

SPORTS RITUALS AS A SOCIAL BASIS FOR THE FORMATION OF A SPORTISED ENVIRONMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of sports rituals as a system of events aimed at creating a sports environment - mass social and personal motivation of students to motor-sports activity, as well as its use as a tool for involving students in the competitive system.

Keywords: Olympic flame, ritual, symbol, ceremony, sport, system, relay race, competitions, three-stage, torch.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, in accordance with the socio-political objectives and conditions of development, measures and step-by-step organizational requirements were developed to solve the problem of mass involvement of millions of students in sports activity. In order to form a sports culture, as well as to form a sportised (1) environment-mass social and personal motivation of students for motor and sports activity, an integral cyclic continuous system was created in the country (2) mass involvement of all students of General secondary, secondary special and higher education in the country in continuous physical activity, through the "small Olympic games" - multi-stage continuous competitions(3).

Since 2000, in the regional centers of the country, the final competitions of the system as the "small Olympic games" have been gradually held, which, providing mass involvement of students in mass sports, have become a consolidating cultural event on a national scale, going beyond sports games. For the younger generation, the Olympic tradition of fire and the opening ceremony of the games began to take on the significance of a motivational sports holiday, uniting them around the ideals of sport and a healthy lifestyle.

The Olympic flame is, without exaggeration, the most important symbol of the Olympics. It always accompanies the competitions at the main starts of the quadrennial year since Ancient Greece. Colorful opening ceremonies, a parade of flag bearers and festive fireworks appeared much later, and are of a different nature, and the fire of the Olympic games has not been changed. Holding Games without its flame is simply not possible now.

For children and young people of the country, the fire ritual and the opening ceremony of the "small Olympic games" became a bright holiday and a catalyst for new emotional impulses to participate in competitive and recreational activities. The sports and youth festival of the national system became a national event aimed at stimulating millions of students to engage in physical activity, uniting young people by ties of community around a single idea, generating a sense of collectivity, as well as socialization of individuals, which eventually became a cultural and health "barometer". The results of the survey showed that during the holiday,

students feel more involved in their country than anywhere else, openly demonstrate themselves and see others in the same quality (4).

Relevance of the topic. In the post-industrial period, physical culture and mass sports become an important social tool for the formation of human capital, which is the Foundation of the country's socio-economic development. Currently, a large range of theoretical and practical work is being carried out in many countries concerning the mass involvement of young people in a healthy lifestyle. At the same time, the issues related to the influence of the fire ritual and the opening ceremony on the formation of students' motivation for physical activity and the desire to participate in mass competitive events held in the educational institution and in the country as a whole are not fully considered.

Object of research. Ritual of sports fire in the events of the national sports and recreation system.

Purpose of research. 1. The use of the fire ritual as a sports, cultural and motivational event in educational institutions, as a tool for involving students in the national competition system. 2. Conducting social research on the impact of the sports fire ritual on the formation of personal motivation of young people for physical activity and sports.

Theoretical significance of the research: a new complex technological approach will be proposed that will highlight the social component of the potential of the Olympic flame in solving problematic issues related to the motivation of involving students in mass sports activity.

The practical value of the results of the study is that the conclusions and materials will be useful in the preparation and conduct of mass sports games on the ground. In addition, the materials will help to develop training programs and research on a wide range of issues related to the development of mass sports, including educational programs focused on the organization of sports events.

Research result. Since 2000, Uzbekistan has been conducting complex organizational events related to the ritual of lighting the fire of the "small Olympic games" competition system (5).

The fire ritual and the opening ceremony of the games are held on the basis of normative documents: 1. Regulations on the organization of the celebration ceremony of lighting the fire and opening of the "small Olympic games"; 2. Ritual and scenario of lighting the fire of the "small Olympic games"; 3. The route of the torch relay; 4. Procedure for selecting participants in the torchlight procession; 5. Complex of sports and festive events on the route of fire;

The creation of the torch, based on the national design of applied art, and its storage technology were entrusted to the Vatanparvar Republican organization, which is responsible for the preservation and transportation of the fire.

In Uzbekistan, the first competition fire was lit in 2001 at the unique scientific and technical facility "Physics-Sun". There are two similar structures in the world: one in France, the second in Central Asia. Solar energy is concentrated at the site up to 3000 degrees Celsius. (The facility is located in Parkent, Tashkent region.)

In accordance with the order, the lit fire is transferred to the destination by relay. The torch relay process involves thousands of students and students, as well as athletes who have won the right to carry the torch. From Parkent to the opening of the games, on the torch relay route, in educational and other institutions under the patronage of local authorities, ceremonies and sports events dedicated to the "small Olympic games" are held.

According to the ritual, upon the arrival of the torchlight procession, the fire was stored in a special place located in the regional administration before the opening of the games. For the first time the fire of the small Olympic games - "Barkamol avlod" was lit in 2001 at the Central stadium of the city of Jizzakh.

It should be noted that the Ritual of sports fire and the opening Ceremony of the games is a celebration of mass sports, mutual understanding of young people, music, dances and songs, colorful and multicolored, as well as the diversity of the country's population. In addition, the fire ritual and the relay race are one of the most important events related to the final competitions in the regional centers of the country. For the local population and for the country as a whole, these emotions are not inferior to the real Olympic games in intensity and spirit. The torch relay has a responsible mission-to unite the entire country, thereby rediscovering the diversity and beauty of the region for each participant, first of all, for the students themselves. In addition, with the lighting of the sports flame, each of the localities where the relay takes place, for one day becomes the center of the sports flame and sports events, and this is a unique chance for cities, districts and towns to develop mass sports, as well as to make themselves known to the whole country through the media.

CONCLUSION

Introducing children and young people to the ideals of Olympism through the fire ritual should take an important place in the system of education, upbringing and training of the younger generation to the values of a healthy lifestyle.

Socio-motivational and sportifying significance of the fire ritual:

1. Formation of students' personal motivation for physical activity on the basis of the "Olympic flame" tool, as well as on its basis the introduction of innovative technology for mass involvement in the torch relay, as well as in sports events related to the competition system.
2. Familiarizing children and young people with information available to their age from the history of the ancient and modern Olympic movement;
3. Developing students' interest in Olympic and national sports through the fire ritual of sports games;
5. Create students' knowledge and understanding of the Olympic games as world competitions.

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