



Training of Personnel in the Field of Physical Education and Sports

Islomov Islomxo'ja
Azimxo'jayevich

Teacher of Fergane state university

ABSTR
ACT

In this article, the organization of physical education and sports in the educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issues of training specialists in their purposeful implementation, the goals and tasks, the history of development, the features of the development of the physical culture system during the former union and the years of independence, in the following years the reforms carried out in the physical culture system and their positive effects are widely disclosed.

Keywords:

Physical education and sports, physical culture, management of physical culture and sports, physical education and sports specialists, personnel training issues

Introduction. The history of the peoples of the world, as well as the peculiarities and socio-educational role of the history of Physical Culture and sports in the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan are very significant.

In the physical education movement, the requirements and needs of specialist personnel are becoming important for social life and constant participation in labor, especially in the international sports movement. For this reason, special attention is paid to the training of qualified personnel in physical education, sports, folk art games and travel[3:3].

The system of training highly qualified physical education specialists in our country is able to fully meet modern students, while this system is improving on the basis of international standards. Further improvement of the system of training of physical education specialists, increasing their professional qualifications and experience in accordance with the requirements of the time is widely established[5.19]. As evidence of our opinion, we can cite as an example many highly qualified athletes growing up in our country, winners of international competitions and the Olympic Games. But despite this, large-scale reforms carried out in the field of sports in the world, the

National Personnel Training Program, the state program of the healthy generation, the development of children's sports, the organization of "sprouts of Hope", "perfect generation", sports games and student "Universiades" of students, the education of comprehensively harmonious generations of the great future is an

Literature On Thelivametodology (Literaturaimetodology/Methods). In subsequent years, interest in the study of the role and importance of Physical Culture in the human education system has increased, the previously formed approaches are being re-considered. Now more and more questions of the implementation of the educational potential of Physical Culture and its humanitarian nature attract the attention of people, and opinions have arisen that express the need for new approaches to the training of personnel in the field of Physical Education[6:11-12]. As a result, in the direction of improving the training of Physical Culture and sports specialists Y.Belsky, A.Vatseba, B.Vedmedanka, E.Vilchkovsky, E.Seithalilov, R.Isakov, M.Duke, Z.Gapparov, A.Deminsky, V.Kargopolov, V.Kovalsky, L.Matveev and others devoted their scientific work.

Results (Resultati/Results). The role, duty and rights of specialist personnel in the organization of physical education and sports work in educational institutions, their purposeful implementation are socially and pedagogically important. In particular, schools, educational institutions and production enterprises, mass sports competitions in various institutions, physical education teachers, sports coaches, public activists (hackers, organizer instructors) are at the forefront of organizing trips.

We can see the following stages of training personnel in the field of physical education and sports:

- implementation of training of specialist personnel in Uzbekistan in the pre-Independence period;
- procedures for training personnel in physical education and sports during Independence.

Special courses in Tashkent, Samarkand and other regions (1924-1940) in order to lead Physical Culture and sports activities and conduct organizational work until independence.) established. On this basis, the Technical School of Physical Culture was established in Tashkent in 1935 and the first steps in the training of qualified personnel were laid.

World War II (1941-1945.) and in subsequent recovery periods (1946-1950.) as well as in the regions for physical and military training (in cooperation with the Departments of the military commissariat and education), the training of special personnel was continued. They carried out the most important, needy processes, such as educating the population, especially the students and working youth, to be able to work hard and defense.

Great difficulties arise in the management of Physical Culture and sports work on the ground, especially when conducting physical education classes in educational institutions. As a result, the need and requirements for their personnel in physical education and Sports will increase. For this reason, Special decisions were made by the government of the Republic. According to the special decree of December 27, 1948, the Department of the Institute of

Physical Culture (branch) will be opened under the Tashkent Technical School of Physical Culture. In 1949, the Department of physical education was established as part of the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami.

