

History of the Entry and Development of Volleyball Sports in Uzbekistan

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Annotation. *This article is devoted to the historical development of volleyball in Uzbekistan. It follows the journey of the sport from its introduction to the present day, highlighting the main stages, challenges and opportunities that shaped its growth. Through a comprehensive review of the literature, analysis of the methods used and study of the results, this article provides an understanding of the state of volleyball in Uzbekistan, discusses the factors affecting its development, provides conclusions and suggestions for its further development.*

Key words: volleyball, Uzbekistan, development, history, sport, evolution.

INTRODUCTION.

Volleyball (Eng. volley ball, volley - kick return and ball - Ball) is a sports game played as a team; played on a 9×18 m Field divided by a net from the middle (2.43 m for men's competition and 2.24 m for women's competition). One team consists of 6 people and 2 teams play. Players attempt to land the ball in the opponent's field by hitting it by hand. The ball must be moved to the side of the opponents in three strokes. The competition is played 3 or 5 rounds. V. Originated in the United States (1895). More than 180 countries are members of the International Federation (FIVB; founded 1947). Since 1964 it has been included in the program of the Olympic Games, since 1949 world premierships are held.

MAIN PART.

To understand the history and development of volleyball in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to consider the available literature. Various sources were consulted, including historical records, articles, books and scientific research. The analysis identified several key points: early beginnings: volleyball entered Uzbekistan during the Soviet Union, and it quickly gained popularity among both men and women. Sport was promoted in schools and universities, contributing to its widespread use.

National recognition: volleyball received national recognition and Uzbekistan formed its own National Volleyball Federation, which later joined the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB).

Competitive leagues: the establishment of competitive volleyball leagues such as the Uzbekistan volleyball Super League played a decisive role in the development of the sport. These leagues provided a platform for local talent to shine and attracted international attention.

International success: the men's and women's national volleyball teams of Uzbekistan participate in various international competitions, achieving significant success several times. These achievements are of great interest to sports in our country.

The research methods used in this article consist in a comprehensive review of historical documents, interviews with key figures in the volleyball community of Uzbekistan and analysis of statistics related to the development of sports. Results:

Assessing history, the heritage of our ancestors to the present without knowing it, drawing a project of the future and embarking on the construction of the building is not without the possibility of entering the dead end. Therefore, it is a difficult problem to ensure the prospect of today and tomorrow of this area without studying the history of the occurrence and development of each area in places. Volleyball is considered one of the largest and independent tributaries of the physical education and sports system, including Uzbekistan, its regions and districts.

Although volleyball is among the most popular sports in Uzbekistan, in all regions of the Republic it has gained "prestige" to varying degrees. Volleyball in the city of Tashkent and The Tashkent region, in the cities and villages of the Valley has earned more effective "respect" than in other regional districts. Although it is assumed that the reasons for such a situation are almost related to the historical-social basis of these provinces, but the issue entails a deep search, the study of historical information on the topic on a scientific basis.

There is no clear information about when, where and in what situation volleyball arose in Uzbekistan. But according to some assumptions, in 1921-24, the game of volleyball began to take place in Kokand, Tashkent and Fergana. Sports veteran of the time K. According to Lebedev's account, in 1924-25, ball games began to spread to each other, placing many young people in a circle.

It is interesting that the rules of international competition adopted in volleyball in this period have been greatly improved, the field is 9×18 m, the ball can only be played three times, the composition of the players is 6 people in one team, the height of the net is 243 CM (for men), when the score reaches 15 points, a section of the

Volleyball has been played in Uzbekistan since 1920. Uzbekistan entered the 1991 International Volleyball Federation and the 1992 Asian Volleyball Confederation. More than 700,000 people are regularly involved in this sport in Uzbekistan. It is an integral part of the program on Physical Education, which has become public in schools. Volleyball was created in 1895 in Holyoke, Massachusetts, United States by pastor William Morgan, head of physical education for the young Christian Union.

