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ORGANISATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICAL CULTURE IN THE SOVIET UKRAINE DURING 1930-s.

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Abstract. *The condition and development of physical culture and sport in the USSR in intermilitary period are researched. Attention is applied on the paradigm orientation of physical culture, actually – on its of military direction. It is stressed, that exactly in an army environment a look is formed on the physical culture, as one of the key ways to improve and conversion of proletarian physical corporeality. Militarization of physical culture purchased the logical completeness with creation a complex of TRP. Only militarization of society created this complex and supported it.*

Key words: *physical culture, military paradigm, sport, totalitarian society.*

1. Introduction

During the Civil War, when there was a question of the survival of the Bolshevik regime, physical training of fighters was an important element in the formation of the Red Army. In April 1918, a decree of the Council of People's Commissars (hereinafter – SNK) "About compulsory training martial arts." In May, for its implementation, was created the special organization Universal Military Training (hereinafter – Vsevobuch), which is in control of almost all sports organizations. In particular, the development of physical culture in Kiev is also associated with its activities – order to introduce Vsevobuch issued Commissioner for Military Affairs N. Podvoisky 25.II.1919 city – during the second occupation of Ukraine by the Bolsheviks. Almost immediately set up offices Sports and pre-conscription training at district military commissariat (hereinafter – the military enlistment office). Most of organizational work (practical is not reached due to the fact that the Bolsheviks in the summer kicked out of Ukraine) Kyiv District spent Vsevobuch, namely, sports and technical commission. It took the initiative of building and equipment of sports fields and Red stadium at the foot of Cherepanova Hill (in the area of modern stadium "Olympic").

The close relationship between military training and physical training were a characteristic feature of Soviet life during the first half of the twentieth century. But at the same time, the political leaders of the Soviet sports structures, which at that time represented the Red Sports International, constantly focused on the threat of sports movement by bourgeois: "... the bourgeoisie concentrates all its attention on social and political circles of the sports movement, both in the region where have the opportunity to strengthen the position of the bourgeoisie. It focuses attention on the sport, both on the organization, the protruding of weapon in the hands of the bourgeoisie and on which the bourgeoisie can lean like on the working class. For this, it conducts militarization of the sports movement "[1, p.5-6]. Such articulation can be viewed as forcing the situation, creating an image of an external enemy, than reality of then of European sport, because the militarization would become paradigmatic basis of the Soviet of physical culture in the first half of the twentieth century.

The purpose of research – to find out the basic principles of the Soviet physical culture in the USSR.

The chronological frameworks of research covers 1920-30s.

The object of study is the physical culture and sports in the Soviet Union, in particular, in the Ukrainian SSR.

Subject – the process of militarization of the sporting life in Soviet Ukraine study period.

2. Research methods

The work is based on the use of historical analysis of scientific literature and sources; system and comparative of analysis.

3. Results and discussion

Interest in the production of healthy and strong soldiers influenced the sports practice and after the civil war – the majority of the first Soviet teams who collected thousands of fans represented military organization. The first so-called "proletarian" sports associations were established in 1923: the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (and was named "Dynamo") and political control of the army (CDKA) – Clubs Red Army actively supported sports activities in its various manifestations. The army and security forces were interested in the preparation of elite athletes for perform at competitions, which would come to see the working masses. Interestingly, the Lucerne International Sports refused to accept into their ranks the Soviet sports organizations argued that Russia has not have sports organizations, but there is only the Red Army soldiers who goes in for sport. [2, p.2]. Indeed, the military press of those years filled with reports of sporting life in the military units about of the device sports grounds there; interviews with top athletes, including G. Kotovski, which does a lot for the promotion of physical education in his corps, stationed in the South of Ukraine.

In another region – Elisavetgrad – District Military Commissariat worked on the physical training of pre-conscription youth. Through the regional newspaper addressed to her with a demand: "... All conscripts 1902, 03, 04, 05, 06 years of birth ... to start regular attendance at lessons of sport ... the lessons produce 2 times a week 2 hours a day for special work out a program. [...] ... Instructors are required to provide information during the lessons - in Vsevobuch twice a month ... "[3, p.2]. Army primarily been interested in getting physical development of recruits, so it is directly engaged in it, even where the priority was to belong to the civilian structures - the newly formed Council of Physical Culture, to which the military treated with cool. G. Kotovskij openly declared that he considers a mistake withdrawal from the jurisdiction of the sport Vsevobuch [4].

