

# Club form of organizing classes in the development of student sport

**Oleksii Pavlenko**

*National University of Physical Education and Sport of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine*

**Purpose:** to establish the place and importance of the club form of organizing classes in the development of student sports.

**Material & Methods:** analysis and generalization of scientific literature and the Internet using a combination of methods of historical knowledge.

**Result:** prerequisites for the emergence and development of student sport are revealed and have a certain sequence of events: association of people, the emergence of clubs, the creation of sports clubs, the formation of student sports clubs, the competition between educational institutions of the country clubs, association clubs in the national university sports associations, holding international meetings between the teams of sports students clubs, the emergence of international sports associations of students, holding complex international competitions.

**Conclusion:** the introduction of the club form of organization of sports activities of youth has made student sport a global social phenomenon. It becomes relevant dissemination activities of the higher educational institutions sports club outside the student sports.

**Keywords:** student sport, organization of classes, club form.

## Introduction

Student sport is regarded as an essential social phenomenon [8; 22; 24]. The main components of it include the organizational basis [3; 12]. In the modern scientific space, a lot of information has been accumulated on the organization of sports activities for young people in specific historical circumstances [1; 23]. This led to a scientific discussion about the role of sports clubs in the student environment [9; 18]. An important component of the logical argumentation of the affirmation of the positive influence of the club organizational system on the development of student sports can be comprehensive coverage of the available information in chronological order with the disclosure of the interconnection and interdependence of events and processes in different time and spatial planes.

**Purpose of the study:** to establish the place and importance of the club form of organizing classes in the development of student sports.

## Material and Methods of the research

Data of the scientific literature and the Internet network were analyzed and summarized using a set of methods of historical cognition that make it possible to reproduce the development of student sports in an organic relationship with the activity of sports clubs.

## Results of the research and their discussion

Clubs have a long history. Earlier, the reference to the unification of people with a common goal and interests refers to Ancient Greece (5th century BC), where so-called hetraries were created for mutual assistance in achieving political and military goals, worshipping a particular deity, spreading education and culture among Greeks etc. In ancient Rome, the sodalitas (religious associations), political, social, cultural and professional colleges functioned.

Modern name of the club (from the English Club - to bring down together) arose in England in the XVII century. Conducting joint entertainment and communication was financed by making money (clubbing) of club members [26]. Process of the formation of sports clubs began. In Scotland, there were a golf club (1676), a curling club (1716), a skating club (1742) in England, a jockey club (1727), a cricket club (1750) and others. Although as early as the fourteenth century fraternities began to be created in France, England and Germany, which united craftsmen for practicing one or another of the physical exercises [28]. Composition of sports clubs was changing: if the traditional English club was represented by sportsmen and hired workers in their service, then at the end of the 19th century – athletes, sports organizers, coaches, sports fans [7]. On the territory of Ukraine, the first sports clubs began to be massly created at the end of the XIX century: gymnastics in 1865 (Lviv), in football in 1878 (Odessa), in athletics in 1887 (Kiev), weightlifting – in 1895 (Kiev) and others [1].

It is believed that the first student club appeared in 1816 in the city of Bern (Switzerland). Later they began to be massly created in other countries: in Yale (1843) and Harvard (1844) universities in the United States, Cambridge (1846) and Oxford (1869) universities in the UK, Sydney University of Australia (1854), Dublin University of Ireland (1854), McGill University in Canada (1877) and others [28; 30].

On the territory of modern Ukraine, the first sports student clubs began to form in the early twentieth century. At that time, sports institutions of their own choosing could be called a society, a circle or a club. So, in 1906 in the Ukrainian Academic Gymnasium in Lviv, the Ukrainian Sports Club was founded. In the Russian Empire, the first sports student group was established at the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute in 1908, who before the others used the permission to open in the educational institutions various groups on the Provisional Rules for the organization of student institutions of the Ministry of Education in 1901. At the beginning of the First World

War, 40 student sports clubs were officially registered in the country: in St. Petersburg – 13, in Moscow – 6, in Kiev – 4, in other cities – one at a time [14].

