



DEVELOPMENT OF VOLLEYBALL SPORT, WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP OLYMPIC GAMES

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**Annotation.** This article covers several years of the history of the development of volleyball sports, and today it is mentioned to what extent this sport has developed on earth as well as in our country and its provisions of modern law

**Keywords:** history of early volleyball, mass sports, healthy life, modern Volleyball, Championships, modern volleyball law and regulations.

The government of Uzbekistan has been paying close attention to the development of physical education and sports in the country in recent years. Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev's efforts, Uzbekistan's athletes also achieve high results in the world sports fields and achieve great success. In the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3031 on the development of physical education and mass sports and the Olympic movement, measures on June 3, 2017, the development of mass sports and movement of Olympia in the country, wide promotion of ideas of Olympism, further improvement of Olympic sports in the Republic, as well as the formation of, a number of works are being carried out in order to attract a wide population especially young people to physical education and sports in order to ensure successful participation of the country's athletes in the Olympic and Asian Games, world and Asian Championships and other major international sports games. Volleyball is currently among the most popular sports. This sport is originally the emergence of the davres corresponding. The purpose of the study. Determining to what extent a volleyball sport is developed, using various methods (training competition) is the further popularization of this sport and the promotion of sports among the public. Obeykt of the study. Volleyball was created in 1895 in the city of Holiock, Massachusetts, United States, by William Morgan, head of physical education for the Union of young Christians. He developed the rules of the new game, foreseeing the organization of a volleyball game simple, without spending a lot of money. The name of the game was originally called mintonett. In 1896, Dr Alfred Halsted, director of college at Springfield, named the game "volleyball". "Volleyball "is an English word that in Uzbek means" flying ball". Some of the rules of the game introduced in 1897 were as follows: pitch limits of 7.6 x 15.1 sm. To the dimensions of the R are 0.65 x 8.2 m, the height is 198 cm . The weight of the ball is 340 g, the circumference is 63.5 -68.5 CM. The players 'soniesa was not limited. The years 1895-1920 are considered the first stage in the development of the volleyball game. The emergence and development of the game in other countries is presented as follows: 1900 –Canada, 1908 –Cuba, 1909 –Puerto Rico, 1910-Peru, 1917 –Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Asia 1900-1913 –Japan, China, Philippines, 1914 –England, 1917 –went into development in the French States. The task of the study: changes from the emergence of the volleyball sport to the present, to what extent volleyball has developed in countries and how it has evolved into a mass sport.

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The most developed countries in the current modern volleyball are the Jahan championships and games in Olimpia. Volleyball began to spread in the former Union in 1920-1921 on the middle Volga (Kazan, Nizhny Novgorod). Since 1922, volleyball has been included in Vseobuch (General Military Training). Representatives of the arts and theater began to regularly engage in volleyball in Moscow. The Dynamo society, founded in 1923, began to promote volleyball along with other types of sports. In the same years, volleyball appeared in the Far East –in Khabarovsk and Vladivostok. And from 1925 it also began to develop in Ukraine. For the further development of physical education and sports in ssji, the resolution of the RKP/b/ MK of July 13, 1925 was of great importance. It emphasized the need for extensive development of physical education and sports, which is one of the effective methods of educating the masses. The decision of the Central Committee has a strong influence on the progressive development of volleyball.

