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ФОРМУВАННЯ ЛІДЕРСЬКОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ МАЙБУТНІХ ОФІЦЕРІВ РОЗВІДКИ У КОНТЕКСТІ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ДОКТРИНИ ВІЙСЬКОВОГО ЛІДЕРСТВА У ЗБРОЙНИХ СИЛАХ УКРАЇНИ 114

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INVESTIGATING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS OF «INTELLECTUAL ELITE» AND «INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP»

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У статті досліджуються концепти «інтелектуальна еліта» та «інтелектуальне лідерство», їх взаємозв'язок та вплив на сучасне суспільство. Розглядається роль інтелектуальної еліти та інтелектуального лідерства в різних сферах діяльності.

Ключові слова: інтелектуальна еліта, інтелектуальне лідерство, суспільство, інновації, вплив.

This article explores the concepts of «intellectual elite» and «intellectual leadership», their interrelation, and impact on modern society. The role of intellectual elite and intellectual leadership in various spheres of activity is analyzed.

Keywords: intellectual elite, intellectual leadership, society, innovation, impact.

The modern society is facing unprecedented challenges, demanding continuous exploration of new innovative solutions and strategies. The paradigm of the contemporary world dictates new requirements, affirming the necessity for radical new decisions and perspectives, decisiveness in actions, and deep analysis of circumstances and contexts. In turbulent times of changing global order, the global community requires powerful intellectual leaders who will effectively address urgent issues and plan strategies for further actions. In this context, the role of intellectual elite and intellectual leadership in shaping and implementing these decisions, the interrelationship and interdependence of these concepts, arise. In this article, we will explore the correlation between the concepts of «intellectual elite» and «intellectual leadership», analyze their interaction and interconnection, as well as their impact and role in modern society.

The study of leadership is the subject of research by many scholars, including R. Daft, V. Kremen, J. Blondel, N. Gazzard, and others. Intellectual leadership has been investigated by a number of prominent scholars, including I. Karnelyuk, L. Tsimbal, G. Khoveyd, S. Pronin, and N. Yaghoubi. The concept of the intellectual elite has been extensively discussed by different scholars and researchers, such as D. Bell, V. Kremen, V. Hoshovska, N. Averianova, and K. Mykhailova, and others. Their contributions have shed light on various aspects of the intellectual elite, including its composition, role in society, and impact on cultural and intellectual development.

The concepts of «intellectual elite» and «intellectual leadership» become particularly relevant in the conditions of rapid technological development, globalization, and intensified competition. The *intellectual elite*, comprised of highly skilled professionals, intellectuals, and experts in various fields of knowledge, undoubtedly possess not only professional hard skills but also powerful additional soft skills, such as creativity, strategic thinking, and the ability to innovate. In turn, *intellectual leadership* reflects the ability of an individual or group to mobilize intellectual potential to achieve common goals. Research on the relationship between the intellectual elite and intellectual leadership is of significant importance for understanding how to effectively utilize intellectual resources to achieve strategic objectives. Analyzing these concepts will allow us to uncover their interactions, identify key success factors, and determine opportunities for further societal development.

The intellectual elite comprises individuals who possess a high level of education, expert knowledge in their field, and high intellectual abilities. These individuals may include scientists, scholars, inventors, writers, artists, business leaders, educators, and others [3]. Their knowledge and experience often form the basis for the development of new ideas, technologies, and strategies that influence societal progress. The intellectual elite typically has access to resources that enable them to develop their ideas and implement them. Such resources may include high-tech equipment, financial resources, scientific institutes, and other infrastructural opportunities that contribute to success in the development and popularization of achievements and experience.

On the other hand, intellectual leadership is defined by an individual's or a group's ability to effectively lead existing intellectual potential towards achieving common goals. It involves not only the ability to generate ideas and concepts but also the capability to motivate others to engage in collective action, thereby fostering the development and implementation of innovations. Intellectual leaders typically possess high levels of communication skills, adaptability to changing environments, and the ability to influence the thoughts and behaviors of others [1]. They may be recognized authorities in their field, providing guidance and instructions to achieve shared objectives [2].