As you can see, in the army formed a conceptual view about the physical culture, as one of the key ways to transform and improve the proletarian corporeality; it was there that continues to cultivate traditional – pre-revolutionary – views on it. Sometimes it is discordant with the overall situation in the country, the same newspaper requires that in all parts of the Red Army were withdrawn from the use of aids in gymnastics for training troops, published in 1900 as "Execution the exercises of Swedish and Sokol gymnastics did not give any benefits"[5]. But in some areas, their continued to cultivate because proceeded not of political expediency and from the physical efficiency. Such "freedom" ended with the strengthening of the position of the Communist Party in the Soviet society. Under these conditions, socially important essence of physical culture and reality to created by it, needed of clear the original principles and indicative end-of meaningful parameters. However, instead of developing their tendency aimed at elitism and competition in the 20-ies. had to be drawn into a struggle for influence with other views on the role of sport in a socialist society.

The military component of physical education always was interested in these or other Soviet state structures, but until the time the party did not gave great importance and the sport her little interested, rather, in it the party saw a threat to their power over people. Hence the semantics of those years: sport is referred to as "proletarian" and "bourgeois"; it may be a "red", "counter-revolutionary", "pacifist", "petty bourgeois", "reformist"; Bolsheviks still with cautiously looking at sport. Another thing with the "physical culture" – a term is neutral, with claim on globality, as if calling to a new culture, which wants to create a new revolutionary society. Over the years, this position is reviewed. "Helped" of this, to a certain extent, "military alert" 1927. Then, after the rupture of diplomatic relations between Britain and the USSR, many expected a military conflict between them. The Western world has restored economic growth after a period of post-war stagnation 1918-21., And, according to many Soviet people, preparing for war with the first country of workers and peasants. Soviet sports press responded to this expression "for militarization" of physical training [6]. Chairman of the Supreme Council of Physical Culture of Ukraine (hereinafter – VSFK) Vasilenko, in his letter demanded strengthen militarization physical education: "All the

Young Communist League organizations and trade unions, together with all Society of Promotion of Aviation and Chemical Defence (hereinafter – OSOaviahim) and organizations of physical culture should – he said – immediately begin to provision rotation in physical education, putting it at the service of training a fighter through rooting in the preparation applied military elements, the extensive development of such species that need a modern fighter (water, skiing, shooting, fencing, hiking, gliding, bicycles and etc.) [7 p.59 *reverse side*]. The newspaper "Red Sport" wrote in those days: "At the moment our general and specific objectives – to introduce a number military of elements in the physical culture. Each gymnastic club and every athlete, even if they are not related to the Red Army, are obliged to make extensive use of sport for the country's defense and the armed class struggle" [8]. Weekly "Physical Culture and Sports" stressed the special importance of sports such as athletics, swimming and motorcycling. These kinds – wrote in the magazine – are particularly useful in preparing soldiers for future class struggles. To raise the level of combat readiness of athletes and soldiers need to spend more competition – are noted there [9].

"Proletarian solidarity", "class struggles", "militarization" – these phrases are reminded that the Communist Party did not abandon the idea of world revolution. About her not to speak openly, but it "is read" between the lines. From it not abandoned – it only postponed indefinitely: "... Physical education should be a powerful instrument of socialist construction, the most important means ... of educating young people new people, responding to the goal "era of wars and revolutions" [7, p.7]. Therefore, from today's perspective it is difficult to answer the question whether the militarization (militarization – the terminology of those years) sports sphere response to the danger of intervention, or she was present always, subconsciously articulated as a "militarization of bourgeois sport" and only in the late 1920s. finally became the content of the Soviet physical culture: "Preservation and development of the physical forces of the proletarian masses through systematic education of all kinds of bodily physical exercise, which can serve as a process of bodily development of the proletarian masses (gymnastics, sports games, tourism, etc.) and the creation of useful physiological characteristics as courage, determination, endurance, teamwork, solidarity, etc., needed for raise the defensive forces of the working class and its forces in the struggle against the capitalist system" [10, p.21].

However, until a certain time, the militarization of inferior to the primacy on issues of recovery, exercise in the manufacturing, etc. but in 1928, held the championship of Ukraine on the run with obstacles and ski competition of the shooting – not biathlon, namely ski races and the firing of military weapons. The following year, was held Ukrainian ski militarized of star running, paramilitary motocross route Kharkiv-Leningrad, the rural sports festivals on paramilitary complex (it stipulated a run in gas masks, swimming in clothes with a rifle, the transfer of cargo (specific weight – usually equivalent ammunition box) for a certain distance, throwing grenades, overcoming of obstacle course, etc.). There was a need in the preparation of teaching materials on the militarization of the senior classes schools of socialist education and completely vocational schools.

