

## TRANSITIONS AND EFFICIENCY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS MANAGEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article analyzed physical education and sports management activities and their efficiency. Also given optimal recommendations performing tasks in the field of physical culture and sports development at a high level in accordance with international requirements.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Physical Education, Management, Subsidy, Sanction, License, Transfer, State Budget, System Monitoring, Financial Resources.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Today, the services offered by the physical culture and sports complex make their demands on the management based on supply and demand. Therefore, the principles of management in physical culture and sports organizations and industrial enterprises are formed, firstly, from the state's management of the economic life of society, and secondly, from the relationship between supply and demand in the country. [1]

This mechanism works based on 12 Decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 29 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers on the development of physical culture and sports for 2018-2020. In general, the governing principles of physical education and sports are based on self-reflection, self-formation and management. These shifts in governance are playing a defining role in the development of physical education and sports. [2]

### Research

The research process has shown that, in contrast to the principles and methods of governance in existing ministries, the management of the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan is very unique. For example, if a particular method of governance works in agencies within a ministry, this method does not work the same way when working with it directly, for example, with sports federations, or its method of working with the Olympic Committee is unique. In the complex of physical culture and sports, the ministry implements plans, events, etc. related to physical culture and sports only in a corporate manner. [3]

**Management methods** in the field of physical culture and sports are organizational commands, methods of economic influence on employees and service teams, which regulate and mobilize the activities of these employees and teams to achieve the overall goal.

The state exerts administrative and organizational influence on all systems governed by rules adopted through specially structured administrative apparatuses. In the management system, organizational methods are available based on administrative documents that regulate the joint action of service providers to achieve a common goal. [4]

Today, economic methods of management in the field of physical culture and sports are widely used in Uzbekistan. Economic methods rely on the use of market mechanisms. The influence of the state on the service market comes into force through economic methods. In this case, management is based on market laws. This means that the state interferes in the service market with a minimum of interference in the activities of enterprises and organizations.

Economic methods affect service through credit and interest rates, taxes and tax burden, customs duties, subsidies and sanctions, licenses, transfer fees, price lists. [5]

Economic methods of management are seen as community, community, individual interests, and unity. The combination of interests is based on the market mechanism of the parties. The state is the force that unites the various interests of society and unites them into a single national interest.

At the same time, to realize the public interest, it provides freedom and independence in the activities of organizations, departments, enterprises and farms, financial incentives for farms, tax incentives, strengthening the role and discipline of mutual agreements between organizations and agencies, financial and credit relations. continues to improve, and pays close attention to the mechanisms of market relations: valuation, profit, tax, profitability, competition, and so on.

The main task of economic management methods is to create and effectively use new methods of economic mechanisms, as well as an environment of interest, which will reduce the cost per unit of services produced. [6]

The state budget policy plays an important role in the implementation of economic methods in the management of physical culture and sports. The state budget policy is aimed at ensuring that the demand for social services of the population is met with money. The state budget is usually based on the formation of expenditures according to revenues. The government monitors the balance of revenues and expenditures by the Accounts Chamber under the President and the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis. State budget policy is implemented through active fiscal and passive fiscal policy. In the first round of fiscal policy, taxes will be reduced, certain incentives will be given to entrepreneurs, transfers from the budget will be increased, and they will receive subsidies. As a result, the economy will become more active, the population's purchasing power through transfers will increase. So, all this increases the demand of the population for physical culture and sports services. Inactive fiscal policy, on the other hand, does not change the financial stabilizer, paving the way for the creation of goods and services. The finances and financial instruments involved in production do not change. [7]

In the physical education and sports market, both the seller and the buyer benefit equally.

It is important to form investment resources in the market of physical culture and sports and direct them to the areas necessary for the development of society. In the second, third and fourth Addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev to the OliyMajlis, special attention was paid to the formation and rational allocation of investment resources. At the same time, profits invested in new promising areas are not taxed at all. This

will allow for the rapid growth of the new industry. If an entrepreneur makes domestic or foreign investments in physical education and sports services, then he pays a reduced tax on profits. Of course, when the state directs private investment in areas of general economic importance, it encourages it with its own financial and credit instruments.

