



**SOCIAL FACTORS OF ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SPORTS
TRAINING IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

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Annotation. Sports clubs are an important starting organization in the organization and conduct of sports activities. The article is devoted to problems in the work of sports clubs and ways to solve them, the content of which contains information related to entrepreneurship in the field of physical education and sports and the provision of services to the population, the creation of new jobs.

Keywords: sports, sports clubs, Physical Culture, physical fitness, management.

Higher educational institutions are an organizational structure that carries out enormous organizational and managerial tasks in raising the growing younger generation and providing them with the future profession. The socio-economic stage of development of the current society imposes various requirements on people, especially young people, associated with the exemplary organization, management and survival of their lives. These are concentrated around medical-biological, pedagogical-psychological, socio-economic and legal students and form a system of needs aimed at ensuring a person's entire life.

Currently, great importance is attached to the development of physical education and sports in higher educational institutions. [1]. Literature analysis and methods in the process of research, the method of logic, historicism, coherence, objectivity of scientific knowledge was used, descriptive, comparative methods were used to cover the topic.

In the article, the social factors of organization and management of sports training of students with objective coverage, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on Physical Culture and sports” was taken as a methodological resource when describing the relevance of the topic. Discussion and results the contribution of physical education and sports in the cultivation of the younger generation as a physically fit, mentally mature person is incomparable. In order to further develop physical education and sports, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on Physical Education and sports”(new edition, September 4, 2015), “on measures for the development of Physical Education and mass sports” (Presidential Decree No. 3031 of June 3, 2017) were adopted, which developed the main conceptual directions for the implementation of the tasks set. The law provides for a conceptual approach to the physical education of the population and a gradual solution of cultural and educational, socio-economic tasks through physical education and sports in the system of continuing education. [2]

As a result of it, our athletes have won more and more victories on the world arena from year to year, making a huge contribution to the popularization of sports in our country, its further development in scientific and methodological terms. Sports training sets ambitious tasks related to strengthening the achieved results, their further development in subsequent years. 2016 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 69 Uzbekistan national team members who participated in the XXXI Summer



Olympics and XV Paralympic Games also participated in 25 student athletes. This was 32.2% of the total number of participants.

Considering that 18,648 students study at the Uzbek State Institute of physical education and 15 faculties of Physical Culture in the regions, we witness that Olympic students make up 0.13% of them nigina. Only 6 of the 15 faculties of Physical Culture in the regions (Urgenchdu, AnDU, SamDU, BuxDU, Kokand DPI, QarDU) participated in the Olympic Games. Of the remaining 10 faculties, not a single representative was able to fall into the national team. This circumstance testifies to the unsatisfactory organization and management of student sports training at these faculties. Naturally, this indicator does not satisfy us, and the revision of cases entails the need to look for other, optimal ways to solve the problem.

This necessity requires the movement of a huge reserve of strength, consisting 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 mentioned concerns the process of training high-class athletes. Because the training process of high-class athletes is carried out through large muscle strains. For example, the annual running volume of runners reached from 3000-3500 km to 6500-7500 km. Individual swimmers pass training distances of 3,800 km in the annual exercise, paddlers up to 12,000 km, and cyclists up to 40,000 km. Athletes who keep their level in competitions around the world will have at least 7-8 years of hard sports work. In foreign sports experience, 8 people are served for a separate Athlete of the highest category.

For example, an athlete's general physical fitness coach, a special physical training coach, a psychologist, a cook, a manager, a masseur, a doctor, etc. These require the organization and management of the process of sports training not simply, by intuition or self-knowledge, but in accordance with the recommendations proven by the results of scientific, theoretical and methodological research. In order to train high-class athletes at this point, it is necessary to emphasize that mass sports, as a huge reserve force, also has a special role. Mass sports in higher educational institutions are carried out through sports clubs.

If we take a scientific and methodological approach to the working condition of sports clubs as well as the requirements of today, we will have to resort to certain indicators in order to determine their useful work coefficient. Currently, 60 higher educational institutions, 7 foreign branches and branches of 13 higher educational institutions of the Republic operate in the Republic. They are 80 when calculating by adding all. They have over 271,000 students and over 9,000 undergraduates. It shows that sports clubs in higher educational institutions are active on a public basis, they do not have a material source of funds. Therefore, students who are held at the Republican and international level in the event of an accent cannot participate in sports competitions. There are also sports clubs that operate on a legal basis in some higher educational institutions, as business entities, in order to provide self-financing based on students of a market economy. But there are very few of them, they are 10 - 11%. This situation also creates a huge problem in higher educational institutions, such as the organization of sports clubs as economic entities, giving legal status, which are the main core of the organization and management of student sports training. [3]



Today, the great attention and opportunities given to the development of small business and entrepreneurship in all sectors in our country, the benefits require the need for their large-scale implementation in the process of physical education and sports training in the educational system. [4]

From the experience of developed progressive countries, it follows that entrepreneurship and business, in turn, give a great impetus to the development of sports and health-improving work among students. For example, in countries like China, Korea, which is the most developing, 40% of the money spent on Physical Culture and sports is spent from the state budget of gina. The remaining 60% of funds are earned by self-sufficiency. It is 100% in a state like the United States, which means that the state practically does not spend money on the development of independent sports among the population. [5] conclusions and suggestions the results remain unsatisfactory in the system, despite the fact that many decisions of the president and the Cabinet of ministers serve as an important basis for entrepreneurship and business in the field in order to solve the socio-economic and organizational and legal problems of the process of independent sports training of students. Despite these, three-stage system competitions are held regularly, every year, but due to the lack of funds, a specific interruption in sports training is felt in 2-2.5 years in the interval of each stage. The following can be shown to the main reasons for this. First of all, the lack of legal knowledge, qualifications and skills in accordance with the requirements of the market economy in specialists in the field of sports.

Secondly, the fact that the system of organizing and managing independent sports training of students does not meet today's students, does not provide them with a source of material funds. Thirdly, the industry has a lack of important life goals for improving its economic situation through initiative and independent sports training in specialists, and so on. The creation of conditions in the system of independent sports training of students, preparation, holding competitions and gatherings of various levels and finding a source of material resources for participation in them has been a big problem. Therefore, opening Sports Clubs of legal status based on entrepreneurship and business in higher education institutions, creating jobs, organizing and managing their work create great opportunities for solving important material and spiritual tasks set by our government, in particular, for students to continue their sports activities physically mature, healthy and independent for many years, to establish their business and entrepreneurship through sports. This is one of the most pressing problems facing today's experts.

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