

DOI 10.31392/NPU-nc.series15.2022.3(148).03
UDC 796.42.091(477.72)

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HISTORICAL PREREQUISITES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHLETICS IN KHERSON REGION

The article analyzes the historical preconditions for the development of athletics in the Kherson Region. The state of physical culture and sports activities during the twentieth century is revealed. It is determined that athletics was one of the most popular sports in the former USSR. Before the Second World War, athletics clubs emerged in all sports clubs. Moreover, already in 1938 the improvised team of the best athletes of Kherson took part in the republican championship in Kharkiv. It was revealed that in the personal championship of Kherson Nadiya Shapar fulfilled the normative requirements of the title "Master of Sports of the USSR" in cross-country. She became the first master of sports in Kherson. Before the start of the war, there were 11345 athletes in the Kherson region, who were united in 102 sports organizations. It was established that in the postwar period, the organization of physical culture work in educational institutions was built on the principle of a sports club, and only in October 1957, the first three grassroots societies of the student GOST "Petrel" were established in Kherson. Constant sports work was carried out in 26 sports. This company was a leader in athletics in the region for a long time. Under the leadership of GOST "Petrel" sports games, athletics, various relay races were held among students and working youth of Kherson region. Students of Kherson universities were constantly members of the athletics teams of the region and the republic.

Valery Borzov became the most famous athlete among the representatives of Kherson region. He entered the history of world sports as the first Soviet European champion in athletics. The victory at the Olympics in Munich in the 100-meter race was brilliant. After winning the Olympics from 1975 to 1977, three times in a row Valery won the title of European champion in the short distance of 60 meters indoors. At the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, the athlete won medals again, but this time bronze. The success of one athlete could not change the state of affairs in the sports economy of the region, and in the late 80's it became obvious. Only more than 30 years later, another outstanding athlete was able to represent the Kherson Region on the same high level at the Olympic Games – Yuriy Bilonog.

Key words: athletics, sports achievements, athletics competitions, history of sports.

Степанюк С., Коваль В., Юхимук В., Городинська І., Грабовський Ю., Руденко В. Історичні передумови розвитку легкої атлетики на Херсонщині. В статті проаналізовано історичні передумови розвитку легкої атлетики на Херсонщині. Розкрито стан фізкультурно-спортивної діяльності в протягом ХХ століття. Визначено, що в колишньому СРСР одним із найпопулярніших видів спорту була легка атлетика. До початку другої світової війни легкоатлетичні гуртки виникли при усіх спортивних товариствах. А вже в 1938 році імпровізована збірна кращих легкоатлетів Херсона брала участь у республіканській першості в Харкові. Виявлено, в особистій першості херсонка Надія Шапар у кросі виконала нормативні вимоги звання „майстер спорту СРСР”. Саме вона стала першим майстром спорту в Херсоні. Перед початком війни на Херсонщині налічувалося 11 345 фізкультурників-легкоатлетів, які були об'єднані у 102 фізкультурні організації. Встановлено, що в повоєнний період організація фізкультурної роботи в навчальних закладах була побудована за принципом спортивного клубу, і лише в жовтні 1957 року в Херсоні створено перші три низові товариства студентського ДСТ „Буревісник”. Постійна спортивна робота проводилася з 26 видів спорту. Упродовж тривалого часу це товариство було лідером у легкій атлетиці області. Під керівництвом ДСТ „Буревісник” проводилися спартакиади, легкоатлетичні кроси, різноманітні естафети серед студентів та робітничої молоді Херсонщини. Студенти херсонських вишів постійно входили до легкоатлетичних збірних області та республіки. Найвідомішим легкоатлетом серед представників Херсонщини свого часу став Валерій Борзов. В історію світового спорту В. Борзов увійшов як перший радянський чемпіон Європи з легкої атлетики. Перемога на Олімпіаді в Мюнхені в забігу на 100 метрів була блискучою. Після перемоги на Олімпіаді з 1975 по 1977 рік Валерій тричі підряд виграв звання чемпіона Європи на короткій дистанції 60 метрів у закритих приміщеннях. На Олімпійських іграх 1976 року в Монреалі спортсмен знов виграв медалі, але цього разу бронзові. Успіхи одного спортсмена не могли змінити стану справ у спортивному господарстві області, й наприкінці 80-х це стало очевидним. Лише більше ніж через 30 років ще один видатний спортсмен зміг гідно представити Херсонщину на олімпійських іграх – Білоног Юрій Григорович.