Today, the financing and use of funds in the system of physical culture and sports require an efficient and transparent system.

Unfortunately, the bulk of the state budget allocations for physical culture and sports institutions are spent on salaries, without a sufficient schedule for sports events, sports equipment, repair of buildings and structures. Nevertheless, in 2020, a total of 281.5 billion soums will be spent on construction, reconstruction and overhaul of 51 sports facilities (including 32 sports facilities - 100.0 billion soums, 9 Olympic boarding schools - 98.7 billion soums. It is planned to implement 10 higher education institutions in the system - 82.7 billion soums). Due to insufficient allocation of funds from the local budget to the cities and districts to finance the competitions scheduled for the calendar plan by local authorities, the participation of regional teams in sports competitions held throughout the country is weak. [8]

Statement No. 12 of the video conference held on March 19, 2019, under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for the allocation of 350.0 million soums from the district (city) local budgets to finance competitions in the regions to expand the involvement of the population, especially unemployed youth. However, insufficient funds are allocated from the district (city) local budgets for group IV expenditures to finance competitions in the regions for 2020, to maintain district (city) physical education and sports departments (in 2019, 131 districts (cities) did not allocate funds at all). As a result, the fact that some city and regional teams do not participate in the national championships and cup competitions hurts the selection of talented athletes for the national team.

It is planned to provide the national teams and their reserve teams with targeted money (financial) from the budget to replenish energy expenditures and restore physical resources (Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 121 of April 27, 2011). In 2020, the number of national teams in sports and their reserve team will be 10,501 people. However, the Ministry of Finance has allocated funds from the budget to replenish energy expenditures and restore physical resources for 591 athletes (5.6%).

At the same time, the level of openness and transparency of the management system and the activities of heads of sports education institutions, insufficient public control, lack of necessary responsibility and initiative of some leaders, negatively affect the timely and quality implementation of tasks and targets. [9]

It is also necessary to introduce effective mechanisms for the admission of gifted children to sports schools, to eliminate elements of corruption in the educational process, the lack of a healthy competitive environment in the only sports schools in areas with a large number of students does not provide the required quality of sports training. Given these and many other shortcomings and prospects, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 7, 2019 "On measures to further improve and popularize physical culture and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan": Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent khokims of cities, districts (cities) are

responsible for the support of physical culture and sports institutions and facilities and the development of their infrastructure.

The budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local budgets of regions and the city of Tashkent, district (city) budgets will direct up to 10% of the required funds to finance regional sports and mass physical culture. [10]

At the same time, together with the sports federations (associations) of the republic, they will create the necessary conditions for the specialization of educational institutions in sports, physical culture and sports, as well as testing the "level of physical fitness", the effectiveness of work among the population and youth. and is responsible for the development of physical culture and sports in the region and the elimination of existing problems in physical culture and sports organizations.

Today, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city khokimiyats, ministries, departments, outdoor sports facilities (stadiums, football and sports fields) and parks (except for business entities) have physical training (running, walking and physical education).

The Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is systematically monitoring the conditions created for free physical education.

The Ministry of Tourism and Sports, the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan are committed to investing in the reconstruction, overhaul and equipping of sports facilities.

The above-mentioned agencies are responsible for the selection of young athletes and the formation of a system of formation of sports reserves, the promotion of sports among young people, the specifics of the regions in achieving high results in this area, the interests and aspirations of the population and higher education institutions specialize in at least one priority, promising national sport.

The Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Ministry of Health, sports federations (associations) together with the necessary textbooks for the development of sports infrastructure of specialized districts (cities), secondary schools, are working to improve the provision of methodological guidelines and guidelines. [11]

Together with the Ministry of Tourism and Sports, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan on behalf of the President introduced the positions of sports nutritionist, sports psychologist, sports pharmacologist, masseur are resolving the issue of changing the position of coach on

These radical changes in governance are playing a role in bringing the development of physical culture and sports in the country to a new level.

