



PARALYMPIC GAMES: HISTORY AND SYMBOLS OF DEVELOPMENT

Aziz Normo'minov
Master, Qarshi State University

Annotation:

This article analyzes the history of the origin of the Paralympic Games with their symbols and the order in which they were held.

Keywords: Paralympic Games, Olympic, Disabled People's Sports **Attraction**, Olympic Committee and International Sports Organization, International Stoke Mandeville Federation.

In a globalized world, sports are considered one of the most important factors in the development of countries and improving their national reputation internationally. Physical culture plays an important role in people's health and ensures productivity and productivity. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be happy to assist you in studying the Bible. That is why in many developed countries today, their own strategies are being developed to promote physical education and sports. In particular, the International Olympic Committee and the International Sports Organization (FIFA) are conducting consistent activities on the development of sports in developed and developing countries. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The Paralympic Games - considered an Olympiad for the physically disabled, disabled people, the Paralympics are the largest and most importantly - after the Olympics - the world sports forum. The first attempts to attract the disabled to the sport were made in the 19th century, when the first deaf sports club was founded in Berlin in 1888. In 1924, for the first time in Paris, the Olympic Games for the Deaf were held, and its program included competitions in lightweight athletics, cycling, soccer, shooting and swimming. However, the development of the world sport movement for disabled people, now known as the Paralympic movement, began until 1945. In 1988, the term "Paralympics" was issued in relation to the competition of athletes with disabilities. The name itself comes from the Greek word for "money" ("close" or "side") and "Olympic".

Looking back on the history of Paralympic sports, the development in 1945 of a new scheme to treat people with spinal cord damage has led to the development of a worldwide sporting movement for disabled people today known as the Paralympic Movement. After World War II, the sport for disabled people stepped forward, greatly helped by the work of Ludwig Guttman, a German doctor who fled Nazi-Nazis to England in 1936. In 1944, on behalf of the UK government, he opened and headed the Center for Spinal Injury in a hospital in the small town of Stoke Mandeville.

<https://ejedl.academiascience.org>

Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning is a scholarly peer reviewed international Journal



He endorsed the sport as a means of physical, psychological and social rehabilitation of disabled people with spinal cord injuries. His patients were mostly pilots of the Royal Air Force, who became paraplegic after sustaining injuries to the spine. The consequences of a frightening war not only injured the participants, but also spiritually. The war's events left them so appalled that many developed severe conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (THSB). A simple method of recovery, namely rest in bed, did not help Dr. Guttmann's patients recover. He reflected in various ways to quickly restore the health of the injured veterans. Finally, the head of the spinal injuries unit began to regularly swipe patients. Seeing their health improve, he started rehabilitation programs to teach them how to play mainstream ball games. Soon, patients tied to a wheelchair developed games such as netball, basketball, darts and even bow shooting. Surprisingly, their health has drastically improved.

Ser Ludwig Guttman from Stoke Mandeville Hospital, England, radically changed the theory and practice of rehabilitation by paying special attention to the sport. Over time, what began as auxiliary physical rehabilitation procedures for World War II participants became a sporting movement where the physical performance of athletes was of primary importance (Professor Ludwig Guttman eventually became director of the Stoke Mandeville Center and president of the British International Organization. Disabled people with disabilities in the musculoskeletal system (POMA) began to actively engage in sports. Stoke has developed a sports program as a mandatory part of comprehensive treatment at the Center for Rehabilitation of Patients With Spinal Cord Injuries in Mandeville. In 1948, Ser Ludwig Guttman founded the Stoke Mandeville Games (SMI), which took place simultaneously with the Olympic Games in London, Great Britain. The shooting competitions were attended by 16 paralyzed men and women. Stoke played their first multinational presence at the Mandeville Games. In 1952, at the same time as the next Olympics, the Dutch and British war veterans organized the first international competition - the Stoke Mandeville International Games (MSMI) - with the participation of 130 disabled athletes from England and the Netherlands, which became the founders of the modern Paralympic Games and led to the first International Stoke Mandeville Games (MSMI), the frontrunner of the modern Paralympic Games. In the years that followed, both the number of participants and sports increased. The games began to be held annually as an international sports festival. Disabled athletes from Norway, the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, and then other countries took part. There was a need for an international organization coordinating the Paralympic movement that began. This led to the formation of the International Stoke Mandeville Federation, which has established close ties with the International Olympic Committee. The first race to become a prototype of the modern Paralympics was called the Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Games in 1948, and it coincided with the XIV Summer Olympics in London.

