

EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF VOLLEYBALL IN UZBEKISTAN

Mirzambetov Polat Sherniyazovich
Senior Lecturer at Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

Kazakov Shavkat Norkobilovich
Tashkent State Pedagogical University
Named After Nizami University Teacher

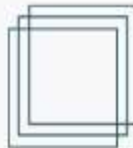
Annotation

This article has a unique history of development in Uzbekistan, its regions and districts, which reflects the development and origin of the sport of volleyball. Although volleyball is one of the most popular sports in Uzbekistan, it has gained “prestige” at various levels in all regions of the country.

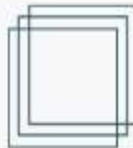
Keywords: Volleyball, physical education, sports, independent, prestige, competition, rule, game.

Introduction

Volleyball is one of the largest and most independent streams of the system of physical culture and sports, and has a unique history of development in Uzbekistan, its regions and districts. Although volleyball is one of the most popular sports in Uzbekistan, it has gained “prestige” at various levels in all regions of the country. In the city of Tashkent and Tashkent region, in the towns and villages of the valley, volleyball has gained more effective "respect" than in other districts of the region. Although it is assumed that the reasons for this situation are almost related to the historical and social foundations of these regions, the issue requires in-depth research, the study of the historical background of the subject on a scientific basis. There is no exact information about when, where and under what conditions volleyball appeared in Uzbekistan. However, according to some estimates, in 1921-24, volleyball began to appear in Kokand, Tashkent and Fergana. According to the story of K. Lebedev, a sports veteran of the urban period, in 1924-25, many young people began to spread the game of passing the ball to each other in a circle. Interestingly, the rules of international volleyball competitions adopted during this period have been significantly improved, the field is 9x18 m, the ball can be played only 11 times, the composition of the players consists of 6 people in a team, to 'mi height 243 5m (men uchlln), the end of a part of the game when the score reaches 15 points, putting the ball into play - in short. all the rules of the game were similar to the rules of the modern volleyball game. Nevertheless, the rules of volleyball in Uzbekistan in 1924-25 were still quite simple. VI Perevoznikov, a sports fan at the time, said that in 1926 he was a teacher at the Chemishevsky School in Tashkent. tournament rules, volleyball net and brought the ball for the first time. On April 26,



1927, the volleyball team of the same school organized the first official competition, in which he showed great skill and won the competition. This tournament marked a turning point in the popularization and formation of volleyball. In one of the summer months of 1927, the Tashkent city volleyball championship was held, which was attended by 9 volleyball teams. The Chernyshevsky school volleyball team also won the tournament. The popularity of volleyball was greatly influenced by the competitions held at the KIM Stadium. In 1992, there were 6 volleyball courts in Tashkent, which were located in Chernyshevsky and KIM schools, Mechanics College (2), Metallist Sports Club and Protintern Summer Sports Club. In 1928, Tashkent hosted a volleyball tournament, which was attended by 1,018 men's and 4 women's teams. Since 1929, the Tashkent city volleyball championship has been held regularly. In the 1930s, volleyball teams were formed at the Dynamo Voluntary Sports Association. The first coach of the first volleyball team "Dynamo" BA Vorollsov made a significant contribution to the development of volleyball in Uzbekistan. At the same time, there is a lack of qualified specialists, especially local instructors. the paucity of coaches and organizers has prevented volleyball from flourishing in remote provinces and villages. In order to attract workers, especially women, to physical culture and sports, including volleyball, the Tashkent City Council together with the Tashkent District Committee organized a national practical week from April 25 to May 15, 1929. This event has yielded significant results. In particular, there has been a sharp increase in the number of people involved in physical education and sports, most of whom play volleyball. The construction of volleyball courts and other sports facilities in many places has gained momentum. Particular attention was paid to training and professional development of specialists. On September 30, 1929 in Samarkand were trained instructors-organizers in physical culture and sports, consisting of young people of local ethnicity. In 1933, the Spartakiad of Uzbekistan was held. and in the women's competition, the Uztrans team took first place. 1934 was an important turning point for Uzbek volleyball.) In particular, for the first time Uzbek volleyball players He took part in the national championship in Moscow. In the same year, volleyball was included in the Central Asian and Kazakh Spaltakiad program for the first time. In addition, a large gym for volleyball training and competitions was opened at the Tashkent Institute of Finance and Economics. A volleyball school for 60 people was opened in Samarkand by the decision of the city administration and the city council. It should be noted that for the first time in the development of Uzbek volleyball A. Saakov, G.L. Keshishev, V.Kh.Slmurov, V.F.Shveduks, A.A.Bogachenko, B.A. The services of coaches like Vorontsov are of particular importance. Modern classical volleyball has acquired a new meaning since the end of the XX century and the XXI century due to its natural development and drastic changes in the rules of the competition. A radical change in the rules of the game is determined not only by the competition of the winning teams, but also to a certain extent by market relations.



It is known that in the conduct of major prestigious competitions (World, Asian Championships, Olympics, Asian Games and other high-rated international competitions, Cups), many TV and radio companies, Journalists specialize in telecasting these competitions, reporting. must meet the accreditation requirement.

If the intensity of the game in the mentioned competitions is slow, the points are often taken due to "strong" blows, and the continuous process is often interrupted and there are many stops, the interest in the competition disappears. begins, the accreditation market is limited, the audience begins to shrink. This was the case until 1996-98. Because according to the old rules, the "kuchii" forwards located in the defensive zones "worked" the points as a result of jumping sharply from the 4th or 2nd zone without pressing the offensive and side lines. The game is stopped when the ball touches the legs and waist. If the ball falls far from the field, time is running out, it is forbidden to play with another ball, if the ball is "lost", the opposing team is not given points, if the ball hits the net, the game was stopped, and so on. These situations often cause the game to stop.

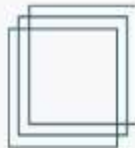
Many of the fundamental changes in today's volleyball rules have eliminated such "stops". In particular, the game will be played with the participation of 3 goals (one goal in the game, 2 goals in reserve). It is bordered by 1.75 m off-field lines from the intersection of the sideline and the offensive line. It is allowed to play with any part of the body. The game will be played as a tie-break, which means that points will be awarded to the opposing team even if the ball is "lost". The "force" of the rule of receiving or passing the "first" ball has been sharply relaxed, and if the ball hits the net, it will be considered "correct".

Such a change in the rules of the competition dramatically accelerated the intensity of the game, increased the activity of the players, increased the interest of the audience.

It should be noted that the radical change in the rules of the competition has further enriched the content of the game, giving rise to a completely new generation of game modes. In particular, strikes from defensive zones focused on the need to master the quality of diagonal jumps, the establishment of a "libero" player strengthened the defense, running and jumping increased the pace of attack, and so on. The new elements of the game, the special qualities, the methods of movement that have emerged as a result of these changes, highlight the importance of a new approach to the content of training, the introduction of new exercises and ensuring the unity of training and competition.

References

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education". - T .: "Uzbekistan", 1997. - 25 p.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the National Training Program". -T .: «Uzbekistan», 1997. - 16 p.



3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Culture and Sports". -T .: July 27, 2000.
4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3481 of August 29, 2004 "On measures to improve the activities of the Fund for the Development of Children's Sports of Uzbekistan."
5. Ayrapetyants L.R., Pulatov A.A., Isroilov Sh.X. Volleyball. II Textbook for general students of higher educational institutions.T .: 2009. - 77 p.