

STATE OF THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS DURING THE SOVIET POWER (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE NAVOI REGION)

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Abstract:

This article reveals the purpose of the policy carried out in the field of physical education and sports during the years of the former Soviet power on the example of the Navoi region. Volunteer sports societies formed during the former Union period and their activities, the state of the sports, the competitions held and their results are highlighted.

Keywords: Volunteer sports societies, "Burevestnik", "Vodnik", "Zenit", "Lokomotiv", "Spartak", "labor reserves", handball, football, volleyball.

Introduction

The Soviet authorities created a system that served communist ideology, taking into account the presence of a specific role and role of physical education and sports in the upbringing of the younger generation in a healthy way, strengthening the health of workers and the population, and maintaining the unity of teams.

Labor and defense preparedness (MMT - labor and defense preparedness), which served in its own way to strengthen Communist ideology in Soviet rule, was a system of physical education in the Soviet Union, the purpose of which was to increase physical activity and patriotism. System in effect from 1931-1990) and volunteer sports societies were considered major branches of the sport.

MMTS covered preschools, high schools, secondary special and vocational education institutions, tertiary institutions, army and Navy. In particular, in this system, volunteer sports societies had a special place in the organization of Physical Culture and sports work. Volunteer sports societies were a volunteer sports association in the Soviet Union that brought together workers and students involved in physical education, sports and tourism. Volunteer sports societies were engaged in issues of the development of mass Sports, Physical Education and tourism through their primary organizations (enterprises, institutions, collective farms, educational institutions, etc., as well as sports clubs under institutions).

Voluntary sports societies are formed in accordance with the charter established in territorial (allied Republics) production enterprises, construction facilities, one or more branches of the national economy, educational institutions, which combine physical education communities in the Republic, Region, District. Looking at the history of the organization of volunteer sports societies, since 1943 the Society of "Labor reserves" has been established in educational institutions and vocational schools, and in the 1950s, rural volunteer sports societies were established in the former Union republics. In 1971, the USSR had 36 volunteer sports societies, including 6 all-union: "Burevestnik", "Vodnik", "Zenit", "Lokomotiv", "Spartak", "labor reserves". In each of the 15 republics, volunteer sports societies were active, uniting industrial enterprises. For example,"



Avangard "(Ukrainian SSR)," Labor "(Uzbek SSR)," Neftchi "(Azerbaijani SSR)," Trud "(RSFSR) and other sports societies are among them. In villages in similar Republics, volunteer sports societies were formed:" Varpa "(Latvian SSR)," Qairat "(Kazakh SSR)," Kolkhozchi "(Turkmen SSR)," Mehsul "(Azerbaijan SSR)," Pakhtakor "(Uzbek SSR), etc.

In Soviet society, the physical education community was defined by Union Organizations and the central councils of voluntary sports societies. The funds of the physical education community operated from admission and membership fees, funds allocated by the unions of collective farms, Sovkhoz, enterprises and organizations. Even in the Navoi region, a new administrative unit that existed in the Uzbek SSR for only six years, Soviet power took a special approach to the field of sports in its own interests. In 1982, when the Navoi region was established, there were 272 school physical education teams with 126,391 students. More than 80 thousand of them were constantly preparing for sports sections. These figures are reflected in the section of districts and cities as follows: Navoi City-5 331, Zarafshan City - 3 503, Uchkuduk city-720, Navoi

District - 5 100, Navbahor District – 3 990, Konimex District - 3 150, Tomdi District - 2 712, Uchkuduk District - 1 117, Qiziltepa District - 6 435, Khatirchi District - 9 923, Nurota District-4 810.

In the systematic organization of physical education and sports work, the role of children's and youth sports schools in the region was separate. In the region, 26 Master of sports candidates, 81 1st razryadli, 38,390 mass-discharge athletes and 47,803 MMT badges were trained by the physical education and sports teams in 1982. In this year, the region had 164 basketball courts, 269 volleyball courts, 149 handball courts, 156 football fields, 73 shooting tires, 71 sports halls, 65 Sports Complex halls and 1 swimming pool.

The role of volunteer sports societies in the development of physical education and Sports has become significant. In 1980-1982, 17 candidates for the master of sports of the USSR and master of sports of the city of Navoi were trained by the volunteer sports teams, 793 athletes with the first discharge. Existing physical education and sports institutions in the region as a whole took a leading place in the household life of the population and carried out important work on the path of human health, in increasing its labor activity. During this period, new types of sports entered the Navoi region, such as swimming, rhythmic gymnastics, athletics, individual wrestling, fencing, Russian chess, rifle shooting. In particular, a number of mature athletes have matured as a result of the popularization of sports such as Solo Wrestling sport, Russian checkers in the province. Including L from 15 to 18 may 1982. Under Chaunin's coaching, the young athlete Vladimir Sokolovsky won the All-Union-Wide Wrestling Competition in Ukraine. On may 24-25, 1982, the Russian Chess Championship was held in Navoi for the first time. 2 masters of sports, 8 masters of sports candidates entered the competition. According to race results F.Abdurakhmanov, E.The Aliyevs won the title.

The heads of Local Government of the Republic paid attention to the development of Physical Culture and sports and tried to establish an excellent system. Conditions and opportunities for the population to engage in physical education and sports were studied, and measures were developed for the development of sports. As a result, a number of sports facilities were raised in order to improve the health of the population. The conduct of physical education in secondary schools, secondary special educational institutions and institutions of Higher Education has also gained positive importance in the way of improving the population.



The Soviet authorities, in their own interest, tried to comprehensively develop sports, taking measures to improve the work of physical education in the party, Soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, committees of physical education and sports, labor teams, educational institutions and settlements of working people. In 1983, the Uzbek SSR held mass competitions among children and adolescents, such as the “leather ball”, the “Golden Sheba”, The Spartakiad of the Housing Service office (JEK). More than 9,000 schoolchildren took part in these competitions, training in sports fields organized in their places of residence. On a Republican scale, 241 sports fields with all conditions are built for training in living quarters. Large industrial enterprises such as “Chimyon” (electrochemistry), “Metallurg” (OKMK), “chemist” (Navoiyazot), “Tekstilchi” (Toshtekstilkombinat), “Neftchi” (Farg'onaorgsintez), “builder” (construction Trust No. 163 in Bukhara) have provided great assistance in the construction of sports fields. In addition, Navoi Mining Metallurgical Combine has built and commissioned sports fields for employees of Zarafshan, Uchkuduk cities and their children.

In 1983, the number of physical education teams in the province increased to 9 and amounted to 281. The number of people involved exceeded 128,000. In 1983, 1 Master of sports of the USSR, 2 Masters of Sports of the OSSR, 33 candidates for Master of sports, 103 first razryadli, 38,000 mass razryadli athletes and 44,000 MMT badges were trained from Navoi region. In conclusion, in Soviet times, a special emphasis was placed on the development of physical education and sports. Because, the Soviet state had to raise the position of the sport of the USSR in maintaining its prestige at the international level and as positive sides of the socialist system;

During this period, a process of Sovietization and westernization in the national sport of Indigenous Peoples emerged, ushering in new changes in physical education and sports. In the 80s of the XX century, New sports such as rhythmic gymnastics, athletics, football, volleyball, basketball, boxing entered the Sports of the Navoi region.

Traditional games of representatives of local nationalities, sports formed on the basis of centuries-old experience, were not recognized by the Soviet government. The result was a narrow circle of wrestling, multi-Kari, which evolved into competition rounds, mostly held during family ceremonies and Pentecostals.

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