

System - Functional Model of Developing Students' Interest in National Sports

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ABSTRACT: This article describes the theoretical and methodological basis of the study and modeling of systemic functional models of developing students' interest in sports. The article allows solving a number of tasks: to show students the formation of value-oriented attitudes and sustainable motives in relation to knowledge, skills, abilities and competencies in national sports.

KEYWORDS: sports clubs, physical education, sports competitions, sports, modeling of the pedagogical system, modeling of activities.

In order to radically improve the system of public administration in the field of physical culture and sports, to promote a healthy lifestyle among the population, especially youth, as well as in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 such main tasks as formation of children's interest in physical culture and sports from preschool education, selection of gifted children with the involvement of physical education teachers in secondary schools, participation in regional and national sports competitions in secondary special, vocational education institutions and Olympic and national sports organization of extracurricular sports clubs and sections are determined.

The development of students' interest in mass sports for the sake of health, the formation of a conscious attitude to their personal health, remains a matter of today. Because it is no secret that today's style of dress does not go unnoticed. In this regard, the involvement of students in a particular type of national sport contributes to the development of a number of psychological factors, such as their physical health, coordination of movements, striving to achieve goals, hardening the will, habituation to weigh in decision making.

If we look at the national sports, today Uzbek wrestling competitions are organized in many countries around the world, and the regular holding of the World Championship among masters of this sport fills the hearts of every citizen of Uzbekistan.

The study is based on the comprehensive development of all systems of the student's body and the training of physical qualities necessary for work and sports, modeling of knowledge, practical skills and abilities in the field of student movement, national sports. Based on the modeling, a model of the object under study is developed.

In our study, we relied on the definition of the concept of "model" by I.P. Podlasyy. According to the scientist, a model is an intellectual imagination or a system of its material appearance, which scientifically reflects the subject of research, allowing to obtain new information about a particular object.

Today, the concept of "model" is so widely used that it even applies to any knowledge and perception of the universe. For example, from a modern perspective, the goal of any activity can be seen as a model that reflects the outcome of an activity.

Models can be classified according to different characteristics and features. F.I. Peregudov and F.P. Tarasenko grouped the models according to the methods of data transmission and imaging. In their view, models play a very important role in the organization of any human activity, facilitating the distribution of all types of activities in the direction of the main volume of information circulating between the subject and the environment around him [112; 113]. Based on this classification, models can be divided into cognitive and pragmatic groups, depending on the theoretical and practical orientation of the goal.

The goal of the study was to develop a pragmatic, system-functional model. This type of model helps to find tools for the process of developing students' interest in national sports, as well as to reflect the functions of the processes under study, which, according to V.A. Slastenin, allow distinguishing between the initial and final state of readiness of students as a subject of the model [111].

In modeling the required pedagogical system, the following functions are provided:

- methodological support function. The implementation of this function is associated with the normative and legal documents in the field of sports and the social order, which determines the theoretical basis for the development of students' interest in national sports;
- regulatory support function. This function requires the identification of principles, content, objectives, pedagogical conditions, diagnostic tools to engage students in the development of interest in national sports;
- methodical support function. Requires the definition of methodological conditions (content, form, methods and means) for the development of students' interest in national sports;
- practical (empirical) function. This function allows to solve a number of tasks: to form in students value-oriented attitudes and stable motives in relation to knowledge, skills, abilities and competencies in national sports, to analyze the process under study and make certain corrections; evaluation and analysis of results, etc.

The theoretical and methodological basis of modeling the studied process is based on the following rules:

- Systematic, personal-oriented, reflexive approaches;
- Theory of pedagogical design, modeling of the developmental educational environment;
- Theoretical bases of creation of didactic and methodical support;
- The concept of axiological orientation and civic education;
- Theoretical and methodological bases of developing interest in national sports.

At present, the method of modeling in sports is considered as a basic tool in the study of complex psychophysiological systems for their management. Modeling methods are widely used in biology, medicine, pedagogy, psychology, physical culture and sports.

The use of modeling in physical education classes in general secondary schools is effective as a model to help students develop interest in national sports and logical thinking, that is, to find the necessary option for a rational solution in comparison with the situation.

Activity modeling is the process of mentally creating (thinking) future activities under assumed conditions. "Execution" is a type of experiment that takes place in the whole chain of mental actions. On the one hand, it is important to have idealmotor preparation for the mental performance of movements. By acting on the mind, the reader is always imagining the actions that are needed. It is known that motor representations are based on the proliferation of various temporal briquettes in the cerebral cortex, which occur during the practical execution of their imaginary actions.