Ключові слова: легка атлетика, спортивні досягнення, легкоатлетичні змагання, історія спорту.

Introduction. Among the scientific researches of modern national history, there is a tendency to a thorough analysis of topics related to the historical development of certain Ukrainian territories, the development of certain spheres of public life, addressing the creative heritage of previously forgotten names, rethinking certain historical periods.

There is a lot of scientific researches in the field of physical culture and sports in the modern domestic scientific-methodical and popular science literature. At the same time, in addition to materials from periodicals, the modern domestic scientific-methodical and popular scientific literature does not sufficiently cover the historical aspects of the development of a particular sport in the Kherson Region.

In general, we note that even today the Ukrainian branch science lacks historical research, including pioneers of the sports movement in Ukraine, works on historical and Olympic issues, research on some components of the Olympic and sports movements, the history of certain sports from different chronological periods of history, etc.

We consider the practice of sports historiography to be useful when the high-ranking officials of republican sports (V.V. Kulyk, Y. M. Baka, P.F. Savitsky, etc) issued it.

Undoubtedly, the modern, more than thirty-year experience of independent state building in Ukraine, encourages at least a cursory analysis of the development of sports history of this period.

The field of physical education and sports is a separate scientific field that significantly expands the possibilities of scientific research. This situation, among other objective reasons, contributed to the emergence in recent years of original dissertation research on various aspects of the history of physical culture and sports in Ukraine, performed by Y.V. Timchak (1998), O.O. Grechanyuk (2000), Y.S. Koziy (2000), A.M. Okopny (2001), O.V. Rymar (2002), A.O. Kukhtiy (2002), S.P. Kozibrotsky (2002), S.I. Stepanyuk (2003), N.A. Dedelyuk (2004), Y.V. Zaidovy (2005), A.S. Bondar (2006), O.M. Galchenko (2008). Note that all these researchers are young people, which gives hope for their further scientific prospects [1].

Our research is one of the attempts to study, to analyze and to summarize the history of athletics in the Kherson Region. So that, the **purpose of research** was to analyze the historical preconditions for the development of athletics in the Kherson Region.

Materials and methods of research. The following research methods were used to solve the tasks: analysis of literature sources and statistical information, systems analysis; historical method; comparative-historical method; method of complex research of historical sources, as well as elements of mathematical and statistical processing of research results.

To implement the problem we, first, found, studied and analyzed new historical sources, expanded the source base, rethought and re-evaluated the materials that have already been introduced into the scientific and information circulation. Researching this topic processed a large number of documents, various written and other historical sources.

These are scientific works, articles on the history of the sports movement in Ukraine, in the former Soviet Union, published in the post-Soviet period (1917-1991). The history of the physical culture and sports movement in the Kherson Region does not appear in the research of this group of sources as a separate, independent subject, and the issues of sports development in the period up to 2000 are insufficiently covered [1].

There are still quite a few scientific and methodological works and articles on the history of Ukrainian sports published in Ukraine in the period after the collapse of the Soviet Union, although this topic is attracting more and more attention from researchers.

Archival documents and similar sources. This group of sources requires special training of the researcher, careful study and objective interpretation.

It should be noted that we used the funds of the Oles Honchar Regional State Archive and Scientific Library, materials of the Museum of Local Lore.

Conversations with participants of the physical culture and sports movement. The relatively short time lag between the training period and the extreme limits of the study period allowed us to find individual activists of the physical culture and sports movement in the Kherson region.

Sources of auxiliary historical sciences: sports sphragistics, heraldry, collections of sports badges, medals, stamps, postcards, sports awards, etc. is an interesting addition to the main source base.

Summarizing the issues raised, it should be noted that the analysis of historiographical and source studies problems is crucial in the approach to the study of the historical development of Kherson Region, in particular in the field of physical culture and sports. In addition to the study of a large number of special literature on the history of sports of domestic publications of the time, the work is based mainly on the analysis of archival documents with extensive use of eyewitness accounts and participants in the events under study. In addition, this made it possible to analyze the course of events with sufficient arguments and draw appropriate conclusions.

Results of the research. In the former USSR, one of the most popular sports was athletics. Before the Second World War, athletics clubs emerged in all sports clubs. Moreover, already in 1938 the improvised team of the best athletes of Kherson took part in the republican championship in Kharkiv. Unfortunately, in the team standings Kherson took the penultimate place, but in the personal championship of Kherson Nadiya Shapar in cross-country fulfilled the regulatory requirements of the title "Master of Sports of the USSR" [4, p. 43]. It is believed that she became the first master of sports in Kherson. Before the war in the Kherson Region there were 11'345 athletes, who were united in 102 sports organizations [5, p. 40].

