uzbek families, the leading and providing role of land is often emphasized. He is usually expected to make important decisions regarding finances, family affairs, and foreign affairs. This perception of leadership is deeply rooted in traditional gender roles and expectations, with the husband as the protector and responsible for the well-being and well-being of the family.

On the other hand, the wife's role is often perceived as supportive and nurturing. She is expected to be submissive and respectful to her husband, and her primary goal is to take care of the home and children. This traditional understanding of leadership often limits the wife's independence in decision-making, particularly in matters outside the domestic sphere.

However, it is important to note that there have been changes in recent years. With increasing urbanization, education, and exposure to different cultures, the notions of gender roles and leadership in Uzbek families are gradually changing. Many modern couples are striving for a more equal and supportive partnership, where decisions are made together and both spouses contribute to the well-being of the family. In general, while traditional gender roles and perceptions of leadership still exist in Uzbek families, there is growing recognition and acceptance of a more

egalitarian dynamic in which husbands and wives work together as partners to manage their families.

In Uzbek families, the psychological aspect of husband and wife's perception of leadership can be influenced by various factors, including cultural norms, socialization and individual personalities. One important psychological factor is the internalization of traditional gender roles and expectations. Boys and girls in Uzbek society are often taught and socialized from a young age to understand and fulfill their assigned gender roles. This can shape their beliefs and attitudes towards family leadership. Husbands may internalize the belief that they should be the primary decision maker and provider, while wives may believe that they should be submissive and supportive.

Another psychological aspect is the power dynamics within the family. Power imbalances can affect how husbands and wives perceive and manage leadership roles. For example, if the husband has more power and control over resources, he may be perceived as the main leader, regardless of his actual leadership qualities or ability to make sound decisions. This can lead to a perception of authority-based leadership rather than authority or shared decision-making. Individual characteristics and personal experiences also play an important role in the perception of leadership in Uzbek families. Some people may naturally have more assertive or dominant personalities, which may contribute to the perception of leadership. Additionally, personal experiences such as witnessing their own parenting dynamics or being exposed to different cultural practices can influence how husbands and wives perceive and adopt leadership roles.

The perception of leadership in Uzbek families is a complex interplay of tradition and modernity. While traditional roles still hold significance, the evolving socio-psychological landscape is reshaping these perceptions. Husbands and wives are navigating this intricate balance by fostering mutual respect, open communication, and shared decision-making. The willingness to adapt to changing societal norms while preserving the essence of cultural heritage is paving the way for more equitable and harmonious family dynamics in Uzbekistan. As the country continues to progress, the socio-psychological features of leadership perception within families are likely to undergo further transformation, reflecting the broader shifts in society's outlook and values.

In the midst of evolving perceptions of leadership, Uzbek families face various challenges. One of the significant challenges is the intergenerational gap, where older generations uphold traditional values while the younger ones lean towards more modern, egalitarian perspectives. This dichotomy can sometimes create tension within families. Moreover, societal expectations and gender stereotypes still persist, adding to the complexity. Balancing these expectations with the desire for individuality and equal partnership is an ongoing struggle for many couples.

Effective communication and collaboration between spouses are fundamental in shaping the perception of leadership within Uzbek families. Couples who openly discuss their expectations, concerns, and aspirations can navigate these challenges more effectively. Mutual understanding and compromise play pivotal roles, allowing both partners to contribute meaningfully to decision-making processes. As couples learn to appreciate each other's viewpoints, a harmonious balance between traditional values and modern aspirations emerges, fostering a healthier family environment.

Education, especially for women, has emerged as a powerful catalyst for change in Uzbek families. With increased access to education, women are gaining financial independence and a stronger voice in family matters. Educated wives often challenge traditional norms and advocate

for more collaborative leadership roles. Similarly, educated husbands tend to be more open to sharing responsibilities, thereby promoting a more egalitarian approach. This shift highlights the transformative power of education in reshaping perceptions of leadership and fostering gender equality within households.

The evolving perceptions of leadership within Uzbek families are not only shaping the present but also influencing the future. Children growing up in households where parents embrace equality and mutual respect are likely to internalize these values. This, in turn, paves the way for a more progressive society where gender roles are less rigid, and individuals are empowered to pursue their goals irrespective of their gender. By challenging traditional norms and nurturing a more balanced approach to leadership, Uzbek families are setting the stage for a more inclusive and harmonious future for the generations to come.

**Conclusion.** The socio-psychological features of leadership perception within Uzbek families are a testament to the dynamic nature of societal norms. As the country continues to undergo social and economic transformations, the roles and perceptions of leadership within families are bound to evolve further. Embracing open-mindedness, understanding, and adaptability will be key in navigating this path. By valuing each other's contributions and fostering an environment of mutual respect, Uzbek families can continue to harmonize traditional values with modern aspirations, creating a future where leadership is defined not by gender but by collaboration, empathy, and shared responsibility.

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