In addition, activity modeling greatly expands the ability to know it. With the help of a model experiment, an additional opportunity is created to obtain the most complete characteristic not only of the object of knowledge itself, but also of more rational ways of answering.

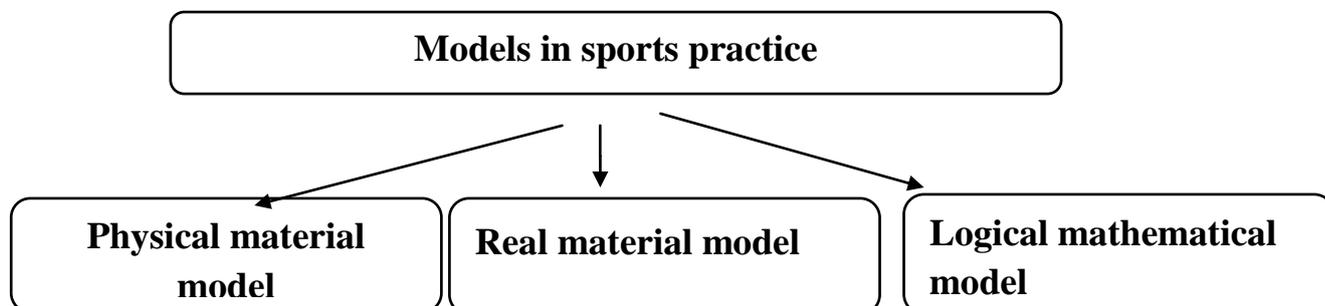
The peculiarity of modeling is that there is an intermediate link between the subject (reader) and the object (situation under study) - the model. The method of modeling is the study or repetition (reproduction) of objects (events) as an element of scientific knowledge, or the reproduction of certain properties.

The advantage of modeling is that it requires maximum internal and mental activity from students, which enhances the processes of developing their intellectual abilities.

The use of models in the development of students' interest in national sports during physical education classes increases the ability to effectively manage the learning process. The transfer of such knowledge ensures the creation of a systemic problem situation, the organization of feedback and objective information about the quality of mastering the studied material.

Models have their own classification as a means of reproduction, based on the materialist conception of the material, in order to know it more deeply, to reflect this or that part of reality.

In sports practice, A.A. Bratko, P.L. Volkov, A.N. Kochergin and G.I. The models presented by Tsaregorodtsev are considered the most optimal classification. Scientists divide these sports models into three types:



The first type (physical material) includes models in which the phenomenon under study has a physical, chemical, or biological property similar to nature and, as a rule, retains a geometric resemblance to the original, differing only in size. The flow rate of the events being studied, and so on. For example, in wrestling - creating clear models of wrestlers.

The second type includes models that have a physical, chemical, or biological property in addition to the prototype, but recognize the same mathematical description as the original. They should include:

- Models of ideal athlete (wrestler) requirements;
- modeling of competitive conditions;
- application of technical manuals in lessons;
- development of new schemes of teaching and learning process planning.

The third type includes models composed of symbols. In these models, the physical, chemical, or biological properties of the prototype and models no longer play a role. In the third type of model, only logical and mathematical features are important, these models are abstract. In the third type of model, only logical and mathematical features are important:

- growth of sports results;
- level of physical fitness;
- Structures of physical (technical) skills;
- the level of reliability of competitive activities of students.

To address the issue of providing modeling during activities to develop students' interest in national sports, a number of rules need to be identified that the model must comply with.

According to general pedagogical principles, such models should provide a process of acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies, so they should be knowledgeable, understandable, problematic and factor models that need to be easily understood by students: Individual-group teaching it is important to have a structure that allows it to be used in style.

First, it forms the process of shaping and developing the student's intellectual abilities.

Second, it provides an acceptable level of preparation for knowledge.

Third, the compliance of these models with the psychological and pedagogical principles of modeling in sports, the specifics of the activity (special psychological and pedagogical requirements and the characteristics of the national sport) must be taken into account.

It is important to consider the following principles when building models:

-Models should correspond to the specific existing situations and objects of national sports;

- Models should be understandable, informative and problematic in order to arouse interest in national sports among students;

- The content of the models should fully correspond to the qualifications of students;

-Each model or group of models should be a certain link in the system of organization of national sports activities, which is essentially related to all aspects of student training;

-Each model should include specific mechanisms for rationally solving the problems included (keep in mind that the model may have several solution options that are acceptable to different learners according to their individual characteristics).

In this regard, the study of students' motives, interests and needs for national sports plays an important role.

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