

**ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE OF
UKRAINE AND THE UKRAINIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL
CULTURE IN THE 30-40 OF THE XX CENTURY**

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Purpose: summarize information on the activities of the State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Research Institute of Physical Culture for the development of education and science in the field of physical culture and sports in the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

Material and methods: the research material was scientific literature, which contains information on the issue under study. Research methods: analysis and generalization of scientific literature data, historical-systemic, logical, problem-search.

Results: it was determined that SICU began its activities in difficult conditions of the formation of the statehood of the republic. The educational institution was engaged in the preparation of teachers-trainers, teachers-methodologists in physical education for educational institutions, organizational and methodological workers. Among the teachers of the institute were experienced practitioners who contributed to the development of high-performance sports and sports science. It was established that UNSIPC was created on the basis of the research department of the Central

House of Physical Culture in Kharkov. In the structure of the research institute, five functional departments worked and collections of scientific works were published.

Conclusions: the institute has made a significant contribution to the development of the domestic system of physical education due to: the presence of practitioners, experienced teaching staff; training of qualified specialists, high-class athletes. The activity of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture was important for the republic. It was in the 30s of the XX century that the foundation was laid for the further development of domestic sports science.

Keywords: Institute of Physical Culture, Research Institute of Physical Culture, sports education, sports science.

Introduction

The formation and development of sports education and science, the release of periodical sports publications in Ukraine took place during the formation of the statehood of the republic with the capital in the city of Kharkov. The study of this issue is devoted to the work of many scientists, who present both well-known and little-known facts.

The subject of the study by Y. Timoshenko (2011) was the system of training teachers in the field of physical culture in the 1920s-1930s, the author comprehensively considered the prerequisites for the formation of the system of physical education.

Research by G. Grihan (2012) is devoted to the study and analysis of trends in the development of the methodological system of physical education in Ukraine in the XX century. In particular, it is noted that in Eastern Ukraine in the 20-39-ies of the XX century, the scientific foundations of physical education and the theoretical and methodological foundations of the Ukrainian physical culture and sports movement were created, which left a significant legacy for the formation of a modern methodological system of physical education. The formation of models of the methodological system of physical education was due to a number of factors: socio-

historical conditions, the level of development of the theory and methodology of physical education, the level of development of higher pedagogical education in the country, the level of development of physical culture work among youth and the development of sports, the availability of scientific and methodological publications on physical education

As noted by G. Savchenko, E. Khomenko (2013), at the turn of the 20-30s, in the context of political and socio-economic changes, which were taken by the top party and Soviet leadership, physical culture played the role of an important component of state policy, was one of the means of increasing the efficiency of labor, political education, military training and health improvement of the population.

The peculiarities of the formation and development of institutions of higher physical education in Ukraine in the twentieth century are traced in the work of A.Yu. Agippo (2020), W.M. Protsenko (2013, 2020). The study found that among the factors influencing the creation of specialized physical education universities in the twentieth century, political and defense are dominant..

The question of the formation of the scientific and methodological foundations of the Soviet system of physical education and sports in the period 1930-1941. considered in the tutorial by V.A. Verbitsky (2014) "History of physical culture and sports in Ukraine". The authors note that the scientific approach to the construction of the training process has led to the emergence of new effective methods of training athletes and techniques for performing sports elements, a sharp qualitative increase in the results of athletes.

Purpose of the study is to summarize information on the activities of the State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Research Institute of Physical Culture for the development of education and science in the field of physical culture and sports in the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

Material and Methods of research

The research material was scientific literature, which provides information on the issue under study. Research methods: analysis and generalization of scientific literature data, historical-systemic, logical, problem-search.

Results of the research

A number of *prerequisites* can be identified for the opening of the State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine. The first two departments of physical culture in the republic were created - in 1925 at the Kharkov Institute of Public Education (KhIPE) and in 1928-1929 at the Kharkov Medical Institute. Doctor Blyakh Vladimir Abramovich was appointed the head of both departments. At the same time V.A. Blyakh taught at the All-Ukrainian courses of physical culture in 1925-1926 [15].

The need to train specialists in physical culture and sports prompted the adoption of the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in 1929, thanks to which physical education was introduced in all universities of the country as a compulsory discipline. Departments of physical culture have been created at the Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa institutes of public education.

Courses for the training of teachers of physical education in schools begin to operate as a faculty at the Kharkov and Kiev institutes of public education, and courses without autonomous rights worked at the Odessa and Artyomovsk institutes [8].

