



Periodicity and Modernity in the Principles of Sports Management

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Abstract: *This article highlights the content of the principles of sports management, its historicity and rationality, the transformation of the relationship of functionality by continuity and the trend of its change in the process of globalization.*

Keywords: *Sports management, sports management principles, grouping of sports management principles, management principles, management functions, transformation of sports management principles.*

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Relevance of the topic.

Today, increasing the effectiveness of sports and sports relations and their management is becoming one of the most urgent problems on a global scale. The important aspects of this process are the active development of entrepreneurship in the field of sports, the increasing role of the state and local state bodies in the development of mass sports and its health-giving types, the growing interest in mass sports, especially in high-skilled sports, the increasing internationalization of sports competitions, the increasing attention to middle management, sports the increasing demand for orientation to marketing on an international scale is increasing the need to approach the transformation of the principle of sports management from a scientific point of view.

The content of the analysis.

Since management is a conscious, goal-oriented activity of a person, with its help, a person organizes and subjugates the elements of the external environment based on his goals. It represents a specific type of intellectual work process and is characterized by the subject of work, the means of work, the result of work, and at the same time it belongs to the category of management.

Management is the process of effectively managing resources and people and increasing profits. In this sense, management is a choice that requires a specific art and skill, making decisions based on this

choice and controlling its implementation¹.

Management as a type of economic management several - early 20th century - 1935; 1936-1955 years; 1956-1970; 1971-1980 years; 1981-1985; 1986-1990; It has gone through stages such as 1990 and the present era.

During these periods, issues such as the formation of the management hierarchy, the increase of labor productivity, the formation of the system and the study of their connection, the development of the system and the culturalization of the organization, the development of innovative management, and the maximum use of all management capabilities were resolved. The founders of the scientific management school of sports management are F.U. Taylor, F.W. Lilbirds created principles of management based on observation, experiment, and analysis.

After them A. Fayol, A.P. Sloan, A. Urvenlar created the methodology of organization of sports management, administrative management and its monitoring. A. to the concept of modern approach to management. Fayol's functional theory became the basis. It was based on the connection between the functions of planning, organization, motivation and control.

In the systematic approach, sports activities are considered as an open system.

Systematic sports management relies on new content principles.

At this point, we would like to dwell on the meaning of the concepts of "principle" and "principle", which are widely used in sports management. According to the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the term "tendency" means inclination, inclination, tendency. The term "principle" is derived from the Latin language and means the basis, initial, basic rule of behavior or activity, guiding idea. In general, it is appropriate to use the term "principle" instead of the concept "principle" in management science. At the same time, "principle" is an international term used in the language of many nations of the world. Based on this, in our opinion, it is appropriate to use the term "principle" in management studies.

Today, the existing principles of sports management A. It is being used as a system based on the fourteen principles created by Fayol.

This system of principles is systematic and comprehensive; democratic centralism; management optimization; coordination, i.e. determining the suitability of the employee for the task he performs; automatic replacement of one employee with another if necessary; first leader; control of the work process by the first manager; one-time release of information about the organization; identifying new tasks; continuous improvement of staff qualifications; clearly defining the goal; implementation of activities aimed at the level of consumption and demand; a process-based approach; consists of

¹ M. Sharifho'jaev, Y. Abdullaev "Management" T. 2001, 5 pages
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Principles of sports management; based on a specific society, a specific state system and its specific policies in the form of democratization, hierarchy, planning, individual governance, scientificity, feedback, accountability, etc.; 1. Bureaucratic centralization; 2. Nomenclature; 3. Self-serving, prioritizing personal interest; 4. Not recognizing democracy; 5. Command; 6. Formalism; 7. Officials; 8. Limitation; 9. Follows general rules such as conservatism.

These principles are the principles that worked in sports management during the Soviet era and the early periods of independence. During the years of independence, sports management has been constantly improving and developing. We do this in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Education and Sports" adopted on July 24, 2015 and the Concept "Development of Physical Education and Mass Sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2023", in particular the "Physical Education" signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 5, 2018 and we also see in the adoption and implementation of such legal and normative documents as the Decree "On measures for the fundamental improvement of the state management system in the field of sports", because these determined a fundamental change of the principles of the field of sports.

