

Social factors of physical culture development in modern society

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Abstract: The philosophical generalization of the essence of human existence is the issue of the relationship between the social and the biological. On the one hand, man represents the highest stage of biological evolutionary development, an element of living nature. In a biological person, it is represented by the physical culture of the body - data, temperament, dynamics of mental processes, ability to act. On the other hand, he is a creator, an active participant in the process of material production and historical development of spiritual values, an element (part) of social life, a performer of his behaviors in accordance with the norms and values of behavior in society.

Key words: Human nature, biosocial problems, social factors, socio-pedagogical factors, sociocultural factors.

Introduction: Carrying out scientific boundaries among the definitions under consideration makes it possible to correctly comprehend the twins: natural-social and bio-human bases are Unacceptable to ignore both the natural human principle, and in this unity the denial of the leading role of sociology. In the history of sociology, both extremes are known to have taken place; the separation of man from the natural beginning and the absolutization of human role and place to the detriment of sociology. The link between the social environment and the human organism is the personality, which consists of the unity of the properties and attitude to life.

Basic text: There are several factors that determine the development of society. In sociology, the driving force of this factor is primarily human activity, which is based on the desire to provide for their needs. The satisfied need, the very process of satisfaction, generates new needs. Thus, changes and undergoes the perfection of human animal behavior in the society. But where do new needs come from and what is the mechanism of their development. Modern psychology believes that, new needs arise as a result of human self-development, the mechanism of which is in the influence of a particular object. In the process of transformation, a person puts pressure on himself

and, as it were, awakens the dormant forces in him. In General, life in all its forms necessarily foresees itself in the future. This is inherent in the structure and nature of human needs.

The need always implies the objective (the object), in fact has yet to meet; the position of the need "implies" a change in the state of satisfaction (in the case of a successful satisfaction cycle). The existence of life itself, at any time is a warning of existing opportunities, one of the priority indicators of human development is its Philistine sphere. At the same time, man's dissatisfaction with himself and his reality gives impetus to his development, to the development of his activities and the perfection of his environment. The desire to correct the situation, to eliminate interfering factors, to achieve high success, drives the person and society. At the heart of each individual laid the mechanism of formation of needs for each person characteristic motive power, which in General is the basis of the driving force of society. Orientation values, motivation, needs, and performance satisfaction represent such an individual driving force.

The social life of people develops social needs that seem to stand above the personality, regulates them, determines their development and forms new ones. The satisfaction of social needs requires the organization of new social structures, the Foundation of new social institutions, the unity of which constitutes the social sphere-economic, social, political and spiritual, in each of these spheres personal driving forces develop and function. The driving forces of the social sphere seem to us to be human needs; to prepare for a unified social life; to the socialization of adolescents for public life according to the requirements; integration of people to unite in groups of various industries; for a single activity; for the need to adapt the population to systematic changes, regulation of public life and social control.

Physical culture refers to the social sphere of society, it is based on the physical perfection of people with the ability and skills to move, with recovery, rehabilitation and the need for a real organization of free time. These needs dictate the mandatory organization of a special social Institute of physical culture. The desire of people to the needs of physical culture activities. The desire of people to meet social needs in physical activity has become the impetus and the main driving force for the development of physical culture. Social life is formed by the assistance of all spheres and branches of society, which in General creates a single social organism. At the same time, it is difficult to single out such a vital force of society, which will be absolutely a priority. Despite this, such social institutions as the economy, culture, politics, largely determine the social standard of life of society. The active forces of the leading social spheres influence other spheres and determining their development in one case produces their slowdown, in the second case, on

the contrary-acceleration. Thus, integral social factors are formed: socio-economic, socio-political, socio-cultural, which determine both the functioning and development of society as a whole, as well as each of its components. The influence of economic, political and spiritual factors is especially noticeable in physical culture. The subject of physical culture is the physical condition of a person, his harmony, physical health, all that without which it is impossible to successfully develop more than one sphere of activity of society. Any person, regardless of profession, first of all requires good health. Physical culture, by means of physical perfection, improvement, by means of recreational influence influences economy, policy, spiritual life of society. In the modern system of socialism, the modern study of physical culture is an important direction because they answer the questions: What is the place of physical culture in society? In what connection is it with other social institutions?