Historical reference. On May 20, 1930, at a meeting of the board of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Ukrainian SSR, it was decided to establish the State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine in the city of Kharkov, the capital of the republic. The institute was created to train physical education teachers for educational institutions and organizers-methodologists of physical education [8, 16].

In 1930, the institute was called the All-Ukrainian Institute of Physical Culture, and after 1935 - the State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine [17].

In the period 1930-1933. SIPCUC was located on the street Svobodnaya Akademia (Universitetskaya), 25. Previously, the house housed a library, an observatory, a university house church and an assembly hall [10].

In 1934, SIPCUC transferred the building on Tevelev Square (Constitution), 18, where the Azov-Don Bank was previously located [9].

The dates are important for the institute. October 1, 1930 - the beginning of training sessions at the State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine. After the entrance exams, 78 people were enrolled in the first year [10].

In 1930-1931. SIFKU was subordinated to the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR, and since 1932 it was communicated to the All-Ukrainian Supreme Council of Physical Culture, which contributed to the improvement of its material and technical base [8].

Until 1946 the institute remained the only higher educational institution for training specialists in physical education in the Ukrainian SSR and one of the three main sports universities in the USSR.

Konstantin Pavell (from the Kharkov Institute of Public Education) became the first director of SIFKU, and Nikolai Fil became his deputy for educational, methodological and scientific work. Among the first teachers of SIFKU were experienced practicing specialists - Ivan Brazhnik (gymnastics), Stepan Romanenko (sports games), Vladimir Bedunkevich (wrestling, weightlifting, skiing, athletics), Peter Zakovorot (fencing, hand-to-hand combat), Nikolai Krotov (football), Nikolay Fil (theory and methodology of physical education, history of physical culture) and others [9, 11].

From the institutes of physical culture that were already operating at that time in Moscow and Leningrad, moved to work at the SIFKU: Petr Sobenko (artistic gymnastics), Mikhail Romanenko (boxing), Zosima Sinitsky and Nikolai Vystavkin (athletics), Vadim Andrievsky (fencing), Alexandra Semenova (rhythmic gymnastics) and others [11].

Among the specialists in sports disciplines of the first cadre, there was not a single certified one. However, they were all expert practitioners who had special knowledge and athletic achievements. And it is these qualities of theirs that determined the following history of the university, focused on sports of the highest achievements, the development of sports science and the training of coaches [11].

The teaching staff of SIFKU was replenished with its best graduates, including Valentina Zinchenko, Nikolai Tepper, Dmitry Obbarius, Alexander Mishakov, Ivan

Vrzhesnevsky, Evgeny Ivakhin and others, who largely determined the development of sports and sports science over the next decades [11].

In 1933, the first departments of general theoretical disciplines were created, which were headed by Academician V. Vorobiev, professors P. Rubinstein, V. Blyakh, associate professors M. Fil, K. Ivanov, M. Teslenko, M. Gorkin [17].

In 1934, according to the resolution of the Supreme Council of Physical Culture, three faculties were created: organizational and methodological, sports and technical, and military. Specialization appeared, sports and pedagogical disciplines became the main ones.

The organizational and methodological faculty had two departments: preschool-school, which trained teachers-methodologists of higher qualifications in physical education and production and embroidery - trained organizational and methodological workers, teachers-methodologists for higher educational institutions [17].

The sports and technical faculty had seven departments: gymnastics, athletics, defense and attack, water sports, winter sports, shooting, sports games. The main profile of the faculty is the training of highly qualified teachers-trainers in certain sports.

Also in 1934, a school of trainers was opened at the State Institute of Physical Culture, which in 1936 was reformed into the Higher School of Trainers.

In 1935, an externship was opened with the purpose of teaching teachers who had a lot of practical experience, but did not have a special physical education.

In 1937 a group of leading experts was repressed, including V. Bedunkevich, N. Butakov, O. Kontsevich, V. Blyakh and others.

In May 1940, the first scientific conference of the State Institute of Physical Culture was held, on the basis of which the collection was published.

For the period 1936-1941. teachers of the institute and graduate students completed 84 works published as scientific, methodological and teaching aids.

Information on the quantitative composition of the student body and faculty for individual academic years is presented in Table 1 [2, 8, 17].

Table 1

The total number of the student body and the teaching staff of the State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine (1930/1931 - 1940/1941 academic years)

Total number	Academic year		
	1930/1931	1935/1936	1940/1941
Students (number of persons)	124	1004	1031
Teaching staff (number of persons)	27	86	107

In just ten years of functioning of the State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine in the city of Kharkov, the number of students has increased eightfold, and the teaching staff almost fourfold.

