

SOME COMMENTS ON THE POPULARITY OF FOOTBALL AMONG THE POPULATION IN THE UZBEK SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

It is important to create a healthy lifestyle in our society, regular physical culture and mass sports of the population, especially the younger generation. Also, some comments on the systematic organization of the selection of talented athletes among young people and the further development of physical culture and mass sports were analyzed.

KEYWORDS: Health, Sports, Culture, People, Healthy Lifestyle, Mentality, Thinking, Fan, Football, Team.

INTRODUCTION

Consistent measures are being taken in our country to promote physical culture and sports, promote a healthy lifestyle among the population, create the necessary conditions for physical rehabilitation of people with disabilities and ensure the country's worthy participation in international sports arenas. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 24, 2020 "On measures to further improve and popularize physical culture and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was issued. The main purpose of the implementation of these resolutions and decrees is to promote a healthy lifestyle and physical education of the younger generation.

As for the participation of the population in the development of sports, the majority of the population working in government organizations or factories were directly involved in the process of promoting sports. The influx of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian athletes and coaches from Central Asia to the development of modern sports has also contributed to the growing popularity of the sport. Among the independent population, the development of sports is much slower. It should be noted that the limited economic opportunities of the population, as well as the presence of serious problems in the basic aspects of life, can be seen as another reason for the low level of attention to sports. The construction of sports facilities, mainly in the capital and regional centers, has also limited the opportunities for people interested in sports in remote areas. It should be noted that in remote areas, low-cost sports facilities have been built. Although there are many problems, due to the high level of love for sports, a layer of sports fans has been formed. It should be noted that a number of sports facilities have been built in almost all regions of the country at the initiative of sports fans. Such initiatives have been observed in Tashkent, Namangan, Samarkand, Fergana and Andidon. In general, we can positively assess the attention paid to sports and the attitude of the population to it, despite a number of shortcomings

during this period. It should be noted that our representatives took the top places in the Central Asian Games and began to develop as a sports country in the region.

In fact, as Vatican priest Tarchizio Bartone put it, "No show or movie can attract more spectators than 22 players running after the ball." Undoubtedly, football has taken the lead in terms of fan gathering.

This sport entered our country in the early twentieth century. The city of Kokand has served as a cradle for Uzbek football. The first match of the Kokand team will be against the military garrison in Fergana. The match will end with a small defeat of Kokand. This defeat will break the pride of the Cossacks and they will prepare for the "revenge" game. A month later, they will hold a return match in Kokand. Many fans come to watch the game. The meeting will be uncompromising. Still, the guys from Kokand are celebrating the victory. Merchants and rich people will appear among the Kokand fans. In the city of Kokand, which became the spiritual and cultural center of Jadidism, and in general at that time, the leading youth of our country gathered. Realizing that football is the sport of the future, these enlightened people strive to create a comprehensive Uzbek national football team. Thus, in 1912, "Muskomanda" (Muslim community) was formed in Kokand.

It is worth mentioning that the fans played a key role in the formation of the first team. The financial support of the team, the most difficult issue for that period, the ball, football shoes are made by Kokand craftsmen who are not indifferent to football. Gradually, as the number of football matches increases, the number of fans around the stadium begins to increase. One of the main reasons why football of that period was able to attract Kokand fans soon was that the members of the football team were locals, more precisely, workers of the Kokand oil refinery. Abdulla Soliev, the shop manager, Ismail Niyazov, the committee secretary, and Khoja Pulatov, the electrician, were ordinary workers. The first fans of the Muskomanda Games were employees of the Oil Refinery, Tea Packaging Factory and Zinger. Later, football fans from many neighborhoods began to visit.

Founded in 1913 in Tashkent, the Tashkent Society of Sports Fans has done a great job in the development of football. Most importantly, thanks to the efforts of this club, the first real football field in our country was built. Football also came to Samarkand in 1913. In the same year, three teams were formed in Samarkand and started their activities [1, pp. 245-246].

In Namangan, the first football team was formed in 1920 with the help of football fans.

In 1924, the first grass field in Central Asia was built in Tashkent. This year, the All-Turkmenistan Olympics was held, with teams from different regions. Although the first stadiums did not boast of the conditions created for the fans, they did not have a negative impact on the attendance of sports fans. During this period, football fans supported the teams of their cities, while the structure of the national team of Uzbekistan united all football fans with a common goal [2, pp. 247-248].

In 1928, the national team of Uzbekistan was formed and participated in official competitions. In Moscow, Ukraine, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, the Caucasus, as well as Uruguay, Finland, England and Switzerland competed in the other group. In this tournament, our talented striker Alexander Adisman showed great skill, scored a few goals and became a favorite of thousands of fans. Our compatriots defeated the national team of Turkmenistan 3: 1 in the last

match and took the 5th place in the Spartakiad. Although the fans did not support their players directly at the stadium during the tournament, they learned about the tournament and the game through the newspapers.

In 1934, the final part of the Uzbekistan Cup was held in Kokand. Six teams will compete for the victory. In the end, the players from Kokand, who managed to win all the games, lifted the cup over their heads and marched to victory. It is worth noting that they supported the local fans in winning the trophy. Even in one of the matches, the older generation remembers that the players asked the fans to push them a little bit to make a corner kick. It can be concluded that the city of Kokand has become a foundation not only for Uzbek football, but also for Uzbek football fans. We can see that Uzbek football in the early twentieth century developed mainly in Fergana, Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan and Andijan regions. We can cite Husankhon Muhiddinov, Musa Khodjaev, Kurban Badali, Poshshahon Otakhanov as the players who were respected by the fans during this period, which served as the foundation of Uzbek football.