In the USSR, the official use of the word combination “sports club” began in 1935. In status as the highest form of the collective of physical culture. In the same year, the People’s Commissar of Health approved the charter of the first in the USSR student sports club of the 2nd Moscow Medical Institute.

V. V. Zolochovsky [5] among the important events of the development of physical culture and mass work with students in the late XIX – early XX century, distinguished the foundations of the first professional sports clubs, athletic clubs, gymnastic societies, amateur athletic organizations, student sports circles of universities (1889–1917), conclusions of the regulations and methodological recommendations on the organization of circles of physical culture, creation of circles for mass sports in higher educational institutions (1918–1929), transition from club and territorial circles to the production teams of physical culture with the gradual consolidation of them into voluntary sports societies of trade unions (1930–1940). In the 1970s. VSS “Burevestnik” consisted of more than 600 student clubs, which involved 1.5 million athletes, in particular 70 thousand teachers and researchers.

Changes in socio-political and economic conditions after the collapse of the Soviet Union forced to seek appropriate changes in the nature, content, directions of organizational forms of sports club work in Ukraine. In the modern conditions of Ukraine there is an expansion of the network of sports clubs. As of 2015 in Ukraine, there are 4,900 sports clubs, among them 712 at the place of study of citizens.

Creation of sports clubs in universities laid the groundwork for conducting competitions between athletes and teams of educational institutions. Among them, competitions between the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge on the game of cricket in 1827, between the teams of Harvard and Yale universities in rowing, which took place in the USA in 1852, between the teams of American universities in baseball (1859), American football (1869), track and field (1872), rugby (1874), basketball (1896) and others [27].

Spread of competitions between educational institutions led to the creation of sports university associations. At first they were created for individual sports: Rowing Association of American Colleges (1858), Inter-College Association of Amateur Athletes of America (1873), American Student Baseball League (1879) and others. Later in America, a complex of student sports structures began to be formed: the Southern Interuniversity Sports Association (1894), the Western Conference (1896), etc. [2]. USA includes the creation of the first national Interuniversity Sports Association, in 1905 united thirteen universities and later, in 1910, changed its name to the National University Sports Association (NCAA). Similar associations began to form in Australia (1906), Poland (1908), Czechoslovakia (1910), Sweden and Norway (1913), and others [28; 29].

On the territory of modern Ukraine in 1911 in Galicia was established Sports Society of students of higher schools “Ukraine”, which lasted until 1944. In the Russian Empire for the systematization and registration of all student sections, circles and societies, the conduct of unified All-Russian stu-

dent competitions in 1916 acted General Moscow Student Sports Society.

In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1926, the Central Bureau of “Proletstud” held the first all-union student competitions. Since 1936 64 voluntary sports societies (VSS) of trade unions have started functioning, among which many were engaged in the organization of work of physical culture teams, competitions, and promotion of sports in educational institutions. In 1957, all of them were united in VSS “Burevestnik”. Since 1951 All-Union student sports days have been held, and since 1957 – All-Union sports student games. In 1987 “Burevestnik” together with other sports societies of trade unions united in the All-Union Voluntary Physical Culture and Sports Association of Trade Unions (UVPCSATU), which in 1991 was reorganized into the sports society of trade unions “Ukraine”.

For the state management of sports and physical culture among children and youth in 1992, the Central Sports Club “Gart” was formed in the structure of the executive authority for education. Since 1993, the All-Ukrainian Public Association “Sports Students Union of Ukraine” has been operating, which represents national interests in the international student sports movement and in all activities conducted by the International Federation of University Sports. In 2001, the Committee for Physical Education and Sports was established in the executive branch of education for the proper organization of physical education and sports in educational institutions. Every 2 years the Universiade of Ukraine is held [23].

