

Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Physical Education and Sport

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Abstract--- *This article discusses the role of physical education and sports in shaping the students' moral and ethical image. The impact of physical education and sport on the human spirit, spirituality and morality is analyzed.*

Keywords--- *Physical Education, Sports, Motivation, Healthy Lifestyle, Spirituality, Aesthetics*

I. Introduction

The formation and development of physical culture and sports goes back to ancient history. Various home-based items, various monuments, paintings and drawings on the rocks, poems and legends from generations lead to reflection on ancient culture, including physical culture. The stages of development of physical culture and sports can be approximated as follows: The first period is the first (empirical) knowledge of the effects of early human development on the body, its accumulation, the ability to perceive the meaning of exercise, and the way it is passed from generation to generation. the period during which the conditions for the emergence of "exercise" and "physical training" were created.

The second period - the first methods used in physical education - includes the period of slavery in ancient Greece and the Middle Ages. The third period is the accumulation of theoretical knowledge about physical culture, from the time of awakening to the end of the nineteenth century. By this time, philosophers, doctors, and educators were aware of the endless importance of physical education in human education and considered it an integral part of the upbringing process. Numerous studies in this field have led to the formation of physical education as a science. The fourth period - from the end of the XIX century as a scientific and educational subject - the theory and methodology of physical education. In this period, physical education began to affect other aspects of society.

II. Literature review

The fifth period is the period of perfection and development of physical education as a science. In recent years, much has been done to study the role and significance of physical culture and sports in human life. New special

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disciplines: "Organizing and Managing Physical Culture", "Biomechanics of Exercise", "Sport Psychology", "Sport Metrology", "Sport Physiology", "Physical Fitness", "Valeology" and many more. 'he said.

The formation of physical culture in Uzbekistan has a long history, which, in turn, has evolved over time.

Initially, physical education emerged as a vital necessity. To hunt in a team means that it requires a person to be agile, agile and physically fit and fast. Labor and various military wars required man to prepare himself physically, to do physical exercises, and people were trained to hunt, work, and fight. Thus, the emergence and early development of physical education is of great importance in working, fighting, and hunting. Physical culture and education have a special place in this work. The ancient Sparta, Afrosiab monuments and archeological excavations tell about it. These monuments are associated with signs of physical culture and events. In Uzbekistan, a number of ancient Uzbek writings on the physical strength, courage, bravery, bravery of the people of ancient times were "Farhad and Shirin", "Gor - son", "Tahir and Zuhra", "Alpomish and" Barchinoy ”.

Many national gatherings and ceremonies were devoted to individual wrestling, using different games and weapons, and focused on the physical education of children. For example, horse riding, archery and fencing have been taught since early childhood. Every society has, from time to time, differed, and in some cases, differed from its ethics and their demands. These requirements and norms have been used to assess the status, place, and extent of society. Ethical upbringing still plays a role in shaping and developing ethical practices, such as exercise, sporting exercises, various competitions and recreational activities, to address issues such as community members' adherence to. Relationship, communication, human values, feelings of remorse for nation, nation, nation, state, fame are directly nurtured in physical education. The ethics of a country's athlete is the ethics of a representative of the nation, of the existing society. The morality of the athlete is special, not unusual. They do not differ from the morals of ordinary members of society. Sport should educate not only strong and well-educated people, but also those who are well-educated, well-positioned and independent thinkers. Physical education and sports should cultivate enthusiastic, self-motivated, self-motivated, self-sacrificing individuals.

III. Discussion

Nowadays, the main features of students' moral education in physical education and sport, and the way it is organized, focuses on the following areas:

1. Social relation to public duty, equality of the society with its own work, not reducing the level of public and state activity. It is a common duty of every member of society to have a conscious attitude to the education of his or her body, to be ready for defense of the Motherland. the ability to summarize the strength of the community for the history, traditions, and the glory of the nation. The fact that a country's athlete is a decisive factor in international victories is a way for people to feel the responsibility of their country.

2. Formation of social attitude to public property (sports facilities, equipment and supplies). Participate in equipping and refurbishing sports grounds.

