

The Process of Training Personnel in Women's and Girls' Sports in Uzbekistan in the 50s and 80s of the XX Century

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Abstract: Higher education institutions are one of the decisive links in popularizing and developing sports among women in Uzbekistan. In particular, in higher educational institutions, measures were taken on the basis of a permanently defined plan for the training of female coaches, the organization of various sports clubs for female students, and their preparation for competitions.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, spartakiade, Soviet era, Nukus Pedagogical Institute, Nukus State University

In Uzbekistan, the process of training personnel in the field of sports began in the 30s of the last century, and in the Soviet era, this issue was given a certain level of attention. During this period, a children's sports school was established under the public education department of Tashkent city, and a gymnastics department was established in it. Also, in 1935, a technical school of physical culture was opened¹.

The years 1946-1960 were an important stage in the development of the republican basketball game. This was the decision of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan held in March 1949: "Great attention should be paid to further development of youth physical education. The party, Soviet trade union and Komsomol organizations should improve the work of physical culture organizations, strengthen their material and technical base, and involve the mass of people in the physical culture movement..

IX spartakiade of Uzbekistan spartakiade competitions were held in 188 cities and regions and 10 regions with the participation of 5412 physical culture collectives. 500 thousand boys and girls participated in these competitions. 100 new physical culture collectives were formed during the preparation for the 9th Spartakiad of Uzbekistan. The number of athletes increased by 40,000. 11 athletes from Uzbekistan fulfilled the standard of master of sports, 105 people became the first, 780 people, 3839 people the third. 1700 athletes and 360 judges from 9 regions, cities of Karakalpakstan ASSR will participate in the finals of the 19th Spartakiad of Uzbekistan.

1515 athletes took part in the 1954 Spartakiad of Uzbekistan. At that time, the first place was taken by the city of Tashkent, the second place by the Fergana region, and the third place by the Samarkand region.

There is one meritorious master of sports, 54 masters of sports, 15 judges of the All-Union category in the republic. It will be in Moscow this year

400 first-class and Masters of Sports athletes from the collective of athletes of Uzbekistan will participate in the Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR.²

¹ Ўзбекистонда гимнастиканинг ривожланиш тарихи. – Т., 2002. – Б.13-15.

² 1956 й 10.06 №135 Қизил Ўзбекистон газетаси

About 250,000 pedagogues, trainers, instructors and methodologists are helping people of different ages to engage in physical education. 23 higher educational institutions of physical education, 76 faculties of physical education in pedagogic institutes, about thirty technical schools of physical education, and about twenty schools of trainers train specialists. These numbers change every year because the demand for physical education workers is increasing day by day. After all, the Communist Party set the task of giving the movement of physical culture a truly national character, and this task was successfully fulfilled³.

In 1955-1956, special attention was paid to the development of physical culture and sports in connection with the preparation for the first Spartakiad of the peoples of the SSR. By the decision of the KMP of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers, the organizing committee was approved for the holding of the republican spartakiade and preparation for the first sports ikiade of the peoples of the SSR. The 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (January 1956) also paid attention to this task. "The physical training of workers should be improved, and the sportsmen of the republic should prepare at a high level for the Spartakiad of the Peoples of the SSR in 1956," the decision of the Congress stated. The Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR twice in 1953 alone (on March 30 and August 31) made a decision aimed at improving physical culture and sports. In these decisions, a number of issues such as personnel retraining, production of sports equipment, construction of spot facilities and their equipment were clarified." After a long break, the newspapers "Uzbekiston Fizkulturachisi" and "Fizkulturnik Uzbekiston" began to be published again in 1953. In 1954, the construction of the largest stadium "Pakhtakor" in the country was started, and in 1956 it was put into use on the eve of the opening of the first sportakiada of the peoples of the SSR. In 1945, the tradition of holding republican sportakiades was restored, and since 1948, these sportakiades have been held regularly⁴.

“When it is written in the field of physical education of the population. In the resolution of the report document of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the task of involving working people, as well as young students in physical culture and sports, should be solved, the material base of sports organizations should be strengthened, training and retraining of personnel in physical education should be strengthened”.

