

ARLAN TEAM



THE MEANING OF “ARLAN” TEAM

Arlan- a symbol of devotion to family, mind, and strength. He will not allow to offend the weak, for life committed a female and their young. It is a strong and noble beast, in any battle he fights to win - or to death. But it never retreats.

Arlan symbol incorporates a lot of positive qualities, and, no doubt, therefore, it is a totem of old Turkic peoples.

Arlan - is first of all, the ultimate symbol of freedom in the animal world, a symbol of independence.

Arlan- a symbol of courage. In any battle the wolf struggles to victory or to death.

Arlan chooses not carrion, so - it is a symbol of purity.

SLOGAN OF “ARLAN” TEAM:

Wealth is
nothing
without
health

Summer Olympic games

The Summer Olympic Games first held in 1896, is an international multi-sport event that is hosted by a different city every four years. The most recent Olympics were held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The International Olympic Committee organizes the games and oversees the host city's preparations. In

each Olympic event, gold medals are awarded for first place, silver medals are awarded for second place, and bronze medals are awarded for third; this tradition began in 1904. The Winter Olympic Games were created due to the success of the Summer Olympics.





Kazakhstan participated in 5 Olympic Games. Until 1988 Kazakhstan sportsmen were in the SSSR team, and at the Summer Olympics in 1992 were part of the United team.

52 summer Olympic medals have been won under the flag of Kazakhstan. The most successful for Kazakhstan sportsmen formed Games 2012 in London, where they have managed to win 7 gold medals.



The most titled Olympic champion Ilya Ilyin, the first and only two-time Olympic champion from Kazakhstan.

Medals Olympic Games

	gold	silver	bronze	all	Place
1996	3	4	4	11	24
2000	3	4	0	7	22
2004	1	4	3	8	40
2008	2	4	7	13	29
2012	7	1	5	13	12
total	17	17	19	52	



1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta

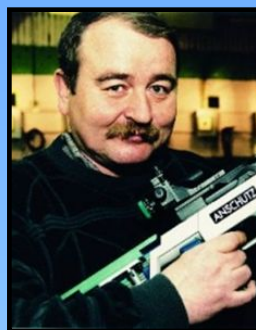
Kazakhstan took part in the Summer Olympics in 1996 in Atlanta (USA) for the first time in its history, and won three gold, four silver and four bronze medals.



Bronze
Ермахан
Ибраимов
Boxing



Gold
Юрий
Мельниченко
греко-римская
борьба



Silver
Сергей
Беляев
пулевая
стрельба



Gold
Александр
Парыгин
пятиборье



Gold
Василий
Жиров
Boxing



Silver
Анатолий
Храпатый
тяжелая атлетика



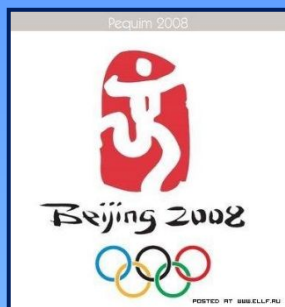
Bronze
Маулен
Мамыров



Silver
Булат
Жумадилов
Boxing



Bronze
Владимир
Вохмянин
пулевая стрельба



2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing

Kazakh athletes won 2 gold, 4 silver and 7 bronze medals.



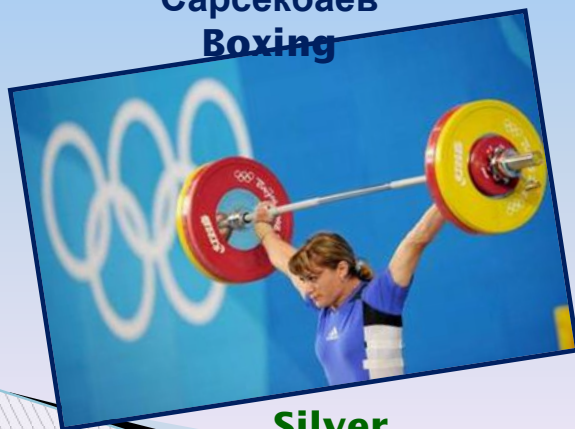
Gold
Бакыт
Сарсекбаев
Boxing



Gold
Илья
Ильин



Silver
Таймураз
Тигиев
вольная борьба



Silver
Ирина
Некрасова



Silver
Алла
Важенина
тяжелая
атлетика



Silver
Асхат
Житкеев
дзюдо

The most successful were the Kazakh athletes in weightlifting competitions, boxing and wrestling



Bronze
Нурбахыт
Тенизбаев
греко-римская
борьба



Bronze
Арман Чилманов
тхэквондо



Bronze
Елена Шалыгина
вольная борьба



Bronze
Мария
Грабовецкая
тяжелая атлетика



Bronze
Еркебулан
Шыналиев
бокс



Bronze
Асет Мамбетов



Bronze
Марид
Муталимов
вольная борьба

XXX Summer Olympics



From 27 July to 12 August 2012 in London, capital of Britain, held XXX Summer Olympic Games. In all the years of independence our country has managed to achieve such high Olympic results: 7 gold, 1 silver, 5 bronze medals and 12th place team in the world ranking.



