

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
TARIX INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR
BERUVCHI DSc.05/2025.27.12.Tar.05.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

TARIX INSTITUTI

QAZBEK BOZORBOY ULI NAG‘ASHBOYEV

**SOVET HOKIMIYATINING TURKISTON ASSR – O‘ZBEKISTON SSRda
JISMONIY TARBIYA VA SPORT SOHASIDAGI SIYOSATI (1917-1945-y.)**

07.00.01 – O‘zbekiston tarixi

**Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent, 2026

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Contents of the dissertation abstract of the doctor of philosophy (PhD)

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)

Qazbek Bozorboy uli Nag‘ashboyev

Sovet hokimiyatining Turkiston ASSR – O‘zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasidagi siyosati (1917–1945-y.).....3

Kazbek Bozorboy uli Nagashboev

The policy of soviet government in the field of physical culture and sports in the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR (1917 – 1945).....25

Казбек Бозорбой ули Нагашбоев

Политика советской власти в сфере физической культуры и спорта в Туркестанской АССР – Узбекской ССР (1917–1945 гг.).....47

E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati

List of published works

Список опубликованных работ.....53

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KIRISH

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon mamlakatlarida ro'y berayotgan globallashuv sharoitida ijtimoiy jarayonlar jadallashib, ommaviy madaniyat hamda raqamli axborot oqimlari jamiyat qadriyatlariga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Xususan, yangi raqamli texnologiyalar ta'sirida insonlarning faol jismoniy harakatlardan uzilib qolishi hamda bu jarayonlarning salomatlik madaniyatida dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etayotgani jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasining ahamiyati oshishiga olib kelmoqda. Shu jihatdan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida bir qator samarali islohotlarni amalga oshirishning dolzarb ekanligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Jahonning yetakchi oliy ta'lim muassasalari va ilmiy tadqiqot markazlarida, xalqlarning jismoniy antropologiyasi va shu masaladagi madaniyati va sport tarixini o'rganishga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Xususan, sovet hokimiyati davlat tepasiga kelgach, ular o'z inqilobiy siyosatini jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasiga ham singdirishi oqibatida xalqaro Olimpiada musobaqalarida ishtirok etishiga ta'qiq qo'yilishi, ular tomonidan jismoniy tarbiya va sport tizimi harbiy sohaga ixtisoslashtirishi, jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi boshqaruvi kommunistik partiya tasarrufiga o'tkazilishi hamda kommunistik mafkurani targ'ib qiluvchi Qizil sport internatsionali tashkiloti va demokratik mafkurani ilgari surgan Lyutsern sport internatsionali tashkiloti o'rtasida kechgan kurash masalalari yoritilgan. Biroq, sovet hokimiyati tomonidan Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRda milliy aholini jismoniy tarbiya va sport ishlariga qamrab olish uslublari hamda bundan ko'zlangan siyosiy va g'oyaviy maqsadlar, jumladan ko'p mehnat qila oladigan jismonan kuchli ishchi qatlamni yaratish siyosati, jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi uchun maxsus sinov mashqlari bo'yicha me'yorlarning joriy qilinishi hamda ularning ikkinchi jahon urushi davrida harbiy ko'rinishga o'zgartirilganligi masalalari dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. Shu jihatdan, Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRning jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi tarixini o'rganish tadqiqotning zaruriyatini ko'rsatadi.

Yangi O'zbekistonda tarix sohasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar O'zbekistonning eng qadimgi davrlardan to hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan asl tarixini milliy manfaatlarga mos ilmiy yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etishni zaruratga aylantirmoqda. Zero, "Tarix tilga kirgan, tarixdan saboq olingan joyda, albatta, bilim va ma'rifat, taraqqiyot va adolat bo'ladi"¹. Darhaqiqat, Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRda yuz bergan jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasidagi jarayonlar o'sha davrdagi yosh avlodni tarbiyalashda, aholining jismoniy sog'ligini mustahkamlashda va inson genofondini saqlashda katta ta'sir ko'rsatganligi, buning natijasida sovet hokimiyati o'ziga xos boshqaruv usuli sifatida doim bu sohani o'z nazorati ostida ushlab turganligini xolisona yoritish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 21-dekabrda "Yangi O'zbekiston ma'muriy islohotlarini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-269-son Farmoni qabul qilindi. Unga asosan "O'zbekiston Respublikasi

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2026-yil 17-mart kuni Islom sivilizatsiyalari markazining rasmiy ochilish tadbiridagi nutqi / <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/9018>

Спортни rivojlantirish vazirligi” negizida “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar siyosati va sport vazirligi” tashkil etildi. 2023-yil 7-aprel kuni “Ma’muriy islohotlar doirasida yoshlar siyosati va sport sohasida davlat boshqaruvini samarali tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Qarori tasdiqlandi. 2024-yil 20-yanvardagi “Yoshlar siyosati va sport sohasida davlat boshqaruvi tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-18-son Farmoniga muvofiq Yoshlar siyosati va sport vazirligi negizida Sport vazirligi tashkil etilishi belgilangan bo‘lib, jismoniy tarbiya va sport faoliyatini takomillashtirishga oid bu kabi bir qator me‘yoriy huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot Respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” dasturining ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Mazkur dissertatsiya ishi doirasidagi tadqiqotlarni quyidagi uch guruhga bo‘lib tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiq:

1. Sovet davrida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar;
2. Mustaqillik davrida olib borilgan ilmiy izlanishlar;
3. Xorij tadqiqotchilari tomonidan qilingan ilmiy ishlar.

Birinchi guruhga, sovet tuzumi davrida yaratilgan dissertatsiyalar² va ilmiy adabiyotlar kiradi³. Ushbu dissertatsiyalarda, Turkiston ASSR – O‘zbekiston SSRda

² Шоломицкий Ю.С. Физическая культура и спорт в Узбекистане за 40 лет советской власти (1917-1957 гг.): Автореф. дисс. канд. пед. наук. – Ташкент, 1960. – 19 стр.; Ўша муаллиф. Физическая культура и спорт в Советской Средней Азии и сопредельных странах Востока.: Автореф. дисс. докт. пед. наук. – Ташкент, 1972. – 38 стр.; Суник А.Б. Развитие физической культуры в общеобразовательных школах Узбекистана за 50 лет.: Автореф. дис. канд. пед. наук. – Львов. 1963. – 17 стр.; Тен К.П. Физическое воспитание студентов высших учебных заведений Узбекистана и пути его улучшения.: Автореф. дисс...канд. пед. наук. – Ташкент, 1969. – 19 стр.; Мамаджанов А.М. Деятельность коммунистической партии Узбекистана по организации оборонно-массовой работы среди трудящихся республики накануне и в годы великой отечественной войны (1939-1945 гг.): Автореф. дисс...канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1970. – 27 стр.; Исмаилов Р.И. Руководящая роль Коммунистической партии Узбекистана в развитии физкультурного движения в республике (1917-1940гг.): Дис. канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1971. – 275 стр.; Абдумаликов Р. Пути внедрения физического воспитания и спорта в повседневную жизнь учащейся и рабочей молодежи (по материалам Самаркандской области Узбекской ССР). – Ташкент, 1975. – 29 стр.; Исаков М.Ф. Дружба народов СССР в развитии физической культуры и спорта в Узбекистане.: Автореф. дис. канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1976. – 72 бет; Мухитдинов М. Узбекистонда шахмат маданиятининг тарихи.: Тарих фанлари номзоди диссертацияси. – Тошкент, 1978. – 268 стр.; Казиева Р.А. Из истории развития физической культуры и спорта среди женщин Узбекистана в период строительства социалистического общества (1917-1958 гг.): Дис. канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1980. – 173 стр.; Штерн В.А. Спортивные игры в Узбекистане, их роль и значение в нравственном и физическом воспитании молодежи.: Дисс... канд. пед. наук. – Ташкент, 1980. – 137 стр.; Ищенко С.А. Заглавие Организационно-правовые вопросы управления физической культурой и спортом в Союзной Республике. Автореф. дисс... канд. юрид. наук. – Ташкент, 1983. – 23 стр.; Салимов Р. Оборонно-массовая работа спортивных организаций Узбекистана в годы Великой отечественной войны (1941-1945 гг.): Автореф. дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1983. – 24 стр.

³ Зисман Н.В., Шоломицкий Ю.С. Физкультура и спорт в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 1956. – 120 стр.; Ковальев Ю. Физическая культура и спорт в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 1956. – 95 стр.; Исмаилов Р., Яроцкий Я. Вопросы истории физической культуры и спорта в Узбекистане. – Ташкент: Ўқитувчи, 1968. – 120 стр.; Торопова Н.И., Выдрин В.М. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1968. – 334 бет; Исмаилов

1917 – 1945-yillardagi jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi faoliyati sovet sporti g‘oyalari asosida yuritilganligi, buning natijasida soha rivojlanib borganligi ta’kidlanadi. Masalan, Y.Sholomitskiy tadqiqotlarida, sovet hokimiyatining Turkiston ASSR – O‘zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sohasida olib borgan siyosati natijasida burjuaziya g‘oyasi va siyosatiga qarshi samarali kurashilganligi, sovet davlati tarkibidagi O‘rta Osiyo respublikalari jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi mustaqil bo‘lgan bo‘lsa-da, til, qadriyat va an‘analar o‘xshashligi sababli mazkur sohada ularda “umumiylik, birlik” bo‘lganligi hamda sovet xalqlari sotsialistik jismoniy tarbiya va sportining mafkuraviy asosi “marksizm-leninizm” g‘oyalari bo‘lib hisoblanishiga oid masalalar yoritiladi. A.Mamajonov, R.Ismoilov va R.Salimovning tadqiqotlarida esa Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida O‘zbekiston SSRda ommaviy-mudofaa harakatlari va bunda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi vakillarining qo‘shgan “hissa”lari hamda kommunistik partiyaning ishchi qatlam vakillarini ushbu harakatlarga jalb qilganligi masalalari o‘rin olgan. M.Isxakov ham bu soha tarixi bo‘yicha ilmiy izlanish olib borgan bo‘lib, unda O‘zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi rivojlanishida sovet xalqlarining do‘stligi “muhim” ahamiyat kasb etganligi tadqiq etilgan. Bunda SSSR tarkibidagi boshqa respublikalarning ushbu soha “taraqqiyoti”dagi yordami, asosan sport-mahorat almashinuvi orqali, ya’ni qo‘shni respublikalar o‘rtasida sport musobaqalari va hamkorlikdagi sport yig‘inlari orqali ko‘rsatilganligi keltiriladi. Sotsialistik jamiyat qurilishi yillarida (1917-1958) O‘zbekiston SSRda xotin-qizlar sporti “rivojlanishi” ham o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, bu R.Kaziyevaning ilmiy ishlarida yoritilgan. Uning ishlarida bu davrda xotin-qizlari sporti rivojida “sovet hokimiyati olib borgan “islohotlar” katta o‘rin tutganligi urg‘ulanadi. O‘zbekiston SSRning ayrim viloyatlari kesimida ham jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi tarixi o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, buni R.Abdumalikovning tadqiqotlarida ko‘rish mumkin. Mazkur ilmiy izlanishlarda, Samarqand viloyati sport sohasi ham sovet hokimiyati sa’y-harakati natijasida “taraqqiy” etganligi keltiriladi.

Sovet davrida yaratilgan tadqiqotlarni tahlil qilish orqali quyidagi xulosalar hosil qilindi: birinchidan, O‘rta Osiyo respublikalari jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi alohida tashkilotlar hisoblansa-da, sharqona qadriyat va an‘analar o‘xshashligi natijasida bu sohada ularda “jamoaviylik, birdamlik” bo‘lganligi hamda sovet sportining mafkuraviy asosi “marksizm-leninizm” g‘oyalari bo‘lib hisoblanishi masalasi tadqiq etilgan; ikkinchidan, Ikkinchi jahon urushi vaqtida O‘zbekiston SSRda ommaviy-mudofaa ishlari va ushbu ishlarni amalga oshirishda jismoniy tarbiya va

Р.И. Шоломицкий Ю.С. Ўзбекистонда физкультура тарихи. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1969. – 114 бет.; Боршин Н.А., Исҳоқов М.Ф. Ўзбекистон комсомолининг жумҳуриятда жисмоний тарбия ва спортни ривожлантириш бўйича фаолияти, (1924—1974 йиллар). — Тошкент: Ёш гвардия, 1975. – 123 бет.; Ивонин В. ГТО на марше. Сборник. – Москва: Физкультура и спорт, 1975. – 304 стр.; Яроцкий А., Поддубный А. Ўзбекистоннинг халқаро спорт алоқалари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1980. – 21 стр.; Яхёев М. ГТО чемпиони: (Тўплам). – Тошкент: Ёш гвардия, 1982. – 72 стр.; Малая Энциклопедия: Физкультура и спорт. – Москва: Радуга, 1982. – 369 стр.; Одилов Т. Ўзбек полвонлари. – Тошкент: Тиббиёт, 1985. – 56 бет.; Ҳамроев Н. Мактабда ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик тарбияси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1986. – 192 бет.; Тенк П. Ўзбекистон студентларини жисмоний тарбиялаш. Монография. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989. – 146 бет.; Керимов Ф.А. Кураш тушаман. – Тошкент: Тиббиёт, 1990. – 174 бет.; Тоймуродов О.Р. Ўзбек миллий кураши. – Тошкент: Ибн Сино, 1990. – 126 бет.

sport sohasi vakillarining “muhim” o‘rni hamda kommunistik partiyaning ishchi aholi qatlamini mazkur ishlarga jalb etganligi masalalari yoritilgan; uchinchidan, O‘zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi “taraqqiyoti”da sovet xalqlarining birdamligi “muhim” ahamiyat kasb etganligi ko‘rsatilgan. Bunda SSSR tarkibidagi boshqa respublikalarning ushbu soha “rivojlanishi”dagi o‘rni, asosan o‘zaro sportchilarning mahorat almashinuvi orqali, ya’ni Butunittifoq respublikalari sport musobaqalari hamda qo‘shma sport yig‘inlar natijasida ko‘ringanligi urg‘ulangan; to‘rtinchidan, O‘zbekiston SSRda xotin-qizlar sporti “taraqqiyoti”da hamda viloyat kesimida mazkur soha “rivoji”da sovet hokimiyati yuritgan siyosat “katta” o‘rin tutganligi keltiriladi.

Shu o‘rinda aytish kerakki, bu davr tadqiqotlarida qator masalalar yoritilmagan. Jumladan, nafaqat O‘zbekiston SSR, balki butun SSSR sportchilari 1952-yilga qadar xalqaro olimpiada o‘yinlarida ishtirok etmaganligi va uning sabablari, sohadagi moliyaviy taqchilliklar, sport inshootlari qurilishi sust olib borilganligiga oid masalalar tadqiq etilmagan.

Mustaqillik davrida O‘zbekiston SSRning jismoniy tarbiya va sport tarixini yoritish biroz o‘zgardi. Endilikda, bu davrga kelib dissertatsiyalar⁴ hamda ilmiy adabiyotlarda⁵ sovet hokimiyatining O‘zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasidagi faoliyati haqqoniy tarzda tanqid qilina boshlangan. Masalan, G.Asatovanning bu tadqiqot mavzusiga doir ilmiy faoliyatini ham alohida ta’kidlash lozim. G.Asatova o‘z tadqiqot ishlarida yigirmanchi yuzyillikning 20 – 30-yillarida O‘zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida yuzaga kelgan inqiroz yoritilgan. Shuningdek, B.Mambetovlarning tadqiqotlarida sovet hokimiyati tomonidan Qoraqalpog‘iston ASSR milliy sport o‘yinlariga yetarlicha e’tibor qaratmaganligi ochib berilgan bo‘lsa, B.Nazirov ilmiy ishlarida Surxon vohasida sovet hokimiyati davrida sport sohasi faoliyati qanday kechganligi yoritilgan. Z.Abdullayeva esa o‘z tadqiqotlarida soha bo‘yicha tarxshunoslik tahlilini qilib bergan bo‘lib, ushbu ishlarda markazlashgan sport siyosatini yoritish, sovet sporti natijalarini tahlil etish tadqiqotchilar uchun istiqbolli bo‘lganligi, mazkur tadqiqotlar o‘sha davr talablari

⁴ Мамбетов Б.Ж. Традиции физической культуры и спорта Каракалпакстана и проблемы возрождения. XX-й век.: Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Нукус, 2006. – 155 стр.; Абдуллаева З.А. История формирования и развития физической культуры и спорта в Узбекистана (1991-2006 гг.): Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 2009. – 174 стр; Назиров Б.С. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний маданият ва спорт тарихи (XX аср – XXI аср бошларида Сурхон воҳаси мисолида): Тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси автореферати. – Термиз, 2022. – 56 бет.

⁵ Нормуродов А. Ўзбек миллий ўйинлари. – Тошкент: Тафаккур, 1991. – 96 бет; Ботиров Х.А. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Ибн Сино, 1993. – 128 бет; Юнусов Т.Т., Абдумаликов Р., Ярашев К.Д. Ассалом Олимпиада. – Тошкент: ЎзДЖТИ, 1993. – 47 бет; Абдумаликов Р., Акромов А.К. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний маданият ва спорт тарихини ўрганиш масалалари. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент, 1994. – 42 бет; Ҳамроқулов А.К. Ўзбекистон Давлат Жисмоний тарбия институтининг 40 йиллиги. – Тошкент: ЎзДЖТИ нашриёти. 1995. – 192 бет; Хўжаев Ф. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний тарбия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1997. – 56 бет; Акромов А.К. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний маданият ва спорт тарихи. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1997. – 158 бет; Ярашев К.Д. Оммавий соғломлаштирувчи жисмоний тарбия халқ миллий ўйинлари бўйича мутахассислар тайёрлаш масалалари. – Тошкент: ЎзДЖТИ, 1997. – 92 бет; Имомхўжаев А. Мафтунингман футбол! – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2004. – 174 бет; Рўзиев А.Н., Азизов Н. Ўзбек миллий бел олиш кураш тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2010. – 220 бет; Хўжаев Ф., Мелиев Х., Юнусова Д. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-moliya, 2010. – 140 бет; Эргашев Д. Фарғона футболининг анъаналари: очерк, ҳикоя, суҳбат, репортаж, лавҳа ва ахборотлар. – Фарғона: Фарғона, 2012. – 112 бет; Джалилова Л. Жисмоний тарбия ва олимпия ҳаракати тарихи. – Тошкент: Ворис, 2017. – 432 бет; Асатова Г.Р. Олимпийская энциклопедия. – Ташкент: Ilmiy texnika axboroti-press, 2018. – 360 стр.

asosida olib borilganligi, sportning shakllanish asoslari bir tomonlama yoritilganligi hamda milliy sport turlari, ularning kelib chiqish tarixi va rivojlanishi umuman e'tibordan chetda qolganligi masalalari urg'ulangan.