In almost all regions of the Republic, the living conditions of economic and social culture have improved. The work of socio-pedagogical education of young people necessitated the implementation of new requirements. For this reason, since the 1950-1951 academic year, pedagogical educational institutions of physical education were established and began to operate in Samarkand, Termez, Khojayli, Angren and Kosonsoy. Graduates of educational institutions have become important in organizing physical education and sports work in schools in public in new ways.

On the basis of proposals from state agencies and sports organizations in Fergana (1954), Andijan (1958), Nukus (1956), Bukhara (1964), Samarkand (1967), Jizzakh (1976) and other educational institutions, the Institute of physical education was established in Tashkent in October 1955. It became the center of training specialist personnel, scientific and pedagogical personnel.

The faculties of all pedagogical institutions of the Republic have been functioning effectively in the preparation of highly qualified physical education and sports personnel.

In the preparation of scientific and pedagogical personnel in the field of physical education and Sports, The Tashkent DPI postgraduate department named after Nizami (1964), the Department of physical education of the Republican Pedagogical Institute of scientific investigation named after Kori-Niyazi (1960), the postgraduate department of Uzdzhiti (1963) conducted selfless work. It should be noted that in such activities as teacher training, retraining, the Central Institute of teacher training of the Republic, The Institutes of professional development under the Departments of education in the regions also contributed. Organized methodological commissions of teachers and educators under the Education Department of all city-districts and in large educational institutions served as

an important stage in improving the skills of personnel, popularizing best practices, especially their interest in their activities, improving attitudes and responsibilities. It was important for them to arm themselves with pedagogical studies, scientific and theoretical activities[1].

Thanks to independence, physical education and sports are developing in the framework of state policy priorities, like all spheres of development of our country. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated June 3, 2017 No. 3031 "on measures for the development of Physical Education and mass sports"[7] and Decree No. 5368 "on measures to radically improve the system of State Administration in the field of Physical Education and sports" dated March 5, 2018 " is of particular importance in the further development of this sphere[8]. One of the main goals of these decrees and resolutions is to further deepen theoretical and practical knowledge in this area, to correctly formulate concepts and terms related to skills and abilities in physical education.

The issues of training personnel in the field of Physical Culture and sports during the independence of Uzbekistan mainly include the following processes:

- training of educators and teachers on the basis of the requirements of the period, arming them with modern pedagogical technology and skills in order to raise the level of physical education in preschool educational institutions;

- deep absorption of the content of innovative technological methods and pedagogical features in the training of physical education and sports specialists operating in educational institutions of all types and sectors;

- training of coaches for children and youth sports schools, higher sports schools, sports schools, Olympic Reserve sports schools and the use of international advanced experience in improving their pedagogical skills;

- Deep absorption of the content of national spirituality, independence idea and scientific and pedagogical education in the training of specialist personnel in physical education departments within the faculties of Physical Education, Colleges of the Olympic

Reserve, pedagogical colleges in the regions of uzdjti;

- full compliance with the requirements of the period in the provision of scientific and theoretical knowledge related to the social pedagogical characteristics of physical training and sports at institutes, faculties, organized seminar-boards of professional development;

- to focus on the topics of production of scientific and pedagogical activities of independent researchers, Masters, graduate students, sports practice, especially educational and health-improving qualities of people's National Games, scientific substantiation of ways to involve women of local nationalities in Sports[2].

Discussion (Obsujdenie/Discussion). Together with the development of the educational process, the urgent issue facing the requirements of the present day is the preparation of mature specialists in physical education for Theoretical and practical innovative activities, the achievement of efficiency in the physical education of the younger generation. After all, only a physically fit, healthy person will be able to fully demonstrate his intellectual, spiritual capabilities. In this sense, a comparative-analytical study of the historical experiences of the physical education and sports system in our country, a generalization of their practical experience on the basis of critical observation, the correct Organization of innovative activities of specialists in physical education and sports, the identification of its promising strategy. For this, the need arises to carry out targeted pedagogical research.

