

Methodology for Organizing a Physical Culture and Sports Event

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Abstract. *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.*

Keywords: *sports, public sports activities, health improvement activities, physical education and sports, modern sports facilities, sports clubs and sections.*

Physical education and sports events (competitions) allow solving pedagogical, sports-methodological and socio-political problems. During sports competitions, the same pedagogical tasks are solved as in physical education classes and sports in general, i.e. improvement of physical, technical, tactical, mental and theoretical preparedness. However, all the changes occurring in the body exceed the level characteristic of training sessions. The importance of sports competitions for the formation of strong-willed character traits is especially great. They also contribute to the development of physical education and sports in general and allow for a pedagogical influence on spectators.

Sports competitions are also a bright, emotional spectacle. The pleasure of sports spectacles arises from the participation of the spectator in them, who is attracted by the high level of development of motor qualities, the courageous and decisive actions of the participants, and their high achievements.

Whatever the sporting competition, it must be properly organized. The success of a sporting event depends on the competent management of the event.

Stages of management and organization of physical education and sports events. The first stage is drawing up a calendar plan for physical education and sports events. The holding of physical education and sports events is regulated by several documents, the main ones of which are the resolution of the executive body of the municipality on holding a physical education and sports event, the rules of competitions in sports, the regulations on holding the competition, the regulations sports competitions, estimates for holding a sports competition.

Organizational and methodological measures related to the holding of sports competitions, first of all, include drawing up a calendar plan of physical education and sports events for the new calendar year, held on the territory of the municipality. The calendar plan is drawn up on the basis of mandatory physical culture and sports events for inclusion, specified in the administrative document of the Ministry of Sports of the Russian Federation, published annually. In addition, the calendar plan includes physical education and sports events traditionally held on the territory of the municipality, as well as others, based on the needs and interests of residents, including athletes.

The calendar plan is a planning document that regulates the list of sporting events planned to be held in the upcoming period of competitions and their types, determines the dates and places of their holding, the composition of participating organizations, participants, and may also contain the estimated cost of holding these competitions.

Typically, the calendar plan includes the following activities:

- 1) physical education and health activities (for example, “Urban exercise”, organized systematic classes for all categories of citizens in the open air or “Health Group”, organized systematic classes on general physical training for people with limited mobility);
- 2) complex events (for example, sports competitions among workers of work collectives and sports clubs);
- 3) competitions in sports (for example, the city district basketball championship).

The calendar plan indicates the name of the competition, dates and place their implementation and the persons responsible for their organization. The calendar of sports competitions for each sport, as well as for certain categories of participants (for example, students or work teams) is compiled separately.

An important condition when drawing up a calendar plan is the traditional nature of the planned events in terms of timing, programs, and persons involved. This increases interest in them, facilitates the organization of the educational and training process, and makes the competition more popular among spectators. Sports competitions are an incentive for systematic training and contribute to the growth of sports results if they are held regularly. The advisability of participating in a certain number of competitions depends on the sports training of the athletes.

Thus, the calendar of physical culture and sports events must be drawn up so that the planned competitions are diverse in scale, composition of participants and conditions, traditional in terms of timing, composition, and location.

A very important point in the management system of sports competitions is the development of regulations on the conduct of physical education and sports events.

The regulations on holding a physical culture and sports event are the main management document that defines the goal, objectives, composition of participants in the competition, the procedure and methods for determining the winners. The regulations regulate all relations between the organizers of the competition, its participants and judges. Many years of practice in holding competitions have developed a clear standard structure of the competition regulations.

It states:

1. Name of the physical education and sports event.
2. Dates.
3. Venue.
4. Goals and objectives of this competition.
5. Program and order of activities by day.
6. Composition of participants.
7. Scoring system (determining winners)
8. Form of award

If the competition is of a team or individual team nature, the regulations indicate the system for determining the winners in the team competition. In each individual case it may be different. For example, in cross-country skiing, the team championship is determined by the sum of times, or the sum of places, or the sum of points received by the so-called qualifying participants.