Bu qismga tegishli ilmiy ishlarni tahlil qilish natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi: birinchidan, yigirmanchi yuzyillikning 20 – 30-yillarida O'zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida yuzaga kelgan iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy inqirozlar ochib berilgan; ikkinchidan, sovet hokimiyati tomonidan Qoraqalpog'iston ASSR milliy sport turlariga katta ahamiyat bermaganligi yoritilgan; uchinchidan, viloyat kesimida sport tizimi boshqaruvi qanday olib borilganligi tadqiq etilgan; to'rtinchidan, tadqiqotchilar tomonidan sport sohasi tarixi tarixshunoslik tahlili amalga oshirilgan.

Biroq bu davrga mansub tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy izlanishlarida bir necha masalalar o'z yechimini topmagan. Jumladan, sovet hokimiyati tomonidan tub yerli sportchilarga e'tibor sust qaratilganligi ta'kidlansa-da, uning nima sababdan e'tibordan chetda qolganligi masalasi tadqiq etilmagan. Bundan tashqari, sovet hokimiyati O'zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida yuritgan siyosati qanday olib borilganligi hamda mazkur siyosat zahirida qanday manfaatlar ko'zlanganligi o'rganilmagan. Shuningdek, sovet hokimiyati o'z “manfaati” nuqtai nazaridan hatto O'zbekiston SSRning milliy sport o'yinlariga katta ahamiyat qaratgan bo'lib, bu masala tadqiqotlarga tortilmagan. Buni dalillovchi hujjatlar mazkur tadqiqot ishiga kiritilgan.

Professor Q.Rajabovning monografiyalari va O'zbekistonning XX asr tarixiga oid fundamental tadqiqotida⁶ sovet hokimiyatining asosan, ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyingi davrda O'zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida olib borgan siyosati yoritilgan.

Xorijiy mamlakatlarda, xususan, Tojikiston⁷, Qozog'iston⁸, Qirg'iziston⁹ va Rossiya Federatsiyasida¹⁰ ham yigirmanchi yuzyillik birinchi yarmida ushbu respublikalarning sport tarixi bo'yicha dissertatsiyalar qilingan. Masalan, Rossiya Federatsiyasida A.Filippov va A.Vasilev tadqiqot ishlarini bunga kiritish mumkin. Bu ishlarda ham sovet hokimiyatining bu respublikalardagi sport sohasidagi siyosatiga tanqidiy yondashilgan bo'lib, ularning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida sovet sporti va burjuaziya sporti o'rtasidagi kurash, sovet sportida “rekordchilik”ka nihoyatda katta e'tibor qaratilganligi, sovet sportining harbiy maqsadlarga ixtisoslashuvi masalalariga tanqidiy fikrlar keltirilgan.

⁶ Rajabov Q., Qandov B., Rajabova S. O'zbekiston tarixining muhim sanalari. 6-nashr. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2015. – 480 bet; Rajabov Q. O'zbekiston XX asrda. Ikki jildlik. Birinchi jild (1900-1939). – Toshkent: Fan, 2024. – 752 bet; Rajabov Q. O'zbekiston XX asrda. Ikki jildlik. Ikkinchi jild (1939-1991). – Toshkent: Fan, 2024. – 720 bet; Rajabov Q., Amonova F., Qandov B. O'zbekiston tarixi. To'ldirilgan va qayta ishlangan 2-nashr. – Toshkent: O'chun, 2025. – 528 bet.

⁷ Бабаджанов А.К. История физической культуры и спорта в Таджикистане (1917-1997 гг.): Автореф. дисс... докт. ист. наук. – Душанбе, 1998. – 42 стр.

⁸ Saktaganova Z.G., Grigorkevich A.A. Physical Culture and Sports in the USSR and Soviet Kazakhstan in the 1940s-1980s // Opcion. – 2019. – №2(94). – P.80-87.

⁹ Тагаев М.И. Развитие физической культуры и спорта у кыргызов (исторический аспект): Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Бишкек, 2018. – 152 стр.

¹⁰ Васильев А.А. Зарождение и развитие советского спорта в 1920-е гг.: Автореф. дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Саратов, 2001. – 25 стр.; Филиппов А.Н. Государственная политика СССР в области физической культуры и спорта: 1920-1930 гг.: Автореф. дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Ярославль, 2012. – 26 стр.

Shuningdek, Buyuk Britaniya va AQShda qilingan ilmiy tadqiqotlarda¹¹ ham O'zbekiston SSRning jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi tarixi tanqidiy tahlil qilingan. Masalan, Buyuk Britaniyada ilmiy faoliyat yurituvchi James Riordan va Shevket Akyildiz o'z tadqiqotlarida SSSR, O'rta Osiyo va O'zbekiston sport sohasi bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan bo'lib, ushbu tadqiqotlarda sovet respublikalari, shu qatorda O'zbekiston SSRning jismoniy tarbiya va sport faoliyati harbiy sohaga ixtisoslashib borganligi hamda sovet hokimiyati iqtisodiy manfaatlari (yengil sanoat va qishloq xo'jaligi sohalari)ga xizmat qilganligi xolisona ochib berilgan. AQShda tadqiqot olib boruvchi T.Muxamatulin¹² sovet ayollar gimnastika sporti faoliyati bo'yicha o'z tadqiqot ishida, 1917 – 1991-yillarda sovet gimnastika sportining O'rta Osiyo respublikalari ayollar gimnastika sportiga ham kommunistik mafkurani singdirib borganligi yoritilgan.

Xorijiy tadqiqotlarni o'rganish davomida quyidagi xulosalar shakllantirildi: birinchidan, O'rta Osiyo va Rossiya sport tarixi bo'yicha ilmiy ishlar qilingan; ikkinchidan, O'zbekistonga qo'shni O'rta Osiyo respublikalarida 1991-yildan keyingi davrda ham sport sohasi tadqiqotlari bo'yicha sovet davridagi ilmiy ishlar yondashuvidan deyarli farq qilmaydigan ishlar yaratilgan, aksincha, hozirgi Rossiyada amalga oshirilgan ilmiy izlanishlarda sovet hokimiyatining sport sohasidagi siyosatiga xolisona yondashilgan bo'lib, sovet sporti burjuaziya va sotsial-demokratik sport (LSI, Lyutsern-Shvetsariya) yo'nalishlariga qarshi faoliyati, ular o'rtasidagi kurash, sovet sportida "rekordchilik"ka katta ahamiyat berilganligi, sovet sportining mudofaa maqsadlariga ixtisoslashib borganligi masalalari tadqiq etilgan; uchinchidan, AQSH tadqiqotlarida O'rta Osiyo respublikalarida xotin-qizlarning gimnastika sportiga jalb qilinishi hamda sovet hokimiyatining kommunistik mafkurasi bu sport turiga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazganligi yoritilgan; to'rtinchidan, Buyuk Britaniya ilmiy ishlarida SSSR, O'rta Osiyo va O'zbekiston sport sohasi bo'yicha tadqiqot olib borgan bo'lib, ushbu ishlarda SSSR, shu qatorda O'zbekiston SSRning jismoniy tarbiya va sport faoliyati sovet hokimiyatining iqtisodiy hamda harbiy manfaatlariga ixtisoslashib borganligi tadqiq etilgan.

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, bu davlat tadqiqotchilari O'zbekiston SSRdagi sport sohasida yuritilgan siyosatni to'liq ochib bera olmagan. Sababi, bu tadqiqotchilar tomonidan sohaga mintaqaviy nazardan baho berib, ko'pincha sovet sporti hukmronlik qiluvchi respublikalarda xalqaro musobaqalarda ishtirokning mavjud emasligi masalasiga diqqat qaratiladi va bu holat sport sohasi taraqqiy etmaganligi bilan

¹¹ Riordan James. Sport in Soviet society: development of sport and physical education in Russia and the USSR. – Cambridge: Cambridge university press, 1977. – P.80.; Akyildiz Sevk. Soviet Physical Culture in Uzbekistan Implementation and Social Impact // Sports and Coaching: Pasta and Futures. – 2012. – Chapter 6. – P.106-123.; O'sha muallif. "Modern and Folk Sports in Central Asia under Lenin and Stalin: Uzbekistan from 1925 to 1952" // Vakanuvis. – 2019. – №4/2. – P.515–541.; Gounot Andre. Sport or political organization? Structures and characteristics of the Red sport international, 1921-1937 // Journal of Sport history. – 2001. – Volume 28. – №1. – P.23, 35.; Keys Barbara. Soviet sport and transnational mass culture in the 1930s // Journal of Contemporary history. – 2003. – Volume 38. – №3. – P.413-434.; Khudoyorov N.M.. Collectivization policy of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan (as the example 1920-1930) // Frontline social sciences and history journal. – 2022. – Volume 2. – Issue 2. – P.81-88.; Riddell John. The Red sport international (1921-1937): Harnessing recreation to the revolution // Green left (Ultimo). – 2022. Issue 1339. – P.1-5.

¹² Mukhamatulin T. Twisting femininity. Women's gymnastics in the Soviet Union (1917-1991).: Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Graduate program in History. – New Jersey, 2024. – 240 page.

baholanadi. Lekin hududdagi ichki vaziyatdan to'liq boxabar bo'lmashlik natijasida ularning tadqiqotlarida ba'zi jihatlar ochib berilmagan. Xususan, tub yerli aholini sportga targ'ib qilish ishlari, bunda sovet hokimiyati qanday targ'ibot usullarini qo'llaganligi va boshqa masalalar o'rganilmagan.

Mazkur tadqiqot mavzusining tarixshunoslik tahliliga tayanib aytish mumkinki, bu bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan tadqiqot ishlari katta ko'lamni tashkil qiladi. Biroq, bu tadqiqotlarda sovet hokimiyati tomonidan 1917 – 1945-yillarda Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRning jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida yuritilgan siyosatga kam e'tibor qaratilgan. Shuning uchun ham jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi o'z faoliyat yo'nalishidan ko'ra sovet davlatining boshqa soha manfaatlari (sovet davlati iqtisodiyoti va mudofaa salohiyatini mustahkamlash)ga ko'proq xizmat qila boshlaganligi maxsus tadqiqot sifatida o'rganilmagan bo'lib, bu holat mazkur muammoni yaxlit tadqiqot obyekti sifatida ilmiy o'rganish zaruriyatini tug'diradi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya ishi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Tarix institutining "O'zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi (eng qadimgi zamonlardan hozirgacha)" nomli o'n jildlik tadqiqotlar yaratish rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi sovet hokimiyatining 1917 – 1945-yillarda Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida yuritgan siyosatini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

bolsheviklarning jismoniy tarbiya sohasidagi faoliyatini tadqiq etish; jismoniy tarbiyaning harbiy maqsadlarga yo'naltirilishini ochib berish;

jismoniy tarbiya va sport tuzilmasi ta'sis etilishini tahlil qilish;

aholi orasida jismoniy tarbiya va sportni yoyish targ'ibotining kuchayishi;

jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasining davlat mudofaa maqsadlariga ixtisoslashuvini ko'rsatish;

jismoniy tarbiya tashkilotlari va komsomol (Yoshlar ittifoqi qo'mitasi) tomonidan urush sharoitida amalga oshirilgan ishlarni tadqiq etish;

ommaviy sport turlari holati va sportchilarning xalqaro musobaqalarda ishtirokini tahlil qilish;

GTO (Mehnat va mudofaaga tayyor) sinov mashqlarining topshirilish holati va sport inshootlari qurilishi ahvolini ochib berish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida sovet hokimiyatining 1917 – 1945-yillarda Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasidagi siyosati tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini sovet hokimiyatining Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasini harbiy va mudofaa maqsadlariga ixtisoslashuvi, mehnat unumdorligi, milliy, ommaviy va harbiy sport musobaqalari o'tkazilishi hamda moliyaviy ta'minot siyosati tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida qiyosiy tahlil, muammoviy-xronologik tahlil, tizimlashtirish va statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Turkiston ASSR – O‘zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasining boshqarish siyosati g‘oyaviy jihatdan uch davrga: 1921-1924-yillarda – Turkiston fronti Umumiy harbiy ta‘lim boshqarmasi tasarrufidagi Turkiston jismoniy tarbiya markaziy kengashi davri (*yerli aholini harbiy askar qilib tayyorlash maqsad qilingan*); 1925-1936-yillarda – rasmiy jihatdan O‘zbekiston SSR Markaziy Ijroiya Qo‘mitasi tasarrufidagi, amalda esa kommunistik mafkurani yoyish vazifasini bajaruvchi Qizil sport internatsionali tashkiloti huzuridagi Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy kengashi davri (*yerli aholi orasidan ishchi qatlam vakillarini yaratish maqsad qilingan*); 1936-yildan O‘zbekiston SSR Xalq komissarlar soveti tasarrufidagi Jismoniy tarbiya va sport qo‘mitasi davri (*dunyoda mavjud fashistik-kapitalistik urusholdi qarama-qarshilik jarayonida, sovet hokimiyati tomonidan sport orqali xalqaro siyosatda kommunistik mafkurani keng yoyish maqsad qilingan*) sifatida faoliyat yuritganligi asoslangan;

sovet hukumati ilk davrlarda O‘zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasini siyosiy maqsadlarda foydalanish quroliga aylantirish uchun milliy o‘yinlarni ta‘qiqlash (*kurash, ot sporti va h.k.*), maktablarda milliy va turk millatiga mansub jismoniy tarbiya o‘qituvchilarini vazifasidan chetlashtirib, o‘rniga o‘z mutaxassislarini qo‘ygan bo‘lsada, 1929-yilga kelib mamlakatda industrlashtirish, jamoalashtirish jarayonlari boshlangach mustamlaka hukumati milliy aholiga g‘oyaviy yaqinlashish va shu orqali o‘z mafkurasini singdirish maqsadida milliy o‘yinlarga qo‘yilgan ta‘qiqni yumshatib borgani dalillangan;

sovet hokimiyati tomonidan 1930-yillarda yengil sanoatni rivojlantirish maqsadida paxta siyosatini o‘rnatilishi hamda qo‘l kuchiga ehtiyoj yuqoriligi sababli jismonan baquvvat va sog‘lom ishchi kuchini tayyorlashning dolzarblashishi natijasida kolxoz-sovхозlarda sport to‘garaklari tashkil qilingan hamda asosan yoshlar qamrab olinib ular orasida milliy g‘oyalarni cheklash (diniy, milliy marosimlarga bormaslik, bayramlarni nishonlamaslik), ko‘proq mehnatga jalb qilish (bayram va dam olish kunlari ham ishga chiqish tashabbusi, zarbdor qahramonlarni yasash) harakatlarini to‘garak rahbarlari orqali amalga oshirish siyosatini yuritganligi aniqlangan;

1931 – 1934-yillarda sovet kishilarini jismoniy jihatdan sog‘ligini mustahkamlash maqsadida tashkil etilgan 14 yoshdan kichiklar uchun BGTO (Mehnat va mudofaaga bo‘l tayyor) va 14 yoshdan kattalar uchun GTO (Mehnat va mudofaaga tayyor) sport sinov mashqlarining tashkil qilinishi jismoniy tarbiya asosida salomatlikni asrash deb talqin qilingan bo‘lsada, aslida aholini jamoaviy mehnatga tayyorlash va harbiy mudofaa ishlariga yo‘naltirish maqsad qilingani asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Sovet hokimiyati tomonidan 1917 – 1945-yillarda Turkiston ASSR – O‘zbekiston SSRning jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida yuritgan siyosatiga doir O‘zbekistondagi turli arxivlariga tegishli 1000 dan ziyod hujjatlar va 20 ga yaqin matbuot nashrlari o‘rganilishi natijasida ko‘plab hujjatlardagi yangi ma‘lumotlar ilmiy muomalaga kiritildi. Tadqiqot natijasida yig‘ilgan ilmiy ma‘lumotlarni tarix fani bo‘yicha adabiyotlarda Turkiston ASSR – O‘zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport tarixini yoritishda qo‘llash mumkin;

Jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasiga malakali mutaxassis kadrlarni maxsus tayyorlash, mazkur sohani muntazam moliyalashtirib borish, sportchilarning xalqaro shohsupalarda g‘olib bo‘lishini ta‘minlash hamda shu kabi boshqa ish jarayonlarida kuzatiladigan kamchilik va to‘siqlarni bartaraf etish bilan bog‘liq jihatlar tahlil qilindi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot ishida tarix fanida tan olingan yondashuv va usullarning qo‘llanilganligi, birlamchi manbalarga tayanilganligi, ilmiy adabiyotlardan va arxiv hujjatlaridan foydalanilganligi hamda xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati sovet davrining dastlabki sal kam o‘ttiz yili davomida jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi bo‘yicha yuritgan siyosatini haqqoniylik va xolislik usullari asosida yoritilishi mavzuga doir ma‘lumot hamda mulohazalarni mukammallashtirilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Shuningdek, tadqiqot natijasida shakllantirilgan ilmiy ma‘lumotlar, fikr-mulohazalarni maktablar, oliygohlar uchun jismoniy tarbiya va sportga doir darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarni tayyorlashda hamda sovet davridagi sport tarixiga doir loyihalarni ishlab chiqishda amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Sovet hokimiyatining Turkiston ASSR – O‘zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasidagi siyosati (1917 – 1945-y.) mavzusi doirasida olingan xulosa va takliflar asosida:

Turkiston ASSR – O‘zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasining boshqarish siyosati g‘oyaviy jihatdan uch davrga: 1921-1924-yillarda – Turkiston fronti Umumiy harbiy ta‘lim boshqarmasi tasarrufidagi Turkiston jismoniy tarbiya markaziy kengashi davri (*yerli aholini harbiy askar qilib tayyorlash maqsad qilingan*); 1925-1936-yillarda – rasmiy jihatdan O‘zbekiston SSR Markaziy Ijroiya Qo‘mitasi tasarrufidagi, amalda esa kommunistik mafkurani yoyish vazifasini bajaruvchi Qizil sport internatsionali tashkiloti huzuridagi Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy kengashi davri (*yerli aholi orasidan ishchi qatlam vakillarini yaratish maqsad qilingan*); 1936-yildan O‘zbekiston SSR Xalq komissarlar soveti tasarrufidagi Jismoniy tarbiya va sport qo‘mitasi davri (*dunyoda mavjud fashistik-kapitalistik urusholdi qarama-qarshilik jarayonida, sovet hokimiyati tomonidan sport orqali xalqaro siyosatda kommunistik mafkurani keng yoyish maqsad qilingan*) sifatida faoliyat yuritganligi to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlardan “Ma‘rifat” ijodiy birlashmasi” davlat muassasasi tarkibidagi “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalining ayrim ko‘rsatuvlari ssenariysini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston Milliy Teleradiokompaniyasi, “Ma‘rifat” ijodiy birlashmasi” davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 23-dekabr 01-33/975-sonli ma‘lumotnoma). Taqdim etilgan materiallar telekanal ko‘rsatuvlari ssenariylarini boyitishga xizmat qiladi;

sovet hukumati ilk davrlarda O‘zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasini siyosiy maqsadlarda foydalanish quroliga aylantirish uchun milliy o‘yinlarni ta‘qiqlash (*kurash, ot sporti va h.k.*), maktablarda milliy va turk millatiga mansub jismoniy tarbiya o‘qituvchilarini vazifasidan chetlashtirib, o‘rniga o‘z mutaxassislarini qo‘ygan bo‘lsada, 1929-yilga kelib mamlakatda

industrialashtirish, jamoalashtirish jarayonlari boshlangach mustamlaka hukumati milliy aholiga g'oyaviy yaqinlashish va shu orqali o'z mafkurasini singdirish maqsadida milliy o'yinlarga qo'yilgan ta'qiqni yumshatib borganiga oid ma'lumotlardan 2022 – 2024 yillarda O'zR FA Tarix instituti tomonidan bajarilgan FZ – 202007287 “O'zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi manbalari (eng qadimgi davrlardan 1991 yilgacha) elektron “Aqlli kutubxona” platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan. (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining 2026-yil 19-mart 3/1255-745-sonli ma'lumotnoma). Aniqlangan arxiv hujjatlari Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasining kam o'rganilgan qismini ma'lumotlar bilan boyitishga xizmat qiladi;

sovet hokimiyati tomonidan 1930-yillarda yengil sanoatni rivojlantirish maqsadida paxta siyosatini o'rnatilishi hamda qo'l kuchiga ehtiyoj yuqoriligi sababli jismonan baquvvat va sog'lom ishchi kuchini tayyorlashning dolzarblashishi natijasida kolxoz-sovхозlarda sport to'garaklari tashkil qilingan hamda asosan yoshlar qamrab olinib ular orasida milliy g'oyalarni cheklash (diniy, milliy marosimlarga bormaslik, bayramlarni nishonlamaslik), ko'proq mehnatga jalb qilish (bayram va dam olish kunlari ham ishga chiqish tashabbusi, zarbdor qahramonlarni yasash) harakatlarini tugarak rahbarlari orqali amalga oshirish siyosatini yuritganligiga oid birlamchi arxiv manbalari hujjatlaridan “Ma'rifat” ijodiy birlashmasi” davlat muassasasi tarkibidagi “O'zbekiston tarixi” telekanalining ayrim ko'rsatuvlari ssenariysini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan. (O'zbekiston Milliy Teleradiokompaniyasi, “Ma'rifat” ijodiy birlashmasi” davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 23-dekabr 01-33/975-sonli ma'lumotnoma). Taqdim etilgan materiallar telekanal ko'rsatuvlari ssenariylarini boyitishga xizmat qiladi;

1931 – 1934-yillarda sovet kishilarini jismoniy jihatdan sog'ligini mustahkamlash maqsadida tashkil etilgan 14 yoshdan kichiklar uchun BGTO (Mehnat va mudofaaga bo'l tayyor) va 14 yoshdan kattalar uchun GTO (Mehnat va mudofaaga tayyor) sport sinov mashqlarining tashkil qilinishi jismoniy tarbiya asosida salomatlikni asrash deb talqin qilingan bo'lsada, aslida aholini jamoaviy mehnatga tayyorlash va harbiy mudofaa ishlariga yo'naltirish maqsad qilinganiga oid ma'lumotlardan 2022 – 2024-yillarda O'zR FA Tarix instituti tomonidan bajarilgan FZ – 202007287 “O'zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi manbalari (eng qadimgi davrlardan 1991-yilgacha) elektron “Aqlli kutubxona” platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan. (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining 2026-yil 19-mart 3/1255-745-sonli ma'lumotnoma). Aniqlangan arxiv hujjatlari Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasining kam o'rganilgan qismini ma'lumotlar bilan boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan g'oyalar, qarashlar hamda dissertatsiyaning asosiy ilmiy natijalari tadqiqotchi tomonidan chop etilgan bir qator ilmiy ishlarda o'z ifodasini topgan. Jumladan, tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta ellararo va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqotning natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo'yicha jami 14 ta ilmiy ish nashr qilingan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyasini asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan nashrlarda 4 ta maqola, jumladan, 1 ta xorijiy jurnallarda va 3 ta respublika jurnallarida chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan manba va adabiyotlar ro'yxati hamda ilovalardan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning tadqiqot qismi 147 betni tashkil qiladi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslanib, tadqiqotning O'zbekiston fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, muammoning o'rganilish darajasi ochib berilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti, ishning ilmiy yangiligi, olingan natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Turkiston ASSRda jismoniy tarbiya sohasining ahvoli (1917-1924-y.)”** deb nomlanib, unda azaldan Turonda tub yerli aholi kurash va ot sporti bilan muntazam shug'ullanganligi, Rossiya mustamlakachiligi davrida jadidlar tomonidan tashkil etilgan yangi usuldagi maktablarda badan tarbiya mashg'ulotlari olib borilganligi, istiqlolchilik harakati ishtirokchilarining harbiy janglarida jismoniy tayyorgarlik mashg'ulotlarining o'rni yuqori bo'lganligi, Turkiston ASSRda jismoniy tarbiya tuzilmasining ta'sis etilishi, sohaning harbiylashtirilishi, chaqiriq yoshidagilarni ro'yxatga olinishi, to'garak va musobaqalarda tibbiy-nazoratning joriy etilishi yoritilgan.

O'n to'qqizinchi yuzyillik oxiri – yigirmanchi yuzyillik boshlarida Turkistonda jadidlarning ko'plab sa'y-harakatlari natijasida yangi usuldagi maktablar tashkil qilingan. Xususan, Abdulla Avloniy (1878-1934) “Turkiy guliston yoxud ahloq” asarida bola tarbiyasini to'rtga ajratadi: tarbiyaning zamoni, badan tarbiyasi, fikr tarbiyasi va ahloq tarbiyasi”¹³. Abdurauf Fitrat (1886-1938) o'z xalqi yoshlarini ilmiy, ma'rifatli qilish maqsadida Germaniya va Turkiyaga o'qishga jo'natgan. U o'zining “Rahbari najot” asarida, tarbiyani 3 ga bo'ladi: jismoniy tarbiya (salomatlik), aqliy tarbiya (sog'lom fikrlilik) va ahloqiy tarbiya (ahloqiy poklik)¹⁴. Shu qatorda Ahmad Zakiy Validiy To'g'on (1890 – 1970) 1918 – 1924-yillardagi istiqlolchilik harakatida jismoniy tayyorgarlikning amaliy ahamiyati katta bo'lganligini qayd etadi¹⁵.

Turkiston ASSRda 1921-yil boshlarida Turkiston frontining Umumiy harbiy ta'lim boshqarmasi tasarrufida Jismoniy tarbiya Markaziy Soveti tuzilib, undan

¹³ Avloniy A. Turkiy guliston yoxud ahloq. – Toshkent, 1913. – B.6.

¹⁴ Fitrat A. Rahbari najot. – Buxoro, 1915. – B.5.

¹⁵ Ahmad Zakiy Validiy To'g'on. Xotiralar: Turkistonda mustaqillik va ozodlik uchun kurashlar tarixi. Tarjimon, ilmiy tahrir muallifi va nashrga tayyorlovchi M.Abdurahmonov. – Toshkent: Istiqlol nuri, 2014. – B.112-114, 186-189.

avval faoliyat yuritib kelgan Sport kengashi yopilgan¹⁶. 1923-yil o'rtalarida esa yuqorida ta'kidlangan Markaziy Sovet o'rnida, Turkiston ASSR MIQ tasarrufida Turkiston o'lkasi Jismoniy tarbiya Soveti tuzildi¹⁷. 1918-yildan boshlab jismoniy tarbiya tuzilmasi respublika va O'rta Osiyo miqyosidagi sport musobaqalarini o'tkaza boshladi¹⁸. 1920-yilda ilk bora O'rta Osiyo olimpiadasi, 1924-yilda 1-Butunturkiston jismoniy tarbiya bayrami musobaqasi o'tkazildi¹⁹.

1921-yildan Turkiston ASSR jismoniy tarbiya tuzilmasi Turkiston frontining Umumiy harbiy ta'lim boshqarmasi ixtiyoriga o'tkazilgach, uning faoliyati harbiy sohaga ixtisoslashib bordi. Uning bosh vazifasi etib, tub yerli erkaklarni Turkiston ASSR mudofaasi uchun emas, balki RSFSR xavfsizligi uchun qalqon bo'lib beruvchi askar qilib tayyorlab borish belgilandi. Bu kabi vazifalarni bajarishda, Turkiston Kommunistik partiyasi "salmoqli" o'rin egalladi²⁰. Jumladan, Turkiston ASSR o'quv muassasalari va maktablarida harbiy bo'linmalarni tashkil etish bo'yicha Turkiston Kommunistik partiyasi bir necha "muhim" qarorlarni chiqargan.

Shundan so'ng, boshqarma 1921-yil fevral oyidan boshlab "Militsionnaya armiya" jurnalini chop eta boshlaydi²¹. Mazkur jurnal bolsheviklarning harbiy maqsadlarga qaratilgan g'oyalarini tub yerli aholi orasida targ'ib qiluvchi asosiy vositaga aylana borgan. Xususan, jurnaldagi ikkinchi maqola mazkur boshqarma boshlig'i Izrailevga tegishli bo'lib, u quyidagicha fikr bildiradi: "Bizning eng birinchi vazifamiz bu tub aholini armiyaga jalb etish uchun, ularga yaqin va har birlarini tushuna oladigan tuzilma tashkil etishdir. Buning uchun biz juda qisqa vaqt ichida o'z kadrlarimizni milliy aholi orasidan tayyorlashimiz kerak"²².

Turkiston ASSR Umumiy harbiy ta'lim boshqarmasi, o'zining yana bir faoliyat bo'limi – Chaqiriq yoshigacha bo'lgan o'smir-yoshlarni ro'yxatga olish va ular orasida harbiy-tayyorgarlik mashg'ulotlarini olib borish bo'limi hisoblangan²³. 1921-yil 25-yanvar holati bo'yicha, bo'lim tomonidan jami 16 667 nafar tub yerli aholini ro'yxatga olingan va harbiy-tayyorgarlik mashg'ulotlari olib borilgan.

Bolsheviklar asosan, ko'plab yerli aholi vakillarini, "jismoniy tarbiya mashg'ulotlari"ga jalb etib, aslida istiqloлчаilik harakatlariga qarshi armiya askarlari sifatida foydalangan. Milliy aholining o'z vatandoshlariga kurashga kirishiga sabab, bolsheviklarning istiqloлчаilik harakati ishtirokchilarini xalqqa "bosmachi", "dushman" sifatida ko'rsatishga uringani bo'ldi. Buning natijasida Umumiy harbiy ta'lim boshqarmasining shunday harbiy harakatlarida – T.A'loyev, Q.Yusupov, A.G'oziev, U.Asadovlar faol qatnashgan bo'lib, ular shu bilan birga Umumiy harbiy ta'lim boshqarmasining eng birinchi yo'riqchilari hisoblanadi²⁴.

¹⁶ Мамбетов Б.Ж. Традиции физической культуры и спорта Каракалпакстана и проблемы возрождений, XX-й век.: Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Нукус, 2007. – С.67-68.

¹⁷ O'zbekiston milliy arxivi (O'zMA). R-735-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 992-yig'majild, 16-varaq va orqa tarafi.

¹⁸ Farg'ona viloyati davlat arxivi (Farg'ona VDA). 66-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 511-yig'majild, 45-varaq.

¹⁹ Л.А.Джалилова. Жисмоний тарбия ва Олимпия ҳаракати тарихи. – Тошкент: Ворис, 2017. – Б.108-109.

²⁰ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti administratsiyasi arxivi (O'zbekiston RPAA). 60-jamg'arma, 5-ro'yxat, 105-yig'majild, 8-varaq.

²¹ O'zMA. R-17-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 1073-yig'majild, 43-varaq.

²² Израилев А. Наши очередные задачи // Милиционная армия. – 1921. - №2. – С.2-4.

²³ O'zMA. R-17-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 1073-yig'majild, 52-varaq orqa tarafi.

²⁴ Xo'jayev F. Jismoniy tarbiya tarixi. – Toshkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2010. – Б.11.

Nafaqat sport sohasini harbiylashtirish, balki qizil armiyani sport sohasiga yaqinlashtirish harakatiga ham bolsheviklar katta e'tibor qaratgan. Jumladan, Farg'ona viloyati Umumiy harbiy ta'lim boshqarmasi huzuridagi Jismoniy tarbiya ittifoqining 1921-yil 18-noyabrdagi yig'ilishida, Qizil armiyani sport sohasiga yaqinlashtirish bo'yicha muhim fikrlar yuritilgan. Muhokamalar natijasida, RSFSR tomonidan "Qizil armiyani sport sohasiga yaqinlashtirish bo'yicha" buyrug'i chiqarilgan²⁵.

Yana bir muhim masala, bu avvalo Namangan uyezdi jismoniy tarbiya soveti tomonidan, keyinchalik butun respublika miqyosida chaqiriq yoshidagilarni shug'ullantirish faoliyatiga tibbiy nazoratni joriy etish zarurati bo'yicha qaror qabul qilinganligidir²⁶. Asosan, bolsheviklar doim jismoniy tarbiyadagi tibbiy nazoratning o'rni – to'garak a'zolarini sog'lom, barkamol qilib rivojlantirishda o'ta muhim ekanligini ta'kidlasada, aslida tibbiy nazorat – ularni jismonan puxta tarbiyalab, bu orqali ularning samarali mehnat qilishini va mo'may daromad olib kelishini ta'minlovchi hamda shu bilan birga, sovet mudofaasi uchun mustahkam qalqon bo'la oladigan askarlarni yetishtirishga xizmat qiluvchi vosita bo'lgan.

Xulosa o'rnida aytganda, Turkiston ASSR tashkil etilgan vaqtda hududda azaldan mavjud milliy sport o'yinlari qatoriga yangi zamonaviy sport turlari kirib keldi. Universitetlarda (Turkiston Xalq universitati) bu kabi sport turlaridan – suzish, gimnastika va yengil atletikani o'rgatuvchi maxsus to'garak va mashg'ulotlar tashkil etildi. Shuningdek, hududda sport tuzilmalari ham o'z faoliyatini boshladi. Dastlab, Umumiy harbiy ta'lim boshqarmasi tashkil etildi. So'ngra uning huzurida Turkiston ASSR Jismoniy tarbiya Markaziy kengashi tuzildi. Bolsheviklar tomonidan mazkur tuzilmalar orqali Turkiston ASSRda kommunistik g'oyani keng yoyishda foydalanildi.

Dissertasiyaning **"O'zbekiston SSRda jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi vazifalarining o'zgartirilishi (1925 – 1938-y.)"** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida sovet hokimiyati tomonidan 1925-yilda O'zbekiston SSRda tuzilgan jismoniy tarbiya tuzilmasi nizomiga Qizil sport internatsionali tashkilotining bu tuzilma ustidan nazorati o'rnatilishining belgilanishi, tub yerli aholi orasida sport to'garaklariga jalb qilish bo'yicha targ'ibotning kuchayishi, mehnat unumdorligini oshirish maqsadida ishchi qatlamni sport mashg'ulotlariga jalb etilishi, sport sohasining mudofaaviy maqsadlarda foydalanilishi masalalari ochib berilgan.

1925-yil 7-yanvarda O'zbekiston SSR MIQ boshqaruvi ostida O'zbekiston SSR Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy kengashi ta'sis etilgan²⁷. Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy Kengashi rahbari etib O'zbekiston SSR Xalq Komissarlari Soveti raisi Fayzulla Xo'jayev tayinlangan²⁸. Bunday katta shaxsning bu lavozimga tayinlanishi – sovet hokimiyati O'zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya sohasini juda muhim (aslida

²⁵ Farg'ona VDA. 66-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 503-yig'majild, 19-varaq.

²⁶ Farg'ona VDA. 66-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 609-yig'majild, 47-varaq.

²⁷ O'zMA. R-86-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 2650-yig'majild, 208-209-varaqlar; O'sha arxiv. R-86-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 2237-yig'majild, 17-varaq.

²⁸ Советский день / Правда востока, 28 мая 1925 года.

“manfaatli”) masala sifatida baholaganligi kelib chiqadi²⁹.

Bu davrda ham jadidchilik harakati jismoniy tarbiya sohasida munosib faoliyat yuritadi. Xususan, Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov shaxmat sporti bo'yicha musobaqalarni tashkil qilishda ishtirok etgan. Shu bilan birga, u o'zi ham shaxmat musobaqalarida dona surib, sovrinli o'rinlarni qo'lga kiritgan. Jumladan, 1925, 1926 (2-o'rin), 1927 (2-o'rin) va 1928-yillarda (1-o'rin) Toshkentda o'tkazilgan musobaqalarda munosib qatnashgan³⁰. Shu o'rinda aytish kerakki, 1926-yilda Toshkent shaxmat seksiyasi maxsus komissiyasi Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonovni 2-darajali kuchli o'yinchilar safiga kiritgan. Joriy yilda u 2-o'rinni olgan musobaqalarda, ko'pincha g'olib keladigan asosiy raqibi Azmiddin Xo'jayev 1-darajali kuchli o'yinchilar safiga kiritilgan.

Sovet davlatining QSI tashkiloti, Shveysariyaning Lyutsern shahrida tashkil etilgan – sotsialistik va demokratik mafkurada faoliyat yuritgan Lyutsern Sport Internatsionali (LSI)³¹ sport yo'nalishini rekordchilikka mukkasidan ketgan va individual sportlarga katta e'tibor qaratishini aytsa-da, QSI sport tarmog'i ham xuddi shunday edi. QSI tashkiloti ham LSI kabi rekordchilikka jiddiy e'tibor qaratganligi – 1929-yilda SSSR miqyosida Jismoniy tarbiya Sovetlarining qayta tashkil etilish jarayonida aniq namoyon bo'ldi³². Ya'ni, jismoniy tarbiya sovetlari qayta ta'sis etilishiga – aynan ishchi qatlamni rekordchi etib tayyorlashda ozchilik miqdorning qamrab olinganligi sabab sifatida ko'rsatilgan³³. Bu vaqtda sport ichki siyosatning muhim elementiga aylanib borgan³⁴.

Sovet hokimiyati milliy aholiga yaqinlashish va ularni sportga targ'ib qilishda, asosan – milliy sport o'yinlaridan foydalandi³⁵. Xususan, 1925-yilda Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy Kengashi – respublika bo'ylab o'z tarkibidagi barcha jismoniy tarbiya bo'yicha quyi tashkilotlarga - milliy aholi orasida jismoniy tarbiyani chuqur targ'ib qilish yo'lida – milliy sport mashqlarini, o'yinlarini puxta o'rganib olish hamda o'zbek tilini biladigan yo'riqchi va murabbiylarni tayyorlash juda muhim ekanligini ma'lum qilgan³⁶.