Promotion of a healthy lifestyle, wide involvement of all segments of the population in physical culture and mass sports, ensuring the popularity and regularity of sporting events in the mahallas, districts and regions of the country, taking into account the gender and age structure of the population, socio-economic conditions As part of their work, new management methods are

being created in cooperation with sports institutions, executive authorities and local self-government bodies.

The effectiveness of these management changes is evident in the consideration of the management of the physical education and sports complex into three groups of subjects. The first of these is the pyramid-shaped state of physical education and sports administration. The second is the management of non-profit organizations such as the Olympic Committee, the Sports Federation, which has relative independence, and the Ministry of Tourism and Sports. The third is the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the ministries, departments, federations and committees involved in physical culture and sports, non-governmental organizations. One of the important factors in ensuring the effectiveness of the industry is the coordination of the activities of these three groups, the development of programs for them, the improvement of management practices for the conduct of sporting events at the micro and macro levels. [12]

Today, in addition to the Cabinet of Ministers, the activities of the Ministry are supervised by the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis, the Senate and the Public Parliament. The Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan reports to the Legislative Chamber 4 times a year. Of course, although the Cabinet of Ministers manages the Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports by the organizational order, especially in recent years, it also opens up a wide range of opportunities for its independent activities. The proposals and comments made by him are supported based on suggestions and comments from the general public. His activities are encouraged both materially and spiritually. In this regard, physical education and sports management is enriched by cooperation.

In addition, secondary and lower level physical culture and sports management organizations provide funding for activities in the field of physical culture and sports from the local budget, assist in the establishment and support of physical culture and sports organizations, assist in organizing sports standards among the population.

Control over the organization and conduct of mass physical culture and sports events, training, retraining and advanced training of specialists in the field of physical culture and sports, targeted use of physical culture and sports facilities in the relevant area. in creating conditions for the workplace, place of residence and recreation of citizens in the provision, development of amateur physical culture and sports movement; His activity in the production of goods for physical culture and sports has an impact on the effectiveness of physical culture and sports in the country as a whole.

The emergence of various agencies in Uzbekistan, such as concerns, companies and commercial farms, requires compliance with the new rules of management in the field of physical culture and sports. This is because such agencies, farms, organizations and other communities organize their activities based on special regulations. These organizations have the right to operate independently, mainly in the form of self-government, financial security. For this reason, sports organizations have to work in coordination with agencies, organizations and businesses in this area. [13]

Today, governance mechanisms are two-pronged, liberal, and the creative opportunities available to ministries and agencies are expanding. At the same time, control mechanisms are becoming

more effective with the help of new tools. At the same time, the digital economic management communication system is becoming more effective. But most importantly, both the Cabinet and the Ministry are on a path of complementarity. In this connection, the introduction of market mechanisms in physical education and sports plays the role of objective demand. Based on these considerations, several functional changes are taking place in the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the efficiency of the sector.

He is actively involved in the organization of sports events, mass sports and physical culture, ensuring the participation of athletes in sports events, promoting international cooperation of physical culture and sports organizations.

The Ministry promotes the development and promotion of the participation of persons with disabilities and other persons with disabilities in the Paralympic and Deaflympics Games, special Olympics for the disabled and other sporting events. It creates conditions for the use of material and technical and information resources, as well as research and technical developments and technologies by physical culture and sports organizations.

Manages programs in the field of physical culture and sports, funding scientific-methodological systems and complex scientific research.

The rules of functional management in the middle and lower governing bodies are, first of all, related to the economic and cultural potential of a particular province or district. The economic potential of the Tashkent region, Andijan, Bukhara, Samarkand and a number of their districts in the country can develop all types of physical culture and sports, to meet the needs of the population. At the same time, the leaders of this region and district are sports fans, the majority of the population are those who lead a healthy lifestyle, regularly engage in physical culture and sports, believe in their strength and potential, and strive to realize their abilities and talents. [14]

In such conditions, all methods of management in these joints - organizational-command, economic, legal, ideological-spiritual, psychological - work in a complex way. In the development of targeted state programs in these regions and districts, a creative approach to the issue is emphasized, which includes the nature of places, climatic conditions, folk traditions, values, world-class sports news, localization of brand anatomy, convenience, scarcity, publicity, individuality, domestic and foreign investment. use, continuous work and watch, the chord removal unit looks unique.

