

Directions Of Development Of Physical Culture And Sports In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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Abstract - The article discusses the development of the physical education and sports, the distribution of budgetary funds in this direction, as well as the creation of conditions for the development of entrepreneurship in the field of physical education.

keywords - entrepreneurship, service industry, sports, physical education, financing, state budget.

I. INTRODUCTION

Physical education and sport develop under the influence of both external and internal factors of the organization. The role of external factors is very important for the industry, because, on the one hand, it enters the services sector and depends on what users prefer, and on the other hand, the share of the state and public sectors in the field of physical education and sports is high, which leads to Dependence on government policies and public sector organizations. Also influenced by internal factors that determine the internal structure and strategy of institutions of physical education and sports.

II. RESULTS

Based on the analysis of physical culture and sports as a system, we determined the most important environmental factors that have the greatest impact on the development of the industry. These include:

- priority of state policy in the field of physical education and sports;
- effective industry management structure;
- legal regulation;
- financing;
- material and technical base of the industry;
- staffing;
- regulatory support of the industry;
- informational interaction on the population (promotion of physical culture and sports);
- quality of life of the population.

State policy in the field of physical culture and sports is one of the main factors determining the vector of development of the sphere. The importance of this factor is explained by the fact that the state, on the one hand, is one of the main sources of financial and material flows in the field of physical education and sports; on the other hand, it carries out legal regulation of physical culture and sports activities. In this regard, it is important what goals were set in this area in physical education and sports and, accordingly, in which areas (subsystems) of the country favorable conditions were created for their development.

The industry management system is the most important tool for implementing state policy in the field of physical education and sports. Now it is in an inadequate level. The Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is focused on solving strategic problems, does not have an effective impact on the development of sports that have higher goals, since they do not have real tools and mechanisms that affect the decisions of various federations in sports. As a public organization, federations have the right not to submit to state bodies that manage physical education and sports. As a result, the state is responsible for the development of physical culture and sports in the country, finances children's and youth sports schools and sports reserves. However, when it comes to preparing for the Olympics and other prestigious competitions, the leadership will move to federations that do not have a supervisor. As a result, a conflict of interests arises between various sports entities, which indicates the main shortcomings of the state in the field of physical culture and sports.

One of the main reasons for this is the imperfection of state policy in relation to public organizations, which includes sports federations (which were previously aimed at the regulatory framework). For its part, the regulatory framework does not meet the interests of state policy in relation to sports achievements, health care and mass sports.

Financing is one of the most important factors affecting the activities of physical education and sports. Financial resources flowing into the industry can be divided into budgetary and extrabudgetary types. Budgetary resources can be subdivided into state, regional and municipal sources of financing depending on the level of administrative subordination. Extra-budgetary sources can be divided into income from entrepreneurial activity of sports organizations (income from the sale of tickets, sporting goods, symbols, income from the rental of sports facilities, income from lotteries, income from publishing, income from the sale of broadcast rights and advertising revenue), and voluntary donations (investments of individuals, enterprises, foundations, public organizations).

Having considered the relationship between budgetary (state) and extra budgetary sources of financing sports in various countries, it should be noted the absence of a certain regularity justifying the advantage of a particular type of financing. For

example, in England the share of public finance is 40 percent, in France 30 percent, in Switzerland 6 percent. And in Uzbekistan it is impossible to deduce a specific figure expressing the real ratio of budget and extra-budgetary sources, because having information about the amount of state funding, due to the opacity of the reports of most sports clubs, it is almost impossible to estimate the share of extra-budgetary funding. However, it should be noted that the main share of non-state financing falls on professional sports, especially football, basketball, volleyball, which are popular sports in Uzbekistan. Given that the budget of a professional sports club is millions of dollars and knowing the number of sports clubs in the country's leading professional leagues, we can roughly calculate the turnover in the field of professional sports in Uzbekistan. According to estimates, the annual turnover of the first four professional sports in terms of income is about 450-500 million dollars. In our opinion, in the field of physical education and sports, the Pareto principle can be applied, according to which other types of professional sports account for about 20 percent of the total amount of extra budgetary funding.

Estimated volume of state financing of this sphere in absolute figures, then France in 1990, funds allocated by the state amounted to almost 1.4 billion US dollars. In Finland, state annual sport subsidies amount to \$ 80 million. And in Uzbekistan, funds allocated to sports amount to 249.2 billion uzbek soums.

According to international standards, state funding for sports should be at least 2 percent of GDP. However, in past years this was not observed. Calculations show that the amount of funds spent on financing sports from the budget shown as a separate line in the state budget in 2018 amounted to 0.5 percent of the budget expenditures. In leading countries, this figure is 2 percent not of the budget, but of gross domestic product.

In 2019, 89.4 billion uzbek soums from the state budget are planned to finance sporting events.

Having studied each type of budget financing, it should be noted that the system of entrepreneurial activity in sports in Uzbekistan is not well organized. The sale of tickets to sporting events abroad is one of the main incomes of sports clubs (about 15 percent of all sources of income), but in Uzbekistan this amount is much lower. According to some estimates, it accounts for more than 1-2% of the sports club's budget. This is due to the small size and deplorable state of sports facilities, the inability of sports leaders to attract spectators and low quality of life.

III. CONCLUSION

In our opinion, it is required to develop and adopt a resolution "On improving state regulation of the lottery and gambling business." This decree should give the Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports the right to organize and participate in sports lotteries.

Thus, the analysis of various sources of financing allows us to conclude that the bulk of the financial burden of organizations of physical education and sports rests with users of paid services, sponsors. The share of other income from entrepreneurial activity: the sale of tickets to sports events, sports attributes, goods and the right to broadcast is very low. This allows us to conclude that various types of entrepreneurial activity are the main reserve for the development of physical culture and sports. At this stage of development, the industry has two main objectives: the formation of an effective regulatory framework in the field of physical education and sports and the provision of financial resources for the industry. Their solution, on the one hand, will create the conditions for the formation of an industry management structure that will meet the country's modern goals, and on the other hand, for the development of mass physical education and sports by ensuring the revitalization of the physical education and sports services sector and the development of the paid services sector.

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