

CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT MECHANISM OF SPORTS FACILITIES

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
Sports facilities are the material and technical basis of sports, including mass sports and physical culture, healthy lifestyle. It is difficult to hope for high results in sports without building and improving sports facilities. "Sport facilities" is a component of sports pedagogy. In this way, pupils and students acquire important knowledge and practical skills such as youth sports facilities, their types, requirements for them.	sports complexes, stadium, swimming pool, gym, shooting range, gymnastics, athletics, basketball, volleyball, table tennis.

Creating all conditions for residents of the planning and construction of populated zones in Uzbekistan forms part of the rural and urban composition of sports complexes, depending on the natural living conditions of the person.

Currently, under the strict plan for the construction of sports facilities in Uzbekistan, the creation of a network of sports facilities and the creation of a network of sports facilities in all territories of the country is taking place in the autumn.

Construction of sports facilities is built on the basis of daily, occasional engagement and differentiation of activities when necessary, taking into account the provision of cultural services to the population nationwide.

Sports facilities will be located in cities and other populated areas based on operational and technological requirements, taking into account the ability and working conditions of those involved in physical activity and sports.

Technological requirements are determined by the location of the sports facility for razmeri and purpose. Second, as a result of the regulations governing the construction of cities, the area occupied by a sports facility is determined by taking into account the location. based on the aforementioned regulations, it is determined by calculating for every 1,000 people.

The structure of our cities is determined by its division into populated regions, i.e. the population of 250 should be from 200,000 to 100,000, the microbial circuits are 50, the population is from 2000 to 200,000, while the microbial area should also be divided into groups, with an area of 1500-3000. The population of the city is delegated to settlements exceeding 200,000.

The sports facility industry is divided into posters with 7,000 and 14,000 inhabitants.

In rural areas, populated zones are divided into: the population of agricultural district centers should be 15,000. The population of the collective and Soviet centers is 2000-5000 people, the population of the production departments is up to 2000 people.

When planning the construction of sports facilities, it is necessary to take into account that the maximum is closest to public housing. It should be taken into account that each sports facility should be provided with a walk or use of a transport service.

Taking into account and planning the construction of a sports facility, it takes into account the duration of training, namely, the systematic engagement of sportsmen III and II for high-performing sportsmen for 1.5 to 2.5 hours. Accordingly, for those engaged in small-scale and public physical education, the distance should be reached in 20 minutes on foot, and for athletes in large classes, the distance should be 25-35 minutes in transport.

The network of multi-level sports facilities can be as follows.

1. Many stages of sports facilities designed for daily activities in microorganisms. The runway serves a radius of 50-500 meters with reach in 5-7 minutes. This includes a complex sports area— gymnastics, athletics, basketball, volleyball, table tennis— with a total area of 1,200 square feet [1,200 sq m].

Mykrarayons complex loyixasi sostavida:

a) for children under the age of 7 years.

b) for children aged 7 to 10

c) must include fields for 11-17 year olds and adult residents.

2. District-wide facilities are designed to reach the physics sports center in 20 minutes, which is combined to conduct systematic exercises with children and older people.

3. Regional sports sections and general physical training facilities should be taken into account in the construction of a zone that can be reached in 20 minutes by transportation of inter-regional sports centers.

4. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The width, number, and width of sports facilities in cities are clearly indicated in the general plan for the construction of cities and towns.

Sports complexes for children between the ages of 7 and 10 and 11-17 should be in the presence of populated group houses and located in parks, avenues and courtyards. Such areas should be at least 20 meters away from farm facilities, communications, streets and roads. It is also possible to place a catchment at the school sports complex at extra times. If the complexes provide inter-district services, they are intended to be close to gardens and other cultural centers, outside communications, hospital and automotive magistrates. Transport stops should not be filled 50 meters long.

2. In rural areas, sports facilities are currently built in each settlement in the type of sports complex or complex sports fields. Because in this complex you can engage in several types of sports at the same time. The area and size of the sports complex are determined by the population. The complex will create conditions for football, volleyball, basketball, lightweight athletics and other types. In addition, the Alpomish and Barchinoy complex needs to create conditions for national sports. Sports complexes in rural areas are divided into three groups: the sports complex in the center of the district, the collective-Soviet and manufacturing departments. There will be 5-6 seats for complexes in the center of the circuit, 35-45 in the colporteur-Soviet center, and 1-2 in sections.

In modern practice, there should be additional facilities for the stadium, swimming pool, gym, shooting tire, and other sports playgrounds.

Colporteur-Soviet sports complexes will have sports tribunals or small stadiums, sports grounds, pools, sports facilities, tyres, and so on.

These should be the football field, volleyball, basketball, handball fields in the lightweight athletics sector, and so on.

3. In residential areas, sports facilities such as gyms, basements, small gyms, sports facilities located in basements, and so on.

1) Zone fires and sports bases from them.

2) Sports venues between houses.

