

OCCURRENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT

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Definition of "Sport" - includes all forms of competitive physical activity and games that through casual or organized partaking are *intended* to use, maintain and improve the physical abilities and skills of humans while providing enjoyment to the participants as well as entertainment for spectators. The European Charter of Sport gives the following definition: sport is "any form of physical activity that through organized or unorganized participation is intended to express or improving physical and mental fitness, the development of social relations or the achievement of sports results at all levels "

Definition of sport includes the following criteria:

- racing element;
- the absence of basic rules based on chance or good luck;
- avoiding unnecessary risks to the health and safety of participants and spectators;
- refusal to cause intentional harm to live beings and the lack of a monopoly of a single producer of the necessary equipment.

In addition to competitions and the systems of their organization of sports includes preparation for competitions (training), specific public relations in this area of human activity, and the socially significant results of such activity. Sport is generally recognized as a system of activities that take place based on physical athleticism or physical dexterity, such as the biggest competitions like the Olympics allow only a sport that meets this definition.

However, there are certain sports with mental instead of with physical activity. These are board games or card games - bridge, chess, darts. Sport is governed by a set of rules and criteria that serve to ensure fair competition and allow a fair decision as to who will be the winner. Victory is determined by physical events, such as a celebration of goals or crossing the finish line. It also depends on the judges, who evaluate the elements of sports performance with objective criteria such as technical performance or artistic impression.

Sport is also a major source of entertainment for non-participants, attracting a large number of visitors to the places for sports and reaching a wide audience of spectators through sports broadcasts. The world sports industry is worth over 700 billion dollars.

The most accessible and practiced sport in the world is running, and football is the most popular sports show.

Athletics

These are the basic principle of fairness in sport. In modernity has officially introduced a sports code and

- oath of the Olympics. includes several criteria:
- respect for the opponent, for the opponent;
- respect for the rules of the game and the decisions of the referee-if a result needs to be challenged, it must be done in the rules according to the established order;
- doping and any other artificial stimulation of the body are unacceptable and should not be allowed to determine the results;
- equal chances - all athletes at the start can rely on victory;
- the self-control of the competitor.

The main enemy of the principles of sportsmanship is doping and the inability of organizations to deal with it. For doping is considered a banned substance and method in the sport that is used to achieve higher achievements. The term occurs for the first time in knightly duels. The tests of urine and blood are the only official methods used to establish its use. The very appearance of the body also betrays her. Fairplay or the so-called *fair play* includes in its concept integrity in sports and compliance with the rules. The basic principle of the sport is for participants to be educated in a spirit of honesty and fair play. Fair play and Athletics consist of several criteria:

- respect for the opponent, for the opponent;
- respect for the rules of the game;
- respect for the judge's decisions.

(If a result needs to be challenged, it must be done according to the rules according to the established order).

The biggest enemy of fair play is the so-called arranged matches or the Black Toto.

The most problematic sides when it comes to the black lotto are Malta, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Canada, and more recently, Ukraine. These problems grow with each passing day. Team sports, tennis, and martial arts suffer the most many of the arranged matches. Schemes for manipulating the current or final result, as well as in various other parts of the game that are subjected The bets are revealed almost every day in the professional sport.

HISTORY OF SPORT

Sports in Antiquity

Examples abound in the cave rocks discovered so far drawings that do not fit unambiguously into the modern understanding of sports, but it can still be noted that even in ancient times there were occupations that resembled and could be considered a sporting activity. Such images in caves are discovered about 30,000 - 40,000 years ago. Judging by the sports practiced then, the military and The art of war is directly related to sports. Over time, the sport became more organized and regulated. New species and subspecies of sports, the rules are refined, traditions are developed in sports and new supporters and admirers appear.

Sports in the New Age

It is accepted at the end of the 18th century, when England abolished all bans on games and competitions imposed over the centuries, giving impetus to their flourishing. The industrial revolution and mass production led to increasing the number of people practicing at least one sport in their spare time or by devoting their free time its time to watch the sport. The English approach to sport is spreading in continental Europe and the transoceanic colonies and began to dominate the western world. Under their influence, the competitive element penetrates national sports. An important contribution to the development of physical culture (as for his time and in the following centuries) makes German doctor and philanthropist Johann Gutsmuts. He doesn't just write textbooks aids for gymnastics and swimming, work to promote sports games but also invents still used appliances for exercises.

Gymnastics developed actively during the 19th century in many European countries, By the end of the 19th century, popular rules were generally formed in sports games. They are especially popular in France athletics competitions in the 80s of the century is built ice rink for skating with artificial ice. It's developing the institution of sports coaching, sports are built facilities. Since the middle of the 19th century, the sport has gone beyond national borders and begins the development of the international sports movement. Although initially, sports competitions have amateur character and participants throughout the rest of their time is occupied with labor and other activities, since ancient times a layer of professional athletes is formed. High-level professional athletes are beginning to earn large sums of money as well as advertising revenue on various products after they became celebrities. The fact that sport is becoming business and a source of wealth largely affects the nature of competitions. Because of the requirements for spectacle or convenience, sports rules often change.

Collective and individual sports

Collective sports are only those where there is a team of just a determined number of competitors and do not have others variations: rugby (15), football (11), volleyball (6), hockey on ice (6), basketball(5), curling (4), streetball (3), beach volleyball (2).

Everyone else is **individual**.

Winter sport is a sport that takes place on snow or ice. These sports require both special equipment and special equipment: skiing, snowboarding, sledding, figure skating, curling, and others. Some of them take place openly, while others are held indoors in the hall.

Summer sports are held in the summer and are much more diverse. They can be practiced both on the ground and in water. Specific facilities are also needed for this purpose and equipment. For example, for athletics competitions are use stadiums, and for swimming - Olympic-size swimming pools. They can also be played outdoors or indoors. They are included in the program of the Summer Olympic Games.