We can see that the history of development of Uzbek football fans across the country has developed mainly after the Second World War. In the pre-World War II period, severe economic problems in the lives of the population were the main reason for the lack of attention to football, including various entertainment activities. In addition, the small number of football teams and the fact that a certain segment of the population has a concept of "devil's game" and "wild game" in relation to the sport of football has limited the public interest in football [3, p.88].

As a result of the growing interest of the Soviet government in football in the regions since the middle of the XX century, in 1954-1956 the stadium "Pakhtakor" in the center of Tashkent was built by hashar. The first match at the new stadium will be attended by 35,000 fans. From that moment on, Pakhtakor became the pain, concern and joy of Uzbek football fans. In the 60s and 80s of the last century, Uzbek football fans united around Pakhtakor. Although the fans of this period look much simpler from today's point of view, the main attraction is the lively atmosphere in the stadium, the fact that there are almost no empty seats, a wave of fans in dangerous situations in the game, and side by side in goal situations. is explained by the fact that unfamiliar fans in the ring celebrate the goal together as if they were loved ones. For the fans, the stadium has become a place where they feel truly free, where the details of life are forgotten [3, p.88].

In particular, Pakhtakor's promotion to the former USSR Premier League in 1960 was a great event for all Uzbek football. Yu. Pshenichnikov, A. Azizho'jaev, V. Suyunov, V. Tojirov, O. Motorin, G. Krasnitskiy, S. Stadnik, Yu. Great performances by players like Belyakov filled Pakhtakor's stadium with fans. As the famous Scottish goalkeeper Neil Sullivan said, "Even if you don't understand anything in football, you will be excited to see the process" [1, pp. 248-249].

On December 1, 1962, Tashkent celebrated the 50th anniversary of Uzbek football. In the same year, Pakhtakor took the honorary sixth place in the former USSR Premier League, and all players were awarded the title of Master of Sports. The press of that time recognized Pakhtakor players as sports heroes of their time.

Football fans of the 60's and 70's formed a great tradition. That is, they set a whole era through the most famous players of their time. For example, Uzbek football fans refer to the 60s and 70s as the "era of Gennady Krasnitsky and Brother Abduraimov." By themselves, we can see that

through the activities of these players, they were able to mark a certain period in front of the fans. Football fans continue this wonderful tradition today.

Uzbek football fans in the last quarter of the twentieth century spent hours discussing the match in the streets after the football matches, and even though they had seen football live, they also analyzed the articles in the following sports publications. Not only newspapers but also radio and television have become the main sources of information for football fans.

The "Pakhtakor tragedy" of August 11, 1979, which shook the whole world, was an unexpected tragedy for the fans of our football. (4) ceremony was held. Only those with permission were allowed to enter.

Still, people flocked to watch their favorite players. During the mourning period, which lasted from the airport to Botkin Cemetery, people stood on both sides of the road, and people threw flowers under the cars carrying the coffins. A stream of people then went to the cemetery. In Tashkent, the people's grief and sorrow prevailed, and there was no one left who did not cry. The city and the Republic could not recover from this stagnation for a long time. During the football match of the new Pakhtakor team in Tbilisi, the announcer could not hold back her tears as she read the names of the players who died, and many fans in the 50,000-seat stadium saw her. They couldn't stop their youth".

"Some people say that football is a matter of life and death. This is not a bad idea either. Believe me, football is more important than that, "said famous football coach Bill Shankly. The Pakhtakor tragedy has gone down in history as a event that is still remembered with deep sorrow. Today, some older people have even refused to celebrate their birthdays because their birthdays are on that date. The memory of Pakhtakor-79 united the fans of Uzbek football. Today, in many parts of the country, many tournaments are organized in memory of the late cotton growers. There is even a team called Pakhtakor-79 (Uychi district of Namangan region) participating in the 1st league of Uzbekistan [4, p.220].

The formation of football teams in Fergana and Samarkand in the 1960s and in Namangan and Jizzakh in the 1970s was a historic event for fans of the region. Although these teams were not professional at first, the fans did not leave their loved ones alone in football matches. The days of football matches have become a real holiday for the fans. Thousands of fans flocked to the capital and regional centers from remote areas. Fans rushed to the games, which start at 5 p.m. This is a tradition in Namangan, Fergana and Samarkand. Fans of Namangan, in particular, gathered on the days of the game at the "Five Planes" teahouse in the city's former Pushkin (now Bobur) Park. Meetings like this provided an opportunity for fans to share information and think. It is safe to say that such controversial meetings have provided some comfort to fans in overcoming the lack of information in the face of a limited number of football broadcasts on television and radio. In Namangan, Fergana, Samarkand, Andijan and Bukhara regions, another reason for the population's love for football is the lack of entertainment venues, theaters and concerts for the needs of the population, and they have tried to fill this gap through football. In addition to the fact that fans not only enjoy football, it was football that made them read newspapers and magazines. [5-10]

One of the main reasons why the participation of fans in other sports, especially martial arts, was not so high was that the artificial exclusion of national martial arts from the major sports also

significantly reduced the flow of fans to this sport. The main reason for this was that the national martial arts competitions were held mainly at weddings and amusement parks. [11-13]

The lack of conditions for the development of volleyball, basketball, hockey, sports in all regions, in a sense, hindered the popularity of these sports. In turn, the development of chess, which is a mental sport, developed only in certain circles. Fans of these sports have also been in certain circles, such as the development of this sport.

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