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HISTORICAL REALITIES OF FOLK GAMES AND TOURISM

Abstract: According to their social and economic conditions, the georgian people have developed a variety of physical exercises and moving games since ancient times. Over time, they were integrated into the physical education system, making them an integral part of folk culture. Georgian sports provided a serious service to the physical training of future fighters from all regions of the country. Georgian people have always loved physical exercise and respected human physical strength and flexibility.

Such kinds of sports such as wrestling, horse riding, fencing, bowling, hunting and others -georgian people acquired physical strength, flexibility, endurance and other physical qualities, which they then used in life and more than once defeated much more numerous enemies. Well-organized, and masculine competitions had a more positive effect on the development of the audience's aesthetic tastes, it was this purpose that was fulfilled by the sports performances of the georgian public holidays in various ways, both inside the country and far outside its borders.

Among the many directions of tourism are scenic and recreational and sports tourism, which originates in the distant past, people used to travel for fun, recreation, health and physical strength recognition and recreation, they were walking along a road full of resistance. The tourism is considered an activity that has great importance in people's lives, since it directly affects the social-cultural state, educational and economic fields and their international relations.

Key words: folk, games, military, physical, holiday, competition, tourism.

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Introduction

Introduction since time immemorial, all nations have developed various means of physical education and recovery, along with the time, it was improved and enriched with new means. In order for physical education to fulfill its purpose, it must solve specific tasks, which in turn is related to the development of many valuable mental and physical qualities. Education should be conducted with his help "in young people, inner feeling is strengthened in the body and in the morality", so it should develop such qualities as it is power, modesty, etc.

The practice of physical education arose in the material conditions of life. This practice was primarily driven by human economy, as well as military

interests. So over the centuries of its existence, the georgian people have created and developed various means of physical education, which express themselves in the abundance of moving games and the peculiarity of sports. Because of this, physical education facilities often bear the stamp of their original conditions.

A large part of these games is characterized by a peculiar and tense plot, which is sometimes more closely related to the specifics of certain types of farming or military actions and others. The rich fund of georgian game folklore has a wide variety of games that develop participants' strength, agility, courage, longevity, activity, and initiative.

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In the careful study of the georgian game material, the fact that the game carries the imprint of its imaginary environment and also the traces of the stages of development can not be ignored. Especially this can be said about those moving games, whose plot, toy weapons and the terminology associated with them clearly reflect the individual aspects of people's work and being [2].

So must be told it is not well studied the rich heritage of earlier generations, which today has not broken the connection with people's living. So as school practice shows, moving folk games are still not properly used as a means of physical education for youth. The use of folk games in the modern system of physical education is related to their comprehensive study, careful selection and, if necessary, recycling - use.

From the middle of the 19th century, when, due to social complications, children are not able to participate in moving games and have fun, there is an urgent need for systematic teaching of physical education in schools. To solve the problem, among other georgian workers, a relatively little-known teacher and public figure, i. rostomashvili, did a lot to the public.

Ivane rostomashvili was born in 1852. In telavi. Kurdgelaure. In 1874, he was appointed as a teacher in saingilo in the village of Kakhi. He did a great job in the case of raising ingilo young generations in case of introduction of georgian sports traditions. During his tenure in saingilo, he opened sunday schools, held trial lessons, compiled textbooks, in "iveria", in "moambe", in "droeba", in "mogzaure" and in other magazines and newspapers he published articles of a pedagogical nature. I. Rostomashvili, who was displaced from saingilo, was transferred to zakatli market school in 1878. On his initiative, gymnastics lessons were introduced in this school and he demanded that they be implemented in all schools. In 1880, he was appointed the first director of the gymnasium created on the basis of the telavi civil school. On his own initiative, a sunday school was founded, and in 1883, with the help of his wife, e. cholokashvili "farm women's school" in which 100 girls were studying [3]. So in his publications i. Rostomashvili requires the introduction of physical culture in schools.

Representatives of the period's georgian public-pedagogical thinking they tried to introduce physical education in georgian schools and set them at the proper height. The local administrators of education were often forced to take care of introducing physical education even in those schools, in which the relevant regulations did not provide for it. And they often reached their goals. In this case, he took an active part i. zarafishvili (nadikvrel). He required 6 hours a week for "gymnastics" at school and wrote: he said "let the children play for 2 hours a day". People forget the games and some don't remember their names

anymore; "it is necessary who knows well someone played teach us in detail, because let's spread it. It won't be surprising that the best fun and games of the educated people will show up in our villages and towns. Because entertainment the writers teach us and everyone should spread it. In his opinion, the most important thing is that play and discipline are necessary for him, that he morally develops and elevates the child. Well arranged games „as long as we play well-organized games, we will have more free time, so much will our constant work become easier, so much will our mind and feelings be removed from wrongdoing and unruliness" [4].

I. Zarafishvili he was not satisfied with only theoretical lessons and even took part in the practical activities of raising children, excursions organized for the study of the historical monuments of the country and the region were considered an essential type of physical education. On the pages of the "iveria" newspaper, he describes in detail the tourist trip of the students of the theological seminary to the monastery of shuamta. "before two hundred they went and you will enjoy if you knew how they sang between the forest and the trees... After dinner they started playing, they came back in the evening they were very happy to return to school. I don't think they'll live their lives take a walk" [5].