On March 24, 1944, a resolution was adopted, which indicated the decision to transfer SIPCUC from Kharkov to Kiev.

Summarizing the activities of the SIPCUC in the 30s [7], one can *single out the problems that hindered the activities of the institute*:

- lack of premises necessary for classes, which disrupted the planning of the educational process and its quality, lack of equipment, funds in the work of the institute. So, rented premises were scattered across 15 places in Kharkov, classes were held in two shifts, it was necessary to conduct joint lectures with a large number of students;
- lack of a hostel for students and normal living conditions;
- the influence of the instructions of the Supreme Council of Physical Culture of the USSR on the preparation of students in the direction of militarization.

It is necessary to highlight the *features of training* inherent in that time. Students had to master, starting from the 3rd year, sports technique in 1-2 kinds of sports (preferably winter and summer) and after graduation from the institute to pass an exam not lower than the II grade. Fulfillment of the standards of the GTO complex of the II degree was obligatory for all students, but it had to be mastered outside the classroom. The students of the institute had to participate in all competitions of the calendar by a separate team [17].

Activities of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Physical Culture. The Central House of FC in Kharkov was opened in 1925 at the initiative of Vladimir Abramovich Blakh. It was the first House of Physical Culture in Ukraine, which trained public organizers – physical culture instructors to work with the working population. It was located on Maryinskaya Street, 14.

In the publication of A. Butsenko (1928) "The Five Years of Soviet Physical Education in Ukraine" it is noted: "In Ukraine there are 12 physical education houses at the district councils of physical education and one Central House of Physical Culture in Kharkov, where in 1928 a research department of physical culture began to exist. These houses carry out research work in the field of physical education".

In the structure of the Central House of Physical Culture (CHPC) begin to operate offices: somatic, anthropometric, corrective gymnastics, later - the office of motility, psychotechnical, radiological, gynecological and others, organized a physiological laboratory. Since 1926 in the Kharkov CHPC course training of "physicians" is adjusted [4].

According to O.M. Vaceba (2003), it was this department that turned in 1931 into the Ukrainian Research Institute of Physical Culture. The first director of the institution was Vladimir Blyakh (the All-Union institution - the Central Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture in Moscow was created only in 1933).

At the Research Institute of Physical Culture, postgraduate studies were opened, with a period of 3 years of study, as well as its branches in Odessa, with a fairly wide range of research problems, in which the leading place was given to the study of the problems of sports training and the clinical and biological aspects of physical education and sports. The opening of postgraduate studies has become an important incentive to popularize sports science, intensify scientific research, and train highly qualified specialists [11].

The report on the development of the physical culture movement in Ukraine indicates that the immediate task of the research institute and its branches is to introduce physical culture into production processes, health institutions, rural physical education circles, schools and in every possible way popularize their work

among the broad masses of athletes and workers [2]. Branches of the research institute were opened in Odessa – 1931, Kiev – 1932, Dnepropetrovsk – 1934 [4].

In the 1930s, the Ukrainian Research Institute of Physical Culture introduced the following functional subdivisions: the sector of physical education in production, the medical and preventive sector, the military sector, the sector of educational institutions, the clinical and physiological department with an office and a laboratory. Much attention in the work of the research institute was paid to physiotherapy exercises.

Final conferences of the Research Institute of Physical Culture were held annually.

During the period of work of the research institute until 1939, 11 collections of scientific works were published. The topics of most of the collections were related to the problems of mass physical culture, professionally applied physical training of the population.

Collections of scientific papers were published under the editorship of Dr. V.A. Blyakh. He also supervised most scientific projects. By the way, perhaps, with his personal participation (as an author or editor), about 10 percent of all books published in Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s of the last century appeared [4]. In addition, Vladimir Blyakh was the editor and author of the sports magazines "Bulletin of Physical Culture" (1922-1929), "Sport" (1922-1938), "Sports List" (1922) [7, 14].

Conclusions / Discussion

The State Institute of Physical Culture of Ukraine made a significant contribution to the development of the domestic system of physical education thanks to the presence of practitioners, experienced teaching staff; training of qualified specialists, high-class athletes The activity of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture was significant for the republic. It was in the 30s of the XX century that the foundation was laid for the further development of domestic sports science.

Prospects for further research are related to the generalization of reports of scientific works of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture, the study of the activities of prominent figures of Ukrainian sports science.

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