

## REFORMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF UZBEKISTAN

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### **Abstract:**

The article examines the place and role of physical culture and mass sports in the life of modern society. The positive role of physical activity on the functional state of the human body is noted. Sports as a prevention of deviant behavior in modern society.

**Keywords;** sports, competitions, Asia, Olympic movement, mass sports, reform, Olympic Committee, history of development.

Today, sport is an integral part of society. Permeating all levels of modern society, it has a great influence on the main spheres of society. Sport affects relations at the national level, a person's position in society, thereby forming fashion, ethical values, and people's way of life. In addition to preventing bad habits, physical culture satisfies the spectacular demands of mankind. In the 21st century, there is not a single person who would not engage in physical culture and sports, or who would not participate in any competitions, relay races, or flash mobs. Evidence of all the above points is the fact that interest in major international competitions such as the Olympic Games, World and Asian Championships, and World Universiades is steadily growing. Every second inhabitant of the planet watches these competitions, because these are the most exciting and unpredictable spectacles.

Watching the world's outstanding athletes, people get a storm of emotions that are incomparable to anything. Such major events attract people to physical culture and sports. Physical education and sports solve a number of problems that have become very acute for modern society in the 21st century. These include sedentary lifestyle, bad habits, and deviant behavior. Sports and physical education play a significant role in the formation of personality. An athlete gains life experience due to the fact that many social situations are played out in sports.

Research centers and universities in the USA, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Brazil and Japan have analyzed the role of physical education in human health, attitudes towards physical culture and sports during the years of the Soviet regime. During the study, the ban on games was considered an important issue, with the exception of international sports competitions and the involvement of Russian-speaking youth in higher and secondary sports education. As a result of reforms in the field of physical culture and sports in the new Uzbekistan, republican and world sports competitions were organized in the revival of national folk sports in the oasis, national wrestling, Karabakh equestrian sport, its positive results, and

youth participation in the XXXII Olympic Games. The National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan is a non-governmental non-profit organization operating in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Olympic Charter of the International Olympic Committee and the Charter of the National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan. The National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan performs a number of important functions for the development of physical culture and sports in the republic. The main functions of the NOC can be divided into internal and external. Internal functions include: development, based on the principles laid down in the Olympic Charter, of the Olympic Movement in Uzbekistan; promoting the physical and spiritual education of the population of the republic; participation in the development of mass physical education and sports; national sports, sports among the disabled, assistance to state and public physical education and sports organizations in the preparation of national teams and sports reserves; educating young people on the principles of fair sports competition, noble attitude towards opponents in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples; propaganda of the ideas of Olympicism in Uzbekistan, familiarization of the public with the achievements of athletes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, development of Olympic education; organization of conferences, seminars, courses for the exchange of experience and advanced training of sports personnel; participation in the creation of funds and charitable organizations in support of sports; protecting the interests of athletes, coaches, sports judges, sports veterans.

External functions are no less diverse: strengthening the position and increasing the prestige of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the international arena; representation of country delegations at the Olympic, Asian, World Youth and Central Asian Games; development of sports cooperation with the IOC, OCA, national Olympic committees of other countries, international sports associations; participation in the IOC Olympic Solidarity programs; assistance to republican sports federations and organizations to enhance their participation in the work of international sports associations; carrying out business contacts with foreign institutions, organizations and firms on issues within the competence of the NOC of Uzbekistan; representing the interests of sports organizations and the Olympic Movement of Uzbekistan in international organizations; membership in international (non-governmental) associations in accordance with the legislation of our country; establishing direct international contacts and connections, concluding agreements with sports associations of countries and regions.

The implementation of internal functions began to be carried out from the establishment of the NOC of Uzbekistan on January 21, 1992. Full implementation of international activities became possible with the granting of full recognition to our National Olympic Committee by the International Olympic Committee at its 101st session in September 1993.

The key to implementing the entire range of integration processes was in solving the problem of establishing strong ties with the IOC. This problem was solved successfully thanks to the

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The success of Uzbekistan in the development of sports among youth and the achievements of our athletes at world sports forums are highly appreciated by the Association of National Olympic Committees. On July 7, 2001, the NOC of Uzbekistan received news that the ANOC awarded the first President of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov for his enormous contribution to the development of sports and the Olympic movement in Uzbekistan with the ANOC Honorary Award, consisting of gold and silver plates 43 cm long and 32 cm width, as well as a gold ANOC neck badge with the emblem of the 5 continents.