Conducting international student meetings led to the formation in 1919 of the International Student Confederation, under the auspices of which, before the Second World War, International University Games. After the Second World War, two international structures were formed as a result of the confrontation between the capitalist and socialist countries: the International Students Union (ISU, 1946) and the International Federation of University Sports (FISU, 1948), which simultaneously held their comprehensive international competitions – International University Games and “Weeks university sports”. Their confrontation lasted until 1957, when students from different countries took part in the world championship among universities. The result of the reconciliation was the entry of the members of the International Student Union into the International Federation of University Sports and the holding, since 1959, of comprehensive competitions – the Universiade. Universiade became the basis for the development of student sports, which provided a systemic character, organizational and substantive structure of physical culture and sports activities in the youth environment of the world and individual countries [16; 29].

Student’s sport should be multifaceted and varied for development of students in educational institutions on the basis of organization of physical culture and sports work, preparation and participation in sports and sporting events [15]. Organizational features of student sports are accessibility and the opportunity to play sports in the framework of training sessions on the discipline “Physical Culture”; the opportunity to play sports in free from academic study time in university sports sections and groups, as well as independently; possibility to participate systematically in student sports competitions of an accessible level.

Contradictions of student sport include: the desire of students to obtain higher professional education and their focus on improving their sports qualifications; pedagogical possibilities of socialization of an athlete's personality in student sport and the unavailability of the trainer-teaching staff for its purposeful and planned implementation; lack of systematic scientific, theoretical and practical data on the management of student sport and regulating the requirements of state, regional and university structures; lack of justified coordination in the activities of state education, physical culture, sports, youth policy and the multilevel development of sport among university students; dynamic development of the sports and sports movement and slowed-down improvement of the regulatory, financial and organizational conditions for the management of the development of student sports in universities; the need for the evolutionary integration of the domestic system of student sports into the international system of discrete development of the management of domestic student sport [6].

Sociocultural meaning of physical culture and sport activity is revealed not only in its value sense, but also in the motives that motivate it. According to social surveys, the rank structure of these motives is as follows: 1) desire to increase physical fitness; 2) optimize weight, improve the figure; 3) to strengthen health; 4) educate the will, character, purposefulness; 5) to remove fatigue and improve efficiency 6) to achieve sporting success; 7) timely receive a test for physical training; 8) the habit of such activities; 9) to bring up a good manner, culture of movements; 10) to spend time rationally; 11) the desire to keep up with friends; 12) the desire to defend the honor of the faculty, course [22].

Among the main functions that student sport must perform, consider the strengthening of health and physical fitness of youth. There is a decrease in the interest of young people in regular exercise and sports, which worsen the overall health of society and leads to significant consequences in the social sphere, the importance of student sport in shaping a healthy personality, harmoniously developed intellectual, spiritual and creative potential, satisfaction of the needs for motor activity and leisure activities [15; 24].

Reasons for the lack of effectiveness of the current system of physical education include: low level of physical condition and health of schoolchildren and entrants; the provision of a normative approach in the learning process; decreased interest and motivation of students to the traditional form of organization of physical education classes; lack of a differentiated approach in the process of physical education, the insufficient variety of forms of organization of physical education, the increase in the educational load, the reduction of motor activity, bad habits and other unfavorable factors that do not allow to provide the necessary level of physical fitness and health of students [3; 8; 12; 17].

A promising direction in addressing these problems is the introduction of physical education with a sports focus in universities, taking into account the free choice of students by the sport, given its popularity among students, the possibility of the educational and sports base of the educational mortgage and the availability of specialists in sports in the teaching staff of the Department of Physical Education [6]. It is emphasized that many modern sports, for example, basketball, volleyball, rugby, originated from student sports. And the model of sport of Pierre de Coubertin – to a greater extent can be realized

precisely in student sport [10].

In the realization of the social function of student sport, the rapprochement of physical culture and sport is important, has transferred high sports technologies to the practice of sports education, to ensure the training process and to organize pedagogical control of students. System of student sport summarizes the training and competitive activities, there is a clear distinction between the mass sport and the sport of high achievements differentiation of the learning process is considered, an individual approach to those involved in sports, the methods, forms and means of instruction are optimally combined, taking into account their conformity with the content of education and the real learning opportunities.