In post-war Kherson, the first competitions were track and field. It took place in the regional center and several settlements a year before the end of the war on May 7, 1944. 15,572 people took part in the competition, of which 12,740 passed the norms of sports classification, which were at the pre-war level, which was difficult for people who survived the

occupation.

The largest number of participants was exhibited by the medical school, pedagogical and agricultural institutes. For the first time, young athletes took part in the cross-country race – they were the representatives of the regional branch of the new sports association "Labor Reserves". In total, athletes from fifteen districts took part in the cross-country race. The first place was taken by rural district of Kherson Region, the second place was taken by Belozersky District, the third place was taken by Beryslav District. The team of the regional center was only the fourth [6, p. 33].

On July 16, 1944, a traditional paramilitary relay race was held in Kherson in honor of the All-Union Athlete's Day. The 4'800-meter-long relay route ran through the city's central streets. The relay program included the following types of competitions: men's 1,000-meter run, transportation of the wounded, paramilitary patrol, swimming with cargo, etc.

At the beginning of 1945, there was an attempt to hold city youth athletics competitions in Kherson, but only a few educational institutions and voluntary sports associations managed to field fully staffed and equipped teams. The Games lasted for two days, it was attended by 15 teams.

In 1946, the national team of the Kherson Region took part in the Republican Athletics Games. At the meeting of the region's physical culture activists, at which the representative of the republican committee of physical culture and sports I. Khavchin reported on the results of the republican sports contest, it became known that Kherson Region took the fifth place in the second group of oblasts. On behalf of the Republican Committee, I. Khavchin presented prizes to the participants of the Republican Games from the Kherson region.

Nadiya Shapar, a master of sports of the USSR, received the title of the champion of the USSR and a diploma of the first degree and a valuable gift. V. Tsybul'ska, an athlete from Kherson, also received diplomas and awards.

In the post-war period, a tradition was born to hold a cross in honor of the anniversary of the liberation of Ukraine. Holding competitions for the individual championship in athletics became a regularity in the sports life of Kherson. Already in 1947, athletics became the most popular sport. If in 1945 7549 people were involved in this sport in the region, in 1947 there were already 17 352 people [7, p. 39].

The most anticipated during the second half of the twentieth century were long-distance competitions. According to the established tradition, twice a year athletes from Kherson and Mykolayiv met at stadiums in sports competitions. Match meetings turned into big sports holidays. Athletes from both cities showed their skills, mastery and hardening [8, p. 11-12].

In February and March 1947, several resolutions of the Ministry of Education of the USSR and the Committee on Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the USSR were issued. They noted the cessation of military training in higher education and the disbandment of military departments. Since then, the state policy on physical culture and sports has begun to pay more attention to the education of athletes.

According to the normative documents, the local authorities and administration should have focused on children's and youth sports and on the deployment of mass physical culture and sports activities at the place of work.

In 1947 there were already two children's sports schools in Kherson. The first one was a profile sports school, which was staffed by students of schools of the Ministry of Education. The school cultivated the main sports (football, athletics, rowing), about a hundred people studied here annually. The second children's sports school was established on the basis of the voluntary sports association "Spartak". It is noted, that the main and most popular kind of sport at the school was also athletics [9, p. 13]. During the 1950s, the network of children's sports schools was expanded. In 1965, there were five secondary schools and three schools in the regional center [7, p. 43].

As early as 1972, there were 14 comprehensive children's and youth sports schools in the region, four of which were subordinated to trade unions and 10 to the Ministry of Education. The vast majority of the 5'000 children who attended school were involved in athletics [38, p. 58]. During this period, the Committee on Physical Culture and Sports, education authorities, GOST and agencies began to implement a number of activities aimed at developing athletics among children and youth, improving the performance of athletics children's and youth sports schools. In 1975, the Kherson Sports Children's and Youth School of the Olympic Reserve, whose director for a long time was V. Lizunov, became one of the leaders in training young athletes.

Of the entire city's higher education institutions, only the Kherson State Pedagogical Institute named after Krupskaya trained sports and sports personnel. First, at the military department, and after its disbandment at the department of physical education, teachers of physical culture, that were trained for high school [5, p. 30].

