

Forming a Sense of Respect for the Opponent in Students at Sports Events is a Practical Situation of Use

Abdukodir Jumakulovich Norboyev

Termiz State University, Teacher of the department of sports management

Abstract: Recently, sports highlights: on the occasion of sports events, such as massive races, competitions in basketball, volleyball, skating, etc. it is important that the sport is present in public life and plays an important role. Sport has become an integral part of the lifestyle and leisure, self-improvement, a great way to establish a different kind of social contact-from interpersonal relations to international.

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Recently, special attention has been paid to sports: on the occasion of holidays, sports events are held, for example, mass races, competitions in basketball, volleyball, figure skating, etc. It is important that sport is present in public life and plays an important role. Sport has become an integral part of lifestyle and leisure, a means of self-improvement, and an excellent way to establish various types of social contact - from interpersonal relationships to international ones. It is important to emphasize that the importance of sport is growing against the backdrop of the new realities of modern life. The dynamics of development of all aspects of social life are accelerating and, depending on this, the role of a stress factor in people's relationships is increasing. The degree of comfort of life in developed countries is growing and, as a result, health problems caused by physical inactivity, modern nutrition, etc. are worsening. The growth rate of social mobility is increasing and the opportunities contained in sports to improve a person's social status are becoming more and more attractive. All this leads to the fact that sport becomes an extremely important and dynamic social phenomenon, flexibly connected with many other phenomena.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve a number of problems:

1. Consider sport in social sciences;
2. Consider the typology of sporting events and identify the features of sporting events as a sociocultural phenomenon;

Describe the methodology for organizing a sporting event. Emerging in the first half of the twentieth century, the sociology of sport has long been viewed as an applied science, the results of which are used exclusively to solve specific problems. However, the situation is rapidly changing. This is primarily due to the ever-increasing status of sports in modern society. Sport has become part of the global economic system, the embodiment of scientific and technological achievements, and a social phenomenon that attracts the attention of millions of people. This determines the interest of representatives of social and humanitarian knowledge in sport, which has a positive impact on the development of the theoretical foundations of the sociology of sport.

Physical culture and sports are an important tool for maintaining and restoring the health of the population and contribute to improving the quality of human resources of the national economy. Physical culture and sports can be considered as the most important social factors that contribute to the improvement of population health, increased labor productivity, and also as an effective means of combating antisocial behavior (smoking, drugs, alcohol, etc.). The basis of social policy in the field of physical culture and sports is the creation of the necessary conditions so that every person can satisfy his interests and needs in physical culture and sports.

In philosophy, sport, like art, is an intermediate form of activity between knowledge and practice. The goal of sport is not goodness, not truth, not beauty, but strength as such, which is revealed as a result of the victory of the enemy. Strength can be intellectual (chess), it can be physical (powerlifting), or it can be mixed, intellectual-physical (tennis, volleyball). And in sports psychology, the psychological causes, process and consequences of the mental regulation of sports activity of one person or group acting as subjects of this activity are studied. Sports activity in psychology refers to all types of competitive sports, physical education, motor recreation, preventive and rehabilitation measures, including health-improving physical exercises.

Currently, sport has become a cultural phenomenon of enormous significance and complexity, which has both positive and negative impacts on the lives of people and society as a whole. Sports have permeated almost every aspect of our public institutions, including education, economics, the arts, politics, law, media and international diplomacy. Its range is very wide: almost everyone has something to do with sports, directly or indirectly. Sport is a special social institution and meets all the requirements of institutionalization:

1. performs clearly defined social functions (health, educational, educational, etc.);
2. has a developed infrastructure and material base (stadiums, gyms, health centers, etc.);
3. conducts active training of professional personnel (Olympic reserve schools, colleges, institutes, physical education academies). Sociology of sport is a subdiscipline of sociology that focuses on the relationship between sport and society from the point of view of social institutions (education, family, economy, etc.). And also from the point of view of social organizations, social relations and group behavior, depending on the types of sports (for example, amateur and professional, class, gender or race relations in sports), social processes that occur in connection with sports. Currently, the sociology of physical culture and sports is a scientific and educational discipline that has in its arsenal an object, subject and method of scientific knowledge.