3) Sports fields near the recreation gardens.

4. Stadiums were considered the largest sports complex. The stadiums have tribunals that can accommodate 800,000-100,000 spectators in the Former Union and abroad. We have a stadium called but 103,000 spectators, Warsaw, Budapest, Berlin and most stadiums.

In Rio, 205,000 people will settle at the Maracana Stadium, a stadium in Janeiro, Brazil. In a large city, 0.35 seats will be allocated for every 1,000 people, and stadiums and other buildings will be built. Small stadiums will be built on 5-10 floors and will have 2,000 to 7,000 seats in the villages, with 3.5 land allocated. The city, with a population of between 150 and 200,000, has a total area of 15-20 lands and has 10 to 12,000 spectators.

Large stadiums will be located on the ground at 25 and will have a tribunal of at least 25,000 seats.

Stadionlar gineral rejasi

Sport zoning.

Educational zone.

Administrative farm zone.

Rest and general physical training zones are designated.

School sports facilities

Depending on the types of sports fields and fields, they are divided into seven types:

Type one: The field is intended to host training and lightweight athletics, volleyball, basketball competitions.

Uni sostavida:

The running paths are 135 m tall and 7.5 meters wide.

Aylanma are 200 meters, hernia 5 m. 4 y'lake.

2 Ta sakrash chuqurchasi 2.75x6 m.

The place of nucleus pushing.

A universal depth for jumping, that is, jumping to length and height.

Getting up and jumping.

Gimn. Stenka (Narvon).

Volleyball maydoni.

Basketball court.

The capacity of athletics reaches 80-100 people and 40-50 people from sports.

II tipdagi maydoncha

It is dedicated to the gymnastics department of educational work. His sostavi.

1. The mixed device contains gymnastics snariyads, colse, trinpsy, wings, shest, anthem, stairs, and perekdadine.

2nd anthem. 12 rows of stairs.

3. Egiluvchan gimn. stenka.

4. It can also be used to jump to a deep length of 5x15 m for leaning. All 600 m² per area can be engaged in 40-50 individuals at a time.

III tipdagi maydoncha

Designed for training activities, it includes football, handball and disc, copies, grenades and pitches for throwing balls.

His sostavi:

1. The football field is 40x60 m so 2 handball fields are located inside. (20x40m) Disk throwing space. It is fired towards the football field. The total area is 2950 m².

Like III A, THE WATCHTOWER, the squares will be further combined. The total area is 1950-4390 m².

Type IV volleyball and basketball courtesy are located. The total area is 540 m².

It is a type of field: volleyball and basketball court and can be engaged at the same time. The total area is 480 m².

Type VI field. For table tennis, 8 x18 m. 4 tables are poured, and 15-25 people are involved.

Type VII area 15x24 m area for volleyball only. 15-25 individuals can engage at a time.

Type VIII area: gymnastics town area 800 m². There are 35-40 people in the classroom, 15-20 in the school. Thus, there are 6 types of sports.

1. A chopping track around the football field. There will be a volleyball and basketball court, jumping pits to height and length, and lightweight athletics sectors. Sports nucleus razor 67.5x150 m.

2. Type sports core is just like 1 p.m. Sleep only football field 40x80m. The chopping path – 300 m. total area is 60x136 m.

3. Type s. nucleus f.m. 35x70 m. printing road length 250 m. total area 50x116 m.

4. Tip s.yadrosi football maydonisiz qurilib 43x83,5 m. joyga quriladi.

5. The distance between the V.M. Circles is 33.2 m. The total area is 37x73 m.

Type VI, p. The radius of the 125 m rotation area is 30.14 cm between the center rotation line and a total area of 33x63 m.

Sports facilities of secondary and higher education institutions

The number of students enrolled in the 16, 24, 32, 48 and 64 academic institutions of secondary schools is 480, 720, 960, 1440 and 1920.

In one settlement, educational institutions can establish a single sports center. There are 4 types of gyms: 18x36x8 m. 1920 students 18x30x7 m. 960-1440 students, 12x26x6 m, 480x720 students 9x18x5 m.

Additionally, the type of training, the 12x25 m. pool, will be planned. The total area is 4900 m², 9600 m², 4390 m² and 2950 m².

V U Z I

Humanitarian VUZs with 1000-4000 students (in the afternoon department) and 2000-100,000 students are enrolled in universities and technical institutions.

- Sport o'yinlari uchun will be 24x42m.

- Anthem. The hall can be 2.3 and 4 halls for the number of students 18-36 m. An additional 18-18 m hall will be built in Vuz, which has 2,000 students, for 18-36 m. Sports maneuver with a road of 30-126 m, 200 m of basin 25x58 m. The football field is 63-94 m.

Handball Area for Wuzga, a town of anthem with 2000 students. 4 tennis fields, 3 volleyball fields, 2 basketball fields, and x.k.

THE BIBLE'S VIEWPOINT

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