The concept of «intellectual elite» and «intellectual leadership» are closely intertwined, often manifesting in the membership of intellectual elite representatives within the cohort of intellectual leaders, and vice versa. Many intellectual leaders originate from the intellectual elite, possessing not only knowledge but also the leadership qualities necessary for mobilizing resources and achieving set goals. On the other hand, the intellectual elite can be an influential force in society, creating new ideas and concepts that shape the course of development. However, a member of the intellectual elite may lack certain skills, particularly soft skills, to play the role of an intellectual leader.

We propose to consider the implementation features of the aforementioned concepts in various spheres of activity. In the fields of education, science, and technology, the intellectual elite plays a key role in generating new knowledge and technological innovations. Scientists, researchers, and engineers with a high level of expertise in their fields conduct research, develop new technologies, and make significant contributions to scientific progress. Educators popularize knowledge, nurture the new generation, and conduct research in the field of education. Intellectual leaders in the field of education and science are often prominent scholars or inventors who not only make significant discoveries or inventions but also mobilize other researchers and experts to collectively address complex problems, if necessary, appealing to the global community. They may hold leadership positions in scientific institutions, technology companies, or civil organizations, providing direction for

development in line with contemporary challenges. Thus, representatives of the intellectual elite occupy positions of intellectual leadership.

The intellectual elite also exerts significant influence on society and culture. Writers, artists, philosophers, and other representatives of the cultural environment undoubtedly belong to this elite. Their works of literature, artistic creations, and ideas shape the cultural values of society within the country (often spreading beyond its borders), expand the societal knowledge potential, address urgent issues, and contribute to the development of intellectual discourse, and so on. Intellectual leaders in the field of culture can be influential figures known for their unique approach to creativity and their ability to mobilize public opinion. It's no secret that such representatives can be the "voice of a generation," reflecting current issues and values, or well-known personalities influencing mass culture through their works and public appearances, who persistently appeal to the global community in challenging times.

In public life and politics, the intellectual elite can influence the adoption of strategic decisions and the formation of public opinion. Experts from various fields such as economics, politics, law, and the public sphere may provide consultations and develop policies that impact the development of the country or region. Intellectual leaders in public life and politics may be prominent figures who have significant influence on society through their activities and public appearances. They may be politicians, activists, business leaders, or thought leaders who advocate for their views and address key issues.

When considering the relationship between the concepts of «intellectual elite» and «intellectual leadership», it is important to pay attention to several aspects:

Interdependence: The intellectual elite and intellectual leaders often interact with each other, or the same individual may be a member of both groups. The intellectual elite can provide the intellectual potential, knowledge, and expertise necessary for the development of strategies and decisions. On the other hand, intellectual leaders have the ability to mobilize intellectual resources and use them to achieve common goals, popularize ideas, unite, and lead society.

Leadership Capability: The intellectual elite can serve as a source of leadership talent. Many intellectual leaders originate from the intellectual elite, acquiring a high level of expertise and knowledge in their field, allowing them to effectively manage projects and initiatives. Leadership capability, in turn, is fueled by strong soft skills.

Impact on Society: The intellectual elite and intellectual leaders have a significant impact on society and its development. Their ideas, concepts, and strategies shape modern values and norms, influencing the development of the economy, politics, culture, and other spheres of life.

Common Goal: The intellectual elite and intellectual leaders usually share a common goal - to achieve success and progress in various areas of society. Their joint efforts are aimed at addressing complex problems and implementing innovative solutions.

Therefore, the relationship between the intellectual elite and intellectual leadership can be described as the interaction between sources of intellectual resources and their utilization to achieve common goals and advance society. Thus, it is justified to distinguish between the concepts of «intellectual elite» and «intellectual leaders». The intellectual elite encompasses specific representatives and figures in various fields: science, technology, arts, education, public life, and more. These may include scientists, inventors, writers, artists, philosophers, businessmen, and other individuals who possess a high level of expertise and knowledge in their respective domains. Intellectual leaders typically emerge from among these representatives of the intellectual elite. However, not every member of the intellectual elite automatically becomes an intellectual leader. Intellectual leaders distinguish themselves from other elite members by their leadership qualities, such as the ability to mobilize and motivate others, strategic thinking, communication skills, and capacity for innovative thinking.

Therefore, the intellectual elite may serve as a source of potential intellectual leaders, but not every member of the elite automatically becomes a leader. Intellectual leaders emerge from the elite due to their unique leadership qualities and abilities to influence.

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