With a view to the direction of all the work in the right direction for additional accentuation of the importance of militarization, 9.II.1930 in the Central Committee Lenin Communist Youth Union of Ukraine (hereinafter – LKSMU) gathered the All-Ukrainian of military and physical congregation, called for replace work aside the direct subordination of physical culture militarization of youth. Komsomol must headed specified undertaking. It was noted that "... this job should be linked to the fact that a certain part of the athletes does not get into the army, due to the weak system of medical monitoring. Meeting recognizes this phenomenon as wrecking" [11, p.55-56]. Apart from to general guidelines and slogans, minutes of the meeting fixes clear directions to grassroots organizations on compulsory of military education: "In the system of the entire military operation ... must find a place the following elements: a) the organization of various kinds of hiking and walking - the military-tourist and local destination, military and physical, to examine the application of military knowledges (topography, masking, orientation on the terrain, etc.); b) the organization of various military camps: of permanent and moving, long-range and local value, with purely military from physical education, travel with a combination of relaxation and military training; c) the organization of military and athletic games and alarms, carnivals, charges, trial mobilizations, etc .; g) holding Komsomol youth and military congregation, competitions on individual and general issues of a military operation ..." [11, p.64-65]. All of these events should to

escalate the situation, to create in society a sense of danger, hysteria. Hence the emergence of a new "trendy" words of Soviet everyday life – "sabotage".

Thus, in the late 1920s. begins to be cultivated military orientation of physical culture and sports. From that time until the death of Stalin the military component of physical culture in the Soviet Union will be extremely powerful. An important element will be its introduction in 1931, the complex "Ready for Labor and Defense" (hereinafter – TRP), which had two stages. All subsequent work of sports organizations militarization will be assessed by the number of people who have passed the standards TRP. Promotion militarization logically lead to the establishment in 1934 of the complex, especially for women, "Be ready for sanitary defense". Physical development of students will be assessed based pass the complex, "Be ready to labor and defense" founded in 1934 (hereinafter – BTRP). I emphasize that the creation the complexes the TRP and BGTO dispatched physical culture in a methodologically certain way. Physical education has become a structural finality and heritability that undoubtedly was a positive thing.

Note that the entire social mechanism of the then Soviet everyday life was focused on the mode of struggle for survival in a hostile environment of the capitalist countries. Ideologically monolithic worldview of the people becomes mandatory-essential element of this mechanism. It provides an internal rational connection between the result of work an individual and case the whole country to create the ideal communist society. "Feeling of fear" because of the possibility of default the tasks does not receiving the desired results in due time and waiting for punitive sanctions because of this, on the one hand, and on the other – "a sense of rise and pride" due to the fact that such a result is obtained, a real feeling of the man himself as a master of historical fate ("We were born to make a fairy tale come true story ...") – these two experiences, intertwined, constituted the core attitude of the Soviet man in the first half of the twentieth century. Communist leaders no doubt realized how big the internal energy of this paradoxical emotional and volitional complex and how significant mobilization resources of the mechanism of state ideology, which was built with the support of the specified attitude. And they are constantly fed him, in particular, through the pressurization of a sense of danger about the possible (or rather, imaginary) military intervention. When the question is not so much about the construction of a communist society, but about the preservation of the state ("first country of workers and peasants"), and, respectively, and the opportunity to engage in such a building – then each particular case, aimed at solving problems "save the country" (whether on the battlefield, whether on the football field – does not matter), has acquired the meaning of direct service to the higher ideal. At the same time it was the most updated and motivated, as a matter of particular: each member of the Komsomol, was carrying out norms "TRP" feel that they belong to the defenders of the homeland. This explains the willingness and desire of millions of people to engage in "TRP" in the prewar decade – the mass of the complex based on the subjective interests. When feeling "surrounded fortress" disappeared – "TRP" lost its inner content, and with it, people lost interest in it.

The complex "TRP" includes 21 test, 13 of which have specific regulations. It passed men older than 18 and women – 17 years. In January 1932 was approved by the complex "TRP" second degree (hereinafter – II d.) – it was more difficult: participants had to pass regulations to 3 theoretical and 22 practical tests [12, p.124]. Complex for pupils of schools "BTRP" contained 13 standards and 3 exams to assess physical fitness of school children 13-16 years. From people who received the badge of TRP was required to study, actively engage in physical culture, be able to organize physical education classes with other children, etc. Administering to said student level ends with the creation of the first version of the complex "TRP".