<https://ejedl.academiascience.org>

Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning is a scholarly peer reviewed international Journal



Guttman then made the issue of organizing the Olympics the main goal, even for athletes with disabilities. It should be noted that the Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Games have been held annually since 1948. By 1952, athletes from the Netherlands also participated in the event, which was then named an international competition. This year, 130 athletes took part in the tournament. That same year, the International Federation of Sports for Persons with Disabilities was formed, the first stadium for disabled athletes was built in Stoke Mandeville at the expense of the disabled, pensioners, and charitable donations. In 1956, Ludwig Guttman developed an athlete's charter, forming the foundations for the development of disabled sports in the future. In 1959, Ludwig Guttman established the first regulations for sports events for the disabled developed and published.

During the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, she was awarded a special Cup to the XOQ for pursuing humanitarian Olympic ideas. Stoke built the first stadium in Mandeville for disabled athletes at the expense of disabled people, retirees and charitable donations. In 1959, Ludwig Guttman developed the first regulations for sporting events for disabled people and published it in the Stoke Mandeville Games Book. Initially, the Paralympic movement developed by creating different sports organizations for the disabled, today known as international sports organizations for the disabled (ISOD).

In 1960, the World Federation formed a working group by the military to study the problems of disabled sports. Also in 1960, the first of these organizations - the International Stoke Mandeville Games Committee (CIMMI) - was established in Rome. In 1972, it was renamed the Stoke Mandeville Games International Federation (IFSMI), and later became the Stoke Mandeville International Federation for The Sport of Wheelchairs (IFSCM). In 1964, the International Sports Organization for Disabled Persons (ISOD) was established, which included amputated athletes. In 2004, IFSCM and ISOD merged and became known as the International Federation of Wheelchair and Amputations Sport (IVAS). The term "paralympic games" was first mentioned in connection with the 1964 Games in Tokyo.

In 1960, a few weeks after the 17th Olympic Games in Rome, Italy, the 9th annual International Stoke Mandeville Games were held. The games program includes eight sports: bow shooting, lightweight athletics, wheelchair basketball, swords in a wheelchair, table tennis, swimming, as well as darts and billiards. The event was attended by 400 athletes from 23 countries with disabilities. For the first time in the history of the Paralympic Games, not only disabled people injured in the fights took part in the competition.

In 1960, a few weeks after the Olympic Games in Rome, Italy, the 9th annual Stoke Mandeville Games were held. As a result of this symbolic movement and the participation of more than 400 athletes from 23 countries, they were recognized as the first Paralympic Games.



Every fourth year, it was decided that these Games would be held in the country of the Olympics and the disabled would be considered the Olympic Games. The International Association for Cerebral Paralysis Sports and Physical Education (SP-ISRA) was established in 1978, followed by the International Federation of Sports for the Blind (IBSA) in 1981 and the International Federation of Sports for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (INAS-FID) in 1986). In 1984, the XOQ officially granted the competition status.

The sport of disabled people has become a worldwide priority. The achievements of athletes with physical disabilities are staggering. Sometimes they got close to Olympic records. Indeed, there is not a single sport left that disabled athletes from popular and popular sports did not participate. The number of Paralympic subjects is expanding steadily. Since then, the Paralympics Olympic Games have been held every year, and since the 1988 Seoul Paralympic Games they have been held in the same cities and venues as their Olympics counterparts. In 1980 and 1994, the Olympics were held twice in countries where it was held, but in addition to the Olympics in Germany and Canada and other countries, it was held three times in Israel and the Netherlands. The term "Paralympic Games" was coined in 1988. The name comes from the Greek word for "money" ("close" or "side") and "Olympic Games". The first Winter Paralympic Games took place in 1976 in Örnsköldsvik, Sweden. Since the 1992 Games in Tignes Alberville, France, the Winter Paralympic Games have been held in the same cities as the Winter Olympics.

List of Available Sources and Publications:

1. Barbara Keys. The Soviet Union. Cultural Exchange anti the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games// Sport wischen Ost und West. Beitrage zur Sportgeschichte Osteuropas im 19 und 20 Jahrhundert. Eds. Arie Nalz., Stefan Rohdewald and Stefan Wiederkehr. Printed in Germany 2007. P.131-145.
2. Sevketa Akyildiz. Soviet Physical Culture in Uzbekistan Implementation and Social Impact // Sports and Coaching:
3. Republican conference on physical education. Stenography report. Lectured by the Minister of Education. 1962 Archive of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
4. Akromov A.K. History of physical culture and sports in Uzbekistan. Tutorial. Tutorial. – Tashkent: Teacher. 1997. – B.102-103.