One of the main problems of FCS sociology is the formation of the value attitude of society and the individual to physical culture and sports lifestyle. It is equally important to study the problems of forming an athlete's personality and predicting his behavior in society. In the context of commercialization and professionalization of sports, it is especially important to study problems related to the formation of moral behavior of athletes. ³ Also, the problems of social adaptation of athletes to life in society after retirement should not be ignored. Even the sports elite does not always have favorable conditions for integration, since it often happens that an athlete is only good at doing what he has studied all his life: run fast, jump far. How to avoid a crisis, protect an athlete from psychological breakdowns, and help provide him with a decent life after finishing his career - these are also the most important problems of modern sociology of sports.

Types and functions of physical education and sports events.

An explanatory dictionary of sports terms defines sporting events as activities that are different in nature, goals, and scale, the participants of which compete with each other in strictly regulated conditions for championship, for achieving a certain result, and compare their level of training in any sport. ⁴

The main trends in the development of sports in the 21st century are:

1. Globalization;
2. Cultivation of new sports;
3. A clearer awareness of the dialectical level organization of modern sports into mass and professional sports;
4. The increasing role of sport not only as a means of promoting health, but also as a means of organizing leisure time, affirming the playful essence of a person.

The functions of a sports competition are understood as objectively inherent properties that contribute to the satisfaction of certain individual needs for spectacular physical culture and sports services. When analyzing the functions of a sports competition, one should proceed from the fact that the main product of the competition is the result - a place taken, a victory, a record set and the associated spectacle. On this basis, the central intra-sports function of sports competitions should be considered the determination of the hierarchy of places of competing rivals - athletes and sports teams. This intra-sports specific function is implemented by:

1. determining the complete hierarchy of places, when each participant in the competition is evaluated relative to all other participants and receives his own personal ranking place;
2. determining only the winner of the competition;
3. fixing a sports result - a record that surpasses all previous ones in a given sport.⁵

Among the external functions in relation to competitions, it is worth noting the sports and entertainment, moral and regulatory, hedonistic and recreational functions. The sports and entertainment function is manifested in satisfying the needs for sports and educational events by a group of fans coming to sports competitions. The moral-regulatory function is that in the process of competitive activity various moral qualities (fair sports wrestling) of the competitors are manifested and a public assessment of socially significant moral norms occurs.

Sports competitions provide an opportunity to satisfy various aesthetic needs of people, performing a hedonic function. The main factors of the aesthetic impact of sports competitions on the younger generation are the perception of the beautiful, perfect proportions of the athletes' physiques, the high culture of their movements, the joy caused by the victories of their favorite athletes, etc.

Competitions perform a recreational function of recreation and entertainment for the population, ensuring the satisfaction of their needs for emotional release. The choice of method for implementing the specific functions of the competition is determined by the traditions of the sport, the purpose of the competition, the number of participants, the time allotted for the competition, and is fixed by the regulations on the competition in accordance with the rules of judging for the sport. There are several types of motivations that encourage a person to play sports and participate in sports competitions. In particular, a person is motivated to do this by his needs. Classification of human needs when engaging in physical education. The needs in it are divided into social, vital and ideal. Vital needs are understood as the need for physical activity, the need to improve health and well-being when engaging in physical activity. Social needs include the need to belong to a certain community or group, to occupy a certain place in a given group. The need "for oneself" implies raising self-esteem, satisfying self-esteem through participation in competitions. The need "for others" is manifested in sociability, participation in a group, and mutual assistance. The next type of need is ideal needs. It assumes the need for knowledge of phenomena and processes in the field of physical education and sports, the need for sports, self-knowledge in the aspect of physical education.