Development of student sports contributes to maintaining the integrity of the physical culture and sports movement. It is fair to define student sport as one stage with multilevel training of highly qualified athletes. As a result of the analysis of information documents, the generalization of the experience of the international sports student movement, the study of national programs for the development of student sports, it is proved that student sport in many countries is the basis of the national sports policy and is governed by state laws and regulations. main motive for admission is the opportunity to continue to play sports while studying, and obtaining a specialty is not a priority for students. Student sport is considered as an effective means of training highly qualified athletes, as the base and source of replenishment of national teams of the country. Very relevant is the problem of adapting professional athletes who, after completing a career, are without sufficient professional knowledge, with insufficient preparation for production activities [20].

An important place in the sporting life of young people is occupied by competitions. Their conduct prompts a healthy lifestyle, emotional relaxation, a sense of joy of communication in a healthy environment, not only the participants of the competition, but also the spectators in the stands. Support of the team of athletes of his university provides a safe way out of accumulated emotions. Through a positive example and empathy in the process of watching the competitions of friends, there is an educative impact on the viewer.

It is important to have normative bases for financing student sports, where not only the state but also representatives of the domestic business play a significant role, which can provide significant resources for improving sports policy. This approach is observed in most countries, where student sports' funding is provided through sports scholarships of universities, the state, as well as public organizations.

The presence of a large number of social, economic, legal and other factors involved in the innovative development of student sport necessitated their structuring on the basis of sports clubs.

The term "club" is understood as a voluntary association of people for joint collective activities with socially valuable and personally significant content in accordance with their common purpose and interests (political, scientific, creative, sports, etc.) [25]. Sports clubs are among the primary organizations of physical culture and sports, in which directly conducted training and various forms of physical culture and health classes with a population of various social and demo-

graphic groups. These institutions of physical culture and sports ensure the development of certain different areas of physical culture and sports, sports, exercise and health and / or sports activities; provide physical culture and sports services.

Sports clubs are classified according to different criteria: by the contingent of those involved; on the goals, which are solved, and their quantity; for selected sports and motor activity; by scale; by types and forms of ownership; in relation to profits, etc. Taking into account the contingent, serviced sports clubs of industrial enterprises, companies, firms, students in universities, school, children and youth, amateur and professional sports, territorial (in the place of residence, in parks), fitness clubs, physical culture and sports for the disabled, health treatment in the clinics and resorts, etc. on the list of services – complex sports and recreational and specialized (for one or several kinds of sports). On the organizational form – private, collective (based on the ownership of the association of citizens), municipal and state. Under the form of economic activity – commercial or non-commercial [17].

Specific features of the functioning of various types of sports clubs are considered taking into account the external environment. In the conditions of market relations, sports and health club are considered as the main organizational form of sports management, where the constituent component is a sports and sports service. Favorable factors in these conditions are high level of incomes of the population, availability of a free time fund, economic interest of business to active cooperation, interest of state structures. The main indicator of the effectiveness of the management of the sports club is the economic analysis of its activities, fixed and running costs [11].

Concept of regulation of the sphere of physical culture and sports based on the theory of systems is proposed, as well as specific mechanisms for improving the performance of the sports industry, which is based on methodological foundations and takes into account the totality of influence of the state, enterprises, educational and sports institutions, as well as the mechanism for effective management of physical culture and sports, the evaluation of the effectiveness of the sports industry as a factor in the regulation of development in the conditions of economic transformation, providing an increase in the efficiency of its functioning due to the nation's health and replenishment of the state budget of Ukraine [13].

Marketing should take into account the features of physical culture and health services, namely their immateriality, inability to store, inseparability from the supplier or the surrounding conditions, uniqueness. Key function of marketing fitness and health services is the ability to meet the needs of people, given the types of fitness and health services. Directions of marketing is working with sponsors and attracting direct consumers of services. The main articles of profit for clubs on sports are income from television, advertising, selling tickets for sports events and club attributes. In addition, cooperation with the media contributes to the formation of a positive image of the sports club, increasing its credibility and reputation [11].

