



Formation Of Sports Infrastructure In The Southern Regions Of Uzbekistan During The Years Of Independence

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ABSTRACT

Based on archival documents and state reports, this article highlights the reforms implemented in the field of physical culture and sports in the southern regions of Uzbekistan—Surxondaryo and Qashqadaryo regions—during the years of independence. The study analyzes the formation of the material and technical base of the sphere, the construction of modern sports facilities, and the activities of regional branches of the Fund for the Development of Children's Sports of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, the indicators of public involvement in mass sports and the achievements of the oasis athletes in national and international competitions, particularly in kurash, judo, karate, chess, and football, are systematically investigated.

Keywords:

southern regions, Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo, Termez, sports infrastructure, physical culture, children's sports, mass sports.

Introduction.

The sustainable development of any society, along with its intellectual and physical potential, is directly determined by the healthy and harmonious growth of the younger generation. From the very first days of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, transforming physical culture and mass sports into a nationwide movement and establishing a healthy lifestyle among the population were designated as top-priority and strategic directions of state policy. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Physical Culture and Sports," Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and a series of resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers aimed at fundamentally reforming the sector adopted during the independence years created the legal and economic foundation to elevate the material and technical base of national sports to international standards.

Discussion.

Significant work was also carried out in the southern regions regarding the organization of sports and physical culture activities. Between 1991 and 2000, 3 swimming pools, 2 indoor tennis courts, 14 outdoor tennis courts, 20 volleyball courts, 16 basketball courts, 10 handball courts, and various other sports fields were constructed in the city. Currently, 8 specialized sports schools covering 17 types of sports operate in Termiz, with more than 6,000 students regularly attending their training circles. In the two sports schools under the City Sports Committee, training sections were organized for football, volleyball, basketball, handball, tennis, kurash, freestyle wrestling, karate, and other types of sports. On May 17–20, 2001, young men and women from Surxondaryo won first place at the National Championship in Kurash, held for the prize of the "Sog'lom Avlod Uchun" (For Healthy Generation) International Charitable Foundation. Surxondaryo specialists and

athletes played an instrumental role in the growing global popularity of Uzbek kurash. Notably, the international national kurash tournament dedicated to the memory of Al-Hakim At-Termizi, as well as international competitions in this sport for the Prize of the President of Uzbekistan, are traditionally held in the city of Termiz.

Pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the Organization of the Activities of the Fund for the Development of Children's Sports of Uzbekistan," branches of the fund were established across all regions of the republic. In Qashqadaryo Region, Bahrom Avazov was appointed as the head of this fund. The primary goal of the organization is to raise youth to be physically and spiritually healthy, instilling in their minds a desire for a healthy lifestyle and an interest in sports. Within a six-month period leading up to July 1, 2003, athletes from Surxondaryo Region participated 71 times in national and 7 times in international competitions, winning 38 gold, 49 silver, and 62 bronze medals [1].

Athletes from Qashqadaryo Region also actively participated in various levels of competition across multiple sports, including kurash, judo, karate, football, boxing, chess, checkers, tennis, and others. For instance, Farhod Khojanov, Zokir Sharipov, Shavkat Jurayev, and Erkin Kholikov excelled in judo; Bahrom Avezov became a world champion in kurash in Bucharest and Antalya; brothers Islom and Furqat Kenjayev won bronze medals at the World Greco-Roman Wrestling Championship; Alisher Mukhtorov became a champion in judo, while Sofiya Kaspulatova claimed the title of Asian Champion in karate three times.

Among chess players, Anvar Rajabov actively participated in tournaments in Yalta, Paris, and Madrid. Among female chess players, Sarvinoz Ergasheva became a national champion six times and actively competed in world championships held in France. The football clubs of Qashqadaryo Region, namely "Nasaf", "Mash'al", and "Shurtan", successfully competed in the Top League of Uzbekistan. The women's football team "Sevinch" won the national championship held in 2004. By 2005, Qashqadaryo Region possessed 21 stadiums, 4

tennis courts, 143 sports halls, 8 swimming pools, and other sports facilities. In that same year, 26 children's and youth sports schools operated in the region, providing regular physical culture and sports training to 689,000 individuals [2].

In 2003, 124 sports sections were established in Qashqadaryo Region. An additional 3,496 young people, including 710 girls, were attracted to these sports sections [3]. In the city of Termiz, over 27,000 residents, including 12,000 women, regularly engaged in physical culture and sports. More than 5,000 city residents attended various sports circles, supervised by over 200 professional sports specialists [4].

In 2003, there were 60 secondary special vocational education institutions in Surxondaryo Region, housing 613 active sports circles. Across these vocational institutions, 49 sports halls, 2 swimming pools, 35 sports fields, 24 handball courts, 32 tennis courts, and 58 basketball courts were operational [5].

In 2004, the Olympic Reserves Sports Complex, designed for 600 seats, was completed and put into operation in the city of Karshi. In addition, a new, modern children's sports facility was built in the Eski Yakkabog' settlement of the Yakkabog' District. Furthermore, 11 new sports facilities were built in 2005 financed by the regional branch of the Fund for the Development of Children's Sports. These included sports halls in 8 new schools, an indoor stadium for 20,000 spectators in Karshi, and a gymnastics hall along with a swimming pool at the "Hisor" central stadium in the Shahrisabz District [6].

In 2005, on the eve of the Navruz holiday, the "Sihat-Salomatlik" (Health and Wellness) park was established in the Yakkabog' District. This 2-hectare park was built in honor of the Year of Health and Wellness. On April 20, 2005, another new sports complex was opened for public use in the Guvalak village of the Koson District.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the history of the formation of the mass sports and physical culture movement in Surxondaryo and Qashqadaryo regions between 1991 and 2005 demonstrates that state investments and care not only transformed the socio-cultural landscape of the southern regions but also served as a crucial strategic foundation

for improving public health indicators and strengthening the country's prestige on the international sports stage.

References:

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