Butunittifoq musobaqalaridan biri 1-sentyabrda Odessa shahrida o'tkazilishi rejalashtirilgan jamoaviy shaxmat bellashuvi edi³⁷. Oliy Kengash bu bo'yicha yig'ilish o'tkazib, mazkur musobaqada ishtirok etuvchi 10 ta O'zbekiston SSR vakillari (4 nafari o'zbek)ni borib-kelish harajatiga 2 000 rubl ketishi va bu mablag'ni to'liq berishga qodir emasligini ma'lum qilgan³⁸. Oliy Kengash bu mablag'ni topishda Kasaba uyushmasidan umidvor bo'lgan. Oliy Kengash

²⁹ O'zMA. R-86-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 3150-yig'majild, 89-90-varaqlar.

³⁰ Shaxmat xabarleri / Qizil O'zbekiston, 1928-yil 15-iyun.

³¹ Люцерн спорт интернационали (ЛСИ) – капиталистик давлатларда (Фарб ва АКШ) ташкил этилган спорт йўналиш тармоғи.

³² Всесоюзный Совет Физкультуры при ЦИК СССР / Правда востока, 17 октября 1929 года.

³³ Бу ҳақда батафсил қаранг: Филиппов А.Н. Государственная политика ССР в области физической культуры и спорта (1920-1930 гг.). Автореферат дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Ярославль, 2012. – С.16-17.

³⁴ O'zMA. R-86-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 4538-yig'majild, 9-varaq.

³⁵ Samarqand VDA. 75-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 4-yig'majild, 42-varaq.

³⁶ O'zMA. R-86-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 928-yig'majild, 118-varaq.

³⁷ O'zMA. R-86-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 2596-yig'majild, 12-varaq.

³⁸ O'zMA. R-86-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 5967-yig'majild, 111-varaq.

tomonidan Eski Buxoroda stadion qurish uchun mablagʻ ajratilgan³⁹. Mazkur stadion qurilishi uchun jami 1928-yil byudjetidan 6 000 rubl ajratilgan boʻlsa-da, stadion taʼmirdan soʻng yaroqsiz deb topilgan⁴⁰. Shuningdek, qishgi sport inshootlari ozligi va yetishmovchiligi sababli mashgʻulotda shugʻullanuvchilar soni kamayib brogan⁴¹. Masalan, dekabrgacha mashgʻulotda qatnashish koʻrsatkichi 95 foiz boʻlgan boʻlsa, bahorgacha boʻlgan sovuq iqlim sharoitida esa 30 foizgacha tushib ketgan.

Sovet hokimiyati Oʻzbekiston SSRda mehnat samaradorligini oshirish ishlari nafaqat, fabrika-zavodlarga, balki shu bilan birga paxta terimi ishlariga ham yoʻnalitirila boshlangan⁴². Jumladan, Oʻzbekiston SSR Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy kengashi tomonidan 1929-yil 2-oktyabrda “Jismoniy tarbiya tashkilotlarining paxta dasturini bajarish ishlaridagi ishtiroki boʻyicha” barcha jismoniy tarbiya tashkilotlariga murojaat xati joʻnatilib, jismoniy tarbiya tashkilotlari - Proletariat madaniy armiyasining jangovar qismi hisoblanishi va madaniy inqilobda faol ishtirok etishi lozimligi taʼkidlangan.

Yigirmanchi yuzyillik 20 – 30-yillarida jismoniy tarbiya tuzilmasi mudofaa sohasiga ixtisoslasha bordi⁴³. Biroq hamma ham sport sohasining mudofaa maqsadlarida foydalanilishiga hayrixohlik bildiravermagan⁴⁴. Jumladan, Surxondaryo viloyati oddiy aholisi oʻz hududidagi jismoniy tarbiya sovetining harbiy soha boshqaruvi ostida faoliyat yuritayotganligini ochiqdan-ochiq qoralagan⁴⁵. Bundan tashqari, Jismoniy tarbiya soveti tomonidan okrug va tumanlarda tashkil etilayotgan jismoniy tarbiya bayram-tadbiri dasturiga – birinchi navbatda harbiy amaliy mashqlar kompleksi qoʻshila boshlandi⁴⁶.

Maʼlumki, 1931 – 1934-yillarda SSSR miqyosida “Mehnat va mudofaaga tayyor” jismoniy tarbiya majmui joriy etilgan boʻlsa-da, 1921-yildanoq shunga oʻxshash komplekslar mavjud edi. Masalan, 1921 – 1922-yillarda “Namunali atlet” nishoni yaratilib, u uchun normativ sinovlari ishlab chiqilgan, 1925 – 1928-yillarda Qizil armiya komandir va askarlari uchun maxsus “Namunali fizkulturnik” nishoni yaratilib, unga ham tegishli normativ sinovlari ishlab chiqilgan edi⁴⁷. Bu norma bir qarashda sport sohasi tarkibiy qismidek koʻrinadi⁴⁸. Aslida esa, bu normalar harbiy soha rivojiga qaratilganligi oydinlashadi.

Xullas, sovet hokimiyati Oʻzbekiston SSR aholisiga yaqinlashish maqsadida, milliy sport turlaridan foydalandi. Ayniqsa, kurash sport turi qoidalarini oʻrgangan holda, aholi gavjum joylarda sayillar oʻtkazish va kurash musobaqalarini yaxshi tashkil etish boʻyicha tanlovlar oʻtkazdi. Hatto, tub yerli aholi milliy tiliga ham

³⁹ OʻzMA. R-86-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 5297-yigʻmajild, 58-varaq.

⁴⁰ OʻzMA. R-86-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 5285-yigʻmajild, 27-varaq.

⁴¹ OʻzMA. R-86-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 2591-yigʻmajild, 42-varaq.

⁴² OʻzMA. R-86-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 5967-yigʻmajild, 226-varaq.

⁴³ OʻzMA. R-86-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 6886-yigʻmajild, 24-varaq.

⁴⁴ OʻzMA. R-86-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 5298-yigʻmajild, 2-varaq.

⁴⁵ OʻzMA. R-86-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 5292-yigʻmajild, 3-varaq.

⁴⁶ OʻzMA. R-86-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 5300-yigʻmajild, 42-varaq.

⁴⁷ Попов В.Ф. Наследие бывшего СССР: миражи в массовой физической культуре и миф о комплексе ГТО // Вестник ТГУ (Ташкент). - 1997. - Выпуск №1. – С.65-70.

⁴⁸ OʻzMA. R-423-jamgʻarma, 1-roʻyxat, 18-yigʻmajild, 35-varaq.

katta e'tibor qarata boshladi. Tub yerli aholini sport bilan shug'ullantirgan holda sog'lom va baquvvat qilib tayyorlab, mamlakatning mehnat va mudofaa sohasida foydalanishni maqsad qildi. Biroq, mablag' bilan ta'minlashda rahbariyat sust faoliyat olib borishi oqibatida, hududlarda sport inshootlari va sport jihozlarga ko'pincha mablag' ajratilmadi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Jismoniy tarbiya va sportning harbiy sharoitga moslashuvi (1939 – 1945-y.)”** deb nomlanib, unda jismoniy tarbiya tuzilmasi va komsomol (O'zbekiston LKSM) faoliyatining urush sharoitida harbiy askar zahirasini ta'minlashga yo'naltirilishi, O'zbekiston SSR va O'rta Osiyo respublikalari miqyosida sport musobaqalar o'tkazilishi hamda GTO normativlariga harbiy elementlarning kiritilishi masalalari tadqiq etilgan.

Ikkinchi jahon urushi boshlanishi natijasida Jismoniy tarbiya tashkilotlari Butunittifoq jismoniy tarbiya va sport qo'mitasining 1941-yil iyul oyida “Urush sharoitida jismoniy tarbiya ishlarini qayta qurish bo'yicha” va “Jismoniy tarbiya tashkilotlari tomonidan – aholi orasida Umumiy harbiy ta'limni olib borishi bo'yicha” buyruqlari chiqarilgan. Bu buyruqlardan tashqari SSSR Davlat Mudofaa Qo'mitasi tomonidan 1941-yil sentyabr oyida “SSSR aholisi uchun umumiy harbiy ta'limni joriy qilish haqida”gi qarori ham chiqarilgan edi⁴⁹. Unda quyidagi jumlar keltirilgan edi: “Sovet Ittifoqining harbiy xizmatga yaroqli har bir aholisi qo'lga qurol olib, o'z Vatanini mudofaa etish uchun harbiy ishni o'rganishi lozim”.

Buning natijasida 1941-yil 1-oktyabrdan boshlab, 16 yoshdan 50 yoshgacha bo'lgan SSSR aholisi uchun 110 soatlik umumiy-majburiy harbiy ta'lim joriy qilingan⁵⁰. Unga binoan, respublikada ko'plab o'quv punktlari ochilib yuz minglab mehnatkashlar holda harbiy ta'lim olgan. Shuningdek, SSSR Xalq Komissarlari Sovetining 1942-yil 24-oktyabrdagi “To'liqsiz o'rta maktablarning 5-10-sinf o'quvchilarini boshlang'ich va harbiy chaqiriqqacha tayyorlash” va hatto “Boshlang'ich va to'liqsiz o'rta maktablarning 1-4-sinf o'quvchilarini harbiy-jismoniy tayyorlash” bo'yicha ham qarorlari chiqqan.

Shuni inobatga olish kerakki, sovet hokimiyati tomonidan aholi jabha ortidagi zavodlarda tinimsiz ishlashga hamda jabha maydonida esa sotsializm davlatini fashistlarning qo'qqisidan hujumidan himoya qilishga samarali tashviqot qilindi. Bu orqali O'zbekiston SSRning ko'plab jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi vakillari urush jabhasiga borgan va qahramonlik ko'rsatgan⁵¹. Misol uchun, 1943-yildagi Volxov jabhasida jang bo'lib o'tib, unda dushman askarlarga o'z ko'ragini tutib berib, jangchilarimizga yo'l ochib bergan To'ychi Eryigitov hamda bir necha granatani bog'lab nemis tankining tagiga o'zini tashlagan Komiljon Po'latov kabi xalq polvonlarini keltirish mumkin.

Bu va boshqa O'zbekiston SSR sportchilari ikkinchi jahon urushida jasorat ko'rsatib, SSSRning tegishli orden va medallari bilan taqdirlangan, ularning ayrimlari esa hatto Sovet Ittifoqi Qahramoni ham bo'lgan. Bundan tashqari, futbolchilardan M.Xo'jaev, A.Toporidze, G.Krivoshlikov, G.Ivanov; yengil

⁴⁹ Хамроев Н. Мактабда ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик тарбияси (Мактаб комсомол ташкилотлари таърибасидан). – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1986. – Б.25.

⁵⁰ Ботиров Ҳ.А. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Ибн Сино, 1993. – Б.65.

⁵¹ Хўжаев Ф., Мелиев Х., Юнусова Д. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-moliya, 2010. – Б.140.

atletikachilardan U.Toirov, Kochnev, Kochetkov, Sexmisterenko; basketbolchilardan Yevdokimov, Morozov; bokschilardan L.Mesh, A.Borzenko; gimnastikachilardan V.Karpov, I.Boyarinov va boshqalar urushda botirlik va jasorat ko'rsatgan⁵². Ularning ichida yengil atletikachi U.Toirov front maydonida 9 joyidan o'q yegan bo'lishiga qaramay, jang tugaguncha kurashishni uddasidan chiqqan. Biroq shuni ham aytish kerakki, mazkur urush qahramonlari ichida tub yerli aholi vakillari ozchilikni tashkil qilgan.

Urush davrida Yoshlar ittifoqi qo'mitasi tomonidan, yoshlar orasida jabhaga safarbarlik bo'yicha targ'ibot olib borish ishlari jadal tarzda kechgan⁵³. 1940-yil 21-noyabrda VLKSMning "Butunittifoq pioner va o'quvchilarning 3-jismoniy-harbiy musobaqasi"ni o'tkazishga tayyorgarlik holati bo'yicha bayonotida, uni o'tkazishdan asosiy ikki maqsad – birinchisi pioner va o'quvchilarga zaruriy jismoniy-harbiy ko'nikma hamda mahoratlarni o'rgatish bo'lsa, ikkinchisi ular orasida GTO turli nishon toifalari normativini topshirishga yordam berish ekanligi ta'kidlangan⁵⁴.

O'zbekiston LKSM X syezdi (1941-yil) yoshlar orasida jismoniy tarbiya ishlarini yanada yaxshilash masalasiga bag'ishlangan edi⁵⁵. Syezdning mazkur kun tartibi bo'yicha olib borilgan harbiy-jismoniy tayyorgarliklar va ommaviy sport ishlari armiya uchun askarlar yetkazib berishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan⁵⁶. O'zbekiston LKSMning "Urush davrida LKSM (Yoshlar ittifoqi qo'mitasi) tashkilotining harbiy-jismoniy sohadagi ishlari" bo'yicha 1944-yilgi hisobotida, urush yillarida komsomolning amalga oshirgan ishlari asosan qizil armiya uchun zahira askarlarning harbiy-jismoniy tayyorgarligini mustahkamlashga qaratilganligi ma'lum qilingan⁵⁷.

SSSR miqyosida hamda O'rta Osiyo respublikalari bo'yicha ko'plab musobaqalar o'tkazilib turilgan⁵⁸. Jumladan, jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha Butunittifoq qo'mitasi tomonidan Tbilisi shahrida 1944-yil 2-avgustda basketbol bo'yicha bellashuv o'tkazilgan. O'zbekiston SSR hududidan mazkur musobaqada ishtirok etish uchun jami 15 nafar sportchi: 8 erkak va 7 ayol jo'natilishi belgilangan. SSSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha Butunittifoq Qo'mitasi tomonidan 1945-yilda ham musobaqalar o'tkazib borilgan. Xususan, shu yili suv polosi bo'yicha SSSR birinchiligi o'tkazilgan. Ahamiyatli jihati shuki, O'zbekiston SSR musobaqaning uchinchi o'rinini qo'lga kiritgan. Bu davrda O'rta Osiyo respublikalari spartakiadalari ham urush sharoitidan kelib chiqqan holda, o'tkazilib turilgan⁵⁹. Masalan, ulardan biri 1944-yil 17 – 24-sentyabrda Toshkentda o'tkazilgan bo'lib, yakunda O'zbekiston SSR birinchi, Qozog'iston SSR ikkinchi,

⁵² Ботиров Х.А. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Ибн Сино, 1993. – Б.64.

⁵³ O'zMA. R-94-jamg'arma, 5-ro'yxat, 4131-yig'majild, 23-varaq.

⁵⁴ O'zbekiston RPAA. 15-jamg'arma, 25-ro'yxat, 3969-yig'majild, 42, 49-varaqlar.

⁵⁵ Хамроев Н. Мактабда ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик тарбияси (Мактаб комсомол ташкилотлари тажрибасидан). – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1986. – Б.22.

⁵⁶ Хўжаев Ф., Мелиев Х., Юнусова Д. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-moliya, 2010. – Б.140.

⁵⁷ O'zbekiston RPAA. 58-jamg'arma, 15-ro'yxat, 1840-yig'majild, 2-varaq.

⁵⁸ O'zMA. R-2310-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 29-yig'majild, 1-varaq.

⁵⁹ O'zMA. R-2310-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 29-yig'majild, 81-varaq.

Qirg'iziston SSR uchinchi o'rinni qo'lga kiritgan bo'lsa, Tojikiston va Turkmaniston SSR esa keyingi o'rinlarga loyiq ko'rilgan.

Urushdan avvalgi va urush yakunidagi sport inshootlar qurilishi bo'yicha farq sezilarli darajada bo'lgan. Bundan tashqari, qator shahar-tumanlarda birorta ham sport bazalar yo'q edi. Tabiiyki, urush yillari sport bazalarni qurish va jihozlash uchun yetarli mablag' ajratilmagan. Shu vaziyatdan kelib chiqib, 1944-yil qizil armiya tashkil etilganligiga 26 yil to'lishi munosabati bilan – "VLKSM yoshlar hashari (20-fevral – 20-mart) oyligi" tashkil qilingan⁶⁰. Buning natijasida O'zbekiston SSRda 2 ta futbol maydonchasi, 68 ta voleybol maydonchasi, 19 ta gimnastika shaharchasi, 8 ta basketbol maydonchasi yangi qurilgan bo'lsa, 4 ta futbol maydonchasi ta'mirlangan. Ushbu hashar oyligida 11387 nafar yoshlar mehnat qilgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, fashistlar Germaniyasi ikkinchi jahon urushini boshlagach, SSSR hududida, shu qatorda O'zbekiston SSRda ham harbiy islohotlar kuchaytirildi. SSSR Mudofaa qo'mitasi tomonidan 16 dan 50 yoshgacha bo'lgan xizmat qilishga yaroqli aholi uchun 110 soatlik harbiy mashg'ulot joriy etildi. O'zbekiston SSR Jismoniy tarbiya va sport qo'mitasi bu bo'yicha ishlarga ko'proq jalb qilindi. Nafaqat sport, balki mamlakatdagi hamma tashkilotlar harbiy-mudofaa sohasini mustahkamlash harakatiga to'la-to'kis tortildi. O'zbekiston SSR Yoshlar ittifoqi qo'mitasi aholini jismoniy tarbiya mashg'ulotlariga targ'ib qilish orqali jabha maydonlariga jo'natish ishlarida tashabbuskor bo'ldi.

XULOSA

Sovet hokimiyatining 1917 – 1945-yillarda Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRda yuritgan jismoniy tarbiya va sport siyosatini tadqiq qilish asosida quyidagi **xulosalar** ishlab chiqildi:

1. Turkiston o'lkasida qadimdan kurash, uloq va shaxmat sport o'yinlari mavjud edi. Turkiston ASSR tuzilib, yangi jismoniy tarbiya tuzilmasi ta'sis etilgach, sekin-asta boshqa zamonaviy sport turlari kirib keldi. Institutlarda ular (gimnastika, yengil atletika va suzish) bo'yicha tegishli o'quv mashg'ulotlari yo'lga qo'yildi. Jismoniy tarbiya tuzilmasi dastlab maorif sohasi, so'ngra harbiy soha (Umumiy harbiy ta'lim boshqarmasi) tarkibida faoliyat yuritdi. Mazkur tuzilmalar faoliyati – proletar sport g'oya va maqsadlariga muvofiq yuritilishi belgilab qo'yildi. Bu orqali bolsheviklar, Turkiston ASSRdagi boshqa sohalar kabi jismoniy tarbiya sohasiga ham sotsialistik mafkurani singdirishga urindi.