Constant improvement of professional and pedagogical skills in positions, specialties or modules (subjects) that occupy specialists in physical education and sports, their advanced pedagogical and information technologies, as well as providing specialists in physical education and sports with materials and scientific-educational literature, Regular updating of professional knowledge, qualifications and skills in innovative teaching methods is the goal of scientific and methodological support, retraining and

The following are the tasks of scientific and methodological support, retraining and professional development of specialists in physical education and sports:

to improve the professional knowledge, skills and abilities of specialists in physical education and sports, to develop the necessary level of professional training to ensure the quality of education in accordance with the requirements of the time;

providing scientific and methodological literature;

the formation of independent thinking skills, the development of the pursuit of pedagogical innovation, the use of modern information and communication technologies;

strengthening the skills of physical education and sports specialists in training, the use of advanced educational technologies and international experience in the implementation of educational and educational work, conducting scientific and educational and methodological research and introducing into practice[4].

The main signs of innovative activity of specialists in physical education and sports find their expression in:

1) combining the philosophy of creative activity with the concepts of physical education;

2) acquisition of pedagogical research techniques;

3) the ability to create author's concepts;

4) experience-be able to plan and carry out test work;

5) be able to apply the experiences of other researchers-educators than himself;

6) collaboration with colleagues;

7) sharing ideas and being able to provide methodological assistance;

8) prevention and elimination of conflicts;

9) applying innovations to physical education classes, being able to adapt them to their conditions[6].

Hence, innovative activity in the scientific pedagogical activity of future physical education and sports specialists is manifested in:

- creative approach;

- creative activity;

- technological and methodological preparation in the delivery of the novelty;

- thinking in a new way;

- justification of national and universal values in the culture of circulation;

- implementation of new pedagogical technologies;

- in his professional skills[9: 187-188].

Teaching the content of physical education on a scientific basis to future physical education and sports specialists, modernizing its organizational and technological foundations, developing future development trends is one of the pressing issues facing pedagogical science. At the same time, the goal of innovative activity is determined by society, and its result is related to the interests of society, the orientation of young people towards social relations, the realization of natural opportunities in a person for gaining social experience.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it is necessary to increase the responsibilities of physical education and sports specialists, especially educational institutions in the implementation of laws, presidential decrees and decisions of the Government of the Republic aimed at the new organization and development of physical education, sports, living and folk games. On this path, one of the requirements of the current period is to pay special attention to such socio-pedagogical characteristics of the means of physical education as recovery, education.

(References)

1. Akramov A.K. O'zbekiston dajismoniy madaniyat va sport tarixi. O'quv qo'llanma. - T.: O'zDJI nashr, 1997.
2. Djalilova L.A. Jismoniy tarbiya va olimpiya harakat tarixi. Darslik. Toshkent, 2017.
3. Esbnazarov J. Jismoniy madaniyat tarixi va boshqarish. - T.: «Fan va texnologiya» nashriyoti, 2008. - B.3.-388b.
4. Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislar ilmiy-metodik ta'minlash, qaytatayyorlash va malakasini oshirish tartib to'g'risida Nizom (O'zRVM 14.08.2018y. 658-son qarori. https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=554152_&products=1_vse_zakonodatelstvo_uzbekistana

5. Karimov I. Vatanvaxalq manguqoladi. – Toshkent. 2010. – B. 19.
6. Ma'murov B., Xamraev I., Ma'murov B. Zamonaviy sharoitdagi jismoniy tarbiya vasport mutaxassislarini tayyorlashning o'zigaxo sxususiyatlari. Xalqta'limi jurnali. №3. 2020. – B. 10-14.
7. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni, 05.03.2018-yildagi PF-5368-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/-3578121>
8. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Qarori, 03.06.2017-yildagi PQ-3031-son. <https://lex.uz/docs/-3226019>
9. Sharipova D., Yaqubova D. Bo'lg'usijismoniy tarbiya o'qituvchilarifaoliyatining ilmiy-pedagogikasoslari. Academic research in educational sciences. Volume 2, 2021. – B. 186-195.