In the 19th century in telavi, the best and most common means of physical exercise and relaxation for the working population was swimming, wrestling, ball-lifting, and weight lifting, which they used on weekends. The 19th century press confirms that children and teenagers were being trained in various sports. Mass wrestling and wrestling competitions were traditionally organized during public holidays. Attention, they had chosen a place in telavi and villages for entertainment. Here young people danced, balled, played. People had great respect for such a place of entertainment.

In the second half of the 19th century in telavi, there was a special place in the sports of the country; the important thing is that, according to a certain rule, it started with the competitions of young boys, and then middle-aged people participated in it, and at the end of the game - favorites. This was written in the press of that period. This was a kind of practice for children, with the help of which they not only practiced themselves and practiced, but also experienced examples from experienced people. Here two-way practice has its place - active - in the form of even adolescent participation, and passive - in the form of examples. Competitions were held every saturday and on other weekends as well. "in our telavi still don't lose their old fashions and every sunday - the last day there will be fistfights. Starting from 2 o'clock in the morning, people gather at the appointed place. For the first time, boxing, like any other military activity, starts with children, and eventually even men with wives and children will take part." this

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was written by newspaper "droeba". [10]. Some of the authors' correspondence has highlighted the high skill of the boxers. It is said in newspaper "shroma": "in general, we must say that boxers show great dexterity and insight... They use many techniques in boxing; thus, a man of great weight can be defeated by a small and weak one. [6]. Admiring authors of this type of sport cannot hide the fact that during the bad organization of the competition, the possibility of danger to life increased. In the correspondence it is said: "I myself know several people from telavi who have become blind and amputated due to boxing" [7].

In the second half of the 19th century, the government banned boxing in georgia, including in telavi. Not only the people, but also the leading newspaper of the time, "droeba", opposed such steps of the government. In one issue, it mentioned the importance of promoting public entertainment: "playing with a ball, riding a horse, wrestling is something that trains the body, strengthens the bones and flesh of a man, accustoms him to bravery, strengthens his arms" and others. And then - "that's why we are surprised that our police prevent's this kind of game and pastime. "finally, the newspaper added in a categorical tone: it was added: "we are announcing a legitimate public demand: the highest police government should notify the junior police officers not to prohibit people from engaging in such peaceful and harmless pastimes, such as wrestling, playing football, dancing, playing the bell, singing and other such activities" [8].

It's important mentioned in the newspaper: 1) in newspaper "droeba" given protection of folk national culture 2) recognition of the pedagogic meaning of folk entertainment-gaming. 3) it is important that from a touristic point of view, this is one means of entertainment, health and relaxation.

As in previous centuries, in the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, many people gathered on church holidays. It cannot be said that these holidays had only a religious basis. Their economic side is also important. These holidays were celebrated by people as "fairs". Also, the people provided entertainment, physical exercise and competitions. They had a place of honor in the holidays. It was a horse racing competition, wrestling, football, military and moveing games, dancing and etc. It was event.

National types of people's physical education and health originate in the distant past and are closely related to european civilization. As a result of the close political, cultural and economic ties with the hellenistic world, in the culture of ancient colchis and iberia at this time, some elements of hellenistic culture, including elements of physical culture, are found along the way.

Considering the historical leaders of the military-political, economic and cultural relationship between

greece and georgia, it should not be surprising that this relationship was also manifested in sports life, which contributed to the introduction of the ideas of olympism in georgia.

Among the materials that are dedicated to the ideas of olympism in georgia, the first to be highlighted is the extensive correspondence of the famous 19th century historian and ethnographer i. Gvaramadze (a pseudonym "vinme meskhi") from the village of khizabavri in the southern district of georgia. It was published by the newspaper "time" on october 17, 1882 (N217).

According to gvaramadze's reports, the world's "olympic games" took place in georgia since ancient times. According to the materials available to gvaramadze, there is one and the same beginning between the greek olympic games and the georgian games. If the greek games were held "near the city of olympia, and for this it was called the olympia", in georgia this competition was held in meskheti, namely, "on the slopes of the nine springs of the vani mountain".

For correct understanding of this issue, it is necessary to draw parallels between the ancient greek and georgian games, in order to make sure how close these two games were to each other in terms of content, organization, program and other data.

As we know, the ancient greek olympic games were held in a 4-year cycle. However, the previous olympic qualifying tournaments were not strongly defined; instead, it was established to invite those who want to participate in the olympic games one month before the start of the olympics, in order for the judges to determine the expediency of their admission to the competition. Almost the same thing happened in old georgia, but here the qualifying tournaments are more clearly visible.

In the greek olympic games, as is well known, the main symbolic award of the winners was the crown of olive branches. In georgia too, in "nine source" games, they were decorated with pine branches, or laurels, or daffodils.[9]

As for the program of the ancient greek olympic games and the georgian games, they are almost identical.