Athletics sections were established in the institutes immediately after the resumption of educational institutions, which coincided with the curricula and instructions of the leadership of the USSR on the introduction of physical culture in the lives of student youth. Athletics competitions for the city and regional championships are gradually becoming popular, primarily due to their ease of organization and material support, in contrast to the same rowing competitions. Already in 1948-1949 at the Kherson State Pedagogical Institute, there were two national teams in athletics, one of which performed only at the city championships, and the other was to perform at regional championships, long-distance competitions and contests [6, p. 44-45].

It should be noted that in the postwar period the organization of physical culture at schools was built on the principle of a sports club, and only in October 1957 in Kherson was established the first three grassroots student associations DST "Petrel", is a permanent sports work in 26 kinds of sports. For a long time, this company was a leader in athletics in the region. From the middle of the 50's under the leadership of GOST "Petrel" began to hold sports games, athletics, various relay races among students and working youth of Kherson Region. Students of Kherson universities were constant members of the athletics teams of the region and the republic. In 1954, the Kherson track and field team performed better at the national championship than in all previous postwar years. Valentyn Sazhniv won the first place and the title of the champion in long jump, his result was 5 centimeters lower than the requirements of the first category. He also showed high results in the 100-meter run. After running the distance in 10.9 seconds, he met the requirements of the first sports category and set a new

record of the Kherson Region. Hryhoriy Burenko, a member of the Kherson Spartak Sports Association, successfully competed. He has repeatedly set regional records in shot put; the best result in 1954 was 13.8 meters that secured him the fourth place among the strongest athletes of Ukraine. Decathlete O. Shpigunov took part in republican competitions and achieved significant results [7, p. 56].

Athletics in those days was the basis of very physical culture and was cultivated not as a full-fledged sport, but an auxiliary, secondary. Although athletics in the Kherson Region developed rapidly, but the lack of sports facilities, trained coaching staff did not allow to achieve higher results. Of course, in addition to mass sports, the country's sports leadership paid great attention to high-achievement sports. Despite the successes in training athletes of different levels, sports associations and educational institutions of Kherson Region failed to train a large number of professional athletes, limiting the implementation of the plan to train masters of sports and athletes-dischargers [10]. Valery Borzov became the most famous athlete among the representatives of Kherson Region. He started training and received the first sports awards at the Novokakhovka Children's and Youth Sports School. In the same 1969, he won the European Championship. In the summer of 1970, Valery Borzov took part in the USSR-US track and field match and for the first time defeated the strongest US athletes at the time. V. Borzov entered the history of world sports as the first Soviet European champion in athletics. Victory at the Olympics in Munich in the 100-meter race was expected. As predicted by the athlete's coach, the American sprinters could not offer a decent resistance, and he won the gold medal. In addition, in the 200-meter distance, the athlete managed to make a golden double, beating three Americans at the finish line. At the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, the athlete won medals again, but this time bronze, twice the athlete rose to the podium in the 100-meter dash and the 4,100-meter relay [10].

The success of one athlete could not change the state of affairs in the sports economy of the region, and in the late 80's it became obvious. Only more than 30 years later, another outstanding athlete was able to represent at a decent level the Kherson region at the Olympic Games – that was Yuriy Hryhorovych Bilonog – the champion of the XXVIII Olympic Games in Athens (2004). Unfortunately, in 2012 he was deprived of this award due to doping.

Conclusions/ discussion. It should be noted that although research on topics related to the history of certain sports has recently intensified, some aspects are still insufficiently studied. First, it is a question of the regional sports movement and the history of the development of certain sports at the regional level. Summarizing all the above, we emphasize that athletics in the Kherson Region has been the most popular sport over the past century. Its development depended on the social and political conditions in the region.

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DOI 10.31392/NPU-nc.series15.2022.3(148).04

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ОСНОВНІ НАПРЯМКИ СИСТЕМИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ОРІЄНТАЦІЙ СТУДЕНТІВ НА РОЗВИТОК ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ

В статті розкрито основні напрямки системи формування орієнтацій студентів на розвиток фізичної культури. Проведене дослідження дозволило визначити причини досить поширеного негативного ставлення студентства до фізичної культури, пояснити та позначити основні шляхи формування фізичної культури студентської молоді, а також розкрити суперечності, в основі яких виявляється як нерозуміння базового змісту фізичної культури, так і неухвага до її ціннісного та знаннєвого компонентів як основним для управління власним організмом та здоров'ям. Відповідно, за результатами дослідження, - заповнення цих компонентів суттєво вплине на підвищення зацікавленості у зміцненні здоров'я та формування фізичної культури у студентства.

Ключові слова: рухова активність, фізична культура, фізичне виховання, заклади вищої освіти, здоров'я.