2. Turkiston hududida istiqlolchilik harakatlari shiddatli tus ola boshlagach, sovet hokimiyati o'z xavfsizligini ta'minlash uchun choralar ko'ra boshladi. Buni amalga oshira oluvchi kuch sifatida jismoniy tarbiya sohasi ko'rildi. Shu maqsadda keng miqyosda tashviqot o'tkazish uchun maxsus jurnal ("Militsionnaya armiya") ham tashkil qilindi. Asosiy obunachilari jismoniy tarbiya sohasi vakillari bo'lgan mazkur jurnalning nomidan ham, aslida jismoniy tarbiyaga emas, balki harbiy sohaga targ'ibot qilish ustuvor bo'lganligini anglash mumkin. RSFSR (1922-yil

⁶⁰ O'zbekiston RPAA. 15-jamg'arma, 25-ro'yxat, 4296-yig'majild, 13-varaq.

dekabrdan SSSR) tomonidan mamlakat armiyasini sport sohasiga yaqinlashtirishga oid maxsus hujjat ishlab chiqilgach, armiyaning harbiy bo‘linmalarida muntazam harbiy sport bellashuvlari o‘tkazib borildi. Umuman aytganda, bolsheviklar sog‘lom sportchidan – sog‘lom askarni yetishtirishni maqsad qildi.

3. O‘zbekiston SSR tuzilgach, Turkiston ASSR jismoniy tarbiya tizimidan katta farq qilmaydigan tuzilma (Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy kengshi) ta’ sis etildi. Sababi, yangi tashkil etilgan tuzilma Nizomiga ham Qizil Sport Internatsionalining g‘oyalariga zid bo‘lmagan faoliyatni yuritish bo‘yicha bandlar kiritildi. Bu davrda O‘zbekiston SSR, Qozog‘iston SSR va Tojikiston SSRning mazkur soha faoliyatida jiddiy kamchiliklar ko‘rina boshladi. Xususan, respublikalarda to‘garak faoliyati munosib olib borilmadi. Buni natijasida, sovet hokimiyati tomonidan SSSR va uning tarkibidagi respublikalarning sport tuzilmalari qayta tuzildi.

4. O‘zbekiston SSRning tub yerli aholisi sovet hokimiyati uchun “kerakli” hisoblanardi. Chunki, sovet hokimiyati ulardan mamlakat iqtisodiyotini va xavfsizligini ta’minlashda foydalanardi. Ularga “g‘amxo‘rlik qilish” maqsadida birmuncha islohotlar qilindi. Jumladan, milliy sport turini keng ommaga yoya boshladi. Ayniqsa, milliy kurash sport turini rivojlantirishga astoydil harakat qilindi. Hatto bu sport turi bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqot qilinishiga hayrixohlik bildirildi. Shu bilan birga, o‘zbek tilida ko‘plab sport adabiyotlari nashr etildi. Biroq, boshqa jabhalarda, rahbariyat ishlari oqsadi. Xususan, Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy kengashi faoliyatining dastlabki yili (1925) uchun ajratilgan byudjet (6000 rubl) juda kamligidan, kengash tomonidan O‘zSSR MIQ Prezidiumiga norozilik xati yuborildi. Shuningdek, sport inshooti va maydonlarini qurish ishlari qoniqarli olib borilmadi.

5. Sovet hokimiyati O‘zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport tuzilmasi faoliyatini harbiy sohaga yo‘naltira boshladi. Shu maqsadda turli sport musobaqalariga harbiy ko‘rinishdagi sport o‘yinlari (harbiycha yurish, granata uloqtirish, o‘q otish va boshqalar) kiritildi. Bu ishlar tepasida Jismoniy tarbiya Oliy Soveti bo‘lishi belgilandi. Sportchilarning harbiy mahoratini oshirish maqsadida GTO normativlari tuzib chiqildi. Shuningdek, bu vaqtda ko‘plab O‘zbekiston SSR va O‘rta Osiyo respublikalari miqyosidagi musobaqalar o‘tkazildi. Bundan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad sportchilarning kurashuvchanlik va yetakchilik qobiliyatini oshirish orqali abjir askar qilib yetishtirish edi.

6. Ikkinchi jahon urushi boshlangach (1939-yil sentyabr), ko‘p davlatlar o‘z mudofaa tizimiga e’tibor qarata boshladi. SSSRga Germaniya hujum qilgach (1941-yil iyun), urush sharoitida SSSR Davlat Mudofaa qo‘mitasi tomonidan 16 – 50 yosh atrofidagi erkaklar 110 soatlik harbiy ta’lim kursida o‘qitila boshlandi hamda bu vazifa Jismoniy tarbiya va sport Qo‘mitasiga yuklatildi. SSSR va shu qatorda O‘zbekiston SSRning barcha soha faoliyati jabha manfaatlari uchun ixtisoslashtirildi. O‘zbekiston LKSM faoliyati ham bundan mustasno emas. Sovet hokimiyati komsomol zimmasiga, tub yerli aholi jismoniy qobiliyatini oshirish uchun, ularni harbiy-jismoniy kurs mashg‘ulotlariga jalb qilish hamda ushbu tayyorgarliklardan o‘tganlarni askar sifatida jabhatga safarbar qilish vazifalarini yukladi. Ko‘plab sport jamiyatlari aholini safarbarlikaa tayyorlash ishlarini olib

bordi.

7. Ikkinchi jahon urushi (1939-1945) davrida ham sport musobaqalari O'zbekiston SSRda o'tkazib turildi. Nafaqat respublika ichida, shu bilan birga O'rta Osiyo va SSSR miqyosida ham bu kabi musobaqalarni o'tkazish davom ettirildi. Mintaqa miqyosida o'tkazilgan bunday musobaqalarda O'zbekiston SSR sportchilari birinchi o'rinni qo'lga kiritganligini ta'kidlash joiz. SSSR miqyosidagi ishtiroki esa har doim ham qoniqarli bo'lmadi. Musobaqalarda ommaviy sport bilan birga O'zbekiston SSRda azaldan mavjud milliy sport o'yinlari ham joy oldi. Ommaviy sportdan og'ir atletika va boksni, milliy sport o'yinlaridan kurashni rivojlantirish bo'yicha katta islohotlar qilina boshlandi. Sababi, kurash o'zbek xalqi uchun milliy g'urur timsoli ekanligini yaxshi bilgan sovet rahbariyati uni rivojlantirish orqali tub yerli aholiga yaqinlashishni va sportda toblangan sog'lom aholidan o'zining harbiy manfaati yo'lida foydalanishni maqsad qildi.

8. SSSR urush harakatlariga qo'shilgach, aslida mohir sportchilarni tayyorlash bilan shug'ullanadigan GTO tuzilmasi mudofaa manfaatlariga xizmat qila boshlaydi. Ya'ni, Germaniya fashizmiga qarshi urush yillarida (1941-1945) GTO normativlari orasiga harbiy ko'rinishdagi sinovlar kiritila boshlandi. Bularga misol qilib, o'q otish bo'yicha maxsus sinov normativlarini keltirish mumkin. Shuningdek, sport bilan shug'ullanuvchilarga munosib shart-sharoitlar yaratish maqsadida, bu davrda qator sport muassasalari, maydonlari qurildi, sport jihozlari yaratildi. Biroq shu o'rinda aytish kerakki, O'zbekiston SSRning chekkaroq hududlarida sport anjomlari va inshootlari yetishmovchiligi namoyon bo'ldi.

Sovet hokimiyati tomonidan Turkiston ASSR – O'zbekiston SSRning jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida yuritgan siyosatini ilmiy o'rganish quyidagi **taklif va tavsiyalarni** ishlab chiqishga asos bo'ldi:

1. Sovet davrida Turkiston ASSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida olib borilgan siyosatni yanada chuqurroq tadqiq etishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy va amaliy anjumanlarni muntazam tashkil qilib borish.

2. Sovet davri yillarida O'zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasi bo'yicha yuritgan siyosatiga oid badiiy va hujjatli filmlar va ko'rsatuvlar yaratishni ko'paytirish.

3. O'zbekiston SSR jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasida 1945 – 1991-yillarda sovet hokimiyatining yuritgan siyosatini hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi o'z mustaqilligini qayta tiklagach, mustaqillik davridagi jismoniy tarbiya va sport sohasini haqqoniy ravishda yoritib beruvchi ilmiy tadqiqotlarni ko'paytirish kerak.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
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THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

KAZBEK BOZORBOY ULI NAGASHBOEV

**THE POLICY OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE FIELD OF
PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN THE TURKESTAN ASSR –
UZBEK SSR (1917-1945)**

07.00.01 – History of Uzbekistan

**Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation in historical sciences
ABSTRACT**

Tashkent, 2026

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INTRODUCTION (PhD dissertation abstract)

The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In the context of contemporary global integration, social processes are accelerating at an unprecedented pace, with popular culture and digital information flows exerting a direct influence on societal values. Specifically, the detachment of individuals from active physical engagement due to the proliferation of emerging digital technologies has become a critical concern within health culture. Consequently, this phenomenon underscores the growing significance of physical education and sports, highlighting the urgent necessity for implementing a series of effective reforms within this sector.

In leading global higher education institutions and scientific research centers, significant attention is dedicated to examining the physical anthropology of nations, along with their corresponding cultural paradigms and sports history. Specifically, historical literature elucidates how the rise of the Soviet regime led to the integration of revolutionary political agendas into the sphere of physical culture and sports. This process resulted in a prohibition on participation in international Olympic competitions, the militarization of the physical education and sports systems, and the subordination of sports administration to the Communist Party. Furthermore, it details the ideological confrontation between the Red Sport International, which propagated communist dogma, and the Lucerne Sport International, which championed democratic principles. However, critical issues remain highly relevant regarding the methods employed by the Soviet authorities within the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR to mobilize the native population into physical culture and sports, as well as the underlying political and ideological objectives driving these initiatives. These objectives prominently included the policy of forging a physically robust, high-endurance working class and the implementation of standardized physical fitness testing norms, which were subsequently refashioned into military training components during World War II. Consequently, investigating the history of the physical culture and sports sector within the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR underscores the profound necessity of this research.

The reforms currently underway to advance historical science in New Uzbekistan necessitate a comprehensive investigation into the authentic history of Uzbekistan from antiquity to the contemporary era, grounded in scientific approaches that align with national interests. Indeed, as the axiom states, “Where history gains a voice and its lessons are heeded, knowledge and enlightenment, progress and justice will inevitably prevail”⁶¹. In this regard, it is of paramount importance to objectively elucidate how the processes within the physical culture and sports sector of the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR exerted a profound influence on educating the younger generation, enhancing public health, and preserving the human gene pool. Consequently, these factors explain why the

⁶¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2026-yil 17-mart kuni Islom sivilizatsiyalari markazining rasmiy ochilish tadbiridagi nutqi / <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/9018>

Soviet regime, as a distinctive method of governance, perpetually maintained strict oversight over this domain.

In this context, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-269, dated December 21, 2022, “On Measures to Implement Administrative Reforms of New Uzbekistan”, was adopted. In accordance with the aforementioned framework, the Ministry of Youth Policy and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established through the reorganization of the Ministry of Sports Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This transformation was institutionalized by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated April 7, 2023, titled “On measures for the effective organization of state governance in the spheres of youth policy and sports” within the context of administrative reforms. Pursuant to Decree № PF-18, issued on January 20, 2024, “On measures to improve the system of state administration in the spheres of youth policy and sports”, the Ministry of Sports was designated to be established on the basis of the Ministry of Youth Policy and Sports. This dissertation research contributes significantly to the implementation of the objectives delineated in this and other regulatory frameworks aimed at the systematic enhancement of physical culture and sports activities.

Correspondence of the research with the priority areas of the republican science and technology development. This dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority area of the state science and technology development program I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and a democratic state”.

The level of study of the problem. Analysis of the scholarly literature and research conducted within the framework of the studied topic reveals that it is appropriate to classify them into three main directions based on content and chronological criteria: 1) Scientific dissertations and scholarly literature published during the soviet-era; 2) Work carried out during the period of independence; 3) Scientific works published abroad.

The first category comprises the scientific dissertations⁶² and also

⁶² Шоломицкий Ю.С. Физическая культура и спорт в Узбекистане за 40 лет советской власти (1917-1957 гг.): Автореф. дисс. канд. пед. наук. – Ташкент, 1960. – 19 стр.; The same author. Физическая культура и спорт в Советской Средней Азии и сопредельных странах Востока: Автореф. дисс. докт. пед. наук. – Ташкент, 1972. – 38 стр.; Суник А.Б. Развитие физической культуры в общеобразовательных школах Узбекистана за 50 лет: Автореф. дис. канд. пед. наук. – Львов. 1963. – 17 стр.; Тен К.П. Физическое воспитание студентов высших учебных заведений Узбекистана и пути его улучшения: Автореф. дисс...канд. пед. наук. – Ташкент, 1969. – 19 стр.; Мамаджанов А.М. Деятельность коммунистической партии Узбекистана по организации оборонно-массовой работы среди трудящихся республики накануне и в годы великой отечественной войны (1939-1945 гг.): Автореф. дисс...канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1970. – 27 стр.; Исмаилов Р.И. Руководящая роль Коммунистической партии Узбекистана в развитии физкультурного движения в республике (1917-1940гг.): Дис. канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1971. – 275 стр.; Абдумаликов Р. Пути внедрения физического воспитания и спорта в повседневную жизнь учащейся и рабочей молодежи (по материалам Самаркандской области Узбекской ССР). – Ташкент, 1975. – 29 стр.; Исхаков М.Ф. Дружба народов СССР в развитии физической культуры и спорта в Узбекистане.: Автореф. дис. канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1976. – 72 бет; Мухитдинов М. Ўзбекистонда шахмат маданиятининг тарихи.: Тарих фанлари номзоди диссертацияси. – Тошкент, 1978. – 268 стр.; Казиева Р.А. Из истории развития физической культуры и спорта среди женщин Узбекистана в период строительства социалистического общества (1917-1958 гг.): Дис. канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1980. – 173 стр.; Штерн В.А. Спортивные игры в Узбекистане, их роль и значение в нравственном

scholarly literature⁶³ that glorify communist ideology. These dissertations assert that the activities within the physical education and sports sector in the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR between 1917 and 1945 were driven by Soviet sports ideology, which consequently stimulated sectoral development. For instance, the research of Y. Sholomitsky highlights that the policies pursued by the Soviet regime in the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR effectively countered bourgeois ideology and politics. Sholomitsky further notes that although the Central Asian republics within the Soviet state maintained formal independence in physical education and sports, a sense of “commonality and unity” prevailed due to shared languages, values, and traditions; moreover, Marxism-Leninism served as the ideological foundation of the socialist physical education and sports system for Soviet peoples. Conversely, the studies of A. Mamajonov, R. Ismoilov, and R. Salimov examine the mass defense movements in the Uzbek SSR during the Second World War, focusing on the “contributions” of physical education and sports figures and the Communist Party’s mobilization of the labor force into these movements. M. Isxakov also conducted historical research in this field, exploring how the friendship among Soviet peoples played a “crucial” role in the development of physical education and sports in the Uzbek SSR. This work demonstrates that assistance from other USSR republics toward sectoral “progress” was primarily rendered through sports-mastery exchanges, namely inter-republican sports competitions and collaborative training camps. Furthermore, the “development” of women’s sports in the Uzbek SSR during the years of socialist construction (1917–1958) is analyzed in the scholarly works of R. Kazieva. Her research emphasizes that the “reforms” instituted by the Soviet government played a major role in the advancement of women’s sports during this period. Finally, the history of physical education and sports has also been studied at the regional level of the Uzbek SSR, as evidenced by R. Abdumalikov’s research. These scholarly investigations indicate that the sports sector in the Samarkand region similarly “progressed” as a result of the efforts of the Soviet authorities.

и физическом воспитании молодежи.: Дисс... канд. пед. наук. – Ташкент, 1980. – 137 стр.; Ищенко С.А. Заглавие Организационно-правовые вопросы управления физической культурой и спортом в Союзной Республике. Автореф. дисс... канд. юрид. наук. – Ташкент, 1983. – 23 стр.; Салимов Р. Оборонно-массовая работа спортивных организаций Узбекистана в годы Великой отечественной войны (1941-1945 гг.): Автореф. дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1983. – 24 стр.

⁶³ Зисман Н.В., Шоломицкий Ю.С. Физкультура и спорт в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 1956. – 120 стр.; Ковальев Ю. Физическая культура и спорт в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 1956. – 95 стр.; Исмоилов Р., Яроцкий Я. Вопросы истории физической культуры и спорта в Узбекистане. – Ташкент: Ўқитувчи, 1968. – 120 стр.; Торопова Н.И., Выдрин В.М. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Ташкент: Ўқитувчи, 1968. – 334 бет; Исмоилов Р.И., Шоломицкий Ю.С. Ўзбекистонда физкультура тарихи. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1969. – 114 бет.; Боршин Н.А., Исҳоқов М.Ф. Ўзбекистон комсомолининг жумхуриятда жисмоний тарбия ва спортни ривожлантириш бўйича фаолияти, (1924—1974 йиллар). — Тошкент: Ёш гвардия, 1975. – 123 бет.; Ивонин В. ГТО на марше. Сборник. – Москва: Физкультура и спорт, 1975. – 304 стр.; Яроцкий А., Поддубный А. Ўзбекистоннинг халқаро спорт алоқалари. – Ташкент: Ўзбекистон, 1980. – 21 стр.; Яхёев М. ГТО чемпиналари: (Тўплам). – Тошкент: Ёш гвардия, 1982. – 72 стр.; Малая Энциклопедия: Физкультура и спорт. – Москва: Радуга, 1982. – 369 стр.; Одилов Т. Ўзбек полвонлари. – Тошкент: Тиббиёт, 1985. – 56 бет; Ҳамроев Н. Мактабда ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик тарбияси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1986. – 192 бет; Тенк П. Ўзбекистон студентларини жисмоний тарбиялаш. Монография. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989. – 146 бет; Керимов Ф.А. Кураш тушаман. – Тошкент: Тиббиёт, 1990. – 174 бет; Тоймуродов О.Р. Ўзбек миллий кураши. – Тошкент: Ибн Сино, 1990. – 126 бет.

An analysis of the research produced during the Soviet period yields the following conclusions: firstly, it highlights that although the physical education and sports sectors of the Central Asian republics operated as separate organizations, a sense of “collectivism and solidarity” prevailed due to the similarities in Eastern values and traditions, with Marxism-Leninism serving as the ideological foundation of Soviet sports; secondly, it examines the mass defense initiatives in the Uzbek SSR during the Second World War, emphasizing the “crucial” role of physical education and sports figures in executing these efforts, as well as the Communist Party’s mobilization of the working-class population into these activities; thirdly, it demonstrates that the solidarity of the Soviet peoples played a “pivotal” role in the “progress” of the physical education and sports sector in the Uzbek SSR. In this regard, the emphasis is placed on the role of other USSR republics in the “development” of this field, which manifested primarily through athletic mastery exchanges, specifically through All-Union republican sports competitions and joint training camps; fourthly, it indicates that the policies pursued by the Soviet regime played a “significant” role both in the “advancement” of women's sports in the Uzbek SSR and in the regional “growth” of the sector.

