

Cooperation in the Field of Physical Culture and Sports of Uzbekistan (Last Quarter of the XX Century)

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ABSTRACT

This article shows the development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and foreign countries in the field of physical culture and sports in the last quarter of the twentieth century, as well as the active participation of Uzbekistan in international relations in the field of physical culture and sports during the former Soviet Union.

KEYWORDS: *International Relations, Physical Education and Sports, Physical Culture, Gym, Swimming Pools Freestyle Wrestling, Athletics, International Olympic Committee*

In the modern world, sport is one of the necessary factors for the development of states and the promotion of national prestige. Physical culture has served to provide social experience in society, increase production and labor productivity. The cultural changes, industrialization and urbanization processes taking place in the world are one of the factors driving the growth of sports.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said, “We are proud of our athletes who have made a significant contribution to enhancing the prestige and prestige of Uzbekistan on the international sports arena. At the same time, we must pay great attention not only to the achievements in higher sports, but also to mass sports”[2].

The main task of the sport was to educate healthy and politically active citizens for the Union economy and army. In the Soviet Union, sport was formed in the late 1920s as a universal physical culture and a separate structure. Initially, the sport was to be conducted in the form of Sovietization, uniting and attracting young people in the Western style.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was able to introduce a new Soviet-looking sport by promoting a modern sports culture and influencing the transformation of society and the minds of the people. Soviet physical culture was part of the socialization of citizens and the building of a national state. Physical culture and upbringing were under state control, and all its means were aimed at building a communist society.

Soviet physical culture was planned, funded, and organized at the regional, republican, and national levels. The modern and traditional form of physical culture was to be involved in integration processes and serve to strengthen the national identity of the state. The physical culture of the Union was represented in the republic by local government trade unions and sports organizations. Based on the above, more than a thousand sports clubs and societies have been established in rural and urban areas.

On the eve of independence, the international relations of sports associations have served to expand cultural ties with the peoples of the world, to strengthen the unity of democratic sports movements. However, it should be noted that during this period, the activities of Uzbek sports in international

cultural relations were recognized in all foreign countries as "Soviet 198 athletes."

On the eve of independence, the fact that Uzbekistan has a wide range of sports relations with 90 countries in 60 sports has created opportunities for international contacts of Uzbek athletes. By this time, sports organizations of Uzbekistan, developing sports ties with more than 60 countries around the world, have played an important role in developing cultural ties with foreign countries.

These ties have helped to further strengthen the position of Uzbek sports in the international sports movement, to ensure its leading role. These achievements, of course, were not achieved spontaneously, of course. During 1985-1991, a number of measures were taken to further improve cultural ties with foreign countries through the development of sports.

On the eve of independence, 80,000 citizens regularly participated in sports clubs. At that time, Tashkent had 9 stadiums, 62 gyms and 7 swimming pools. In the same years, Tashkent hosted 92 honored masters of Uzbekistan and 20,000 athletes who participated in labor and military programs.

Sports organizations of Uzbekistan attach great importance to the further expansion and development of relations of the republic with the countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East. For example, from the 80s and 90s of the twentieth century, Uzbek athletes visited India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, North Korea, Syria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and other countries.

Many athletes from these countries, in addition to being in Uzbekistan, have received practical assistance in developing certain sports in their home countries. Many delegations from foreign countries have visited the country in this area. In particular, foreign guests expressed the view that the experience of Uzbekistan should be imitated and learned from it.

As a result of these efforts, there have been some positive developments in the international cultural relations of the republic with foreign sports organizations. For example, in the pre-independence years, Uzbek athletes have made cultural visits to 207 sports organizations around the world, 156 of which are in international sports relations with Asian countries.

Currently, it is possible to observe the activities of 636 foreign physical culture and sports organizations that visited Uzbekistan during this period. The total number of cultural exchanges in the field of sports was 843, the bulk of which were foreign sports organizations visiting the country [5].

Two Uzbek masters of sports took part in the XV International Olympic Games, and four people took part in the XVIII Olympic Games in Tokyo. At the XXI Olympic Games in Montreal, the sports delegation of Uzbekistan consisted of 11 people. It was during these years that the world boxing champion R. Riskiev won a silver medal at the Olympics, and V. Fedorov won a bronze medal.

The Uzbek volleyball delegation visited Afghanistan and demonstrated high sportsmanship. According to periodicals about the meeting, an attempt was made to highlight the achievements of Soviet sports as much as possible through international sports contacts. As a practical result, the leaders of the National Olympic Committee of Afghanistan expressed their satisfaction with these meetings through the media. They noted that our people were interested in the achievements in the field of economy and culture, and unanimously expressed their support for the development of traditional friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

The propaganda of communist ideology in Asia through Uzbekistan has gained momentum. This can be seen in the holding of special sports months in the socialist countries of Vietnam, Laos, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of Mongolia and India, dedicated to the most important dates in the history of their peoples.