It is known that one of the main places in the ancient greek olympic games was held by wrestling; the greeks considered it the most useful exercise and included it in the quintuplet in pantathlon. They wrestled naked, they smeared fat on their bodies and sprinkled sand. So now let's listen to gvaramadze - how he characterizes wrestling from one of the programs:

1)"wrestling first with clothes and then naked on the body that's, this culture came to georgia".

The same is true of boxing. The greeks fought with iron balls wrapped around their wrists. It was also in "nine sources":

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2) "fist fight but they would put on leather gloves and hit each other in the head."

Similar to the olympic games, the program of the "nine sources" games also included: "race on foot", chariot race, athletics. But at the same time, in the program of the "nine sources" games, we also find sports that were not cultivated in the ancient greek olympic games. It was a ball game, "mkhardaverda", women's participation in the race.

3) "a woman's escape". They would quietly hide the dirty piece and take it with them when they ran away.

So on the sporting relationship between greeks and georgians, in addition to the information provided by I. Gvaramadze, other facts are also clearly indicated. It is known that many georgian athletes participated in the competitions held in the greek cities on the black sea coast, as well as in the cities of greece itself, and they did not name themselves. Blastos and kratinos from kutaia (now Kutaisi) are famous, who won the laurel crown for winning the middle distance race in gorgi pra (now anapa).

If we trust aristotle with one report, in the athenian competitions athletes often participated in the phazis. In this regard, it is interesting to note that a golden statue of the goddess nike was found during the excavations in "daba vani". This statue was used to reward the athletes who won in greece. Who knows, maybe it belonged to some kolch athlete who won the statue and brought it down to his hometown[11].

As mentioned above, we took the relevant correspondence provided by I.gvaramadze as one of the proofs of the spread of the ideas of olympism in georgia. In this regard, it should be noted that, despite less argumentation, this correspondence still remains the primary document. Some recent materials clearly indicate that the above mentioned reports of I. Gvaramadze seem to have a proper basis. So for example: i.gvaramadze mentions about the boxing, that in the all georgians game "nine sources", the boxers came out with gloves, which they had a finger plate attached to the middle of. To this day, we do not have any evidence to prove this argument, but in the last period in daba vani it was found as a result of the excavations described by i.gvaramadze model identical to a boxer's glove, which was surrounded by a natural copper plate. So possible in the future, other information provided by i.gvaramadze was confirmed.

We think that all these foundations should be given to us to talk more boldly about the kinship of the greek-georgian physical education systems, which was also expressed in the proper spread of the ideas of olympism.

Because georgian athletes often performed in sports competitions held within the country, as well as far away, so they had to travel a long way, which was connected with the trip. So this should be considered as one of the best means of physical education. People

have always had a desire to relax and travel. It can be said that the need for rest arose when man began to work, that is, from the day man was created. In ancient egypt, persia, babylon, ancient breece and rome, such forms of recreation were popular as: hunting, horse racing, wrestling, boxing, archery, playing musical instruments, dancing, etc. With the passage of time, to rest became more diverse and organized. For this activity, special buildings were built. As travel as. It's the same. Ancient travelers laid the foundation for roads in different directions of the earth.

Traveling for recreation and entertainment first became popular with the ancient romans, who mainly traveled to the pyramids. They were traveling for adventures of the medieval knights, pilgrims, missionaries, traders, craftsmen and actors.

The travel, as a form of communication between cultures, has played a major role in the history of world culture. A person is always driven by the desire to overcome space, to overcome the isolation of his own culture. Getting in contact with other people helped the development of civilizations [12].

So in every aspect developed in the education of citizens, along with other means of physical education, special importance is given to travel tourism.

One of the important contributors to georgia's authenticity is the fact that georgia has long been a country with high traditions of folk physical education. Because of this, it has become relatively easy for this completely new and foreign system of physical education to take something, get close to it, and find out about it, overcome it, and evaluate it.

In georgia, the tradition of tourism and travel dates back centuries, today it is an integral part of modern cultures and being, one of the most important means of relaxation, fun, knowledge, recovery of physical strength and relief of stress caused by daily work and other processes.

The tourism plays a special role in the development of the world economy. In tourist countries, including georgia, the field of trade and services develops significantly through tourism, which leads to an increase in foreign exchange earnings and employment, bringing national traditions and cultural heritage to the world stage and providing financial support for their maintenance[13].

Therefore, tourism is among the priorities for the development of the country's national economy during the period of transition to the market economy. In the modern era, the tourism it represents one of the leading and dynamic sectors of the economy. Due to the rapid pace of development and wide scale, it contributes to the development of the economy and represents the most massive and civilized form of interaction in the social and cultural life of people.

So tourist travel and entertainment this is not only entertainment and pleasure, but also a worldwide industry with financial benefits, turnover, which

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develops and grows from year to year. Entertainment is one of the main motives of tourism, without which no trip takes place. People go along with the expectation of new unforgettable impressions,

positive emotions and sharp sensations. For this purpose, entertainment facilities are created, fun events are organized, including sports, where national forms of folk games are widely used.

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