However, it is necessary to underscore that a number of critical issues remain unaddressed in the research of this period. Specifically, the literature overlooks the fact that athletes from not only the Uzbek SSR but the entire USSR did not participate in the International Olympic Games until 1952, leaving the underlying reasons for this absence unexplored. Furthermore, issues such as financial deficits within the sector and the sluggish pace of sports infrastructure development have been largely neglected in these studies.

During the period of independence, the historiographical approach toward the history of physical culture and sports in the Uzbek SSR underwent a significant paradigm shift. Dissertations⁶⁴ and scholarly literature⁶⁵ from this era began to provide a more objective and critical evaluation of the soviet administration’s

⁶⁴ Мамбетов Б.Ж. Традиции физической культуры и спорта Каракалпакстана и проблемы возрождения. XX-й век.: Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Нукус, 2006. – 155 стр.; Абдуллаева З.А. История формирования и развития физической культуры и спорта в Узбекистана (1991-2006 гг.): Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 2009. – 174 стр; Назиров Б.С. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний маданият ва спорт тарихи (XX аср – XXI аср бошларида Сурхон воҳаси мисолида): Тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси автореферати. – Термиз, 2022. – 56 бет.

⁶⁵ Нормуродов А. Ўзбек миллий ўйинлари. – Тошкент: Тафаккур, 1991. – 96 бет; Ботиров Х.А. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Ибн Сино, 1993. – 128 бет; Юнусов Т.Т., Абдумаликов Р., Ярашев К.Д. Ассалом Олимпиада. – Тошкент: ЎзДЖТИ, 1993. – 47 бет; Абдумаликов Р., Акромов А.К. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний маданият ва спорт тарихини ўрганиш масалалари. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент, 1994. – 42 бет; Ҳамроқулов А.К. Ўзбекистон Давлат Жисмоний тарбия институтининг 40 йиллиги. – Тошкент: ЎзДЖТИ нашриёти. 1995. – 192 бет; Хўжаев Ф. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний тарбия. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1997. – 56 бет; Акромов А.К. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний маданият ва спорт тарихи. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1997. – 158 бет; Ярашев К.Д. Оммавий соғломлаштирувчи жисмоний тарбия халқ миллий ўйинлари бўйича мутахассислар тайёрлаш масалалари. – Тошкент: ЎзДЖТИ, 1997. – 92 бет; Имомхўжаев А. Мафтунингман футбол! – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2004. – 174 бет; Рўзиев А.Н., Азизов Н. Ўзбек миллий бел олиш кураш тарихидан. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2010. – 220 бет; Хўжаев Ф., Мелиев Х., Юнусова Д. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-moliya, 2010. – 140 бет; Эргашев Д. Фарғона футболининг анъаналари: очерк, ҳикоя, суҳбат, репортаж, лавҳа ва ахборотлар. – Фарғона: Фарғона, 2012. – 112 бет; Джалилова Л. Жисмоний тарбия ва олимпия ҳаракати тарихи. – Тошкент: Ворис, 2017. – 432 бет; Асатова Г.Р. Олимпийская энциклопедия. – Ташкент: Ilmiy texnika axboroti-press, 2018. – 360 стр.

activities in the sports sector. For instance, the scholarly contributions of G. Asatova to this research topic merit distinct recognition. In her works, Asatova examines the crisis that emerged within the physical education and sports sector of the Uzbek SSR during the 1920s and 1930s. Similarly, while the research of B. Mambetov uncovers the Soviet regime's insufficient attention toward the national sports and games of the Karakalpak ASSR, the scholarly work of B. Nazirov illustrates the trajectory of the sports sector in the Surkhan oasis during the Soviet era. Furthermore, Z. Abdullayeva provides a historiographical analysis of the field in her studies, emphasizing that while contemporary researchers found it promising to highlight centralized sports policies and analyze Soviet athletic achievements—given that such studies were conducted in accordance with the imperatives of that era—the foundational developments of sports were presented one-dimensionally. Consequently, issues surrounding national sports, including their historical origins and evolution, were entirely marginalized.

An analysis of the scholarly works pertaining to this section yields the following conclusions: firstly, they uncover the economic and social crises that emerged within the physical education and sports sector of the Uzbek SSR during the 1920s and 1930s; secondly, they highlight the Soviet regime's lack of significant attention toward the national sports of the Karakalpak ASSR; thirdly, they examine how the management of the sports system was conducted at the regional level; and fourthly, they provide a historiographical analysis of the history of the sports sector.

Nevertheless, several critical issues remain unresolved in the research conducted by scholars of this period. Specifically, although it is frequently noted that the Soviet authorities paid insufficient attention to indigenous athletes, the underlying reasons for this systemic neglect have not been thoroughly investigated. Furthermore, the precise execution of the sports and physical culture policies pursued by the Soviet regime in the Uzbek SSR, as well as the latent interests underpinning these policies, remain unexplored. Additionally, despite the fact that the Soviet government, driven by its own strategic “interests”, occasionally placed substantial emphasis on certain national sports games of the Uzbek SSR, this paradox has not been subjected to scholarly investigation. Evidentiary documents confirming these findings have been integrated into the current research project.

Professor Q. Rajabov's monographs and fundamental research⁶⁶ on the history of Uzbekistan in the 20th century cover the policy of the Soviet authorities in the field of physical education and sports of the Uzbek SSR, mainly in the period after World War II.

Scholarly discourse on this subject has also been extensively developed in

⁶⁶ Rajabov Q., Qandov B., Rajabova S. O'zbekiston tarixining muhim sanalari. 6-nashr. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2015. – 480 bet; Rajabov Q. O'zbekiston XX asrda. Ikki jildlik. Birinchi jild (1900-1939). – Toshkent: Fan, 2024. – 752 bet; Rajabov Q. O'zbekiston XX asrda. Ikki jildlik. Ikkinchi jild (1939-1991). – Toshkent: Fan, 2024. – 720 bet; Rajabov Q., Amonova F., Qandov B. O'zbekiston tarixi. To'ldirilgan va qayta ishlangan 2-nashr. – Toshkent: Ochiq, 2025. – 528 bet.

foreign countries, particularly in Tajikistan⁶⁷, Kazakhstan⁶⁸, Kyrgyzstan⁶⁹ and the Russian Federation⁷⁰. For instance, the scholarly works of A. Filippov and A. Vasilev in the Russian Federation can be included in this category. These studies likewise adopt a critical approach toward the Soviet regime's sports policies in the respective republics. Their research presents critical insights into the ideological struggle between Soviet and bourgeois sports, the disproportionate emphasis placed on achieving "records" within the Soviet athletic system, and the strict specialization of Soviet sports for military objectives.

Furthermore, scholarly inquiries⁷¹ conducted in Great Britain and the United States have offered a critical analysis of the history of physical culture and sports in the Uzbek SSR. For instance, James Riordan and Shevket Akyildiz, conducting their scholarly activities in the United Kingdom, have carried out extensive research on the sports sector of the USSR, Central Asia, and Uzbekistan. Their studies objectively demonstrate that the physical education and sports activities in the Soviet republics, including the Uzbek SSR, became increasingly specialized for military purposes and directly served the economic interests of the Soviet regime, particularly within the light industry and agricultural sectors. In his research on the development of soviet women's gymnastics, US-based scholar T.Mukhamatulin⁷² examines highlights that between 1917 and 1991, the Soviet gymnastics system systematically infused communist ideology into women's gymnastics across the Central Asian republics. A comprehensive review of foreign scholarly literature yields the following conclusions: firstly, a substantial body of research has been produced regarding the sports history of Central Asia and Russia; secondly, scholarly works emerged in the neighboring Central Asian republics in the post-1991 era that differ minimally from the methodological approaches of the Soviet period; conversely, contemporary Russian historiography adopts a more critical and objective approach toward the Soviet regime's sports policies, investigating the Soviet sports apparatus's active

⁶⁷ Бабаджанов А.К. История физической культуры и спорта в Таджикистане (1917-1997 гг.): Автореф. дисс... докт. ист. наук. – Душанбе, 1998. – 42 стр.

⁶⁸ Saktaganova Z.G, Grigorkevich A.A. Physical Culture and Sports in the USSR and Soviet Kazakhstan in the 1940s-1980s // Opcion. – 2019. – №2(94)/2019. – P.80-87.

⁶⁹ Тагаев М.И. Развитие физической культуры и спорта у кыргызов (исторический аспект): Дисс... канд.ист.наук. – Бишкек, 2018. – 152 стр.

⁷⁰ Васильев А.А. Зарождение и развитие советского спорта в 1920-е гг.: Автореф. дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Саратов, 2001. – 25 стр.; Филиппов А.Н. Государственная политика СССР в области физической культуры и спорта: 1920-1930 гг.: Автореф. дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Ярославль, 2012. – 26 стр.

⁷¹ Riordan James. Sport in Soviet society: development of sport and physical education in Russia and the USSR. – Cambridge: Cambridge university press, 1977. – P.80.; Akyildiz, Sevket. Soviet Physical Culture in Uzbekistan Implementation and Social Impact // Sports and Coaching: Pasta and Futures (Manchester, Manchester Metropolitan University). – 2012. – Chapter 6. – P.106-123.; The same author. "Modern and Folk Sports in Central Asia under Lenin and Stalin: Uzbekistan from 1925 to 1952" // Vakanuvis. – 2019. - №4/2. – P.515–541.; Gounot Andre. Sport or political organization? Structures and characteristics of the Red sport international, 1921-1937 // Journal of Sport history. – 2001. – Volume 28. - №1. – P.23, 35.; Keys Barbara. Soviet sport and transnational mass culture in the 1930s // Journal of Contemporary history. – 2003. – Volume 38. - №3. – P.413-434.; Khudoyorov N.M.. Collectivization policy of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan (as the example 1920-1930) // Frontline social sciences and history journal. – 2022. – Volume 2, Issue 2.– P.81-88.; Riddell John. The Red sport international (1921-1937): Harnessing recreation to the revolution // Green left (Ultimo). – 2022. Issue 1339. – P.1-5.

⁷² Mukhamatulin T. Twisting femininity. Women's gymnastics in the Soviet Union (1917-1991): Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Graduate program in History. – New Jersey, 2024. – 240 page.

struggle against bourgeois and social-democratic sports movements (such as the LSI – Lucerne Sports International), the disproportionate emphasis placed on achieving “records”, and the progressive specialization of Soviet sports for defense objectives; thirdly, American scholarship highlights the mobilization of women into gymnastics within the Central Asian republics, demonstrating how the Soviet regime’s communist ideology exerted a powerful influence on this specific sport; and fourthly, British research on the sports domain of the USSR, Central Asia, and Uzbekistan establishes that physical education and sports activities in the USSR, including the Uzbek SSR, were structurally tailored to serve the economic and military interests of the Soviet government.

However, it is imperative to note that researchers from these nations have not fully elucidated the sports policy implemented within the Uzbek SSR. This limitation arises because these scholars evaluate the sector primarily from a broad regional perspective, often focusing heavily on the absence of international competition experience among the dominant Soviet republics and interpreting this phenomenon as a lack of sectoral advancement. Due to a lack of comprehensive insight into the internal dynamics of the region, certain internal socio-political dimensions remain unaddressed in their studies. Specifically, the systematic campaigns to promote sports among the indigenous population, the specific propaganda methodologies deployed by the Soviet authorities to achieve this, and other related micro-historical issues remain entirely unexplored.

Based on the historiographical analysis of this research topic, it can be argued that the existing body of scholarly literature is extensive in scope. Nevertheless, these studies have paid insufficient attention to the physical education and sports policies pursued by the Soviet regime in the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR between 1917 and 1945. Consequently, the fact that the physical education and sports sector increasingly operated to serve the strategic interests of other state domains—specifically the strengthening of the Soviet state’s economy and military-defense capacity—rather than its own functional objectives, has not been examined as a dedicated, specialized study. This conspicuous scholarly gap underscores the imperative to systematically investigate this issue as a comprehensive and holistic object of research.

Relevance of the dissertation to the plans for scientific research work of the research institution where it is being completed. The dissertation is part of the plan to create a ten-volume study entitled “History of the Uzbek people and statehood (from the most ancient times to the present)” of the Institute of History of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences.

The aim of this research is to elucidate the policies pursued by the soviet government in the field of physical culture and sports in the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR between 1917 and 1945.

The tasks of the research are as follows:

to investigate the activities and ideological frameworks of the bolsheviks in the sphere of physical culture;

to reveal the strategic reorientation of physical culture toward military

objectives;

- to analyze the institutional establishment and structural evolution of physical culture and sports organizations;

- to examine the intensification of propaganda efforts aimed at the popularization of physical culture and sports among the populace;

- to demonstrate the functional specialization of the sports sector in alignment with national defense requirements;

- to study the initiatives undertaken by physical education organizations and the Komsomol (Young Communist League) under wartime conditions;

- to analyze the status of mass sports and the participation of athletes in international competitions during this period;

- to evaluate the implementation of the GTO (Ready for Labour and Defence) physical training standards and the historical state of sports facility construction.

The object of this research is the policy pursued by the Soviet government in the field of physical culture and sports in the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR during the period of 1917–1945.

The subject of the research encompasses the functional specialization of physical culture and sports for military and defense purposes, the correlation between sports and labor productivity, the organization of national, mass, and military sporting competitions, as well as the financial management and funding policies implemented by the Soviet authorities in the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR.

Research methods. The research was conducted using a comprehensive range of scientific methods, including comparative analysis, the problem-chronologic analysis, systematization and statistical analysis.

The scientific novelty of the research is reflected in the following points:

- it is substantiated that the governance policy of the physical culture and sports sector in the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR operated across three distinct ideological periods: the first period (1921–1924) comprised the Central Council of Physical Culture of Turkestan, under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Universal Military Training of the Turkestan Front, which primarily aimed to train the native population for military service; the second period (1925–1936) was characterized by the Supreme Council of Physical Culture, formally operating under the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, but functionally operating under the auspices of the Red Sport International—an organization tasked with disseminating communist ideology—with the primary objective of forging a working-class segment among the native population; the third period (starting from 1936) involved the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR; amidst the global pre-war fascist-capitalist confrontations, this phase was aimed at utilizing sports as a vehicle for the widespread propagation of communist ideology within international politics by the Soviet regime;

- it is evidenced that during the initial periods of the Soviet government

transformed the physical culture and sports sector in the Uzbek SSR into an instrument for political exploitation. To achieve this, the regime imposed bans on national traditional games (such as *kurash*, equestrian sports, etc.) and dismissed physical education instructors of native and Turkic descent from schools, replacing them with its own cadres. However, the study demonstrates that by 1929, with the onset of industrialization and collectivization campaigns across the country, the colonial administration gradually relaxed the restrictions on national games. This shift was strategically designed to foster ideological proximity with the native population, thereby facilitating the systematic assimilation of Soviet ideology;

it is established that among the 1930s, the Soviet regime's imposition of a cotton-centric policy aimed at developing light industry, coupled with a high demand for manual labor, intensified the urgency of cultivating a physically robust and healthy workforce. Consequently, sports clubs were established across collective and state farms (*kolkhozes* and *sovkhozes*), primarily targeting the youth demographic. Through the leadership of these sports clubs, the administration pursued a systematic policy designed to suppress national identity—specifically by restricting participation in religious practices and traditional ceremonies, and discouraging the celebration of national holidays. Furthermore, these clubs were utilized to maximize labor exploitation, fostering initiatives such as mandatory work on holidays and rest days, and orchestrating the artificial creation of idealized “shock workers” (*udarniks*) and labor heroes;

it is substantiated that although the establishment of the BGTO (*Prepared for Labor and Defense*—for individuals under the age of 14) and the GTO (*Ready for Labor and Defense*—for individuals over the age of 14) physical fitness testing complexes between 1931 and 1934 was officially interpreted as a measure to safeguard public health through physical education, its primary objective was, in fact, to mobilize the population for collective labor and orient them toward military defense operations.

The practical outcomes of the research are as follows:

Through the extensive examination of over 1,000 archival documents across various repositories in Uzbekistan and approximately 20 periodical publications, a vast array of previously inaccessible data concerning the policy of soviet government physical culture and sports in the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR (1917–1945) has been introduced into scientific circulation. These findings can be utilized as a foundational resource for enhancing historical literature and academic curricula regarding the evolution of physical culture and sports in the region.

The study provides a critical analysis of the historical challenges and systemic barriers encountered in the specialized training of qualified personnel, the establishment of consistent financing mechanisms, and the facilitation of athletic success on the international stage. These insights offer a retrospective framework for identifying and rectifying contemporary structural deficiencies and impediments within the operational processes of the sports sector.

The reliability of the research findings is ensured by the application of established historical approaches and methods within the dissertation, as well as by

the use of primary sources, a large volume of archival documents, and scholarly literature. The analysis of these materials has led to well-founded conclusions, proposals, and recommendations. Furthermore, the validity of the findings has been confirmed by competent institutions.

The scientific and practical significance of the research. The scientific and importance of this research lies in its objective and impartial reconstruction of the soviet government's physical culture and sports policies during the formative three decades of its rule. By applying the principles of historical authenticity and objectivity, the study significantly refines the existing scholarly discourse and conceptual frameworks regarding the evolution of the sports sector in the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR.

Furthermore, the scholarly data and analytical insights derived from this research possess significant practical utility for the development of textbooks and teaching manuals on physical culture and sports for secondary and higher education institutions, as well as for the formulation of academic projects pertaining to the history of sports during the soviet era.

