



**PEDAGOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF DINTHOLOGICAL
TRAINING OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
(PHYSICAL CULTURE)**

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Annotation

Deontology is the study of manners, ethics, behavior, manners. This article discusses the ways of formation of moral norms in athletes studying in the field of physical culture and the formation of psychological and pedagogical views on them.

Keywords: deontology. Behavior, ethics, psychology, pedagogy, moral duty, humanism

Introduction

In fact, the word deontology has several meanings: Deontological ethical systems are characterized by strict adherence to independent moral norms or obligations. In order to make the right ethical choices, we need to understand our ethical responsibilities and what the right rules are in place to regulate these responsibilities. When we obey our duty, we walk morally, if we do not fulfill our duty, we act immorally. Usually in any deontological system we have duties, rules and responsibilities. It is determined by God. So to be moral is to obey God. At the same time, every person studying in the system of higher education, along with the concepts of deontology, should be able to understand the essence of its content, as well as pay close attention to the pedagogical and psychological foundations of this concept. That is why it is necessary to always adhere to these moral norms. We can take these norms of morality in the direction of physical culture, on the example of our young people and athletes: The concept of deontology (morality) is very important in the field of physical culture. It would be expedient to work on this concept in close connection with pedagogical and psychological principles. Deontological ethical systems usually emphasize the reasons why certain actions are taken. Therefore, it is usually not enough to follow simple rules of ethics in the field of physical culture; Instead, we also need to have the right motivations. It may not be considered immoral, even though it violates a moral rule. That is, they are encouraged to follow some correct moral duty (and perhaps make an honest mistake).





Nevertheless, only proper motivation is always the basis for action in a deontological ethical system. It cannot be used as a basis for describing an action as ethically correct. It's also not enough to believe in what you need to do right. For the field of physical culture, the most important aspect of understanding the concepts of deontology is that their moral principles are completely different from any consequences that apply to these principles. So, if you have a moral duty to lie, then lying is always wrong - even if it hurts others. Therefore, a new discipline called Deontology can be introduced in these areas, that is, it is necessary to educate students not only athletes who are morally, mentally healthy and strong.

Also the word Deontology is a deon derived from Greek roots. This meaning is a science and a logo. Thus, deontology is a "task science." The main questions asked of deontological ethical systems are:

1. What is my moral duty?
2. What are our moral duties?
3. How can I weigh one moral duty against another?

In the process of physical culture, students interact with each other and with other members of society. Exercise equipment and devices of a certain material and spiritual value are used. In the field of physical culture, the relationship of athletes with each other, their behavior and the social environment that surrounds them, under the influence of natural factors, poses the problem of meeting the existing requirements of public morality. The morality of an athlete of the country, having a physical culture, is the morality of a representative of the nation, a person of the existing society. When we say "athlete's morality", we mean that the peoples of the East are moving away from the norms of morality. We must not train short-sighted, narrow-minded athletes, but cultivate a strong, not only well-digested, but also a broad-minded, spiritually rich, enterprising, well-organized person. These ideas are especially relevant for young people. In sports, unity and commonality are the only legitimate traits. This feature is embodied in the community. The history of the physical culture of a society represents the strength of a nation and a community. Athletes of the country must feel the decisive factor of victory in the international arena, the duty of responsibility to their people, their homeland. The professional sport of the West teaches its representatives that your personal interests do not have to be in the public interest, but that you decide your business according to the situation, without any obligations or principles.





In addition, in the field of physical culture: labor and social relations are the most important norms of morality of members of society, exercise, participation of the trainee in labor, the process of high production and the realization of their all-round harmonious development creates an opportunity to increase. Athletes need to work hard and endure to achieve the best results in the sport. Not only does he break the records, but he also develops the will, discipline, habit to work, and respect for work, which is necessary for the labor process.

Physical culture teaches obedience to the laws of society. Engaging in gymnastics, games, sports, tourism and other physical exercises requires strict adherence to established rules and regulations. If we fail to do them, the athlete or material perfection will be removed from the goal. Athletes risk their lives. In the process of sports, it is enough to consider the results of the athlete's moral culture. For example, let's say a player fighting for the ball has a collision, someone is to blame, you want to respond to the rudeness, but the athlete's moral norms allow self-control and conflict to be resolved peacefully. requires that the requirements of the ethical norm prevail in order to deal with. The norm of humanism calls for respect for the person, the struggle for the future, which is expressed in the form of mutual support, especially during the competition. In the peoples of the East, the spirit of humanism is very high in relation to its rival, which means that strong and physical training cultivates the moral norms and qualities of the will of a member of society.

Teachers: teach students to be proud of their own achievements and efforts, as well as the achievements and efforts of others; - Encourage everyone to participate, regardless of their skill level; to help children understand the importance of sports behavior; -Remember that not all students have the same desire for sports - never force a student to participate; - ensuring the safety of children's playgrounds and equipment; - teaching non-acceptance of violence; - Help students understand whether the style of play seen in some professional athletes is fair or not.

Athletes - to set an example for the audience; - teaching the values of sports behavior, observing them in practice and expecting athletes to respect these values; - increase your knowledge in the field of sports, attend seminars to follow the latest developments and achievements; - Never quarrel with officials and coaches in front of players and spectators; - Athletes - never quarrel with officials and coaches in front of an audience; - support and follow the rules and punish violators; - Respect the participants and treat them as individuals, aware of the different levels of opportunities; Contrary to the "win in any case" approach, having such qualities





reflects the deontological processes in athletes. These processes are very important for students studying in the field of physical culture.

Fundamentals of moral behavior in sports What is the psychological and pedagogical basis of deontology and moral behavior in sports? What is the basis of fair and ethical behavior in sports? Code of ethics. Having and adopting (and adhering to) a code of ethics established for athletes, coaches, officials, and others. During the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee's code of ethics applies to all competitions. In other words, individual and team competitors; officials, leaders and other members of any delegation; judges and members of the panel of judges; to all other accredited persons. Code of ethics. Having and adopting (and adhering to) a code of ethics established for athletes, coaches, officials, and others. During the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee's code of ethics applies to all competitions. In other words, individual and team competitors; officials, leaders and other members of any delegation; judges and members of the panel of judges; to all other accredited persons. Human rights. Fundamental human rights, including the right to non-exploitation, respect for human dignity and worth, self-determination and the right to privacy. Human rights. Fundamental human rights, including the right to non-exploitation, respect for human dignity and worth, self-determination and the right to privacy. Principles of natural law. There are policies and procedures that are consistent with natural law (in accordance with the law), including informed consent, impartiality, conflict of interest, and the right to appeal. Principles of natural law. There are policies and procedures in place that comply with natural law (in accordance with the law), including informed consent, impartiality, conflict of interest, and the right to appeal. That is why we need to train well-developed athletes, both physically and mentally. It is also important to pay attention to the psychological experiences and pedagogical views of athletes.

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