The developed regulations must be approved by the organization conducting or organizing the

competition, and sent in advance to all potential participants in the competition and interested organizations and individuals. As a rule, when holding mass competitions, the regulations on holding a physical culture and sports event are approved by a resolution of the executive body of the municipality, or by order of an industry body in the field of physical culture and sports.

In addition to the above, to participate in the competition, you must submit an application in a preliminary form and then in a final form within the established deadlines. The first application contains the desire of the given team to participate in the competition. The second application provides data on the composition of participants, their age and medical clearance, as well as some other information. In some sports, at the beginning or during the competition, re-entries can be made with the permission of the chief judge, i.e. instead of one participant another may be nominated, etc. Based on the submitted applications, competition protocols are drawn up.

To hold competitions, it is necessary to ensure that the venues, equipment and inventory are in full compliance with the established rules, their high quality and the required quantity.

If the program includes several varieties of the same species sports, it is necessary to draw up a competition schedule in advance, i.e. determine the sequence and timing of each of them. Knowing the average duration of the exercise, the number of attempts and number of participants, the total duration of the competition can be determined and a schedule can be drawn up based on this.

The most important document regulating the conduct of competitions and influencing their results are the competition rules for this sport. They regulate the actions of judges and participants, provide for the conditions for identifying winners and, in addition, define the standards of behavior for an athlete, and contain a list of prohibited actions that entail punishment that infringes on the interests of the team. Thus, the athlete who has violated the rules is affected not only by the judge's decision towards him personally, but also by the knowledge that the team is suffering damage due to his wrong actions.

The next stages after planning and regulating the upcoming physical education and sports event will be the direct organization of competitions.

All the work of an organization conducting a physical culture and sports event in its preparation and conduct can be formalized in the form of a set of logically sequential actions

1. Approval of the calendar plan;
2. Formation of an organizing committee for the organization
3. Development and approval of competition regulations;
4. Development and approval of estimates for carrying out
5. Formation of the main panel of judges;
6. Marketing and advertising
7. Selection and preparation of a sports facility (conclusion of a lease agreement, inspection, additional equipment with technical means, etc.);
8. Medical support;
9. Organization of collection and processing of applications for participation in
10. Draw of lots for participants;
11. Organization of law and order and anti-terrorism security;
12. Grand opening of the competition;
13. Conducting the competition in accordance with the approved program and rules;
14. Awarding the winners;
15. Closing ceremony

16. Preparation of a report by the panel of judges and submission of it to the organization conducting the competition and the organizer.

Let's take a closer look at the content of some sections of preparing for a sports competition.

1. Formation of the panel of judges.

To hold competitions, the organizing committee approves the main panel of judges in advance and selects the composition of judges in accordance with the rules and regulations of this physical culture and sports event.

The main panel of judges for the above event, as a rule, consists of the chief judge, the chief secretary and his assistants, who, depending on the size and type of competition, can be: a senior judge, a chair judge, an observer judge and an informant judge. At tournaments in football, hockey, basketball and other sports games, there is also a timekeeper judge. At athletics and cross-country skiing tournaments, there is a judge at the finish line.

In order to have the right to serve on the panel of judges of any professional competition, it is necessary to undergo training at seminars conducted by the Russian Federation in a specific sport and pass certain standards for theoretical and practical training.

2. Medical support and safety precautions. At all sporting competitions and public events, regardless of their scale, there must be medical personnel to monitor the sanitary condition of the competition sites, serve participants and provide emergency medical care if necessary.

Information and propaganda campaign to attract residents to participate in the competition as a participant or spectator (advertising and marketing).

It is advisable to advertise a sports competition in the form of an advertising campaign, which consists of several advertising events united by one goal (goals), covering a certain period of time and distributed over time so that one advertising event complements the other.

