

Main Problems of Organizing Sports Events and Public Sports

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ANATISATION

The article considers the main issues of organizing public sports and leisure activities with the population. Sport-public affairs means a set of measures for the organization of public sports events, the main tasks of which are the organization of entertainment events with physical training and sports equipment.

Eliminating existing problems in the organization of mass sports and health activities with the population has become a priority task of our state today. The successful implementation of this task depends on the physical and intellectual development of the abilities of a person and society, the health of the nation, as well as the further development of the economy of our country.

No one denies that the lifestyle of a modern person has changed a lot compared to, for example, thirty years ago. The level of physical work has decreased significantly; mental work has become dominant, which reduces the physical load on the human musculoskeletal system. As a result, a person really lost a part of the physical abilities that negatively affects the human health and his functional abilities related to physical data and, as a result, affects the economic development of the country. Research shows that it is important to increase the number of people who regularly engage in physical education and sports, in contrast to those who lead a passive lifestyle, which increases the average daily production by 3-8. In addition, 47.8 percent of those engaged in physical education are meeting labor standards, while among other groups, this figure is only 11.3 percent.

Widespread implementation of a healthy lifestyle in Uzbekistan, in order to further develop mass sports, regularly hold sports competitions, form a modern technical base, create a "Healthy Lifestyle" platform, "Health Corridors", persons with disabilities for "barrier-free environment", "A healthy woman is a great future", and the implementation of the decrees of the President, such as the establishment of workout grounds.

Studies have shown that sports are regularly practiced, especially among young people. 60.6% of the respondents regularly do sports, and 23.4% exercise every day. Most people are involved in football, martial arts, athletics, gymnastics, tennis, weightlifting, swimming, shooting and other sports.

In accordance with this, solving the issues of organizing sports and public health activities, which

have become an integral part of the state's socio-economic policy, is of great importance in the political development of our country. Sports-public affairs means a set of measures for the organization of public sports competitions, their main tasks are to organize free time through physical education and sports, to maximally involve the labor teams of enterprises and their family members.

Health promotion is a set of measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for physical education and sports, attracting as many people as possible to training organizations, public associations, physical training and sports associations and organizations, other organizations for the effective organization of mass sports and wellness activities.

To implement the concept of long-term socio-economic development of the President's decrees, the distribution of healthy lifestyle standards does not mean the mechanical distribution of regulatory information, but the introduction and strengthening of physical education and sports. Formation of habits and aspirations of the population for a healthy lifestyle by engaging in public sports and recreational activities in the life of society.

In addition, the priority of the development of public sports and recreational activities is also strengthened in the socio-economic development strategies.

Solving the tasks specified in these documents is possible only on the basis of developed sports infrastructure using modern methodological solutions. At the same time, the field of public sports and wellness activities is multifaceted and includes various fields of activity that differ in terms of the content of the activities and target audiences.

However, these areas, which include mass physical education and sports, children's sports, leisure time, form a whole. Unsolved problems of individual regions lead to the lack of a stable result for the whole system. Accordingly, a comprehensive solution is possible only on the basis of infrastructure solutions in all relevant areas. At the same time, sports schools and clubs need not only construction and reconstruction of their sports facilities, but also renovation of sports facilities.

In our republic, mass sports and leisure activities with the population have not been established enough. This is, first of all, the lack of sports clubs and sections for residents in some places; with the weak state of the material and technical base of sports institutions. The wear and tear of sports facilities and facilities, engineering communications buildings and their state of repair.

It should also be noted that as of 2017-2021, 7885 out of 10130 schools have gyms, or 78%, and 2245 schools do not have gyms. 296 sports halls have been put into use in schools, 358 schools need reconstruction.

In most of the hokims of the republic, funds have not been allocated from the local budget to improve the material and technical base of sports facilities at the place of residence. The lack of funds does not allow full compliance with fire safety requirements, sanitary-epidemiological norms, development of mass sports and recreation activities.

Most of the institutions and organizations where mass sports and health improvement work are carried out do not have specialized gyms, facilities and equipment. This situation makes it difficult to organize public sports and wellness activities, including competitions, in the republic. It is known that only the optimal level of motor activity supports the optimal functioning of all systems.

The sports behavior model is based on the idea that sports also demonstrate and encourage character development, which in turn influences the moral character of the general public. How we compete in sports can affect our personal moral and ethical behavior outside of competition.

Some advocate a "bracketed morality" in sports. Such an approach emphasizes that sports and competitions are separated from real life and occupy a sphere where moral and ethical standards do not apply. Conversely, some argue that sports are an outlet for our inherent aggression and our selfish need for recognition and respect that comes from defeating an opponent.

From this point of view, it's all about aggression and winning. For example, a football player can be

described as mean and mean on the field, but kind and gentle in everyday life. His aggressive nature on the field is not wrong, because when he plays the game, he is part of an unscrupulous reality that is only concerned with the principle of winning.

An ethical approach to sport rejects this bracketed morality and respects the game and the opponent through hard but fair play. This means understanding the rules and their importance in encouraging respect for your opponent, which is you motivates to be the best.

While some of us have had positive competitive experiences as students, others have experienced painful or, at best, unpleasant encounters. As adults, we repeat our thoughts about competition formed in our student years and apply them to the education of our students and children. We can therefore start with untested assumptions; as a result, our students may be paying for our ignorance. It can be helpful to consider the implications of competition as objectively as possible as we try to find a place for it in our classroom. Human competition is usually defined as competition between two or more people in which only one or more participants cannot win. Competition exists when the desired outcome is insufficient. Individuals or teams are given the opportunity to compete for this score. For example, in team athletics, two teams compete to win.

It is partly true that the world is competitive. It is difficult to completely avoid competition in life, but often competition is voluntary, or at least a voluntary choice. We can easily live a life defined by shared and self-directed goals rather than competing with others. The claim that the "real world" is inherently competitive is a myth. Moreover, to say that we are preparing students for the real world by placing them in artificially created competitive conditions is to impose a unique one-sided worldview on them. We are creating a more or less competitive future together through incentives. If we create a more inclusive environment in our schools, we create the possibility of a more collaborative future. When we create a more competitive environment, we create a more competitive future.

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