



SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STUDENT SPORTS TRAINING

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Annotation

Sports clubs are an important primary organization in the organization and conduct of sports activities. The article is devoted to the problems in the work of sports clubs and ways to solve them, and contains information on entrepreneurship and public services in the field of physical culture and sports, the creation of new jobs.

Keywords: sports, sports clubs, physical culture, physical training, management.

Higher education institutions are an organizational structure that performs enormous organizational and managerial functions in educating the younger generation and providing them with future careers. The stage of socio-economic development of today's society places different demands on people, especially young people, to organize, manage and live their lives in an exemplary manner. They are concentrated around medical-biological, pedagogical-psychological, socio-economic and legal students and form a system of needs aimed at ensuring a person's whole life. At present, great importance is attached to the development of physical culture and sports in higher education institutions. [1].

The contribution of physical culture and sports in bringing up the young generation as physically fit and mentally mature people is invaluable. In order to further develop physical culture and sports, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Culture and Sports" (September 4, 2015, new edition), "On measures to develop physical culture and mass sports" (Presidential Decree No. 3031 of June 3, 2017)) were adopted, and the main conceptual directions for the implementation of the tasks set out in it were developed.

The law provides for a conceptual approach to physical education and the gradual solution of cultural, educational, socio-economic tasks through physical education and sports in the system of continuing education. [2]

As a result, our athletes are gaining more and more victories on the world stage, making a significant contribution to the popularization of sports in our country, its further scientific and methodological development. Strengthening the results achieved in sports training poses enormous challenges for their further development in the coming years. Twenty-five student-athletes of the 69 national teams of Uzbekistan, which participated in the XXXI Summer Olympics and XV Paralympic Games in 2016 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, also took part. This accounted for 32.2% of the total number of participants. Taking into account the fact that 18648 students study at the Uzbek State Institute of Physical Culture and 15 faculties of physical culture in the regions, we can see that only 0.13% of them are Olympic students. Representatives of only 6 out of 15 faculties of physical culture in the regions (Urgench State University, Andijan State University, Sam State University, Bukhara State University, Kokand State



Pedagogical Institute, Karshi State University) participated in the Olympic Games. None of the remaining 10 faculties was included in the national team. This indicates that the organization and management of sports training of students in these faculties is unsatisfactory. Naturally, this figure does not satisfy us and makes it necessary to reconsider the case, to look for other, optimal ways to solve the problem.

This need requires the mobilization of a huge reserve force of students and professors of the faculties of Physical Culture in the regions, the organization and management of their work at the level of modern requirements. Of course, what we have said applies to the process of training high-class athletes, because the process of training high-class athletes goes through great muscle tension. For example, the annual running volume of runners ranged from 3000-3500 km to 6500-7500 km. Individual swimmers train 3,800 km per year, rowers up to 12,000 km, and cyclists up to 40,000 km.

Athletes who maintain their level in world competitions will have at least 7-8 years of hard sports work. In a foreign sports experience, 8 people serve for a particular athlete of the highest category.

These require the organization and management of the sports training process not only by intuition or self-discipline, but also in accordance with the recommendations proven by the results of scientific, theoretical and methodological research.

It should be noted that mass sports also has a special place as a huge reserve force for the training of high-class athletes. Mass sports in higher education institutions are carried out through sports clubs. If we approach the working conditions of sports clubs from today's requirements, as well as from a scientific and methodological point of view, we will have to refer to certain indicators to determine their efficiency. At present, there are 60 higher education institutions, 7 foreign branches and 13 branches of higher education institutions in the country. When you add them all up, they are 80. They have more than 271,000 students and more than 9,000 graduate students. Sports clubs in these higher education institutions operate on a community basis, they do not have a source of funding.

Therefore, they are often unable to participate in student sports competitions held at the national and international levels. There are also sports clubs that operate on a legal basis in some higher education institutions as economic entities in order to be self-sufficient, based on students of market economy. But their number is very small, they are 10-11%. This situation also creates a big problem in higher education institutions, such as the organization of sports clubs, which are the core of the organization and management of student sports training, as economic entities, giving them legal status. [3]

Today, the great attention and opportunities paid to the development of small business and entrepreneurship in all sectors of the country, the benefits require their widespread implementation in the process of physical culture and sports training in the education system. Based on the experience of developed countries, entrepreneurship and business, in turn, give a great impetus to the development of sports and fitness among students. For example, in the most developing countries, such as China and Korea, only 40% of the money spent on physical culture and sports is spent from the state budget. The remaining 60% of the funds are generated through self-sufficiency. This is 100% in a country like the United States, which means that the state spends almost no money to develop independent sports among the population.

Despite the fact that many decisions of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers to address the financial, economic and organizational-legal problems of the process of independent sports training of



students serve as an important basis for entrepreneurship and business in the field, the results remain unsatisfactory. Despite this, the three-stage system competitions are held regularly, every year, but due to lack of funds, there is a specific gap in sports training for 2-2.5 years between each stage. The main reasons for this are as follows.

First, the lack of legal knowledge, skills and abilities of sports professionals to meet the requirements of a market economy.

Second, the system of organization and management of independent sports training of students is not responsive to today's students, they do not have a source of funding.

Third, the lack of vital life goals for professionals in the field to improve their economic situation through initiative and independent sports training, and so on.

Creating conditions in the system of independent sports training of students, holding trainings, competitions and meetings of various levels and finding a source of funding for their participation has been a big challenge. Therefore, the establishment of entrepreneurship and business-based sports clubs in higher education institutions, the creation of jobs, the organization and management of their work to address the important material and spiritual tasks set by our government, in particular, to make students physically mature, healthy and independent sports for many years. creates great opportunities for them to continue their activities, to start their own business and entrepreneurship through sports. This is one of the most pressing issues facing professionals today.

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