Soviet volleyball players set themselves a number of tasks such as popularizing volleyball in the country, strengthening educational work, perfecting technique and tactics, and raising the comprehensive physical fitness of players. Volleyball began to spread everywhere. In connection with this, there was a need to develop uniform rules for 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 the women's teams, the game was played on a 15 x 7.5-sized pitch. In 1926, the first competitions were held in Moscow on the basis of new rules. Since 1927, the Moscow championship in volleyball began to be held regularly. The first printed volleyball special literature in the " former Union "was in 1926, and it was named" volleyball and fist fight". Its authors are S.V.Sisoev and A.A. Mark was. In 1926, a number of other important events took place, that is, the All-Union Board of physical education of volleyball games subsidiary approved the uniform rules of competitions in volleyball. During these years, volleyball has become widespread not only in Moscow, but also in Ukraine, in the North Caucasus, in the Caucasus, in the Far Eastern and Middle Volga regions. One of the important events attributed to SSJI in volleyball was the Union Championship, which was held in August 1928 at the time of the first All-Union spartakiad. It is attended by men and women of Moscow, USSJ, the North Caucasus, the Federation of Caucasians and the Far Eastern territory. The Moscow Women's team and the men's team of Ukraine won. In the first All-Union spartakida, the meetings of volleyball players made it possible to interpret individual clauses of the rules of the competition in a single order. It should be noted that here women's teams for the first time play on normal dimensional squares (18/9 m). In different regions of the Soviet Union, different directions began to arise in the development of volleyball. Ukrainians demonstrated a collective game tactic and selfless defense, Muscovites were conspicuous by the fact that they were strong attackers. The Far East, on the other hand, brought as great news as attacking with a low-pass Cannon. It should be noted that the preparation of national teams for the All-Union spartakiad prompted the mass development of volleyball in places.

In the Ukrainian Championship, held on the eve of the All-Union spartakiad, 21 teams from the regional cities of the Republic took part. Intercommunal meetings of the cities of bohoku, Tiflis and Yerevan were held to determine the strongest team of caucasori. In the same 1928, a permanent Jury Association was established in Moscow. In volleyball, the spartakiad of schoolchildren was also of

great importance (1929). Many of the participants in this spartakiad later became volleyball Masters. The number of intercity competitions has only increased, which led to the emergence of various technical methods, the development of volleyball tactics, an increase in the physical fitness of players. In 1931, at the initiative of BLKEI, our country was affected by the All-Union complex "ready for Labor and defense", which is the basis of physical education. This event provided an opportunity not only to raise the general and special physical fitness of volleyball players, but also to involve young people in volleyball training. In the mass development and widespread promotion of volleyball, competitions held on the grounds of many parks of culture and leisure were of great importance. Around 20 squares of the Central Park of culture and leisure in Moscow, spectators gather. The games being played were a good school not only for Muscovites, but also for foreign guests. Therefore, in the 30s in Germany (Germany), the rules of the volleyball competition called "volleyball-Russian folk game" were published in the form of a booklet. Among the strongest communities of different cities, the first ones were held. In 1931, the men's and women's teams of Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk and field owners met in Kharkov. Since 1932, volleyball has been included in the program of all senior spartakiads as an equal sport. For this reason, the issue of the annual regular holding of all-union competitions in volleyball was raised. In the spring of 1932, a volleyball section was formed under the All-Union Council of physical education, which included A.Potashnik (chairman), V.Askolkov, M.Vilgrat, YU.Bagon, V.Kryuk and others were included. Before 1932, the "All-Union Holiday of volleyball players", the so-called "Soviet Union", began to be held regularly. The SSJI Volleyball Championship was first held in Dnepropetrovsk on April 4-6, 1983. The competitions were attended by a women's team (Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Baku, Minsk) and 5 men's teams. Game rule; The rules of the first game are in one munchasod and are very different with the current modern volleyball rules. The game consists of three or five parties, with each party lasting up to 15 points. If the points are 15:15, the game will last up to 17 points. At the last party (3rd and 5th), the game account is conducted on the basis of "time break". That is, depending on the result of each action in the game, the right to enter the ball into the game can bring defeat or victory to the team, no matter in which team. In the decisive party, the game will continue until it differs by 2 points. Errors in the performance of technical skills in the game process: - when entering the ball into the game: if the ball is hit directly "from the hand" without jerking; - pressing the border lines marked when entering the ball into the game, if the ball is raced, but without hitting the body, etc.; - when passing the ball: if the ball touches the palm -; - In the case of strikes: touching the body and body parts to the net (in the 9-meter markedchegara range), when landing, the foot completely passes the middle line, touches the ball on the opponent's side, etc. In defense: - when receiving the ball: if there are errors in passing the ball; - when blocking: if there are errors in striking, it deprives the right to receive points or to enter the ball into the game.

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