3. The basic principle of community members' ethical behavior is social attitudes. Exercise provides the opportunity for a harmonious development in the work and production process. The success of an athlete is a

challenge and requires endurance. By establishing a record, he develops the will, discipline, work habits, and appreciation for labor.

4. *Physical culture teaches obedience to the laws of society. Gymnastics, games, sports, tourism and other physical activities require students to follow the rules and regulations. Disobeying them will keep the athlete or pupil away from the common goal. Sports can put an athlete's life in jeopardy - for example, when players are fighting for a ball, players have collided with each other. Someone is to blame. You want to respond to rudeness. However, it is an athlete that prevails over ethical norms, requirements for self-control and peaceful resolution of disputes.*

5. *Humanitarianism, respect for humanity, the basis for fighting for the future, peace, support, mutual support, especially in the face of competitions, are highly respected by Turkic peoples in the spirit of their competitors. The fact that health, physical training and physical fitness are all shaped by the ethics, will and other characteristics of a member of society.*

At the same time, students will gain the ability to work in groups and understand each other during teamwork and coaching. Healthy student competition results in the formation of a healthy socio-psychological environment in the group. Physical education is an integral part of the general education aimed at improving the health and harmonious development of the human body. One of the indicators of the physical culture in the community. The main means of physical education: physical activity, physical training, work and hygiene. Physical education is combined with mental, ethical, hard work and aesthetic education. Physical education and sport, along with the physical development of students, are also important factors in the formation of moral and aesthetic traits. Physical education and sports not only meet the needs of adolescents but also play an important role in shaping their aesthetic education.

As with other forms of education, aesthetic education focuses on the individual and the social group. Aesthetic education also promotes the formation of universal and national values. It is clear that education has a purpose and a purpose to influence the human mind, emotions, imagination, beliefs, worldview, behavior and behavior. Aesthetic upbringing is also an integral part of this common purpose and mission, and represents a historically and socially significant event. It is worth noting that in the ancient world, the purpose of education in general was aesthetic. For example, in the ancient Greeks, the aesthetic education was aimed at the comprehensive development of citizens, the establishment of "spirit and body" harmony. In the teachings of such powerful thinkers as Plato and Aristotle, the aesthetic education system had some differences, and it helped to establish a single aesthetic dream, to form a single moral character and civic character. In medieval East and Europe, aesthetic education was intended to help the believer in God, the source of divine power, and to make the world of this world a trifle. The desire to enhance the spiritual and theological significance of the aesthetic education is still relevant, as in the aesthetic education the spirituality of the aesthetics is closely intertwined with the work and life of the people. As social tensions weaken in a particular society and social equality and social justice become more specific, the socio-political and moral ethical conditions necessary for aesthetic upbringing of the people are expanding, and the material, economic, and general opportunities available. Aesthetic upbringing will be an important factor in the community's life only if poverty and illiteracy are eliminated.

The aesthetic value of physical education and sports has a long history. In the early days of human history, physical activity emerged as a form of struggle for survival, but later competitions, tournaments, and games led to the development of culture and sports. Wrestling, boxing, weight lifting, archery, equestrian sport, soccer and more have been developed and improved over the centuries. Each of them can be thought of as a combination of beauty and perfection, a common aesthetic of a particular sport. Later, sports equipment, balloons, balls, sticks, and so forth appeared. Sports facilities, special buildings were built. They are equipped with the necessary equipment. Championships, tournaments and competitions in various sports have become an integral part of the sport.

All kinds of sporting events, events, Olympic Games and tournaments are complemented by national elements of traditional sports. Playgrounds, gyms, tournaments will be decorated in the national spirit. These aspects also enhance one's aesthetic taste and have a significant impact on the formation and development of aesthetic taste. Aesthetics have always been one of the criteria for evaluating sports achievements. The body of the athlete is physically strong and the body is the main symbol of sports beauty. The athlete's agility, agility, flexibility in working with sports equipment, the combination of them, the use of sporting elements and exercises with high technique and skill are an aesthetic attitude to the athlete's attitude toward sports.