In the late 80s of the twentieth century, Tashkent hosted the World Drafts Championship, which was

attended by athletes from more than a dozen countries in the Asian region. In general, Yambulatrov (sniper), Zangiev, Fatkhullin (freestyle wrestling), Ruziev (fencing), Olmasova, Zaytsev, Chemina (athletics) were among the more than a dozen Uzbek athletes who were part of the delegation of the USSR Sports Committee to Ankara, which has a unique sporting tradition in the Asian region. etc. paved the way for the use of the term "Uzbek athletes" in the Asian region.

In various international sports relations, 68 Uzbek athletes have won prestigious places and various medals, while on the eve of independence this figure reached 93. Most of this was due to countries in the Asian region.

Especially in the exhibition of photo exhibitions dedicated to international sports relations, it was through Soviet sports that the socialist reality was propagated in bright colors. During this period, Uzbekistan's accession to international sports relations with Asian countries marks a unique stage in its development. This period is recognized as a period in the further development of world sports "characterized by the struggle between socialist and bourgeois sports organizations for the democratic reconstruction of international sports bodies."

Uzbek athletes considered their main task in the field of international relations in the field of physical culture and sports to further strengthen the prestige of the USSR in world sports, "actively promoting the achievements of the Soviet people in the development of physical culture and sports in the country under communist construction."

According to the foreign researcher, the citizens of Uzbekistan and all peoples were under the influence of the Soviet political ideology, and all citizens were involved in sports clubs and societies, in Soviet sports. At the same time, the promotion of Soviet physical culture was focused on ideological values, education, art and sports. "Soviet physical culture" was able to ideologically educate young people, combining social education and experience.

According to the report "On the results of 1987 in international sports relations" issued by the Department of Physical Culture and Sports of the Committee for International Sports Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers, "the formation of ideological and political maturity of young people had become an important task.

Accordingly, in order to ensure high efficiency of travel abroad, leaders of sports organizations, coaches should educate athletes not only in the spirit of high sportsmanship, but also as a fully developed person, as specified in the KPSS program. One of the necessary tasks in the selection and training of athletes and coaches traveling from Uzbekistan to foreign countries is to closely monitor their skills, ideological and political readiness [7].

In the process of receiving foreign athletes and preparing to go abroad, each sports organization of the republic had to openly address not only the material and technical tasks of sports, but also the ideological goals related to the conditions and nature of international sports events. It should be noted that every success and victory in international competitions is not only points and medals, but also evidence of the growing growth of Uzbekistan in all spheres of the socialist way of life.

The republican newspaper "Fizkulturnik Uzbekistana" - "Physical educator of Uzbekistan" has played an important role in promoting the results of international sports relations of Uzbekistan with foreign countries. It is known that the international sports relations of the "reconstruction" period (1980-1990) are characterized by their extreme complexity. The main focus was on strengthening the ideological, political, economic and cultural ties between the states of the socialist system.

Second, the concept of "reconstruction" democratization of foreign policy of the USSR, decentralization of public administration (transfer of some functions of government to national republics), the creation of conditions for the development of political pluralism in society have led to

a relative reduction of public policy and communist ideology in Uzbekistan.

Thirdly, the unhealthy moral and political situation in society, serious shortcomings in personnel policy, lack of new approaches to working with young people, escalating tensions, lack of a complete and perfect concept of the ideological activity of the idea of reconstruction, as well as the lack of democratic principles. In many cases the rudeness began to negatively affect the spiritual and moral health of the society.

The foreign policy of the Soviet state affected the relations of the Uzbek SSR with foreign countries in the field of sports. Fourth, social-democratic movements such as the abolition of the former socialist system, the withdrawal of USSR troops from Afghanistan (1989), and the strengthening of national identity in the Union's national republics, including Uzbekistan, began to require a conceptual approach to the problem we are studying.

Since the 1980s, every major sports organization in the country has had enough information and propaganda sports literature (books, brochures, albums, etc.) in Uzbek, Russian and foreign languages, but foreign countries Friendship and cultural ties with Uzbekistan. The use of speeches by the heads of sports delegations of the republic in foreign and Soviet cultural centers through the society of Uzbekistan was mainly focused on the promotion of the ideology of the single communist party.

