

THE ROLE OF THE QUALITY OF TRAINING IN SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: *Increasing the role of a healthy lifestyle and physical education in the life of young people, wide involvement of the young generation in all types of sports is one of the most urgent issues of today. is enough. Today, the healthy, intellectual and physical education of the young generation is one of the main directions of our country's policy in the field of sports.*

Key words: *Public associations, sports law, physical education, sports rules.*

Introduction: Currently, the selection of young players with high talent in our country, further development of football infrastructure, raising the activity of football sports schools to a new level, training specialists in the field and improving the system of their financial incentives are carried out in Uzbekistan. It would be correct to say that the decree of the President of the Republic No. PF-5887[1] is one of the next steps taken to further develop football as a sport in our country.

Literature analysis and methods

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on popularizing physical education and sports in our country, creating the necessary conditions and infrastructure for promoting a healthy lifestyle among the population, especially among young people, and ensuring the country's appropriate participation in international sports arenas consistent measures are being implemented. At the same time, the existence of a number of systemic problems and shortcomings in the organization of physical education and sports prevents the effective implementation of state policy in this area and the full use of the country's existing sports potential.

Discussion and results

We observe from the world experience that the development of sport depends not only on its material and technical base, but also on the creation and provision of strong legal foundations. It is very important for the development of each type of sport and the provision of leadership in this field, for the smooth operation and improvement of the field, the organization of sports organizations, including sports federations, which are responsible for the development and establishment of sports rules and regulations related to this field. In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Physical Education and Sports[2], the sports federation is defined as follows, i.e. sports federation - "development, popularization of one or more sports, as well as organization of sports events and athletes "It is a non-governmental, non-profit organization established on the basis of membership and registered by the state to train members of the national sports teams of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the relevant type of sport." However,

Russian legislation provides for a different tariff for this term. Clause 16 of Article 2 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On Physical Education and Sports in the Russian Federation"[3] defines it as follows: sports federation - development of one or more sports, promoting them It is considered a public organization established on the basis of membership and goals for making, organizing, as well as conducting sports events and training athletes who are members of national sports teams. It is necessary to pay attention to the essence of public association. According to Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, trade unions, societies of scientists, women's, veterans' and youth organizations, creative associations, mass movements and other associations of citizens are recognized as public associations. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the ability of public associations to fulfill the main goals and tasks stipulated in their charters. This guarantee serves as a legal basis for realizing the rights of citizens to voluntary association. A public association is a voluntary structure formed as a result of the free expression of the will of united citizens to jointly realize their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests in politics, economy, social development, science, culture, ecology and other spheres of life. Public associations are established to fulfill the goals and tasks defined in the charter. According to Article 3 of the Law "On Public Associations", "Public associations are responsible for the realization and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms, the activity and initiative of citizens, state and community affairs. development of their participation in management, satisfaction of professional and amateur interests; development of scientific, technical and artistic creativity; maintaining the health of the population, participating in charitable activities; conducting cultural-educational, physical culture health and sports activities; protection of nature, historical and cultural monuments; patriotism and humanitarian education; expansion of inter-republic and international relations, strengthening of peace and friendship between peoples; will be established for the purpose of carrying out other activities not prohibited by law". A public association does not represent any individual or family or group's desire for personal gain. Public associations usually act with an idea and a will, their only goal is to improve society. They do not set themselves the task of control or profit, but they work in the direction and desire to improve society. So, public associations allow citizens to help themselves and improve their lives by improving society. Participants of a public association are individuals and legal entities - public associations that expressed a desire to support the goals of this association and (or) its specific actions, participated in its activities without mandatory registration of the terms of participation. Founders, members and participants of public associations can be citizens who have reached the age of 18. Citizens who have reached the age of 14 can be members and participants of youth public associations. Citizens who have reached the age of 8 can be members and participants of children's public associations.

Conclusion: In addition, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 12 of the Law "On Public Associations" states the reasons for refusing to register the charter of public associations. In case of refusal to register the Charter of Public Associations, the applicant will be notified in writing of which legal provisions the submitted charter contradicts. It is possible to appeal to the court against the refusal to register the charter of a public association and it can be considered according to the procedure specified in the civil procedural legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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