## INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY **UIF = 8.2 | SJIF = 5.955**

IBAST ISSN: 2750-3402



## **OPTIMIZATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMS IN** PHYSICAL EDUCATION TO INCREASE PHYSICAL **ENDURANCE** Kozlova Galina Gennadievna Fergana State University https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10522401

Abstract: This the article discusses the key aspects of creating effective training programs aimed at improving physical endurance. The author highlights the importance of understanding physical endurance, suggests the use of a variety of training, emphasizes progressive load and taking into account individual characteristics. It also notes the importance of a balanced program that includes aerobic and strength training, and emphasizes the importance of rest and rehabilitation. The article highlights the role of regular monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving optimal results in physical education.

Key words: physical endurance, training programs, physical education, physical fitness, training optimization, progressive load, progress monitoring, educational programs, effective training, strength exercises, health.

Physical endurance plays a key role in human health and well-being. It determines the body's ability to maintain activity over a long period of time. In the context of physical education, developing effective training programs is integral to achieving maximum physical endurance. Understanding physical endurance is a key aspect of developing effective training programs in physical education.

Physical endurance, in its essence, covers not only the work of the cardiovascular system, but also includes the strength and muscular aspects of the body. This comprehensive approach to physical training means that training programs should focus not only on strengthening the cardiovascular system, but also on developing muscle strength, flexibility and endurance.

Optimizing training programs in physical education requires a systematic approach to training all aspects of physical health. Strength exercises are aimed at strengthening muscles and improving overall strength endurance, which, in turn, affects the quality of other types of physical activity. Aerobic exercise stimulates the cardiovascular system, improving blood circulation and ensuring efficient transport of oxygen throughout the body.

Individualization of training, taking into account differences in physical fitness, age and general health of students, is also key. This helps to avoid overload and increases the effectiveness of training, since each person is unique in their physical abilities and needs.

Thus, optimization of training programs in physical education carries not only the task of improving general endurance, but also strives for the harmonious development of the body, including all its physical aspects. This approach contributes to the creation of a comprehensive and integrated system of classes aimed at achieving maximum results in the physical development of students.

When creating optimal training programs in physical education, the principle of progressive load should also be taken into account. This principle involves gradually



**IBAST** ISSN: 2750-3402

increasing the intensity of your training over time. This approach allows the body to gradually adapt to new loads, avoiding overwork and reducing the effectiveness of training. Progressive overload also provides a constant challenge for the body, stimulating it to grow and improve endurance.

An important aspect in optimizing training programs is also the variety of exercises. Monotonous workouts can lead to loss of interest and decreased motivation. Incorporating a variety of physical activities not only helps prevent fatigue, but also develops various aspects of endurance, such as aerobic and anaerobic endurance.

The importance of rest and rehabilitation in optimizing training programs should also be emphasized. Breaks between workouts allow the body to recover and adapt to the load received. Elements of rehabilitation, such as stretching and massage, help improve muscle flexibility, reduce the risk of injury and ensure full recovery after training.

Thus, creating optimal training programs in physical education is a complex and multifaceted process that requires attention to various aspects of physical endurance. An integrated approach, including variety, progressive load, individualization and consideration of rest factors, plays a decisive role in achieving optimal results in physical development and improving the overall health of students.

Additionally, it is worth paying attention to the balance of training programs. This means carefully combining different types of physical activity to ensure holistic development of the body. Strength training is aimed at strengthening muscles and improving bone structure, which has a direct impact on overall physical endurance, while aerobic exercise helps improve the functioning of the cardiovascular system and increase overall endurance.

Individualization of training programs also includes taking into account the current state of health and physical fitness of each student. This is important not only to prevent injury, but also to maximize the effectiveness of your workouts. Tailoring programs to the individual needs of students contributes to a better perception of their own achievements, increased motivation and improved results.

An integral part of optimization is also continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress. Regular measurement of results not only helps to adapt the program according to changes in physical fitness, but also maintains a high level of student motivation. This process stimulates constant improvement and achievement of new heights in physical development.

Thus, optimizing training programs in physical education is a complex process that requires attention to detail and an integrated approach. The implementation of the principles of balance, individualization, monitoring and evaluation of progress together creates effective programs that contribute to the improvement of physical endurance and overall well-being of students.

Additionally, the importance of introducing elements of psychological training into programs should be emphasized. Physical endurance is largely dependent on mental toughness and motivation. Incorporating elements of psychological preparation into your training, such as stress management, working with motivation and setting goals, helps create a positive emotional background, which has a beneficial effect on the overall results of training.

Another important aspect is the use of modern technology in monitoring and managing training programs. Specialized apps and devices for tracking physical activity not only allow





**IBAST** ISSN: 2750-3402

you to effectively monitor your progress, but also integrate innovative methods such as virtual training or biometric data analysis.

It is also important to pay attention to the social aspect of physical activity. Group training and support from training partners can provide additional stimulation and inspiration for students. Creating a positive environment and a sense of team spirit increases motivation and improves results.