Physical perfection is the highest level of development of a person's physical quality and ability. One of the characteristics of the hormonal development of a person is a certain understanding of the physical beauty, refined behavior and secrets of the body. However, it is physically beautiful in harmony with one's spiritual wealth and moral purity, self-expression and social activity. This means that the beauty of the sport is primarily because of its body, especially its symmetry and balance. The artistic portrayal of sport and its aesthetics are often found in the cultural legacy of ancient civilizations. Ancient sculpture provides the first images of the history of sports, ancient sports competitions, and historical imagery through the use of ceramics and mosaics. Especially in sculptural works, there are powerful moments that represent the essence of a particular kind of sport, the use of them as a material of aesthetic education is of great educational importance. It would be correct to say that it serves as the key to understanding the wonderful movement of the horse.

The human body is beautiful in its symmetry, for example, when a person runs, the body shape becomes asymmetrical. To find out, let's look at the Greek classic statue Dorifor. (Figure 1) It illustrates the symmetry of asymmetrical movements in sport. Sculptor - Poliklet, in his art, learns that the figure of a person is in a state of calm or slow motion. "Dorifor" is a statue of a young man bearing a spear. This sculpture was made of a bronze copy of the original and is now a stone copy. In this image, both the physical and the inner worlds are intertwined, which is not only a statue but also a law of art. The body of the sculptor revealed her inner self and self-confidence through her body. Poliklet devoted his entire creative life to finding the ideal proportion of the human body. According to the calculation of the picnic the person is of the whole length: 7.7 parts of the head, 1.10 parts of the face and palms, 1.6 of the foot. That is to say, the beauty of the human body is in the balance of the body parts.

The great sculptor Miron lived and worked in Athens in the middle of the fifth century BC. He had a great influence on the development of the fine arts. It is a bronze statue made of bronze. Unfortunately, we have a copy of it made of marble. "Diskobol" (Fig. 2) created the image of the athlete as he was ready to throw the heavy disc away. Her muscles are tense, her body bent over her, but her face is calm. Perhaps he had no face of nobleness.

In this work the movement and peace are intertwined. The man with a spear in his hand depicts a lightweight, slow-moving man. His strong shoulder, abdomen, and leg muscles represent physical strength. This sculpture has been an example for the Greeks to emulate the ideal of human beauty. In sport, it stimulates people to have fun and enjoy themselves. Champions make great combinations in front of millions of fans. They also stimulate aesthetic pleasure. Aesthetic sports include figure skating, rhythmic gymnastics, synchronized swimming, equestrian sport, fencing. These sports are essentially artistic. In this context, physical culture and sports play an important role in shaping aesthetic education in young people.



1-picture



2-picture

IV. Conclusion.

In the process of physical training and sports, the special tasks of aesthetic education are solved and allowed. They can be described as follows:

1. Educating aesthetics of communication. Gymnastics, sports, games, tourism, as described above, represent all aspects of the individual. Athletes are humble and respectful of others will increase their enthusiasm.
2. Mutual shape and shape of the human body is the result of regular physical activity. The physical appearance of a physically harmonious person is a sign of good health. Chernyshevsky: "The beauty of the human body makes a great impression on us. Then he will come to life and we will understand it. V.V. Gorinevsky said: "Beauty is not in the opposite of happiness, but inaccuracy, on the contrary, distorts the notion of beauty."
3. Training the ability to perceive beauty, the ability to feel the beauty of sports, and the subtlety of movement. The technique of action is beautiful, the breath of action and the expressiveness of its content.

The activities used in physical education are not the same. But each of them is beautiful in terms of running, jumping, lifting techniques, and gym skills. Judging by the game on the soccer field: "it was a beautiful game", "the game was very interesting", "the team demonstrated a high level of art in the ball during the attack" and so on.

Understanding the beauty of sports is pleasing to the viewer or to the audience. When we see beauty and beauty in sports, it shows our aesthetic taste and level. In conclusion, it is important to note that physical culture and sports play an important role in the full development of the basics.

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