The interests of raising the movement of physical education is the need to scientifically and methodically organize the physical education of the young generation. Put the issue of training of highly qualified personnel on the agenda poured. This task is solved with the possibility of one physical education technical school could not be done. In 1951, the Samarkand Institute of Physical Education and Pedagogy was opened. It is still working effectively. At the moment, the demand or need for highly educated personnel was in an unsatisfied condition. In 1949, there were only 96 specialists with higher physical culture education in the republic. By a special decision of the government of the Republic, in 1949, the Department of Physical Education was opened at the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute. It was transformed into an independent faculty in 1952. Also, in 1954, Fergana Pedagogical Institute, and in 1956, Nukus Pedagogical Institute opened similar faculties. Currently Nukus State University. In our country, its service in personnel training is also great. The opening of the State Institute of Physical Education of Uzbekistan in 1955 was an important event. This university has become a place for training highly qualified teachers and trainers in physical education and sports.

Similar faculties of physical education were established in Andijan in 1958, later in Bukhara (1964), Karshi (1966), Termiz (1966), Namangan (1966), Ko'kan (1966), Samarkand (1967), Jizzakh (1976), Syrdaryo (1979), Urganch (1990), established in Angren Pedagogical Institutes. Year by year, the number of physical culture teams in Uzbekistan increased, and the physical

³ Балакин С, Назарянц. Ўзбекистонда спорт– Т.: “Ўзбекистон” нашриёти, 1978.й. 4 бет

⁴ Хўжаев Ф., Ходжаева С. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Т.: “O`zkitobsavdonashriyoti”, 2021. 190 бет

culture movement spread widely. Preparation for the 1st Spartakiad of the Peoples of the former USSR was a great impetus for the expansion of the physical culture movement in the republic⁵.

1965 marked the end of seven years of sports. Physical culture organizations of Uzbekistan reported to the Motherland that they fulfilled their obligations ahead of schedule under the daily leadership of party organizations, with the active participation of trade unions and the Komsomol. Over the past seven years, the number of bodybuilders has exceeded 1 million, and more than 1,650,000 people have joined 7,670 fitness teams in enterprises, buildings, collective farms, savkhozes and educational institutions.

The number of people engaged in sports associations of trade unions increased by 172 thousand people, and in the Pakhtakor rural society by 183 thousand people. There are 500,000 more women and girls engaged in physical culture and sports. During seven years, 1624,100 marks, 747,000 elite athletes were trained in the republic. Mass physical culture work has developed widely among the population, the number of young people participating in tourist trips, health groups, fishing and hunting sports has increased significantly. More than 825,000 workers, employees and students were involved in industrial hygiene gymnastics at work and school.

During these years, sports clubs, youth and youth sports schools, village youth, sports school, republican boarding school were established, and this school is still working effectively. 25,300 children are practicing in 78 children's sports schools, whereas in 1959, 7.3 thousand children studied in 24 schools.

A lot of work has been done to improve the skills of the republican athletes. In 1959-1965, 12,550 first-class athletes and 748 masters of sports were trained. Athletes of Uzbekistan set 3 world, 33 All-Union and 157 republic records. They managed to win 46 gold, 93 silver and bronze medals at the national, European, world and Olympic competitions. 77 trainers were awarded the titles of "Honored trainer in the USSR" and "Honored trainer in Uzbekistan" for training qualified athletes. The public method is widely used in the management of physical culture and sports⁶.

What distinguishes athletes from other professions? Of course, with their pursuit of the goal, endless cocktails, will and more will. Mamatkulova also led Tatyana Abdurahmonovna to this sport. And he achieved all his goals. Born in Tashkent in 1963, Tatyana M. Ulug'bek graduated from the Fergana State Pedagogical Institute in 1986 with the specialty of physical education teacher. He started his career in 1980 as a coach-stylist, a trainer in the DOSAAF republican sports-technical club. From 1982 to 1985, he was a coach-teacher in kayaking and canoeing at the sports school of Olympic reserves for children and teenagers of the volunteer sports society "Mekhnat". In the meantime, T.Mamatkulova won the candidacy of master of sports in kayaking. From 1987 to 1993, the Central Council of the Physical Education and Sports Society of the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan worked as a coach-instructor at the sports school of Olympic reserves for children and teenagers specialized in rowing⁷.

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⁵ Уша манба.

⁶ Хўжаев Ф., Ходжаева С. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Т.: “O`zkitobsavdonashriyoti”, 2021. 211-бет.

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