Socio-economic factors: It is difficult to overestimate the role of the economy, because people first of all must provide their lives-food, drink, clothing, housing. To obtain all this, work is needed, the creation of material goods, their distribution, i.e. conscious redistribution of the environment into useful objects for life, it is known that the process of work takes place the formation of the person himself, the development of his talent, abilities and skills. And together with them formed the needs, which makes the production of the main viability of any society. The economy affects all components of the development of society. The peculiarity of economic activity is transformed into a sociological one, in sociology it is called a socio-economic factor. Physical culture is an integral part of society and has socio-economic factors of their existence and development, which are expressed in their economic conditionality and provision. Physical culture has an intensive impact on the state and on the life spheres of society - on the quality of the labor force, on the structure of needs and consumption, on the behavior of consumers. To improve the welfare of society, intensive economic development is necessary, which is determined by many factors, among them the leading ones-the quality of the labor force and high production rates. The role of physical culture in improving society is universally recognized. Systematic physical exercises significantly increase the physical performance of a person, at the same time have a positive effect on his mental activity. In many cases, it is closely related to the impact of physical activity on the human body. All this contributes to the development of General endurance, the perfection of moral and volitional qualities, which in the case of equal conditions makes more successful work activities, New sports construction, production of high-quality sports goods, is proof that it is the economy that creates the conditions for effective physical activity. The development of the material base depends on the development of the economy. The development of the economy has

led to the possibility of training specialists in physical culture, financial, personnel, scientific support and maintenance of sports activities. The economy provides the necessary level of human well-being, creates conditions for free time and its rational use.

Socio-political factors: Politics is the management of society by the political institutions of the state. Politics is the management of society by the state through its political institutions. Political activity is concerned with the attainment, preservation and use of power. Politics determines social processes and the order of life. The whole of society and its social institutions are in the sphere of politics. On this side, physical culture is no exception. The role of politics in the field of physical culture is to regulate the legislative and ideological aspects of the sports movement and determine its status in society. It ensures the right of the population to engage in sports activities based on their interests and needs. Also the state policy creating conditions of the stimulator of physical culture, for development of those social functions which will benefit the state. Physical culture and sports are widely used for propaganda purposes as well as in the election campaign of political leaders, parties, and during other companies. Thus it is quite clear that physical culture serves politics.

Social factor: The influence of the spiritual sphere of society on social life is formed from the socio-cultural factors of society. Such factors include: social consciousness, social mentality, moral norms, faith, art and science. The spiritual sphere of society is the formation of worldview, knowledge, ideas, views, examples of behavior, dissemination of faith through education, education through the media, holding mass events and other social works. The essence of the action of sociocultural factors is to form the activities of various sports groups

of the population, in the settlement of these activities and giving them an organizational and managerial character. The formation of the mechanism of values largely depends on public opinion about the promotion of physical culture and sports, advertising of physical education and education, the benefits of studying physical exercises. Of particular importance in this case is political ideology.

For example: the call - to strengthen the national security of the nation, mainly by improving the health of the younger generation, the development of physical culture and sports in society is one of the significant incentives. As the history of society shows us, the institution of religion plays a significant role in this process, since sports victory was considered as a gift from God. And today, religious amulets, prayer before the start, a common thing for modern competitions. Socio-cultural

factors make up the direction of development of physical culture, assign it purposefulness, fill it with spiritual, ideological and value essence. At the same time, physical culture influences the spiritual life of society.

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ვასილ ბაკაშვილი

საქართველოს ფიზიკური აღზრდისა და სპორტის სახელმწიფო სასწავლო უნივერსიტეტი,
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აბსტრაქტი: ადამიანის არსებობის გააზრების ფილოსოფიურ საფუძველს წარმოადგენს სოციალურისა და ბიოლოგიურის ურთიერთობის საკითხი. ერთის მხრივ, ადამიანი წარმოადგენს ბიოლოგიური ევოლუციური განვითარების უმაღლეს საფეხურს, ცოცხალი ბუნების ელემენტს. ბიოლოგიური ადამიანში წარმოდგენილია სხეულის ფიზიკური კულტურით - მონაცემებით, ტემპერამენტით, ფსიქიკური პროცესების დინამიკით, მოქმედების უნარით. მეორეს მხრივ, იგი შემომქმედია, მატერიალური წარმოების და სულიერი ფასეულობების ისტორიული განვითარების პროცესის აქტიური მონაწილეა, სოციალური ცხოვრების ელემენტია (ნაწილია), თავისი ქცევების განმახორციელებელია საზოგადოებაში არსებული ქცევის ნორმებისა და ფასეულობების შესაბამისად.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: ადამიანის ბუნება, ბიოსოციალური პრობლემები, სოციალური ფაქტორები, სოციო-პედაგოგიური ფაქტორები, სოციოკულტურული ფაქტორები.