Implementation of the research findings. Based on the conclusions and recommendations derived from the research of soviet policy in the field of physical culture and sports in the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR (1917–1945), the following final syntheses are presented:

the research findings concerning the governance policy of the physical culture and sports sector in the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR operated across three distinct ideological periods: the first period (1921–1924) comprised the Central Council of Physical Culture of Turkestan, under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Universal Military Training of the Turkestan Front, which primarily aimed to train the native population for military service; the second period (1925–1936) was characterized by the Supreme Council of Physical Culture, formally operating under the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, but functionally operating under the auspices of the Red Sport International—an organization tasked with disseminating communist ideology—with the primary objective of forging a working-class segment among the native population; the third period (starting from 1936) involved the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR, amidst the global pre-war fascist-capitalist confrontations, this phase was aimed at utilizing sports as a vehicle for the widespread propagation of communist ideology within international politics by the Soviet regime have been utilized in developing scripts for several programs on the “History of Uzbekistan” television channel under the “Ma'rifat” Creative Union. (Reference № 01-33/975, dated December 23, 2025, from the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, “Ma'rifat” Creative Union). These materials served to enrich the historical narrative and content of the channel's broadcasts;

furthermore, the data regarding the during the initial periods of the Soviet government transformed the physical culture and sports sector in the Uzbek SSR into an instrument for political exploitation. To achieve this, the regime imposed

bans on national traditional games (such as *kurash*, equestrian sports, etc.) and dismissed physical education instructors of native and Turkic descent from schools, replacing them with its own cadres. However, the study demonstrates that by 1929, with the onset of industrialization and collectivization campaigns across the country, the colonial administration gradually relaxed the restrictions on national games. This shift was strategically designed to foster ideological proximity with the native population, thereby facilitating the systematic assimilation of Soviet ideology were integrated into the practical project FZ-202007287, “Creation of the Electronic “Smart Library” Platform for Sources of the History of the Uzbek People and Statehood (from ancient times to 1991)”, conducted by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan between 2022 and 2024. (Reference № 3/1255-745, dated March 19, 2026, from the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). These identified archival documents serve to fill critical historiographical gaps in the lesser-studied aspects of the physical culture and sports sectors of the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR;

primary archival sources elucidate that among the 1930s, the Soviet regime’s imposition of a cotton-centric policy aimed at developing light industry, coupled with a high demand for manual labor, intensified the urgency of cultivating a physically robust and healthy workforce. Consequently, sports clubs were established across collective and state farms (*kolkhozes* and *sovkhozes*), primarily targeting the youth demographic. Through the leadership of these sports clubs, the administration pursued a systematic policy designed to suppress national identity—specifically by restricting participation in religious practices and traditional ceremonies, and discouraging the celebration of national holidays. Furthermore, these clubs were utilized to maximize labor exploitation, fostering initiatives such as mandatory work on holidays and rest days, and orchestrating the artificial creation of idealized “shock workers” (*udarniks*) and labor heroes were utilized in developing scripts for the “History of Uzbekistan” television channel under the “Ma’rifat” Creative Union. (Reference № 01-33/975, dated December 23, 2025, from the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, “Ma’rifat” Creative Union). These materials have significantly enriched the historical accuracy and narrative of the channel’s programs;

furthermore, the findings concerning although the establishment of the BGTO (*Prepared for Labor and Defense*—for individuals under the age of 14) and the GTO (*Ready for Labor and Defense*—for individuals over the age of 14) physical fitness testing complexes between 1931 and 1934 was officially interpreted as a measure to safeguard public health through physical education, its primary objective was, in fact, to mobilize the population for collective labor and orient them toward military defense operations were integrated into the practical project FZ-202007287, “Creation of the Electronic “Smart Library” Platform for Sources of the History of the Uzbek People and Statehood (from ancient times to 1991)”, conducted by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan between 2022 and 2024. (Reference № 3/1255-745, dated March 19,

2026, from the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). These identified archival documents serve to fill critical historiographical gaps in the lesser-studied aspects of the physical culture and sports sectors of the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR.

Approbation of the research results. The results of research were disseminated through presentations at 6 international and 4 national academic-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results: A total of 14 academic works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, 4 articles were published in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for disseminating the core scientific results of doctoral dissertations. These include 3 articles in national journals and 1 article in an international journals.

Structure and size of the dissertation: The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references and sources. The main body of the dissertation spans 147 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **Introduction** of the dissertation substantiates the relevance and necessity of the chosen topic, demonstrating its alignment with the priority areas of Uzbekistan's scientific and technological development. It elucidates the degree of research on the problem, defines the aim, tasks, object and subject of the study, and outlines the scientific novelty of the work. Furthermore, it provides information on the practical implementation of the results, lists peer-reviewed publications, and details the overall structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter, titled “**The state of physical culture in the Turkestan ASSR (1917–1924)**”, illustrates the historical practice of traditional wrestling and equestrian sports among the indigenous population of Turan. It examines the introduction of physical exercises within the “New Method” (Jadid) schools during the Russian colonial era and the high significance of physical training in the military operations of the national independence movements (Istiqlolchilik harakati). Furthermore, the chapter covers the formal establishment of physical culture structures in the Turkestan ASSR and the militarization of the sector.

At the turn of the 20th century, the “New Method” schools were established across Turkestan as a result of the extensive efforts of the jadid reformists. Among the prominent jadid figures, Abdulla Avloni (1878–1934), in his work “The Turkic Gulistan or Morality” (Turkiy guliston yoxud ahloq), categorized child upbringing into four essential components: the timing of education, physical training, intellectual development and moral education⁷³. Similarly, Abdurauf Fitrat (1886–1934), aiming to enlighten the youth of his nation, facilitated their education in Germany and Turkey. In his treatise “The guide to salvation” (Rahbari najot), Fitrat divided upbringing into three pillars: physical education (health), intellectual

⁷³ Avloniy A. Turkiy guliston yoxud ahloq. – Toshkent, 1913. – B.6.

education (sound thinking) and moral education (moral purity)⁷⁴. Ahmad Zaki Validi Togan (1890–1970) also noted the significant practical role of physical training during the national independence movements of 1918–1924⁷⁵.

In early 1921, the central council of Physical culture was established in the Turkestan ASSR under the jurisdiction of the directorate of Universal military training (Vseobuch) of the Turkestan front, subsequently replacing the previously operational Sports council⁷⁶. By mid-1923, this Central council was reorganized into the Physical culture council of the Turkestan region, which functioned under the direct authority of the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the Turkestan ASSR⁷⁷. Key milestones included the inaugural Central Asian olympiad held in 1920⁷⁸ and the first All-Turkestan Physical culture festival in 1924⁷⁹.

Following the transition of the Turkestan ASSR's physical culture infrastructure to the jurisdiction of the directorate of Universal military training of the Turkestan front in 1921, its activities became increasingly specialized toward the military sphere. The primary objective was defined as training indigenous men to serve as a “shield” for the security of the RSFSR, rather than for the defense of the Turkestan ASSR itself. The communist party of Turkestan played a “significant” role in executing these tasks⁸⁰.

Subsequently, from February 1921, the directorate began publishing the journal Militia army⁸¹. This periodical evolved into a primary instrument for propagating the bolsheviks military-oriented ideologies among the indigenous population. Notably, Izrailev, the head of the directorate, who asserted: “Our foremost task is to establish a structure that is accessible and comprehensible to the local population in order to recruit them into the army. For this, we must train our own cadres from among the indigenous inhabitants within a short timeframe”⁸².

Another functional division of the directorate of Universal military training of the Turkestan ASSR was the Department for the registration of Pre-conscription youth and the conduct of military preparatory training⁸³. According to data as of January 25, 1921, this department had successfully registered and conducted military training for a total of 16,667 individuals from the indigenous population.

The bolsheviks primarily recruited a large number of the indigenous population into “physical culture training” as a pretext to utilize them as soldiers in the military campaign against the independence movements. A key factor in mobilizing the local population against their own compatriots was the bolsheviks

⁷⁴ Fitrat A. Rahbari najot. – Buxoro, 1915. – B.5.

⁷⁵ Ahmad Zakiy Validiy To'g'on. Xotiralar: Turkistonda mustaqillik va ozodlik uchun kurashlar tarixi. Tarjimon, ilmiy tahrir muallifi va nashrga tayyorlovchi M.Abdurahmonov. – Toshkent: Istiqol nuri, 2014. – B.112-114, 186-189.

⁷⁶ Мамбетов Б.Ж. Традиции физической культуры и спорта Каракалпакстана и проблемы возрождений, XX-й век.: Дисс... канд. ист. наук. – Нукус, 2007. – С.67-68.

⁷⁷ National Archives of Uzbekistan (NA Uz). R-735-fund, 1-list, 992-collection, 16-page and back side.

⁷⁸ Fergana Regional State Archive (Fergana RSA). 66-fund, 1-list, 511-collection, 45-page.

⁷⁹ Л.А.Джалилова. Жисмоний тарбия ва Олимпия ҳаракати тарихи. – Тошкент: Ворис, 2017. – Б.108-109.

⁸⁰ Archives of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (AAP RUz). 60-fund, 5-list, 105-collection, 8-page.

⁸¹ NA Uz. R-17-fund, 1-list, 1073-collection, 43-page.

⁸² Израилев А. Наши очередные задачи // Милиционная армия. – 1921. - №2. – С.2-4.

⁸³ NA Uz. R-17-fund, 1-list, 1073-collection, 52-page back side.

systematic effort to portray the participants of the independence movement as “bandits” (basmachi) and “enemies of the people”. Consequently, figures such as T.A’loyev, K.Yusupov, A.Goziev and U.Asadov actively participated in the military operations of the directorate of Universal military training⁸⁴.

The bolsheviks focused not only on the militarization of the sports sector but also on the systematic “sportization” of the red army. Notably, during the meeting of the physical culture union under the Fergana regional directorate of Universal military training held on November 18, 1921, significant deliberations took place regarding the sportization of the military. In accordance with the RSFSR decree⁸⁵ “On the sportization of the red army” and the subsequent order issued by the Turkestan front, a resolution was passed.

Another critical issue was the resolution regarding the necessity of implementing medical supervision over the training of conscription-age youth, initially adopted by the Namangan uyezd council of Physical culture and subsequently expanded to a republican scale⁸⁶. Although the bolsheviks consistently emphasized that medical supervision in physical culture was essential for the healthy and harmonious development of participants, its actual purpose was far more utilitarian.

In conclusion, following the establishment of the Turkestan ASSR, new contemporary sports were introduced alongside the region's long-standing national sports. Special clubs and training sessions for disciplines such as swimming, gymnastics, and track and field were organized within universities, notably at the Turkestan People’s University. Initially, the Department of Universal Military Training was established, under whose auspices the Central Council of Physical Education of the Turkestan ASSR was subsequently formed.

The second chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Transformation of the tasks of physical culture and sports in the Uzbek SSR (1925–1938)**”, elucidates the institutional and ideological shifts of the period. It examines the 1925 regulations of the physical culture structure in the Uzbek SSR, which established the oversight of the Red sport international (Sportintern) over local sports organizations. The chapter further analyzes the intensified propaganda aimed at recruiting the indigenous population into sports clubs and the strategic mobilization of the labor force to enhance productivity.

On January 7, 1925, the Supreme council of Physical culture of the Uzbek SSR was established under the administration of the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the Uzbek SSR⁸⁷. Fayzulla Khojayeov, the chairman of the Council of People’s Commissars of the Uzbek SSR, was appointed as the head of this Supreme council⁸⁸. The appointment of such a high-ranking political figure to this position indicates that the soviet authorities regarded the physical culture sector in the

⁸⁴ Xo‘jayev F. Jismoniy tarbiya tarixi. – Toshkent: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2010. – B.11.

⁸⁵ Fergana RSA. 66-fund, 1-list, 503-collection, 19-page.

⁸⁶ Fergana RSA. 66-fund, 1-list, 609-collection, 47-page.

⁸⁷ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 2650-collection, 208-209-pages; The same archive. R-86-fund, 1-list, 2237-collection, 17-page.

⁸⁸ Советский день / Правда востока, 28 мая 1925 года.

Uzbek SSR as a matter of paramount importance — or, more precisely of strategic “utility” for the state’s interests⁸⁹.

During this period, the jadidist movement continued to exert a significant influence on the development of physical culture. Notably, Munavvar Kori Abdurashidkhonov actively participated in organizing chess tournaments and was himself a distinguished competitor. He achieved notable success in competitions held in Tashkent between 1925 and 1928, securing second place in 1926 and 1927 and ultimately winning the championship (first place) in 1928⁹⁰. It is significant to note that in 1926, the special commission of the Tashkent Chess Section officially ranked Munavvar Kori Abdurashidkhonov among the “Category II” elite players. During the same year, his primary rival, Azmiddin Khojayev, who frequently emerged victorious in these matches, was elevated to the status of a “Category I” elite player.

Although the Red sport international critiqued the Lucerne sport international (LSI)⁹¹ — a Swiss-based organization operating under socialist and democratic ideologies, the RSI’s own sporting framework exhibited strikingly similar characteristics. The RSI’s serious commitment to “record-breaking” became explicitly evident during the reorganization of the councils of Physical culture across the USSR in 1929⁹². Specifically, the insufficient involvement of the labor force in high-performance record-setting⁹³. This indicates the RSI’s inherent inclination toward mass-producing record-breaking athletes, as sports increasingly evolved into a key element of domestic policy during this period⁹⁴.

In its efforts to integrate the indigenous population and promote sports, the soviet government primarily utilized traditional national games⁹⁵. Notably, in 1925, the Supreme council of Physical culture issued a directive to all its subordinate regional organizations, emphasizing the critical importance of thoroughly studying national sports exercises and games to facilitate deep-rooted propaganda among the local populace. Furthermore, the Council underscored the necessity of training instructors and coaches proficient in the uzbek language⁹⁶.

A significant All-Union event was the collective chess competition scheduled for September 1 in Odessa⁹⁷. During its deliberations, the Supreme council noted that the travel expenses for the ten representatives from the Uzbek SSR (including four ethnic uzbeks) would amount to 2,000 rubles⁹⁸. However, the Council declared its inability to fully fund this expenditure, placing its reliance on the

⁸⁹ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 3150-collection, 89-90-pages.

⁹⁰ Shaxmat xabarlari / Qizil O‘zbekiston, 1928-yil 15-iyun.

⁹¹ Люцерн спорт интернационали (ЛСИ) – капиталистик давлатларда (Ғарб ва АҚШ) ташкил этилган спорт йўналиш тармоғи.

⁹² Всесоюзный Совет Физкультуры при ЦИК СССР / Правда востока, 17 октября 1929 года.

⁹³ See more: Филиппов А.Н. Государственная политика ССР в области физической культуры и спорта (1920-1930 гг.): Автореферат дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Ярославль, 2012. – С.16-17.

⁹⁴ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 4538-collection, 9-page.

⁹⁵ Samarkand RSA. 75-fund, 1-list, 4-collection, 42-page.

⁹⁶ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 928-collection, 118-page.

⁹⁷ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 2596-collection, 12-page.

⁹⁸ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 5967-collection, 111-page.

Trade unions to secure the necessary capital⁹⁹. Furthermore, financial constraints severely impacted local infrastructure projects; for instance, although 6,000 rubles were allocated from the 1928 budget for the construction of a stadium in Old Bukhara, the facility was deemed unfit for use following its renovation¹⁰⁰. Additionally, the acute shortage of winter sports facilities led to a drastic decline in athletic participation¹⁰¹. Statistical data reveals that while the attendance rate for training sessions remained at 95% until December, it plummeted to 30% during the harsh climatic conditions leading up to the spring season.

The soviet authorities in the Uzbek SSR directed efforts to increase labor productivity not only toward factories and industrial plants but also toward the critical cotton harvesting campaigns¹⁰². Notably, on October 2, 1929, the Supreme council of Physical culture of the Uzbek SSR issued a directive to all physical culture organizations regarding their “Participation in the Execution of the cotton program”. The directive asserted that physical culture organizations were to be considered a “combat unit of the proletarian Cultural army” and were mandated to play an active role in the Cultural revolution.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the structure of physical education became increasingly specialized toward the defense sector¹⁰³. However, the utilization of the sports sector for military purposes did not garner universal support¹⁰⁴. Notably, the local population of the Surkhandarya region openly condemned the fact that their regional Physical culture council operated under the direct control of military administration¹⁰⁵. Furthermore, the programs of physical culture festivals and events organized by these councils across various districts began to prioritize a complex of applied military exercises¹⁰⁶.

While the “Ready for labor and defense” (GTO) physical culture complex was formally introduced on a union-wide scale between 1931 and 1934, analogous frameworks were operational as early as 1921. For instance, the “Normal Athlete” badge and its corresponding performance standards were established during 1921–1922. Subsequently, between 1925 and 1928, the “Normal physical culturist” badge was specifically created for the commanders and soldiers of the red army, accompanied by its own set of rigorous regulatory tests¹⁰⁷. However, these norms were primarily designed to bolster military development and combat readiness¹⁰⁸.

In conclusion, the Soviet regime instrumentalized traditional sports as a strategic mechanism to foster closer integration with the population of the Uzbek SSR. Specifically, by codifying the rules of *kurash* (traditional wrestling), the authorities organized public festivals in densely populated areas and initiated

⁹⁹ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 5297-collection, 58-page.

¹⁰⁰ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 5285- collection, 27-page.

¹⁰¹ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 2591- collection, 42-page.

¹⁰² NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 5967- collection, 226-page.

¹⁰³ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 6886- collection, 24-page.

¹⁰⁴ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 5298- collection, 2-page.

¹⁰⁵ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 5292- collection, 3-page.

¹⁰⁶ NA Uz. R-86-fund, 1-list, 5300- collection, 42-page.

¹⁰⁷ Попов В.Ф. Наследие бывшего СССР: миражи в массовой физической культуре и миф о комплексе ГТО // Вестник ТГУ (Ташкент). - 1997. - Выпуск №1. – С.65-70.

¹⁰⁸ NA Uz. R-423-fund, 1-list, 18-collection, 35-page.

competitions aimed at structuring wrestling tournaments effectively. Concurrently, the administration began allocating substantial attention to the native language of the indigenous population.

The third chapter of the dissertation, titled **“Adaptation of physical culture and sports to wartime conditions (1939–1945)”**, investigates the strategic redirection of physical culture structures and komsomol (LKSM of Uzbekistan) activities toward securing military reserves during the war. This chapter examines the organization of sports competitions across the Uzbek SSR and Central Asian republics, as well as the systematic integration of specialized military elements into the GTO performance standards.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, the All-Union committee on Physical culture and sports issued essential directives in July 1941, titled “On the restructuring of physical culture work under wartime conditions” and “On the Implementation of Universal military training among the population by physical culture organizations”. These were further reinforced in September 1941 by the USSR State Defense Committee’s resolution, “On the Introduction of Universal military training for citizens of the USSR”¹⁰⁹. The resolution explicitly stating: “Every citizen of the soviet union capable of military service must master military science, take up arms and stand ready to defend their Motherland”.

Consequently, effective October 1, 1941, a mandatory 110-hour universal military training program was instituted for USSR citizens aged 16 to 50¹¹⁰. Under this directive, numerous training centers were established across the republic, enabling hundreds of thousands of workers to undergo military instruction without disrupting their industrial production. Furthermore, on October 24, 1942, the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR issued main decrees regarding the “Initial and pre-conscription training for pupils in grades 5–10” and the “Military-physical training for pupils in grades 1–4”.

State propaganda forced numerous representatives of the physical culture and sports sector from the Uzbek SSR were deployed to the battlefield, where they demonstrated exceptional heroism¹¹¹. Notable examples include “people’s wrestlers” such as Tuychi Eryigitov, who sacrificed his life on the Volkhov front in 1943 to clear a path for his comrades, and Komiljon Pulatov, who performed a self-sacrificial act by throwing himself under an enemy tank with explosives.