In Ukraine, large companies are interested in cooperation with only a limited range of sports, provides an unsystematic nature of sports marketing. The slow development of the commercialization of sports and sports organizations is due, first of all, to insufficient financial support. In this regard, there is

a contradiction between the tasks of the sphere of physical culture and sport in the state, declared by the citizens' rights to engage in physical culture and sports and the conditions of sports societies, clubs [13].

To resolve the contradiction of the limited possibilities of a social organization and the need to conduct its commercial activities in modern conditions, it is proposed to operate a sports club, as well as a unitary commercial enterprise founded by it, which makes it possible to distinguish two types of activities: physical culture and sport, aimed at achieving the relevant indicators of health, physical form and capacity of the body; commercial services related to physical culture and sports, with the corresponding fee-based services, and provide an economic opportunity to realize the actual physical and sporting achievements [4].

An important direction of the activity of sports clubs is the involvement of volunteers, whose presence contributes to the development of public relations, the solution of social problems of athletes, the addictive attitude, and the formation of a team of like-minded people.

Important for the successful operation of sports clubs is the development of competitive sports for children as a means, first of all, education, and then sportsmanship; stimulation of children and adolescents who are not suitable for competitive sports, to engage in sports as a hobby; involvement of younger coaches and trainers; identify and meet new needs; ensuring economic stability through paid services [17].

The main goal of the activity of sports clubs in higher educational establishments is to create favorable conditions for practicing various forms of rehabilitation, physical culture and sports of students, teachers and employees of the institution. Activity of sports clubs is aimed at the formation of their need for strengthening health by means of physical culture and sports; attracting as many young people as possible, employees to systematic physical training and sports; provision of fitness and health services; organization and holding of mass physical culture and health and sporting events, competitions, etc. [8]. Under certain conditions, the activity of sports clubs can be considered as a specific system of education and socialization in a holistic pedagogical process. This is achieved due to the presence of specific examples of observing a healthy lifestyle, stimulating a multifaceted informal communication, integrating the efforts of students and teachers, ensuring the active position of students in the activities of the club, motivating students to friendly group solidarity, self-improvement, internal group rivalry, the pursuit of high individual indicators and results, sports interest and the need for cognition [21].

Among the main tasks of the student club is the creation of highly qualified athletes the necessary material and living conditions for the combination of education with active sporting activities. However, after graduating from college, young people often lose interest in healthy lifestyles. Prevention of this negative phenomenon can be achieved by increasing the overall level of financing of student sports, to facilitate the functioning of sports clubs, the development of infrastructure that belongs to the payment of coaches [8].

According to the Regulations on the Organization of Physical Education and Mass Sports in Higher Educational Establish-

ments, approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine in 2006, the integration of training sections and training groups is carried out taking into account the sports interests of students, their state of health, physical and motor (technical) preparedness, sport qualifications [19].

There is a search for effective organizational forms of sports work with students. Among them, the branches of the sports club are in an independent structure. Creation and operation of sports clubs based on student government in organizing and conducting internal university mass sports and recreation activities for students with guidance to departments of physical education and sport. Creation of interuniversity regional branches of higher sports skills by kinds of sports in order to provide the necessary conditions for the preparation of highly qualified student athletes. Functioning of the centers of student sports, providing the creation of favorable conditions for combining studies at a higher educational institution and preparing students for participation in major international competitions. Creation of sports clubs of state level on the basis of large universities with differentiation of activities, developed sports infrastructure, sufficient resources, and new organizational forms. Association of industrial universities in large scientific and educational centers. Three directions of creation and development of sports clubs in higher educational institutions are proposed as an independent structural unit with a staff of independent workers; as an independent financial unit of the university with full-time coaches, is not included in the structure of the Department of Physical Education; finding a sports club in the structure of the department. The sports club should become the unifying link of all subjects of the sports student community: sports team, sports group, support group, fans, IT specialists, sponsors, graduates [2; 9; 15].

