

**THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF A SWIMMING SPORT IN
UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation. In this article, we will consider the development of swimming sports in our country, the results achieved by our athletes in regional and international fields, as well as the stages of development among the population.

Keywords: swimming, competition activities, sports swimming, youth, sports school, swimming sections, record, Olympics.

It is a self-evident fact that swimming is the most useful sport for the human body. From the most ancient times, the settlements of all nations were close to rivers and lakes. Water bodies, which attracted people, were not only a source of life for them, but a place where they could find food, a convenient means of communication and exchange.

We can divide the stages of development of swimming in our country into three stages: the 1st stage is the introduction of swimming to your country (1924-1940 years). The 2nd stage is the period after the Second World War (1941-1990). The 3rd stage is after the independence of our country and the current period.

In many countries of the world, mass teaching of swimming has been brought to the level of state importance. Swimming has its place in the system of physical education and attracts all age groups of the population. The sport of swimming entered our republic in 1924-25, which was caused by the construction of the first hydroelectric stations in our country [1].

In 1927, the construction of the first water station with a 50-meter swimming pool in the TashGRES reservoir on the Bozsuv Canal was a major event in the sports life of the republic. In the summer of this year, a meeting was organized with Samara swimmers in the form of a small competition. N.N. Tarasov from Samara, the participant of this competition, later stayed in Tashkent and started working as a water sports guide. Thanks to his efforts, the sport of swimming was first included in the program of the second All-Uzbek spartakiade held in 1929. In these competitions, the best swimmers were selected to participate in the All-Union Spartakiad held in Moscow.

The first heated 50-meter pool for swimming was built in 1930 at the Tashkent Textile Combine. In addition to Tashkent, the interest in swimming has increased among the population in Bukhara and Andijan. The training of Bukhara swimmers took place in Labi pool, the largest artificial water reservoir in the city, and in Andijan, the artificial water reservoir in the city park was selected.

The first swimming competition in the history of Uzbekistan was held in Andijan in 1935 in the status of the country's first, and the teams of Andijan, Fergana, Kokan and Tashkent took part in it. Since this year, it has become a tradition to hold city championship competitions in Toshket every year. At the end of 1936, a 25-meter outdoor swimming pool was built in the Culture and Recreation Park of the Railwaymen in Tashkent, and in 1937, the first swimming sports school for children and teenagers was opened in the city. The school was headed by V.N. Mikhaylov.

The first championship of Uzbekistan in 1937 was held in the swimming pool of the textile factory, and it brought great success to the swimmers. 50 people representing six voluntary sports societies took part in the competition. 8 republican records were recorded. S. Kolesov, a member of the dynamo community in brass swimming, set a record in 100 m - 1:35.05 sec, and in breaststroke, V. Glushchenkov, a member of the teaching community, set a record of 100 m in 1:07.07 sec. set a record. In 1939, the Komsomol lake was created by the people of Tashkent in the 9-hectare park. Two large water stations were built on the lake for swimmers. "Spartak" stations appeared in the fall of

this year, and "Dinamo" stations in the following spring, and they became the main training base for swimmers of our country for many years [1].

In 1939, the Swimming Federation of Uzbekistan was established. A.K. Smirnov was elected as the first chairman of the Federation. In 1940, the Republican swimming section was established, the leading coaches A.K. Smirnov, V.N. Mikhailov, P.M. Borodkin, N.T. Shulchenko, N.M. Kofper, and V.T. Bondarenko conducted their activities. In addition to solving various organizational and methodological problems of the development of swimming in our country, the section has led national level competitions. After the opening of the section, the number of swimmers increased, 33 first-class, 12 second-class and 30 third-class athletes were trained.

During World War II, there was a break in swimming, like all sports. But after the war, the development of swimming was faster than the rest of the sports. In the 1946 All-Union Championship, the national team of Uzbekistan rose to ninth place thanks to young swimmers. In this year's report of the republican physical education and sports committee, it was noted that there are eight swimming pools, and 2537 people are engaged in swimming in them. In 1950, 107 swimming athletes took part in the VI All-Uzbek Spartakiad, and the teams took the following places:

1. Tashkent city
2. Samarkand region
3. Andijan region
4. Namangan region
5. Fergana region
6. Tashkent region
7. Bukhara region
8. Khorezm region

A. Gerasimov took part in seven different distances and won all of them with high results for that time. During this period, talented athlete Y. Frolov began to move to the front row.

In 1953, Yuriy Frolov was the first among Uzbek swimmers to win the title of former Union champion, and later, as an Uzbek athlete, he participated in international competitions abroad for the first time.

The lack of conditions for year-round training, the inability to properly assess physical fitness, the lack of meetings with the best swimmers of the country prevented our swimmers from achieving good results.

In 1951, a 25-meter swimming pool was built at the Fergana Pedagogical Institute. The system of continuous training with the strongest swimmers of our republic came into force. In the winter of 1952, a training camp of the strongest swimmers and talented young people of the republic was held in Leningrad. All this contributed to the renewal of records in almost all distances during the summer season.

In 1955, the Department of Swimming was opened under the State Institute of Physical Education of Uzbekistan in order to train qualified swimming athletes in our republic. Over the years, the department has supplied more than 600 specialists in swimming, water polo, diving, modern pentathlon, rowing and synchronized swimming.

In September 1960, the Republican Higher School of Sports Skills was established. 40 first-class and promising second-class swimmers were admitted to the swimming department. The best coaches of the republic, A.K. Smirnov, V.T. Bondarenko, V.P. Lyutiy, A.E. Shpolyansky, led the swimming training process at this school. The national team had the opportunity to prepare for competitions as a team for many years based on a single plan.

For the first time, the swimmers of our republic won the right to participate in the 18th Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo in 1964 as part of the national team of the former Soviet Union. S. Babanina won the third place in the 200 m breaststroke and started a historic event. A student of A.E.

Shpolyansky, N. Ustinova is the European champion and record holder in 100 m and 200 m freestyle swimming and relays (1966), 16-time champion and record holder of the former Union (1963-1968).

After the independence of our republic, athletes, especially the national team of swimmers, were given great opportunities. Our swimmers started participating in international competitions as a separate team under the flag of our country [2].

In 1992, the Swimming Federation of Uzbekistan was established, Shokarim Abdullayevich Annazarov was elected as its president. In 1994, the Swimming Federation of Uzbekistan became an equal member of the International Swimming Federation (FINA) and the Asian Swimming Association (AASF). In July of this year, the national swimming team consisting of V. Kabanov, O. Svetovsky, A. Agafonov, A. Galyautdinov, S. Vecherkin participated in the world championship for the first time in history under the leadership of coach V. V. Petrov, who served in Uzbekistan. In October, they took part in the 12th Asian Games held in Hiroshima, Japan, and won the first medals in the history of independent Uzbekistan in the 4x100 m freestyle relay.

In 1996, our national team won 1 gold, 1 silver, and 3 bronze medals at the 6th Asian Championship held in Bangkok, Thailand. This year, eight members of our national swimming team took part in the XXVI Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta, USA[1,4]. Ten of our swimmers took part in the 27th Summer Olympics held in Sydney in 2000. Although our athletes did not receive a medal in both Olympic Games, this served as a great training school for our athletes for the next international competitions.

Summary

Currently, there are more than 200 water reservoirs in the regions and districts of our republic, where talented young sports swimmers are growing up. Khurshid Tursunov and Vladislav Mustafin have qualified for the XXXII Summer Olympics in Tokyo this year. We will certainly achieve better results if we regularly organize many swimming lessons and follow the rules based on a strict schedule. Swimming coaches play a major role in this.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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