The formation of physical culture as a type of sociocultural activity was largely facilitated by the cult of physical perfection in Ancient Greece. The holding of the Olympic Games served as an

example of the relevance of physical culture as a component of social culture. At the moment, the Olympic Games are a symbol of physical perfection, gathering a huge number of spectators and fans from all over the world. The Olympics gather only professional athletes in their stadiums. This sporting event unites people from all continents and serves as an example of the scale of physical culture, its role in physical, moral and aesthetic education. Coubertin believed that sport is an important means of preserving and strengthening people's health. Sport can “form character and strengthen moral strength, as well as initiative, perseverance, energy, the desire for self-improvement and disregard for possible dangers.” Therefore, the Olympic movement can become a school for instilling nobility and moral purity, as well as physical endurance and strength.

Physical improvement is one of the most important socio-cultural values of modern society. The components of physical culture as the largest area of social practice in which sociocultural activities are implemented are physical education, sports, physical recreation and physical rehabilitation. The social value of sport is currently growing, and engaging in this type of activity is becoming increasingly prestigious. The essence of sport as a sociocultural phenomenon is that sport is a special means of culture in the formation of a constantly improving personality. This occurs on the basis of competition according to consciously accepted competition rules. Forms of sports gaming activity model real life situations and associated forms of behavior. After all, in real life there are constantly competitive situations, there is a struggle with the elements, enemies, etc. The cultural purpose of the “sports model” of competition is precisely to put participants on equal terms, create a basis for an objective assessment of comparable qualities, and also protect participants from negative consequences. Sport as a sociocultural factor models an alternative to modern culture, preserves and strengthens the essential mechanisms of a person’s sociocultural life and shapes him as a socially competent person.⁹

The main principles of the development of sport as a sociocultural phenomenon are constant improvement through participation in various sporting events. There is an improvement in physical and moral qualities, both of an individual and of huge masses of people. In understanding humane competition as a natural and most important means of human self-realization.

The main socio-cultural functions of sport are the formation in a person of a desire for physical improvement, to win through competition according to the rules, in the development of a person’s playful and creative essence, in the demand for his strong-willed and at the same time disciplinary nature. Also in satisfying social and natural needs to improve physique, physical condition, health, and the need for physical activity.

The health of workers - the main productive force of society - with the totality of a person’s physical and spiritual abilities, with the properties of both the body and the person’s personality.

Sport as a culture in general is one of the most civilized ways of interacting between people in society. Physical culture, as an integral part of the general socio-cultural heritage, performs an educational, educational, health, entertainment, military-labor and political function. The importance of physical culture and sports in modern society is constantly growing. According to Coubertin, widely strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between peoples, their cultural cooperation, overcoming nationalist prejudices will help improve political relations between peoples belonging to different cultures.

The organization of sports competitions is a complex set of activities, the implementation of which requires certain knowledge, abilities, skills and time. Sports events are a great way to have fun and give participants a boost of energy, vigor, and health. They allow you to improve your health, unite your team, and learn responsibility. Activities of this kind are necessary in educational institutions. For the population of a healthy lifestyle, organizing leisure time for students, a project was created and implemented. More details about the methodology of

organizing the project, analysis of the results obtained and prospects are written in the next chapter of the course work.

Sport has always been a powerful sociocultural phenomenon and a means of successful socialization, creating the values of sports culture. This fact is evidenced not only by numerous data, but also by examples of the life path of many outstanding athletes. With proper organization of sports activities, it can become a serious and effective means of developing the social activity of young people and a healthy lifestyle of people, namely modern youth.

In conclusion, I would like to note that sporting events are one of the most spectacular and popular areas for a wide audience. Sport is an integral part of modern culture. It is in sports that the strength of a person's spirit and his will to win are demonstrated. It gives you the opportunity to experience situations in which there is both friendship and rivalry.

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