Many Uzbekistan athletes were honored with prestigious soviet orders and medals for their valor, with several attaining the title of Hero of the Soviet union. Distinguished athletes across various disciplines—including footballers M.Khojayev and A.Toporidze; track and field athletes U.Toirov and Kochnev; boxers L.Mesh and A.Borzenko and gymnasts V.Karpov and I.Boyarinov—displayed remarkable bravery¹¹². Particularly striking is the case of track athlete U.Toirov, who continued to fight until the end of his engagement despite

¹⁰⁹ Ҳамроев Н. Мактабда ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик тарбияси (Мактаб комсомол ташкилотлари таҷрибасидан). – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1986. – Б.25.

¹¹⁰ Ботиров Ҳ.А. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Ибн Сино, 1993. – Б.65.

¹¹¹ Хўжаев Ф., Мелиев Х., Юнусова Д. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-moliya, 2010. – Б.140.

¹¹² Ботиров Ҳ.А.. Ўзбекистонда жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Ибн Сино, 1993. – Б.64.

sustaining nine separate gunshot wounds.

During the war period, the Youth union committees intensified their propaganda efforts to mobilize the younger generation for the front lines¹¹³. On November 21, 1940, the All-Union leninist young communist league (VLKSM) issued a statement regarding the preparations for the “3rd All-Union pioneer and pupil Military-physical competition”. The directive defined two primary objectives for the event: first, to provide pioneers and students with essential military-physical skills and tactical expertise; and second, to facilitate the successful completion of various GTO performance standards among the youth¹¹⁴.

The 10th Congress of the komsomol of Uzbekistan (1941) was primarily dedicated to the systematic enhancement of physical culture work among the youth¹¹⁵. The military-physical training and mass sporting initiatives prioritized during this congress played a decisive role in supplying qualified personnel for the red army¹¹⁶. According to the 1944 report of the Uzbekistan LKSM regarding “The activities of komsomol organizations in the military-physical sector during the War”, the efforts of the youth union throughout the conflict were fundamentally concentrated on strengthening the military-physical preparedness of reserve soldiers¹¹⁷.

Despite the exigencies of the war, numerous athletic competitions continued to be held on both the All-Union and regional Central Asian scales¹¹⁸. Notably, on August 2, 1944, the All-Union committee on Physical culture and Sports organized a basketball tournament in Tbilisi, for which the Uzbek SSR dispatched a delegation of 15 athletes (8 men and 7 women). Competitive activities persisted into 1945, marked significantly by the USSR Water Polo Championship, where the Uzbek SSR secured an impressive third-place finish¹¹⁹.

The disparity in the construction of sporting facilities between the pre-war period and the concluding years of the conflict was profound. the “Komsomol youth voluntary communal labor month” was organized from February 20 to March 20, 1944, commemorating the 26th anniversary of the red army¹²⁰. This collective labor initiative mobilized 11,387 young volunteers across the Uzbek SSR, resulting in the construction of 2 football pitches, 68 volleyball courts, 19 gymnastics grounds and 8 basketball courts, in addition to the renovation of 4 existing football pitches.

In conclusion, following the onset of World War II by Nazi Germany, military reforms were intensively accelerated across the USSR, including within the Uzbek SSR. The State Defense Committee of the USSR mandated a 110-hour compulsory military training program for all able-bodied citizens aged between 16

¹¹³ NA Uz. R-94-fund, 5-list, 4131-collection, 23-page.

¹¹⁴ AAP RUz. 15-fund, 25-list, 3969-collection, 42, 49-pages.

¹¹⁵ Ҳамроев Н. Мактабда ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик тарбияси (Мактаб комсомол ташкилотлари тажрибасидан). – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1986. – Б.22.

¹¹⁶ Хўжаев Ф., Мелиев Х., Юнусова Д. Жисмоний тарбия тарихи. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-moliya, 2010. – Б.140.

¹¹⁷ AAP RUz. 58-fund, 15-list, 1840-collection, 2-page.

¹¹⁸ NA Uz. R-2310-fund, 1-list, 29-collection, 1-page.

¹¹⁹ NA Uz. R-2310-fund, 1-list, 29-collection, 81-page.

¹²⁰ AAP RUz. 15-fund, 25-list, 4296-collection, 13-page.

and 50. Beyond sports organizations, all institutions within the republic were fully mobilized into the collective effort to fortify the military-defense sector.

CONCLUSION

The following **conclusions** have been drawn from a result of the scientific research entitled “The policy of soviet government in the field of physical culture and sports in the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR (1917 – 1945)”:

1. The Turkestan region has historically been characterized by ancient sporting traditions, including “kurash”, “uloq” and chess. Following the establishment of the Turkestan ASSR and the subsequent formation of a new administrative framework for physical culture, modern sporting disciplines were gradually introduced. Formal educational programs for gymnastics, track and field and swimming were systematically implemented within academic institutes. The operational directives of these structures were mandated to align with the ideological tenets and objectives of “proletarian sports”.

2. As the independence movements within the Turkestan region intensified, the soviet government initiated strategic measures to ensure state security, identifying the field of physical culture as a crucial instrument for this purpose. To facilitate large-scale propaganda, a specialized journal titled “Militia Army” was established. However, the very nomenclature of the publication underscored a strategic priority toward military indoctrination rather than conventional physical education. Following the ratification of specialized directives by the RSFSR (named the USSR from December 1922) regarding the “sportization” of the national military.

3. Following the formation of the Uzbek SSR, a successor administrative body known as the Supreme council of Physical culture was established, mirroring the structural framework of the former Turkestan ASSR. The continuity was primarily driven by the institution’s charter, which mandated operational alignment with the ideological directives of the Red sport international. During this transition, significant systemic deficiencies emerged within the sports sectors of the Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR and Tajik SSR; notably, the management and efficiency of local sports clubs were found to be inadequate.

4. The indigenous population of the Uzbek SSR was deemed “essential” to the soviet government, as they were strategically mobilized to bolster the nation’s economic stability and state security. Particular emphasis was placed on the development of national wrestling. However, these promotional efforts were undermined by severe administrative and financial stagnation in other areas. For instance, the initial budget allocated to the Supreme council of Physical culture for its first year (1925) was a meager 6,000 rubles — an amount so insufficient.

5. The soviet government initiated a strategic militarization of the physical culture and sports infrastructure in the Uzbek SSR. To this end, paramilitary disciplines — including tactical marching, grenade launching, and marksmanship, were formally integrated into the competitive sports curricula. The Supreme council of Physical culture was designated as the central governing body

to oversee these initiatives. Furthermore, the GTO normative standards were established to enhance the military-technical proficiency of athletes.

6. Following the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, numerous states prioritized the reinforcement of their national defense systems. Subsequent to the German invasion of the USSR in June 1941, the State Defense Committee mandated a compulsory 110-hour military training program for men aged 16 to 50, a task formally delegated to the committee for Physical culture and sports. Within this wartime framework, all sectors of the USSR, including the Uzbek SSR, were restructured to serve the strategic interests of the front.

7. Despite the exigencies of the Second World War (1939–1945), athletic competitions continued to be organized within the Uzbek SSR. These events were held not only at the republican level but also within the broader regional and USSR frameworks. It is noteworthy that athletes from the Uzbek SSR consistently secured first-place positions in regional championships, although their performance in all-union competitions remained inconsistent. The competitive programs integrated mass sports with traditional national games indigenous to the region.

8. Following the soviet union's entry into active combat, the GTO framework — originally established for the cultivation of elite athletes — was strategically repurposed to serve national defense objectives. During war against Nazi Germany (1941–1945), military-oriented evaluation criteria were integrated into the GTO normative standards; notably, specialized proficiency tests in marksmanship were introduced. Concurrent with these developments, efforts to institutionalize physical culture led to the construction of various sporting facilities and the manufacturing of athletic equipment to facilitate training.

The scholarly investigation into the policy of soviet government in the field of physical culture and sports in the Turkestan ASSR – Uzbek SSR has facilitated the formulation of the following **proposals and recommendations**:

1. To organize regular scientific and practical conferences dedicated to the in-depth study of the physical culture and sports policies implemented during the soviet era in the Turkestan ASSR.

2. To increase the production of artistic and documentary films, television programs that critically examine and disseminate the history of sports policy in the Uzbek SSR.

3. To promote objective scholarly research covering the subsequent period of soviet sports policy (1945–1991) and to produce comparative studies that authentically portray the development of the sector following the restoration of Uzbekistan's national independence.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.05/2025.27.12.Tar.05.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИСТОРИИ АКАДЕМИИ
НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ

КАЗБЕК БОЗОРБОЙ УЛИ НАГАШБОВ

**ПОЛИТИКА СОВЕТСКОЙ ВЛАСТИ В СФЕРЕ
ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА В ТУРКЕСТАНСКОЙ АССР –
УЗБЕКСКОЙ ССР (1917 – 1945 ГГ.)**

07.00.01 – История Узбекистана

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по историческим наукам

Ташкент, 2026

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за № В2025.4.PhD/Tar1803.

Диссертация выполнена в Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.fati.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNET» (www.ziyo.net.uz).

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Узбекистана имени Низами**

Защита диссертации состоится « 18 » сентябрь 2026 г. в 14:00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.05/2025.27.12.Tar.05.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Институте истории АН Республики Узбекистан (Адрес: 100060, г. Ташкент, улица Шахрисабзкая, 5, Институт истории АН Республики Узбекистан, 8-й этаж, Зал заседаний. Тел.: (+99871) 233-54-70; Факс: (+99871) 233-39-91; E-mail: info@fati.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Фундаментальной библиотеке Академии Наук Республики Узбекистан (зарегистрирована за №___). (Адрес: 100170, город Ташкент, улица Зиёлилар, 13 дом). Тел: (+99871) 262-74-58; факс: (+99871) 262-34-41.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования заключается в раскрытии проводившейся советской властью политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта в Туркестанской АССР – Узбекской ССР в 1917–1945 гг.

Объектом исследования является политика советской власти в сфере физической культуры и спорта в Туркестанской АССР – Узбекской ССР в 1917–1945 гг.

Предметом исследования являются процессы специализации сферы физической культуры и спорта в Туркестанской АССР – Узбекской ССР в военно-оборонных целях, вопросы повышения производительности труда, организация национальных, массовых и военно-спортивных соревнований, а также политика финансового обеспечения данной отрасли.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

обосновано, что политика управления сферой физической культуры и спорта в Туркестанской АССР – Узбекской ССР в идеологическом аспекте функционировала в рамках трех основных периодов: первый период (1921–1924 гг.) — период деятельности Центрального совета физической культуры Туркестана при Управлении всеобщего военного обучения (Всеобуч) Туркестанского фронта, основной целью которого являлась военная подготовка коренного населения для регулярной армии; второй период (1925–1936 гг.) — период Высшего совета физической культуры, который официально находился в ведении Центрального Исполнительного Комитета (ЦИК) Узбекской ССР, но фактически действовал под эгидой Красного спортивного интернационала (Спортинтерна) — организации, выполнявшей задачи по распространению коммунистической идеологии с целью формирования рабочего класса из числа местного населения; третий период (с 1936 г.) — период Комитета по делам физической культуры и спорта при Совете Народных Комиссаров (Совнарком) Узбекской ССР, деятельность которого в условиях предвоенного фашистско-капиталистического противостояния в мире была направлена на использование спорта советской властью в качестве инструмента широкой пропаганды коммунистической идеологии на международной политической арене;

доказано, что на начальных этапах советское правительство превратило сферу физической культуры и спорта в Узбекской ССР в инструмент политического манипулирования. В этих целях режим ввел запрет на национальные виды игр (такие как кураш, конный спорт и т. д.), а также отстранил от должностей в школах учителей физического воспитания из числа местного населения и лиц тюркского происхождения, заменив их собственными кадрами. Однако исследование показывает, что к 1929 году, с началом процессов индустриализации и коллективизации в стране, колониальная администрация постепенно смягчила ограничения на национальные игры с целью идеологического сближения с коренным населением и последующего укоренения собственной идеологии;

установлено, что в 1930-х годах внедрение советской властью хлопковой политики в целях развития легкой промышленности, а также высокая потребность в ручном труде актуализировали необходимость подготовки физически крепкой и здоровой рабочей силы. В связи с этим в колхозах и совхозах были организованы спортивные секции, охватившие преимущественно молодежь. Через руководителей данных секций проводилась систематическая политика, направленная на подавление национального самосознания (в частности, путем ограничения участия в религиозных и национальных обрядах, а также запрета на празднование традиционных праздников). Кроме того, данные объединения использовались для максимального привлечения к труду, включая инициирование выхода на работу в праздничные и выходные дни, а также искусственное создание образов “героев-ударников”;

обосновано, что хотя учреждение в 1931–1934 годах комплексов физкультурных испытаний БГТО («Будь готов к труду и обороне» — для лиц младше 14 лет) и ГТО («Готов к труду и обороне» — для лиц старше 14 лет) официально интерпретировалось как мера по охране здоровья населения на основе физического воспитания, их подлинная цель заключалась в подготовке населения к коллективному труду и его мобилизационной ориентации на нужды военной обороны.

Внедрение результатов исследования:

сведения о том, что политика управления сферой физической культуры и спорта в Туркестанской АССР – Узбекской ССР в идеологическом аспекте функционировала в рамках трех основных периодов: первый период (1921–1924 гг.) — период деятельности Центрального совета физической культуры Туркестана при Управлении всеобщего военного обучения (Всеобуч) Туркестанского фронта, основной целью которого являлась военная подготовка коренного населения для регулярной армии; второй период (1925–1936 гг.) — период Высшего совета физической культуры, который официально находился в ведении Центрального Исполнительного Комитета (ЦИК) Узбекской ССР, но фактически действовал под эгидой Красного спортивного интернационала (Спортинтерна) — организации, выполнявшей задачи по распространению коммунистической идеологии с целью формирования рабочего класса из числа местного населения; третий период (с 1936 г.) — период Комитета по делам физической культуры и спорта при Совете Народных Комиссаров (Совнарком) Узбекской ССР, деятельность которого в условиях предвоенного фашистско-капиталистического противостояния в мире была направлена на использование спорта советской властью в качестве инструмента широкой пропаганды коммунистической идеологии на международной политической арене, использованы при формировании сценариев передач телеканала «Узбекистон тарихи» государственного учреждения «Творческое объединение «Маърифат»». (Справка Национальной Телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, ГУ «Творческое объединение «Маърифат»» № 01-33/975 от 23 декабря 2025 года).

Представленные материалы служат обогащению контента передач телеканала;

данные о том, что на начальных этапах советское правительство превратило сферу физической культуры и спорта в Узбекской ССР в инструмент политического манипулирования. В этих целях режим ввел запрет на национальные виды игр (такие как кураш, конный спорт и т. д.), а также отстранил от должностей в школах учителей физического воспитания из числа местного населения и лиц тюркского происхождения, заменив их собственными кадрами. Однако исследование показывает, что к 1929 году, с началом процессов индустриализации и коллективизации в стране, колониальная администрация постепенно смягчила ограничения на национальные игры с целью идеологического сближения с коренным населением и последующего укоренения собственной идеологии, использованы в рамках прикладного проекта Института истории АН РУз (2022–2024 гг.) ФЗ-202007287 «Создание электронной платформы «Аклли кутубхона» источников по истории узбекского народа и государственности (с древнейших времен до 1991 года)». (Справка Академии наук Республики Узбекистан № 3/1255-745 от 19 марта 2026 года). Выявленные архивные документы служат пополнению малоисследованной части истории сферы физической культуры и спорта в Туркестанской АССР – Узбекской ССР;

материалы первичных архивных источников, подтверждающие, что в 1930-х годах внедрение советской властью хлопковой политики в целях развития легкой промышленности, а также высокая потребность в ручном труде актуализировали необходимость подготовки физически крепкой и здоровой рабочей силы. В связи с этим в колхозах и совхозах были организованы спортивные секции, охватившие преимущественно молодежь. Через руководителей данных секций проводилась систематическая политика, направленная на подавление национального самосознания (в частности, путем ограничения участия в религиозных и национальных обрядах, а также запрета на празднование традиционных праздников). Кроме того, данные объединения использовались для максимального привлечения к труду, включая инициирование выхода на работу в праздничные и выходные дни, а также искусственное создание образов “героев-ударников”, использованы при разработке сценариев передач телеканала «Узбекистон тарихи» ГУ «Творческое объединение «Маърифат»». (Справка Национальной Телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, ГУ «Творческое объединение «Маърифат»» № 01-33/975 от 23 декабря 2025 года). Представленные материалы служат обогащению контента телепередач;

информация о том, что хотя учреждение в 1931–1934 годах комплексов физкультурных испытаний БГТО («Будь готов к труду и обороне» — для лиц младше 14 лет) и ГТО («Готов к труду и обороне» — для лиц старше 14 лет) официально интерпретировалось как мера по охране здоровья населения на основе физического воспитания, их подлинная цель заключалась в подготовке населения к коллективному труду и его мобилизационной

ориентации на нужды военной обороны, была использована в рамках практического проекта ФЗ-202007287 «Создание электронной платформы «Ақлли кутубхона» источников по истории узбекского народа и государственности (с древнейших времен до 1991 года)», реализованного Институтом истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан в 2022-2024 годах. (Справка Академии наук Республики Узбекистан № 3/1255-745 от 19 марта 2026 года). Выявленные архивные документы служат пополнению малоисследованной части истории сферы физической культуры и спорта в Туркестанской АССР – Узбекской ССР.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованных источников и литературы. Исследовательская часть диссертации составляет 147 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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I bo'lim (I часть; part I)

1. *Nag'ashboyev Q.B.* O'zbekiston SSRda Jismoniy tarbiya va sport tuzilmasining yigirmanchi yuzyillik 20-yillaridagi faoliyati // Qo'qon DPI Ilmiy xabarlari jurnali. – 2025. – №6. – B. 723-728 (07.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2021-yil 31-martdagi 295/6-son qarori). <https://journals-kokandsu.uz/index.php/kspi/issue/view/28/29>

2. *Nag'ashboyev Q.B.* The policy of the Soviet authorities in the Field of Physical Education in Uzbekistan SSR // Miasto Przyslosci journal (Poland, Kielce). – 2024. – Vol.52. – P. 371-375. (Research Bib Impact Factor: 11.43). <https://miastoprzyslosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/4613>

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12. *Nag'ashboyev Q.B.* Z.M.Bobur davri va 1917-1924 yillarda bolsheviklarning armiyasida harbiy-jismoniy tayyorgarlikning qiyosiy tahlili // Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur faoliyati va ijodining xalqaro miqyosda o'rganilishi va uning ahamiyati. Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi. – Toshkent, 2024. – 1-jild. – B. 95-99. https://www.academia.edu/169037348/Z_M_Bobur_davri_va_1917_1924_yillarda_bolsheviklarning_armiyasida_harbiy_jismoniy_tayyorgarlikning_qiyosiy_tahlili

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