Taking into account the above factors indicates that to improve the effectiveness and effectiveness of sports club activities as a multifaceted social phenomenon, the methodological and practical importance of an integrated approach. The need to take into account the interaction of all actors of this multifaceted social phenomenon determines the use, instead of the narrower concept of a "sports student club", the term "sports club of a higher educational institution". Standards of activity of the sports club of a higher educational institution should include the following components: the target (the purpose and objectives of the complex organization of the sports club's activities) is meaningful (the main areas of sport: mass, reserve, top achievements, in some cases, professional), procedural (a complex of technologies for each of the semantic activities of the club) regulating (monitoring, control and correction of the actions of the subjects of the club) effective (the final re-

sult of the process of the club's work in various sports areas); resource (environmental factors affecting the effectiveness of the sports club).

## Conclusions

Student sport has a rich history, which attracts a significant part of society and is entrusted with the solution of many tasks that go beyond the education of young people in higher education institutions. At the same time, the analysis of scientific works showed that their solutions are provided mainly by the possibilities of student sports, ignoring the great potential of its integration with phenomena that occur with sports fans before entering a higher educational institution, with their student life and after receiving higher education.

One of the important factors that made the student sport a global social phenomenon is the introduction of the club system of organization of sports activities for students. Evidence of this statement is the results of an analysis of events related to the emergence and development of student sport: the unification of people, the emergence of clubs, the creation of sports clubs, the formation of university sports clubs, the holding of competitions between clubs of educational institutions of the country, association of clubs in national sports university associations, holding international meetings between the teams of sports university clubs, the emergence of international sports associations of students, holding complex international competitions. With the development of sports club activities, the further reform of the sphere of physical education and sport in Ukraine and in the world.

An urgent need is the introduction of such organizational and methodical foundations for the activities of a sports club on the basis of a higher educational institution, contributing to the complex solution of the tasks of sport of higher achievements, backup and mass sports; provide continuity of sports for future entrants, students with different levels of sportsmanship, graduates; support the decision of financial, material and other relevant issues of supporters of the chosen higher educational institution, locomotors activity and sport. The standard of the complex organization of sports club activities should include targeted, meaningful, procedural, regulatory, resultant and resource components.

**Prospect for further research.** Need to solve not only the tasks of the development of student sports, but also the general problems of reforming the sports sphere of physical education and sports determine the search for effective forms of integrated organization of sports clubs of higher educational institutions.

**Conflict of interests.** The author declares that no conflict of interest.

**Financing sources.** This article didn't get the financial support from the state, public or commercial organization

## References

1. Voynarovsky, A.M. (2012), "Historical analysis of the development of student sport in higher educational institutions of Ukraine", *Fizyczne vykhovannia, sport i kultura zdorovia u suchasnomu suspilstvi*, No. 2, pp. 7-10. (in Ukr.)
2. Grigoriev, V.I., Taimazov, A.V. & Shubin, Y.K. (2013), "Management of the system of student sports in the new conditions", *Uchenyye zapiski Enivrsiteta imeni P.F. Lesgafita*, No. 3 (97), pp. 47-52. (in Russ.)
3. Domashenko, A.V. (2003), *Orhanizatsiino-pedahohichni zasady systemy fizychnoho vykhovannia studentskoi molodi Ukrainy: avtoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. nauk z fizykh. vykhov. i sportu: spets. 24.00.02 "Fizychna kultura, fizyчне vykhovannia riznykh hrup nase-lennia"* [Organizational and pedagogical foundations of the system of physical education of youth student of Ukraine: PhD thesis abstract], Lviv

state pedagogical university, Lviv, 20 p. (in Ukr.)

