
Development of Sport in the Conditions of New Uzbekistan

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Annotation: It seems very important to perceive sports as a social institution, i.e. an organized association of people with certain socially significant functions, the implementation of which is aimed at achieving socially significant goals that correspond to social values, norms, patterns of behavior. In this regard, the opinion according to which it is proposed to maximize profits in sports should be considered unlawful.

Keywords: Methods of training future specialists, management, physical culture and sports.

With regard to mass sports, it is advisable to find out what is the availability of its services to a wide range of consumers, incl. children, adolescents, people with disabilities, older people, whose socialization is of particular importance in modern conditions [1].

Sport as a social institution has an inseparable relationship with education, health care, culture and becomes an integral component of a modern full-fledged lifestyle (standard) of life. Sports infrastructure refers to social infrastructure.

Sport is a sphere of social and cultural activity, as a set of sports that has developed in the form of competitions and a special practice of preparing a person for them. Very close in essence, but shared with the concept of "sport", "physical culture" is understood as a part of culture, as a set of values, norms and knowledge created and used by society for the purpose of physical and intellectual development of human abilities, the formation of a healthy lifestyle and social adaptation.

The considered interpretation of the concept of "sport" seems to focus on mass sports, while maintaining the importance of elite sports and professional sports.

Organization and research methods. According to official statistics, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 60.6% of citizens from among those involved in sports sections and departments by region are men, 39.4% are women [4]. In Uzbekistan, it is expected that the total number of the population regularly engaged in physical culture and sports will increase by up to 30 percent, and the youth involved in sports organizations and institutions by up to 20 percent [5].

In 2019, the number of sports facilities operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 51651 units, including in rural areas - 27591. The capacity (capacity) of all sports facilities amounted to 2136.8 thousand people per day, of which in rural areas - 1037.0 thousands of people. Of the existing sports facilities, the largest number are sports grounds and fields - 39841 units, sports halls - 10863 units, stadiums - 417, swimming pools - 316, shooting ranges - 142, shooting ranges for bullet and clay shooting - 40, arenas - 24, hippodromes - 8. There are 12,201 physical culture teams and physical culture and sports clubs operating in the republic, of which 7,313 units operate in rural areas.

In general, 6631.0 thousand students were engaged in physical culture at physical education lessons, of which 3465.9 thousand were in rural areas. In addition, 2727.4 thousand people

went in for sports in sports sections and departments after school hours and after hours, including 1287.1 thousand in rural areas. Employees of physical culture and sports specialization amounted to 50,834 people, of which 11,740 were women. Of the total number of specialists in the field of sports, 14164 are coaches, 37769 are teachers (instructors), leading sports sections. [4].

Traditionally, some sports are dominated by men (for example, football - 96.5%), while in fitness aerobics 83.2% are women. Men and women are equally involved in swimming and athletics. At the same time, there is no direct relationship between the number of trainees and trainers-teachers. Apparently, much depends on the personal enthusiasm of sports fans, and with the increase in qualified coaches, an increase in the number of athletes is quite possible.

At the same time, it should be noted that participation in certain sports is largely determined by the capacity of sports facilities and the availability of coaches. The use of marketing research of consumer preferences is still carried out by individual sports facilities that are interested in the influx of people involved in sections and groups.

The current system of consumer preferences, determined by effective demand, can be judged by the structure of paid services to the population. According to official statistics, the share of expenditures on paid services of physical culture and sports has recently amounted to 0.6% of the total volume of corresponding expenditures, which is 2-3 times less than the services of culture, tourism, and sanatorium and health resorts that are close in importance.

The study of ensuring the availability of social services in the fields of education and culture was conducted on the basis of studying the managerial aspects of the reorganization of mass service networks, regardless of income and place of residence of citizens. The impact on the stability of the functioning of networks of such parameters as: the value (the acquired benefit) of the service for the consumer, the price (the costs of the state and the consumer) for the provision of services, the costs of consumption of the service (direct – in the form of payment for access, indirect – as the cost of time to receive the service), the costs of the institution for the production of services. At the same time, the differentiation of social groups of the population depending on the availability of services and the consequences of the resulting discrimination were analyzed.

Accessibility in relation to goods and services of organizations of the municipal complex is defined in two aspects: as the availability of acquisition, reflecting the physical availability of goods for consumers and as economic accessibility, characterizing the correspondence of effective consumer demand to the cost of goods and services. In accordance with this, the availability of goods and services of utility organizations is assessed on several grounds: by type (physical and economic accessibility), subject of assessment (comfort level, continuity and quality of service, etc.), scope of activity, evaluation period (current, long-term, forecast).

In the field of physical education and sports, the problem of accessibility of services is considered with regard to creating conditions for barrier-free access to sports facilities and facilities for disabled people and other low-mobility groups of the population, providing physical access opportunities through the use of modern technical means and technologies. The implementation of this direction in relation to a specific group of consumers, for example, in the field of sports, is achieved through participation in the state program "Accessible Environment".

An accessible environment is a set of conditions and requirements for the urban environment created by man (architectural design, transport and engineering infrastructure), and an information environment that allows you to move freely and perceive vital information.

Accessible environment, according to the provisions of the Convention and the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, is understood as a physical environment,

transport, information and communication facilities, retrofitted to eliminate obstacles and barriers that arise from an individual or group of people, taking into account their special needs. It follows from this that the accessibility of the environment is due to the possibilities of its use by the relevant population group.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the requirements for creating conditions for unhindered access of disabled people to social, engineering and transport infrastructure facilities are defined by a number of laws and regulations.

The readiness of the Republic of Uzbekistan to solve the problem of creating an accessible environment for the normal functioning of disabled people is evidenced by the adopted law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On social protection of disabled people in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

The Ministry of Development and Sports, as an executor of the requirements of the laws, participates in the development of methodological recommendations to ensure compliance with accessibility requirements when providing services to disabled athletes, disabled spectators and other low-mobility groups of the population to sports events, taking into account their special needs, the development and implementation of measures to support sports-oriented institutions for adaptive physical education and sports in the regions of the republic, training of specialists providing the educational and training process among the disabled and other low-mobility groups of the population.

Conclusions. Today, business can support the state in creating a material base for the development of mass youth sports. This is facilitated by the use of a public-private partnership mechanism.

The above makes it possible to consider public-private partnership with the involvement of non-profit organizations in the formation of the resource potential for the development of mass sports as a promising mechanism for increasing the accessibility of mass sports for young people.

Attracting business to the formation of sports infrastructure can be achieved with the involvement of non-profit organizations that have established themselves as socially oriented organizations in this activity. Public-private partnership with the involvement of non-profit organizations in practice will provide a number of advantages: actively attract extra-budgetary financing of sports facilities, stimulate public initiative in the development of physical culture and sports, reduce the risks of inefficient financial management and misuse of budget funds, increase responsibility for the technical and environmental justification of sports facilities projects, optimize planned costs, improve quality execution of works and services, to reduce the cost of facilities by saving capital and operating costs in general for the implementation of projects for the construction and reconstruction of sports facilities, to use tax incentives, to direct the profits of non-profit organizations to solve social problems, including re-investment within the framework of public-private partnership. [3]

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