On the eve of independence, Uzbek wrestlers won 4 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze medals in freestyle wrestling out of 9 Uzbek wrestlers who took part in the competition in Kabul for professional cooperation with Afghan athletes. Also, E. Useinov, A. Fadzaev, M. Khadartsev, E. Fatikov took first place and won gold medals (in different weight categories). A. Ibrokhimov and S. Bautin took the second place and won silver medals. Master of sports R. Umerov won a bronze medal with the third place. After the tournament, two friendly matches were held with Uzbek-Afghan football masters. On the eve of independence, relations with Asian countries in the field of sports were held not only in the form of international tournaments and friendly matches, but also in the field of sports training.

In particular, in the conduct of advocacy work from teachers and coaches engaged in physical culture and sports, in particular, the following are strictly required: the distribution of popular science journals, literature on sports relations and politics; program roundtables on international sports relations; to participate, where possible, in the screening of feature and documentary films on sports and international sports relations; active participation in the organization of exhibitions on international sports relations; organization of competitions dedicated to holidays, important historical and political dates; Organization of various exhibitions, photo montages reflecting the realities of Soviet sports, preparation of posters reflecting the cultural cooperation in the field of sports.

According to archival documents, in the late 1980s, the main focus of state sports organizations on Afghanistan was to use cultural exchanges in sports for political purposes. For example, such a socio-political situation was justified for the former Soviet Union, which was interested in expanding the socialist system, saying that Afghanistan was a less developed country that was paving the way for development in the midst of political struggles.

In the international sports relations of Uzbekistan with a number of Asian countries, cultural exchange with Bangladesh, Mongolia, Burma, India, Iraq, Nepal, Jordan, Turkey, Syria, as well as Japan, China, Korea, Laos, Iran and other countries. For example, on November 4, 1980, the chairman of the Nepalese National Sports, Mr. Shokh, "made proposals to help Soviet athletes develop physical culture and sports, and to exchange personnel in the field of sports."

Another manifestation of such sports ties was the visit of Uzbek tennis players to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan this year. These political events were organized directly through the efforts

of embassies, which served as a means of further expanding the topic of "the spread of Leninist ideas in Asia" in the world press. By the way, it should be noted that none of the international relations can quickly introduce a particular country to the world, such as sports. The policy of the Communist Party skillfully used this advantage of sport to serve the propagation of socialist ideas in international sports relations.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 31, 1991 with the political courage of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, the government paid great attention to culture, education, science, physical culture and sports. The steady increase in state budget allocations in the first years of independence is also an indicator of the great attention paid to the field of physical culture and sports in the country, which is considered one of the important areas of state policy.

Indeed, one of the main reasons for the successful participation of our athletes in prestigious international competitions is the regular support of this industry by the state. The adoption of the Law "On Physical Culture and Sports" at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 14, 1992 and its amendments and additions, the approval of a new edition in 2015 contributed to the further development of sports. In 1992, on the initiative of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, international national wrestling competitions were held in Termez and Shakhrisabz. On March 18, 1993, a special resolution "On measures to further develop football in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted [1].

In 1994, the Tennis Palace was built in Tashkent, where a major international tennis tournament for the "Prize of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" began. Also, in 1994, athletes from the Republic of Uzbekistan participated in the XII Asian Games in Hiroshima, Japan for the first time and won 42 medals, including 10 gold, 12 silver and 20 bronze medals. In September 1993, at the 101st session of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan was fully recognized, and in January 1996, in accordance with the decision of the International Olympic Committee, rewarded. On January 17, 1996, a special resolution was adopted "On measures to radically improve the organizational framework and principles of football development in Uzbekistan" [1].

During the years of independence, there was a special period in the popularization of physical culture and sports in the country. In this regard, the establishment of the Republican Fund for the Development of Children's Sports, the organization of sports competitions "Universiade" among students of higher educational institutions, "Barkamol Avlod" among students of secondary special vocational colleges, "Umid Nihollari" among students of secondary schools are important events. . The main purpose of the three-stage sports tournaments is to promote a healthy lifestyle among young people and to prepare candidates for the national team for international competitions.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that: first, sport has served as a vehicle for the mutual cultural popularization of peoples; secondly, in Soviet society, culture and sports were focused on the dominant ideology in that society and the interests of the state. Otherwise, the state did not allow the development of culture and sports.

That is explained by the fact that in the last quarter of the twentieth century a great deal of attention was paid to the development of physical culture and sports. He was interested in using foreign policy as a means of propagating the socialist system, the ideas of communism, that is, the "future" of the Soviet state. In particular, it has been used in sports relations with Asian countries.

Moreover, during the years of independence, physical culture and sports have been developed as an integral part of the national culture of Uzbekistan. Sport was considered as an important factor in the physical and moral education of the population, especially youth, strengthening friendship between

peoples and the socio-economic development of our country.

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