In this decree, the presence of a number of problems and shortcomings in the organization of physical education and sports, the conditions that hinder the effective implementation of state policy and the full use of the existing sports potential of the country, and the tasks to be performed were indicated. To such things as - To popularize a healthy lifestyle by ensuring the mass and regularity of sports events, taking into account the characteristics of the gender-age structure of the population, socio-economic conditions in the relevant regions of the republic's neighborhoods, districts and regions, to engage in physical education and mass sports of all layers of the population. broad engagement;

Encouraging children and adolescents to regularly engage in physical education and mass sports by improving and applying innovative methods of physical education in educational institutions, starting with pre-school education organizations;

By organizing physical education teams in all levels of administrations, institutions, organizations and enterprises of all forms of ownership, to attract the population to regular physical education and mass sports, to include industrial physical education in the system of activities aimed at improving working conditions;

Educating young people in the spirit of becoming spiritually mature and physically healthy individuals;

Development and introduction of new forms of public physical education and mass viewing events for children and adults, amateur athletes and professionals of any age, taking into account modern trends and conditions of life;

Conducting sports events and public physical education events with the participation of sports stars;
and active use of business structures, sports infrastructure of sports institutions.

Creation of equal opportunities for physical education and public sports for socially disadvantaged sections of the population and citizens in more favorable conditions, including

The above-mentioned social and cultural conditions made it necessary to revise the principles of physical education and raise them to a new level of quality. These include the principle of systematic management.

The principle of systematic management of management envisages a comprehensive, multifaceted approach capable of optimizing the solution of problems in any given problem. Systematic approach includes the agreed solution of a number of scientific-technical, social-political, psychological issues. It requires taking into account the internal and external connections, all the factors directly affecting the management process.

Achieving a systematic approach to physical education and sports management is effective in many cases, as this process is constantly evolving under the influence of many internal and external factors that have an impact. Ensuring the management process without neglecting any of the large-scale, changing factors is necessarily carried out through a systematic approach.

Many world-renowned scientists and specialists have conducted research on the formation, scientific justification and development of the systematic management principle of physical education and sports management. In Uzbekistan, academician V.K. conducted scientific research on the introduction of various mathematical models and methods with the help of modern electronic computers and information technologies. Kabulov founded.

One of the most effective principles for solving the issues defined by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the principle of maximum accurate calculation of the requirements for sports services, and on this basis, the principle of creating a resource base based on accurate calculations. This principle requires the deployment of highly competent personnel who will use the resource base, the scientifically based saving and spending of the funds formed from the state's financial resources and other channels. This process itself creates new principles. On this basis, the mechanism of creation of new principles based on principles is activated.

The concrete period of the development of the society and the concrete demand also require taking risks in sports management. Risk-taking is an action taken by assuming the probability of a risk with the hope of a good outcome, the risk of full or partial loss of a resource or income, which is a natural situation for any prudent manager under conditions of uncertainty. This is a quantitative correlation of bad luck.

Risk is intrinsic to the private sector of sports management. In recent years, a number of new

management systems and facilities for the development of the private sector of sports have been created in Uzbekistan. In this sector, there are ample opportunities to popularize physical education and sports, create necessary conditions and infrastructure for promoting a healthy lifestyle among the population, especially among young people, and participate in international sports arenas of the country. If these opportunities were planned to be combined with the opportunities in the public sector, and the effectiveness of the organization of sports management according to the principle of public partnership would be increased. In all these processes, the principle is the transition from manual management to systematic management, which is actively introduced into life today will increase in importance. The management service, in its essence, develops following the general principles of physical education and sports activities. The most important of them is the principle of scientificity, which serves to be able to meet the requirements of the times in the management of physical education and sports management, taking into account the progress of theory from practice. The scientific principle serves to find the main link of the management to the extent that it is able to keep the management system under full control depending on the actual conditions, being able to base the socio-political changes in the society on a scientific basis in advance.

Every leader who can adhere to the principle of scientificity in his activities and reject voluntarism will have the opportunity to apply all the achievements of national and world experience related to his field among economic laws, objective directions of social development and principles of management.

The scientific principle first of all requires the use of the general theory of economics, management theory and practice. At each hierarchical level, it appears as a complex element of the management process as a management object, and as a subject, as an important element reflecting the fact that it consists of a complex of management bodies, links and joints armed with responsibility and rights. Through people, employees and their practical activities, the scientific principle becomes an active element of the management system in all components of physical education and sports organizations.

The principle of scientificity of physical education and sports management requires that any management recommendations and management decisions be based on science. Management theory and practice of the scientific basis of physical education and sports management, sports theory and practice, management, psychology, medicine, biology, economic theory, history of economic teachings, microeconomics, macroeconomics, network economics, including sports economics, market economics, cybernetics, economic mathematics such disciplines as methods, econometrics, ergonomics, operations analysis.

In the conditions of the market economy, the importance of the principle of scientificity increases even more, because it is the basis for reforming the economy, other sectors of the economy, including

characteristics of Uzbekistan, the creative development of the theory of physical education and sports management does not slow down, on the contrary, it becomes stronger and becomes an urgent issue

Literature

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