Thus, taking into account psychological aspects, introducing modern technologies and social elements into training programs complement the overall comprehensive approach. This not only helps improve physical endurance, but also develops a positive attitude towards physical activity in students, which is important for their long-term motivation and lifestyle.

An additional aspect that deserves attention when optimizing training programs in physical education **is** taking into account the age characteristics of students. The development of physical endurance in children, adolescents and adults occurs at different stages and requires an appropriate approach. Programs should be adapted to the age and physiological characteristics of each group, which will ensure an optimal combination of loads and prevent possible injuries.

An important element is also teaching students the principles of independent physical activity outside of class. Supporting their interest in a healthy lifestyle outside of physical education lessons contributes to the formation of sustainable skills and habits. This may include guidance on choosing physical activities that are enjoyable, as well as understanding the importance of regular exercise to maintain physical endurance throughout life.

In the context of modern trends in physical education, it is also important to pay attention to issues of inclusion. Creating accessible and inclusive training programs allows students of varying physical abilities to participate and have a positive exercise experience. This helps create a more tolerant and inclusive environment in educational institutions.

Consequently, optimization of training programs in physical education requires a deep and multifaceted approach. Taking into account psychological, social, technological and age aspects, as well as the introduction of inclusive approaches and the development of independent physical activity skills ensure not only an improvement in physical endurance, but also the creation of a basis for a healthy lifestyle for students.

## **References:**

1. Gavrilenko V. M., Mikhailov V. P. Possibilities of combining educational and training loads aimed at increasing the level of endurance and speed-strength qualities in technical students . universities // Theory and practice of physics. culture. 1986. No. 1. P. 35–36.

2. Kozlov I. S. Methods for developing general endurance among students of non-physical education universities // Scientific Notes of the University named after. P. F. Lesgaft. 2008 No. 9. p. 30–34.

3.Kuzovenkov V.V. The effectiveness of introducing the fundamentals of sports training in preparation for the implementation of the RLD complex by university students // Problems of physical education of students: abstract.dokl.All-Union.scientific conf.M., 1976.pp. 72–73





4. Kholodov Zh.K., Kuznetsov BC Theory and methodology of physical education and sports: Textbook. allowance for students in higher education . textbook establishments. 2nd ed., rev . and additional M., 2003.

5. Abdulakhamidova B.N. Pedagogical foundations for the formation of a healthy lifestyle in children // Bulletin of Jalal-Abad State University. 2023. No. 1

6. Kozlova, G. G. (2023). Social and pedagogical need for the development of volitional qualities in future physical education teachers. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(5), 346-352.

7. Gennadievna, K. G., I Gilfanovna, K. S. (2022). Means and methods of developing a positive attitude towards physical exercise in students. International Journal of Research in Commerce, Information Technology, Engineering and Social Sciences ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876, 16(10), 133-139.

8. Kozlova, G. (2023). Formation and development of volitional qualities in future primary school physical education teachers. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(4), 187-191

9. Kozlova, G. G. (2022). Self-control of those involved in physical culture and sports. Ijodkor o'qituvchi, 2(24), 22-29.

10. Gennadievna, K. G. (2021). Athletics in the system of physical education of student youth. In Interdisciplinary Conference of Young Scientists in the Social Sciences (pp. 143-145).

eleven. Ruzieva, M. (2023). THEORITICAL RESEARCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POTENTIAL OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3 (7), 366-370.

12. Kozlova, G. G. (2023). Innovative educational technologies in improving the professional sports and pedagogical skills of students. O'zbekistonda fanlararo innovatsiyalar va ilmiy tadqiqotlar jurnali, 2(19), 38-42.

13. Ruzieva, M. (2023). PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TEACHING CHILDREN PHYSICAL EXERCISES. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology , 3 (4), 833-838

14 . Kozlova, G. G. (2023). Pedagogical and psychological foundations for the development of volitional qualities in future physical education teachers. Innovation in the modern education system , 3 (30), 199-204

15. Kayumovna , R. M. (2021). Wellness Swimming as a Part of the Physical Education of Students . In Interdisciplinary Conference of Young Scholars in Social Sciences (pp. 149-152).
16. Qayumovna, R. M. (2021). Examining and monitoring of the impact of hypo dynamic factors on the state of physical fitness in students . Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices , 3, 40-43.

17. Kozlova, G. G., & Ruzieva, M. K. (2022). Zhismonii madaniyat ğκuituvchilarining communicative competenceblue Yuksaltirish zaruriyachi. Integration of science, education and practice. Scientific-methodical journal, 3(4), 12-17.

18. Bakhodirovna , K. B., & Kayumovna , R. M. (2022). Formation of motor culture of students in the lessons of rhythmic gymnastics . International journal of research in commerce, it, engineering and social sciences ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876, 16(10), 118-124.

19. Gennadievna, K. G. (2023). A PERSONALITY-ORIENTED APPROACH TO THE FORMATION OF PERSONAL PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOLITIONAL QUALITIES IN STUDENTS. Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research , 10 (12), 158-162.