In scientific discourse has developed a point of view according to which sport supposedly originated as part of the preparation of the ancient warrior. No! Sports – a symbol of courage; sublimation of male aggression. He was not as an additional tool, only as a soldier training. On the contrary – its elements serve of it, but it does not appear that the physical preparation of the ancient athlete served only his military training. No, it was secondary. Only later, in the Middle Ages, preparation for chivalrous tournament simultaneously was the military training. In the ancient world the competition – this is, above all, sacrifice to the gods, where the victim is the health of the athlete. Bodily exercise is not seen as an end in itself, but there were some test, grinding of the inner spirit of man. Hence the "austerity" in its original sense – the process of bodily perfection through

the exercise. That is why the death of an athlete during competition automatically makes him a winner. In particular, Hans Gumbrecht refers to the case in 564 BC when Arahion of Figaly fought for his third victory in the pankration. Much younger opponent suffocated him during the competition. "Respected at the time of his death, more than ever in life, Arahion was declared the winner posthumously, despite the fact that the match he did not win" [14, p.134].

However, this does not exhaust the meaning of the ancient competition. It was also a demonstration perfect corporeality by citizens of this or that policy. Tradition compete nude brought to the Olympic Games Spartans. It was like a demonstration that on this citizen can rely not only as on a strong warrior, but also as on a healthy man, able to continue their family while providing growth policy. That is an outright demonstration of male bare body was witness of the loyal to the policy of his citizen. Thus, the ancient sport is a symbol of courage (with an emphasis on "symbol") and perfect physicality who devote (being sacrificed) to the gods and policy. In contrast, the complex TRP devoid of symbolism (even the symbolic of chivalric tournament in which the winner had the right to determine the best lady). Sacrifice, of course, there is – all 30 years permeated by it. But this does not poetic (pathetic) sacrifice of "hero" (in Greek "hero" means equal to the gods, "demigod"), and sacrifice – dedication of the soldiers who in the ancient world was granted. That is why the claim that the all complex of physical exercises, combined into a "TRP" is not a sport, although there is present adversarial.

In subsequent years, till the collapse of the USSR, he was repeatedly subjected to improvement, trying to keep up with changes in Soviet society, but it was not so popular like in the 1930s. and gradually losing popularity. "... There was a clear trend towards a decrease in the importance and popularity of the complex in the system of physical education, especially starting from the 70-ies., up to statement at the end of the 80s. the question of its liquidation " – says in textbook on the history of physical culture of the researcher from Russia B.Goloschapov [13 p.164], but does not explain the reasons for the metamorphosis. The answer is obvious – disappeared spiritual of atmosphere, led to the emergence of this complex, and which supported interest in it among the many people. The core of "TRP" was a feeling "besieged fortress", which is injected power throughout the 1930s. People sincerely believed that performing certain standards, they strengthen the country's defense. Interest in physical culture as such, especially to the sport, was not have any difference. Only the militarization of society has created this complex and developed it. Sense of personal involvement in the great cause of protecting the achievements of the revolution contributed to the huge popularity of "TRP" in the next few decades.

On this example can observe specific authenticity of the Soviet person, where the person gave way to the team. Therefore, belonging to a certain group, in this case – people who received the badge of TRP future defenders of the fatherland – and spoke of human identity. After Stalin's death passes a certain modification of Soviet totalitarianism; "thaw" for some time will return interest to a particular individual, his experiences; the country slightly opened to the world, held a festival of youth and students. As a consequence, disappear the real reasons that led to the existence of this military complex.

With this, you can argue, but in any case come to the statement that the cultural situation of the primary – if thereof no, then there is no meaning and activity; the person was no longer perceives himself like a fighter on the front lines, thus disappears motivation for cultivation "TRP". All subsequent modifications it did not bring benefits for one simple reason – people have not experienced in it demand, it became an anachronism that power by trying to keep of the established tradition, but to no avail. Consequently, disappeared and artificially formed collectivity (according to Sartre) people who received the badge of TRP as a forerunner of the disappearance and the system, creates it.

4. Conclusions

Despite a rather cool attitude all left to the sporting activities, the Bolsheviks in Ukraine considered physical culture and sports as a vehicle for education, first of all, of collectivism; inculcation of negation to any discharge from the mass. From this and hallmarking "championship" and cautious attitude to some sports, and the prohibition of monetary awards, etc. Analysis of Soviet sources makes it possible to show the priorities of state policy in relation to physical training, where they emphasize "useful" and "not useful" types of sports. Consequently, there is a need to somehow

provide the necessary power to shape the motor activity of the working people, to solve the problem of determining the criterion of "usefulness" of this or that type of employment. There is a need to form such a complex of exercise thanks to its cultivation possible comprehensive development of athlete in terms of preparation of a skillful soldier. That is why the military component dominates in physical culture 1920-30.

5. Prospects for further research

The more scientists drawn to such an interesting and multifaceted subject as the history of the sport, is sure to be revised a number of seemingly immutable truths, creating an objective picture of Soviet everyday life and place in it physical culture and sports.

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