The name of the game was originally mintonett. In 1896, Dr. Alfred Halsted, the principal of the Springfield City College, named the game "volleyball". "Volleyball "is an English word meaning" flying ball" in Uzbek. Some of the rules of the game introduced in 1897 were: 1. The field boundaries are 7.6 x 15.1 m 2. The dimensions of the net are 0.65 x 8.2 m, the height is 198 cm 3. The ball weighs 340 g with a circumference of 63.5 – 68.5 cm 4. The number of players is not limited, etc. The years 1895-1920 are considered the first stage in the development of the volleyball game.

The origin and development of the game in other states is as follows: 1900 – Canada, 1908 – Cuba, 1909 – Puerto Rico, 1910-Peru, 1917 – Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Asia 1900-1913 – Japan, Kitay, Philippines, 1914 – England, 1917 – France. The emergence and development history of the game of volleyball in the former Union volleyball in the former Union 1920-1921 year.

The decision of the Central Committee has a strong influence on the growing progress of volleyball. Soviet volleyball players set their forebears a number of tasks, such as popularizing volleyball in the country, strengthening educational work, perfecting techniques and tactics, improving the physical fitness of players in every possible way. Volleyball began to spread everywhere. In connection with this, there was a need to develop unified rules of competitions. In January 1925, the Moscow Council of Physical Education approved the first official regulation of volleyball competitions. The height of the net – 2 m 20 cm for women and 2 m 40 cm for men – was determined. In women's teams, the game was played on a 15 x 7.5 Field. In 1926, the first competitions were held in Moscow under new rules. Since 1927, the Moscow championship in volleyball began to be held regularly. V released from the first print "in the former Union"

It is also worth noting that for the first time in the development of Uzbek volleyball, A.Saakov, G.L.Keshishev, V.X.Shnurov, V.F.Sweduks, A.A.Bogachenko, B.A.Of particular importance is the service of such coaches as Voronsov. By 1938, the number of strong teams in Uzbekistan had grown

to 72. These are Sagu Dynamo, ODO, construction technical school, Lokomotiv, Öztrans, Sappi (Tashkent), Fergana, Khwarazm, Bukhara, Karakalpakstan, Samarkand, Kokand and others.

In 1946, the city firsts were held in Tashkent, Andijan, Samarkand, in June of the same year the Republic firsts were held, and in October the Lokomotiv team of Tashkent left for Odessa to participate in the "country" firsts. In this competition, the men's and women's teams placed fourth and third in their respective groups.

According to reports on January 1, 1947, the number of regular volleyball practitioners was 9,278. In the Republic, 1 razryad volleyball player-6 people, 2 razryad-Lis-included 344 people. From this it can be seen that neither the level of popularity of volleyball nor the skill level of volleyball players were encouraging.

The 1947 report of the committee on physical education and sports was strongly criticized for the lack of any requirements of the number of sports facilities in Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Bukhara regions, including volleyball courts.

The historical development of volleyball in Uzbekistan was not without difficulties. Issues such as funding constraints, limited infrastructure, and the need to advertise more at the initial level were identified. However, the achievements and growth of sports in the country are noteworthy.

CONCLUSIONS:

Volleyball has gone a long way in Uzbekistan since its introduction during the Soviet era. The development of the sport is characterized by achievements at the national and international levels. The passion and dedication of players, coaches and administrators played an important role in ensuring its growth.

The following proposals are proposed for the further development of volleyball in Uzbekistan:

Investing in infrastructure: building more volleyball facilities and providing better training centers for aspiring athletes.

- Grassroots development: expanding volleyball programs in schools and universities to identify and educate talent in youth.
- Increased international influence: encourage more international tournaments and exchanges to increase the level of competition in the country.
- Sponsorship and financing: providing more financial support for the development of sports at the national and regional level.

In conclusion, the history of volleyball in Uzbekistan.

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