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Responsible leadership : the ethics of leadership in the family

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Today we exist in the atmosphere of the eternal moral values substitution. The fashion for this or that ideology replaces eternal ideals. We are irresponsible before the future generation because we are irresponsible before ourselves now. This negative tendency appears in many spheres of the activity of the society: in the politics, health, economy, education and science. The last one is the most important. (The place) Where the scientist will direct his talent determines the future of all humanity. The invention of the wheel discovered to the mankind unprecedented opportunities related with the transportation of goods, building, geographical discoveries and the invention of gunpowder gave rise to the emergence of new sophisticated types of weapons. Also it gave rise to wars which cruelty doesn't have precedents. Two brilliant scientific discoveries have so different consequences.

This problems of moral responsibility manifest in terms of ethical leadership. The intellectual superiority give unprecedented opportunities but at the same time imposes certain responsibility for the impact on society.

The history of formation of the leadership in science.

The first examples of the responsible leadership in science falls on in the ancient world, the time of the generation of first studies and cities' flourishing. The development of the philosophy contributed to the emergence of new exercises such as physics, mathematics, astronomy and others developing the education level of the population and this in turn became the basis of the development of the Greek culture which influence we feel till now.

After the decline of the Roman Empire, Arab East and China became the leaders in science which made a huge contribution in development of astronomy, geography, mathematics and chemistry. Further the Age of Discovery marked the beginning of a new period in the world history. Then the Age of Enlightenment showed the world the strength of the liberal-democratic tendencies in the policy, economy and science. In this period a man was responsible only before himself and also himself determined his way.

The First World War became the turning point showed the influence of science on the society life. Those who own the best technologies always win. Henceforth the development of military production begins and it is based on the innovative scientific achievements.

Why the problem of the ethical leadership in science is so actual nowadays? As said before the modern world is very dependent on the scientific achievements, the technologies develop so quickly that people don't have enough time for following the innovations.

At the same time with the distinction of the scientific methods it's necessary to define two types of the responsible leadership in the science:

- The leadership in the fundamental science.
- The leadership in the applied science.

The ethics in the fundamental and applied science.

The fundamental science can be named as unproductive activity because it doesn't create new products, but it is not so. It finds its use after a certain period of time depending on the innovation of discovery.

The responsibility of scientists is to prevent the using of their inventions against people. However the discoveries in fundamental science find their application only through the decades that's why nothing depends on the leaders in the period of their activity. The atomic theories of J.Tompson and E.Rutherford afterwards became the base for creating both atom bomb and atomic energetics. Strictly speaking, we have come close to the problem of the leadership in the sphere of applied science which creates real commodity units nowadays. This makes a special form of moral responsibility before the scientists. The results of their activity will be shown in the process of their direct work. The formation of atomic bomb and nuclear power station are the two applied extremes of the same theoretical teaching.

Academician A.I.Sakharov, the creator of the most destructive bomb, further was the supporter of pacifist views which defended in top management communities of the USSR. What did motivate Sakharov to abandon all his works and direct the efforts

against them? The answer is obvious. The moral responsibility for his activity before the posterities is doubly appreciated, if the activity refers to the ideas of destruction. As the creator of the powerful weapon he was guilty of the victims of its application. The feature of the ethical leadership in applied science is the possibility of the re-education of his leadership beginning in the knowledge of wrong in terms of vector's development.

What can be said about the science nowadays? The modern applied knowledge acquired obvious commercial character. The most of R&D projects in the world are financed by private corporations which are directed only to profit-making. This strategy contributed to creation of the consumer society which feature is consuming of goods and services over the existential necessity. Guided by this tendencies the researches create technologies which provide shortening the product life cycle for increasing the demand. Obviously the scientific potential is wasted because this reserves could be put in creating of socially useful product. In this moral responsibility of scientists before consumers appears and the last ones are unwilling hostages of the economic system.

The methods of influence on the leader.

In order to understand what exactly stimulates the leader to make this or those acts its necessary to distinctly divide the impact spheres. There is an external environment (political, economic, scientific and technical way), but the most important are personal qualities because the leadership potential is, first of all, the special psychotype characterized by pronounced personal characteristics. This personal characteristics depend on temperament, character and cognitive component. In science the most outstanding representative have the predominance of cognitive moment on psychoemotional. The ethical component of the leader are composed on the basis of moral principles obtained by him in the moment of primary socialization and under the influence of politic, economic and science and technology component .

According to the learnings about ethical leadership, the leader must have five abilities:

- The ability to respect people
- The ability to serve people

- Justice
- Honesty
- Organizational skills

The leader is the most important link in the team and he must personalize all advantages said above. However in scientific sphere there are little inconsistencies with the scheme. For being the leader it's necessary to be the most competent among the colleagues that's why the main characterization of the innovator is the cognitive component that is the set of skills in its and unfamiliar spheres of activity and special mind set thanks to which by way of clear creation on the basis of previous knowledge fundamentally new idea borns.

The education of the ethical leaders.

Taking into account personal characteristics which are necessary for the leader in science, there can be offered the holistic strategy of formation of next components:

- Morality and ethics
- Creative and intellectual abilities
- Scientific competence

The moral responsibility also consists of providing to the followers opportunities for development, that is it's necessary to educate scientists who can become a preceptor for the next generation, and this, in my opinion, is more important, because in conditions of necessity of permanent changes the world needs a continual development which could be provided by new representatives of their generation.

After the formation of psycho-emotional component of the future leader it's necessary to care about his creative and cognitive aspects. Nowadays in the world it is decided to focus on mathematics, languages and natural sciences. The creative sciences such as painting, music or dance are considered to be unproductive and useless. But it is a great mistake. According to Ken Robinson, a specialist of international class in education sphere, the modern education system kills in children a creative beginning, which is so important during the whole life. The nature of creative thinking is the same for the play creation and for solution of differential equations, and hence there could be achieved a

synergy effect by comprehensive development of the child. The feature of this period of life is no fear of failure, that's why children always experiment in contrast to adults, who can afraid of condemnation of their failure by society or punishment. The task for preceptor is to save the desire for experimentation and discoveries.

The conclusion.

Thus, studying the problem of the ethical leadership in science, it could be said that it takes a special place in the theory of responsible leadership because it is initial. Business, policy, health and other, all this is the product of scientific achievements in this or that sphere. The task of scientists is in approach of their researches according to the moral norms, and it's necessary to build the foundation for the future development of all humanity, but not to satisfy the immediate demands of a particular group of people wanting only to make profit. The task of people who don't directly take part in scientific activity is to educate morally the leaders, create conditions in which they can freely think up and realize their ideas. The social progress is a global process in which every person takes part. Everybody is a necessary link of our nature and has its own functions. If to distribute the roles and create the environment correctly, where the dominant values are morality and ethics, the community could develop and explore this world. That is our first priority.