Since 1999, integration processes have been enriched with a new effective direction - the capital of Uzbekistan has become the venue for meetings of various international sports organizations. At the proposal of the Olympic Council of Asia, a meeting of the Secretaries General of the National Olympic Committees of Asian countries was held in Tashkent, in which representatives of 42 countries took part, including OCA Secretary General Raja Singh, Olympic Solidarity Director Pierre Miro, OCA Director General Mutaleb Ahmad.

Holding a meeting of such a high level significantly strengthened the authority of Uzbekistan in the international sports community, and the prestige of the country increased. This was manifested, in particular, in the interest of a number of countries in signing cooperation

agreements with the NOC of Uzbekistan. Agreements were signed with NOCs of Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Armenia, Japan, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Chinese Taipei, and agreements with the Republic of China and Mongolia were extended.

At the meeting, the “Tashkent Declaration” was adopted on unanimous support for the activities of IOC President Marquis Juan Antonio Samaranch, which became an important factor in strengthening friendship and mutual understanding in the Olympic movement of the continent.

Before the Olympics in Sydney, a meeting of the OCA Executive Committee was held in Tashkent. During his work, the President of the Olympic Council of Asia, Ahmad al Sabah, emphasized that Uzbekistan is one of the sports leaders in Asia. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, the issue of creating a Central Asian OCA zone with headquarters in Tashkent was finally resolved. Today, this organization has been created and is functioning successfully. Gradually, Tashkent is becoming one of the important sports centers in the world, where major international competitions and meetings are increasingly being held. An indicator of the increasing authority of our sport in the international sports movement was the holding in Tashkent of the World Kurash Championship, the Asian Championships in wrestling and boxing, the First Central Asian Games, the Cups of the President of Uzbekistan in tennis, wrestling, and kurash. International sports federations in kurash, boxing and wrestling held their meetings in the capital of Uzbekistan. During the Asian Wrestling Championships in Tashkent, the Secretary General of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation Michel Dueson presented the first President of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov with the highest award of the Federation - the “Golden Necklace”. This award was presented to I. A. Karimov “for great services in the development of sports in Uzbekistan and world sports.” It should be noted that I. A. Karimov became the first among the heads of state of the world to be awarded this award. The most outstanding success should be considered the entry of the Uzbek national kurash wrestling into the international arena. For the first time, our national sport has acquired international status. The effect of this process for the propaganda of our country and people is consistent with the launch of Sputnik. Of course, it would be impossible to accomplish this important task in the Physical Culture and Sports industry on our own. The problem was solved thanks to the support of I. A. Karimov, who was elected honorary President of the International Kurash Association, and K. Yusupov was elected president of this association. For the first time, a citizen of our country headed an international sports association.

Integration into international sports also has such an important aspect as the inclusion of representatives of Uzbekistan in international sports associations. A number of leading specialists in Uzbekistan today successfully work as members of various international federations and associations in various sports:

A significant step in expanding our representation in international sports centers took place in 1999. In November of this year, the XVIII General Assembly of the Olympic Council of Asia

was held in Kuwait, uniting the NOCs of 44 countries. At this representative forum of the Olympic Movement of our region, an outstanding victory of Uzbek sports diplomacy was achieved. The President of the Olympic Council of Asia, Sheikh Ahmad Al Sabah, who delivered a report, highly appreciated the performances of sports delegations of independent Central Asian states in various continental championships, at the summer and winter Asian Games, as well as at world sports forums. He noted that these successes increase the authority of Asian sports around the world.

He especially highlighted the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov to hold the Central Asian Games. Therefore, the participants of the General Assembly unanimously voted for the creation of a fifth Asian zone, which included all five Central Asian states. (Before this decision, all countries of the continent were divided into 4 zones).

At the Assembly, a decision was made to increase our representation in various commissions of the OCA.

Thus, in the shortest historical period, one of the key tasks of Uzbek sports and the Olympic movement of Uzbekistan has been solved - their integration into international sports, the establishment of strong business contacts with international sports associations, the establishment of our country as an organizer of international sports meetings and conferences on a continental and world scale.

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