Not only all of Kazakhstan, but now the whole world knows these names, as well as records and achievements of our Olympians

Gold Medals



Илья Ильин
тяжелая атлетика



Майя Манеза
тяжелая атлетика



Александр Винокуров
гонка на шоссе



Светлана Подобедова
тяжелая атлетика



**Серик
Сапиев**



Ольга Рыпакова
легкая атлетика



**Зульфия
Чиншанло**
тяжелая атлетика

Silver and Bronze medals



**Даниял
Гаджиев**
борьба



Серебро
Адилбек
Ниязымбетов
бокс



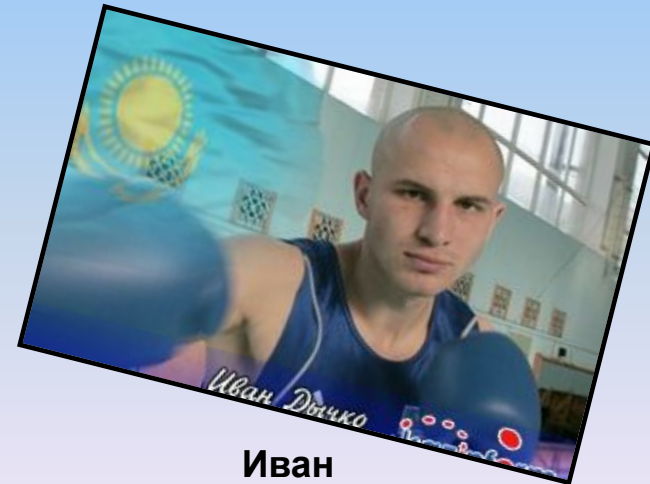
Марина
Вольнова
бокс



Гюзель
Манюрова
борьба



Акжурек Танатаров
борьба



Иван
Дычко
бокс

Kazakhstan for the first time climbed to fourth in the rankings on the number of records set at the Olympics.



Ilya Ilyin sets new achievement of Kazakhstan's sports - it becomes a two-time Olympic champion.



Zulfiya Chinshanlo - twice world champion (2010 and 2011) In addition, it is included in the Guinness Book of Records as the youngest winner of the world championship among adults.



Boxer Serik Sapiev receives Val Barker Trophy as the most technically boxer Olympics.

Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev signed a decree on conferring state awards athletes who won awards at the XXX Summer Olympics in London.



Victory Olympians - an example of diligence, patriotism and faith in their own strength. Today's Olympic victory will ignite thousands of young hearts. During the years of independence Kazakhstan has brought **63 medalist** Summer and Winter Olympic Games, including **18 Olympic champions**





Kazakhstan sportsmen have achieved results which were not in the country's history. In central London 7 times raised the flag of Kazakhstan, he rose above the flags of other countries. Under the sky of London 7 times sounded Anthem of our country.

In Kazakhstan sport is still a lot of great victories and achievements. Success at the Olympics - it is a great service to the Fatherland.

N.A.Nazarbaev

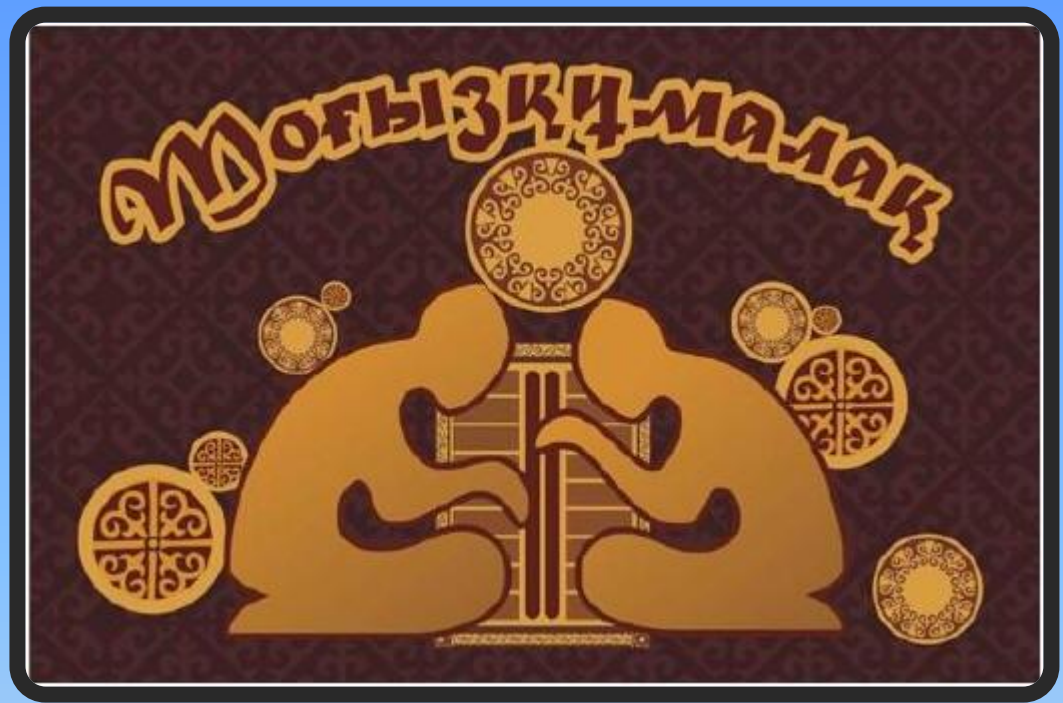


Toguz kumalak

Toguz korgool (Kyrgyz: тогуз коргоол - "nine sheep droppings") or **toguz kumalak** (Kazakh: тоғыз құмалақ), is a two-player game in the mancala family that is played in Central Asia.