When organizing an advertising campaign for a planned sporting event, it is necessary to comply with a marketing strategy that will determine the goals of this campaign and influence the choice of means and type of advertising channels.

An advertising campaign during the preparation, during and after the competition may include:

- coverage of the preparation for competitions in the press; production and distribution of posters, programs, invitation cards, leaflets; information on radio and television; organization of photo stands, etc.;
- popularization of relevant sports through the opening (parade) and closing of the competition; timely completion of summary tables; production of photomontages; broadcasting competitions on television, etc.;
- posting information about the upcoming competition on the Internet;
- timely summing up and ceremonial closing of the competition; presentation of prizes, medals, certificates and diplomas to the winners; holding demonstration performances; timely information in the press, on radio and television about the results of sports competitions.

Regardless of the location of the competition (stadium, gym, swimming pool, etc.), sports facilities on competition days must be brightly and colorfully decorated. The colorful design of venues for sporting competitions is one of the effective means of advertising not only for this sporting event, but also for physical culture and sports in general, for the moral and patriotic education of athletes.

3. Financial and economic support for the competition.

Sports and economic support for the competition includes:

- preparation and rental of sports facilities;

- preparation, repair and acquisition of missing sports equipment and equipment;
- provision of transport for the transportation of athletes;
- preparation of accommodation or payment for hotels for non-resident participants;
- organization of nutrition for athletes;
- production of posters, programs, participant tickets, invitation cards, protocols, reports, tables, etc.;
- acquisition of prizes, cups, award medals, certificates, diplomas; payment for the manufacture and purchase of equipment for colorful decoration of competition sites;
- purchase of office supplies;
- payment of the panel of judges, medical and service personnel.

Depending on the scale and conditions of the competition, these financial and economic activities can be reduced or increased [1, p. 118].

All the described points are summarized in the budget for holding a sports competition, the preparation of which summarizes the planning function.

4. Control. Ensuring safety during physical education and sports events.

This function of managing sports competitions can be divided into two subfunctions:

- external control, which includes inspections of the organization and conduct of competitions organized by federations for sports at different levels;
- internal control, which includes checks organized by the management of the competition, aimed at identifying unclear work of any departments; this can also include the so-called risk management, i.e. control over the safety of spectators and participants during the competition.

In recent decades, the degree of risk during sports competitions, loss prevention and security has increased significantly. These questions are constantly raised during all sporting events. And there are many reasons for this: in recent years there has been an increase in the number of visitors to physical culture and sports events, there are many cases of mass fan fights during football matches, collapse of stands for spectators, etc.

The purpose of risk management is to prevent disturbances during sporting events, reduce the possible risk of injury to fans and competitors, prevent theft of equipment or personal belongings, and protect the event from catastrophic losses caused by force majeure.

Rules for ensuring security during official sports competitions." The rules establish requirements for ensuring the security of the competition venue, as well as requirements for organizing the provision of public order and public safety during competitions.

According to these rules, competition venues must have appropriate infrastructure and technical equipment, necessary to ensure public order and public safety during competitions.

Requirements for the technical equipment of stadiums to ensure public order and public safety are approved by the federal executive body in the field of internal affairs.

The infrastructure of competition venues must comply with the requirements of technical regulations or be subject to application before the day they enter into force, the mandatory requirements established by regulatory legal acts, as well as the requirements of technical regulations adopted in accordance with regulatory legal acts that do not contradict them.

It should be noted the need for close cooperation and constant contact between the organizer of a physical education and sports event with the police, voluntary people's squad, and representatives of local authorities. All this in this case pursues one goal - to prevent the occurrence of emergency situations that threaten the health and lives of people in crowded places.

A physical education and sports event is a very effective means of involving municipality

residents in organized, systematic physical education and sports activities. Sports competitions are used to prepare for subsequent, more responsible competitions; selection, identification of sports data and sports readiness, quality control and educational work; campaigning for sports, promoting the ideas of physical education and sports.

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