4. Zaichenko, L.I. (2015), *Sportyvnyi klub v systemi hospodarsko-pravovykh vidnosyn: avtoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. yuryd. nauk: spets. 12.00.04 "Hospodarske pravo, hospodarsko-protseualne pravo"* [Sports club in the system of economic-legal relations: PhD thesis abstract], NUU of Yaroslav Mudrii, Kharkov, 20 p. (in Ukr.)
5. Zolochovsky, V.V. (2009), *Teoriia i praktyka orhanizatsii fizkulturno-masovoi roboty iz studentskoiu moloddiu u vitshyzniani pedahohitsi (kinets KhKh – persha polovyna KhKh st.): dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. ped. nauk : spets. 13.00.01 "Zahalna pedahohika ta istoriia pedahohiky"* [Theory and practice of organization of physical culture and mass work with student youth in the national pedagogy (the end of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century): doct. of sci. diss.], KhNPU of G. Skovoroda, Kharkiv, 206 p. (in Ukr.)
6. Kozina, Z.L. Vitsko, A.N., Vorob'eva, V.A. & Yaranchuk, I.V. (2008), "Basketball as a factor of harmonious combination of mental and physical development of students", *Pedahohyka, psykholohyia y medyko-byolohycheskye problemy fizycheskoho vospytania y sporta*, No. 6, pp. 113-116. (in Russ.)
7. Krjukov, S.V. (2007), "Historical and sociological analysis of the emergence and development of sports clubs", *Sovremennyy olimpiyskiy sport i sport dlya vsekh: materialy XI Mezhdunar. nauch. kongr.* [Modern Olympic sports and sports for all: Materials XI international scientific congr.], Ch.3, Minsk, pp. 262-264. (in Russ.)
8. Lubysheva, L.I. & Peshkova, N.V. (2014), "Student sports development analysis: condition and prospects", *Teoriya i praktika fizicheskoy kultury*, No. 1, pp. 39-41. (in Russ.)
9. Melnyk, M. & Pitin, M. (2015), "Student sports: perspectives of scientific research", *Sportyvnyi visnyk Prydniprov'ia*, No. 3, pp. 73-76. (in Ukr.)
10. Mikhalev, V.I. & Rekutina, N.V. (2014), "University sports on the context of Pierre de Coubertin's Olympic ideas", *Teoriya i praktika fizicheskoy kultury*, No. 1, pp. 34-38. (in Russ.)
11. Michuda, Y.P. (2008), *Funktsionuvannia ta rozvytok sfery fizychnoi kultury i sportu v umovakh rynku: avtoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia doktora nauk z fiz. vykh. i sportu: spets. 24.00.02 "Fizychna kultura, fizychno vykhovannia riznykh hrup naseleennia"* [Functioning and development of the sphere of physical culture and sports in the market conditions: doct. of sci. thesis], NUPESU, Kyiv, 39 p. (in Ukr.)
12. Mudrik, V.I., Leonov, O.Z., Mudrik, I.V., Ilchenko, A.I. & Kozak, E.P. (2010), *Orhanizatsiino-metodychni osnovy fizychnoho vykhovannia studentiv vyshchyykh navchalnykh zakladiv* [Organizational-methodical bases of physical education of students of higher educational institutions], Pedahohichna dumka, Kyiv. (in Ukr.)
13. Navka, P.I. (2013), *Rehuliuвання розв'язку фізичної культури і спорту в умовах ринкових трансформацій економіки України: автoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. ekon. nauk: spets. 08.00.03 "Ekonomika ta upravlinnia natsionalnym hospodarstvom"* [Regulation of development of physical culture and sports in conditions of market transformations in the economy of Ukraine: PhD thesis abstract], National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of Economics of Industry, Donetsk, 20 p. (in Ukr.)
14. Nrapienkov, A.A. (2014), "Student sports in Russia: The practice of organization of the first circles", *Uchenyye zapiski universiteta im. P.F. Lesgafta*, No. 6 (112), pp. 129-134. (in Russ.)
15. Pavlenko, O. (2016), "The multidimensional development of student sport movement", *Teoriia i metodyka fizychnoho vykhovannia i sportu*, No. 3, pp. 21-25. (in Ukr.)