Board

The game is played on a board with two rows of nine holes. There are two "kazna" between these rows, which are used to collect captured stones of each user, separately. At the beginning there are nine stones in each hole, except the kazna, which are empty, so players need a total of 162 stones.



Togyz-kumalak - Kazakh national board game. Play two. The board has 18 holes and two proved. At the beginning of the game each player has nine holes is nine stones (kumalak) (hence the name of the game) each. Objective: To collect as many stones in your cauldron.

Players move alternately. A move consists of taking stones from a hole and distributing them to other holes. On his/her turn, a player takes all the stones of one of his holes, which is not a tuz (see below), and distributes them anticlockwise, one by one, into the following holes. The first stone must be dropped into the hole which was just emptied. However, if the move began from a hole which contained only one stone, this stone is put into the next hole.



If the last stone falls into a hole on the opponent's side, and this hole then contains an even number of stones, these stones are captured and stored in the player's kazna. If the last stone falls into a hole of the opponent, which then has three stones, the hole is marked as a "tuz" ("salt" in Kyrgyz). There are a few restrictions on creating a tuz:

1. A player may create only one tuz in each game.
2. The last hole of the opponent (his ninth or rightmost hole) cannot be turned into a tuz.
3. A tuz cannot be made if it is symmetrical to the opponent's one (for instance, if the opponent's third hole is a tuz, you cannot turn your third hole into one). It is permitted to make such a move, but it wouldn't create a tuz.

2. Game situation

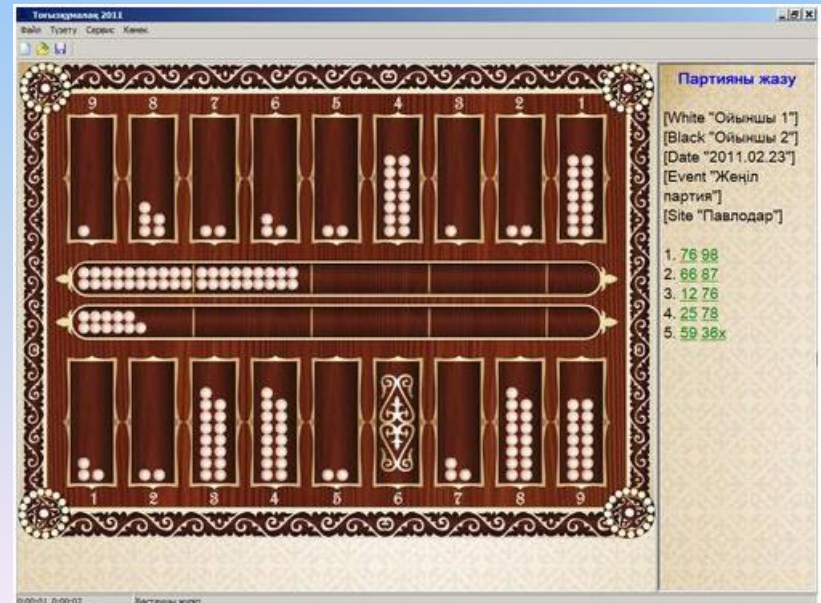
2.1. Tuzdyk

If, after running into some hole is three stones, then the well is declared "tuzdykom". Subsequently, every pebble caught in tuzdyk, the player goes into the cauldron, which side is the tuzdyk, but the player may not find yourself tuzdyk on the 9th, as well as the well under that figure that took the first "tuzdyk" rival. Each player may have no more than one tuzdyka simultaneously.



2.2. Atsyz feces

If, after a course at one of the players all the wells are empty, then it falls into the situation "Atsyz feces" (kaz. "Staying without a horse"). In this case, he can not walk, yet will remain "on foot".





The game develops mathematical thinking and fosters endurance. In the scientific world it was called the "algebra of the shepherds."

Competitions

Similar to chess, Go and checkers, there are world championships which attract players from all over the world. The Toguz Korgool Federation was found in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, in 1993. The Toguz Korgool World Championships are held every two years, the last ones were in Pardubice, Czech Republic, in 2012. The current Toguz Korgool World Champions are Asel Dalieva (women) and Nurbek Kabiyeu (men). Best non-Asian player was Jurij Nold (Germany). There are many competitions on local, regional and national levels in Central Asia. In addition, there are annual tournaments in some European countries, including England (London), Germany (Schweinfurt), Switzerland (La Tour-de-Peilz), and the Czech Republic (Prague and Pardubice). Toguz korgool is now also included in the program of the World Nomad Games.

The game is considered a national sport in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 organized players and about 200 official trainers in Kazakhstan alone.