Unfortunately, the above-mentioned regional and district sports schools are not systematically popularized in other sheep regions of the country as an example of their technical art style, school organization, maintenance, financing, development secrets. Of course, the role of well-known athletes, organizers and managers should be invaluable. We need to derive sports management technologies from the analysis of the life of sports departments, sections, schools at this lower level. [15]

The above-mentioned significant changes in the management of physical culture and sports are currently yielding results.

We can see this only in the results related to the end of 2020.

In 2020, the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the management system of physical culture and sports, sports facilities and institutions, including

the gradual connection of sports facilities to telecommunications networks through the information system "Sport.uz" was completed.

Particular attention was paid to the implementation of the tasks and targets set in the Concept of Development of Physical Culture and Sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2025.

As a result of the establishment of 8 children's and youth sports schools, branches of 12 existing sports schools and 14 football schools, 587 young people were hired as coaches and 216 sportsmen were trained. departments were established. As a result, 23,000 students were able to participate in sports regularly in one day.

As part of five important initiatives, surveys were conducted in 9,121 mahallas to determine the interest of 14.1 million young people aged 7-30 in sports, and a list of more than 4.2 million (29.8%) young people was formed.

The first stage of the international eco-marathon "Save Aral" in athletics will be held on November 5-15, 2020 in the Andijan, Namangan, Fergana and Tashkent regions, and the second stage on December 13-17, 2020 in the Jizzakh region and the cities of Gulistan and Chirchik about a thousand citizens attended.

More than 804,000 young people (including more than 298,000 girls) took part in 13,112 sports events held across the country on November 10-25, 2020 under the general motto "NEW UZBEKISTAN - A NEW WORLD VIEW".

In 2020, the national team will include 6446 athletes from 76 sports in the main team (458 more than last year), 4063 athletes in the reserve team (165 more than last year), a total of 10,509 people (293 more than last year). ) The list of members of the national team of Uzbekistan, consisting of athletes, was formed and approved.

A total of 5,468 medals were won in 95 competitions held nationwide (18,635 participants, including 5,510 girls). Of these, 1608 gold, 1618 silver and 2242 bronze medals. In terms of types of competitions, a total of 4,550 medals (including 1,316 gold, 1,334 silver, 1,900 bronze medals) were won at the championships of Uzbekistan, and a total of 272 medals (including 85 gold, 85 silver and 102 bronze medals) were won at the Uzbek Cups. Prestigious international competitions in 8 sports were held at a high level.

Due to the orientation of graduates of the Uzbek State University of Physical Culture and Sports in the field of sports, the establishment of quotas for admission to special correspondence departments, the average monthly salary of coaches increased by 1.35 times, the simplification of the coaching permit system 54.2%, including the number of trainers with incomplete higher education, from 48.5% to 66.2%.

420 graduates were employed in sports and educational institutions, and the number of young professionals hired in the field for the first time in the academic year amounted to 63.4%. To support young people, a total of 1,932 young people aged 18-30 were employed in organizations and sports educational institutions in the field of physical culture and sports, of which 394 (20%) were unorganized youth and 628 (32%) were women.

Today, a total of 12,927 coaches work in sports educational institutions, of which 7,012 have higher education, 1,553 have incomplete higher education and 4,362 have secondary special education. Also, 3246 of the total coaches working are women.

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To modernize the management of territorial districts (cities) of the Ministry, 402 pieces of computer equipment worth 2.8 billion soums were purchased.

## CONCLUSIONS

These indicators show that the impact of quality management on the development of physical education and sports is enormous. The task now is to conduct a comprehensive and in-depth study of the theoretical and practical issues of improving the effectiveness of quality management.

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