16. Pasmurov, A.G. (2011), *Istoriko-kulturnoye znachenie naslediya universiad studencheskogo sporta: avtor. dis. na soisk. uchenoy stepeni kand. ped. nauk: spets. 13.00.04 "Teoriya i metodika fizicheskogo vospitaniya. sportivnoy trenirovki. ozdorovitelnoy i adaptivnoy fizicheskoy kultury"* [Historical and cultural significance of the heritage of student sports universities: PhD thesis abstract], PGAFKSiT, Naberezhnye Chelny, 23 p. (in Russ.)
17. Pereverzin, I.I. (2006), *Menedzhment sportivnoy organizatsii* [Management of sports organization], Physical education and sport, Moscow. (in Russ.)
18. Perederij, A., Pitin, M. & Melnyk, M. (2015), "Sport club as the basic section of student sport of Ukraine", *Fizychna aktyvnist, zdoro-via i sport*, No. 4(22), pp. 59-66. (in Ukr.)
19. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (2006), "On approval of the regulations on the organization of physical education and mass sports at higher educational institutions", available at: <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0249-06>. (in Ukr.)
20. Rapoport, L.A. (2002), *Pedagogicheskoye upravleniye razvitiem studencheskogo sporta v universitetakh Rossii: avtoref. dis. na soiskaniye uchenoy stepeni d-ra ped. nauk.: spets. 13.00.04 "Teoriya i metodika fizicheskogo vospitaniya. sportivnoy trenirovki. ozdorovitelnoy i adaptivnoy fizicheskoy kultury"* [Pedagogical management of the development of student sports at Russian universities: doct. of sci. thesis], USTU-UPI, Yekaterinburg, 47 p. (in Russ.)
21. Rodin, A.V. & Guba, D.V. (2009), *Teoreticheskoye i uchebno-metodicheskoye obespecheniye sistemy podgotovki studentov v sportivnom klube* [Theoretical and educational-methodical support of the system of preparation of students in the sports club], Soviet sport, Moscow. (in Russ.)
22. Slavko, A.L. (2012), *Sotsiokulturnyy potentsial fizkulturno-sportivnoy deyatel'nosti studencheskoy molodezhi i usloviya ego effektivnogo ispolzovaniya: avtoref. dis. na soiskaniye uchenoy stepeni kand. sots. nauk: spets. 22.00.06 "Sotsiologiya kultury"* [Socio-cultural potential of physical culture and sports activity of youth student and conditions for its effective use: PhD thesis abstract], TSU of G.R. Derzhavin, Tambov, 25 p. (in Russ.)
23. Stepaniuk, S.I. & Vaseca, O.M. (2003), *Studentskiy sportyvnyi rukh: istoriia ta suchasnist* [Student Sports Movement: History and Modernity], Ukrainski tekhnolohii, Lviv. (in Ukr.)
24. Sutula, V., Shuteev, V., Lutsenko, L., Kolisnychenko, A., Ichatrynikova, V., Deyneko, A. & Bodrenkova, I. (2017), "Peculiarities of the influence of sports on the personality of students", *Slobozans'kij naukovo-sportivnij visnik*, No. 1, pp. 100-105, doi: 10.15391/snsv.2017-1.017. (in Ukr.)
25. The Free Dictionary (2016), "Club", available at: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/club>.
26. Klein Lawrence, E. (1996), "Coffeehouse Civility, 1660–1714: An Aspect of Post-Courtly Culture in England", *The Huntington Library Quarterly*, Vol. 59, No. 1, pp. 30-51.
27. Lewis, G. (1970), "The Beginning of Organized Collegiate Sport", *American Quarterly*, Vol. 22, No. 2, Part 1, pp. 222-229.
28. Nauright, J. & Parrish, Ch. (2012), *Sports around the World: History, Culture, and Practice*, ABC-CLIO, Santa Barbara, Denver, Oxford.
29. Tyler Tel (2011), *The History of Collegiate Athletics*, available at: <https://tylertew.wordpress.com>.

Received: 10.06.2017.

Published: 31.08.2017.

## Information about the Authors

**Oleksii Pavlenko:** National University of Physical Education and Sport of Ukraine: Phyzkul'tury str. 1, Kyiv, 03680, Ukraine.

**ORCID.ORG/0000-0003-4743-583X**

**E-mail: pavlenko.oleksii@gmail.com**